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ANGUS McBRIE needs little introduction, having established himself over the years as one of the world's most respected and talented artists in his field. Angus specialises in the Ancient and Medieval periods where his work is unsurpassed in both technical accuracy and creative atmosphere.
Dedication

For the ‘Ahl al Yarmouk
1: Roman cavalry officer, c.AD 400
2: Roman cavalryman, c.AD 400
3: Sailors, Saxon Shore Fleet, 4th C
4: Junior officer, Roman infantry, early 5th C
1: Anglian king, early 7th C
2: Mercian warrior, 7th C
3, 4: Anglo-Saxon warriors, 7th C
1: Romano-British militiaman, 6th C
2: North British cavalryman, 6th C
3: Welsh tribal warrior, 5th-6th C
1: Pictish nobleman, 8th-9th C
2: Pictish or north British hunter, 8th C
3: North Pictish chieftain, 7th-9th C
1: English king, 9th C
2: Benedictine monk, 9th C
3: Northumbrian thegn, 8th-9th C
1: Scandinavian mercenary, 10th C
2: Anglo-Danish warrior, 9th-10th C
3: Hiberno-Norse jarl, early 11th C
1: Anglo-Danish huscarl, early 11th C
2: Fyrd warrior, Welsh border, mid-11th C
3: English cavalry, Welsh March, mid-11th C
Arthur and the Anglo-Saxon Wars

Introduction

The Arthurian Age—the Celtic Twilight—the Dark Ages—the Birth of England: these are the powerfully romantic names often given to one of the most confused yet vital periods in British history. It is an era upon which rival Celtic and English nationalisms frequently focus. How far, for example, were the Romano-Celtic culture and population of Britannia obliterated by invading Angle, Saxon and Jutish barbarians? Or are the British Isles still essentially Celtic, even though the larger part of their population now speaks a Germanic tongue?

Such questions will probably exercise historians and archaeologists for generations. But one thing is clear: it was an era of settlement, and of the sword. Since title to the land was both won and maintained by force of arms, the military or socio-military history of the early medieval period is of fundamental importance. Paradoxically it is an aspect which has received relatively little attention, with too many historians dismissing Anglo-Saxon and Celtic warfare as little more than a disorganised but bloody brawl.

This view now seems grossly oversimplified, yet great problems remain. Lack of evidence is one, and the difficulties posed by what little survives is another. Written sources tend to be unreliable. The late Roman Notitia Dignitatum military list was probably out of date for Britain. Histories range from the almost unintelligible, such as Gildas, to those written long after the event, such as Bede, Nennius, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and the Pictish List of Kings. Military terminology can be equally misleading, since these sources often use anachronistic classical terms or fanciful poetic imagery. Pictorial representations, apart from their general crudity, pose exactly the same problems and often reflect Roman or Byzantine originals. Certainly the craftsmen and artists who made them rarely worked 'from life'. Despite these difficulties, however, it now seems that warfare and weaponry in the so-called Dark Ages were more sophisticated than was once thought, as were the societies involved.

Chronology

(Anglo-Saxon victories in italics, Celtic victories in bold type, Norse victories underlined.)

AD

300 Capital of Roman Empire transferred to Constantinople (Istanbul).

c.360-432 Egyptian-style monastic community established at Candida Casa on Solway Firth.

383 Many Roman troops withdrawn to Continent by Magnus Maximus.

407 Last Roman regular troops withdrawn from Britain.

410 Roman Emperor tells Britons to look to own defence.

c.429 Britons under St Germanus of Auxerre defeat Anglo-Saxon and Pictish pagan raiders in 'Alleluia' battle.

c.432 St Patrick's mission to Ireland.

c.442-456 Rebellion by Anglo-Saxon troops in south-east Britain.

c.446 'Groans of the Britons', appeal for help to General Aetius in Gaul. Plague ravages Britain.

449 Traditional 'arrival of Hengest and Horsa' in Kent.

c.456 Anglo-Saxons (and Jutes) of Kent defeat Britons at 'Creceanford', Britons retreat to London.
Saxon king Adovacrius ruling area near Loire estuary in Gaul.

British king Riotamus (Ambrosius Aurelianus?) fights Visigoths in Gaul.

Deposition of last Western Roman Emperor.

Traditional ‘arrival of Aelle’ in Sussex.

Aelle of Sussex recognised as Bretwalda (senior Anglo-Saxon king).

**Britons under Arthur defeat Anglo-Saxons (of Sussex?) at Mount Badon.**

Foundation of monastery at Clonard in Ireland.

520–550 Childebert, king of the Franks, attempts to dominate Anglo-Saxon kings?

Traditional ‘death of Arthur’ at battle of Camlann.

Bubonic plague ravages Europe.

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A relief from the Antonine Wall, c.AD 143, erected by Rome’s Second Legion. The Picts are shown carrying square shields of possible Roman inspiration, but their nakedness is probably an artistic convention. (Nat.Mus. of Antiquities, Edinburgh)

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Angles occupy Bamburgh, creation of kingdom of Bernicia.

St Columba establishes monastery at Iona, start of Irish mission to Anglo-Saxons.

Wessex defeats Britons at ‘Dyrrham’ and captures Bath, Gloucester and Cirencester.

Foundation of Benedictine monastery at Canterbury and start of St Augustine’s mission to Kent.

Northumbria defeats Strathclyde-Gododdin at Catteick.

Northumbria defeats Britons near Chester.

Northumbria converted to Christianity.

Anglo-Saxon Hwicce (Gloucester) annexed by Mercia.

Northumbria defeats Gwynned at Hexham.

Bernicia, Deira and Celtic Elmet formally united as the kingdom of Northumbria.

Essex converted to Christianity.

Pagan Mercia defeated by Northumbria and converted to Christianity.

Most of Somerset conquered by Wessex.

Synod of Whitby.

Northumbria defeated by Mercia at Trent.

Sussex converted to Christianity.

Northern Picts defeat Northumbrians at Dunnichen.

Isle of Wight annexed by Wessex; conversion of this last Anglo-Saxon realm to Christianity.

Devon absorbed by Wessex.

Lindsey absorbed by Mercia.

Chiltern-Saeten (Chiltern Hills) annexed by Mercia.

King Oengus of the Picts defeats Scots at Dal Riata.

Lindisfarne monastery raided; first dated Norse attack.

Northumbria loses Dumfries to Strathclyde.

South Welsh Dumnonia (Cornwall) conquered by Wessex.

Welsh kingdom of Rhufunio conquered by Mercia.

Norse found city of Dublin.

‘Treachery of Scone’, Southern Pictish...
The British Isles
5th to 8th centuries

- Roman forts & signal stations
- Major Roman roads
- Major defensive dykes
- Germanic burials c.420 AD
- Approx frontier c.796 AD

KENT Kingdoms
- Provinces or previous kingdoms
- Anglo-Saxon conquest to c.500 AD
- Anglo-Saxon conquest to c.600 AD
- Anglo-Saxon conquest to c.850 AD

Note that the eastern coasts of Britain were more indented and marshy during the early Middle Ages.
4th-century Roman fortifications: (A) Signal station at Scarborough; (B) Signal station without central tower, on Alderney; (C) Fort at Cardiff. (After Johnson)

leaders murdered by Scots of Dal Riata. Picts put under Scottish king, formation of united kingdom of Alban.

865-867 Norse 'Great Army' raids across England, captures York.

870 Norse capture Dumbarton, Strathclyde capital.

871 Alfred of Wessex halts Norse advance at battle of Ashdown.

875-900 Norse settle in Galloway.

876 Norse begin to settle in England.

876-879 Norse force Alfred of Wessex to retreat to Athelney.

879 Wessex defeats Norse of East Anglia.

c.910-920 Northumbria loses Carlisle and northern Cumbria to Strathclyde.

911 London and Home Counties north of Thames annexed by Wessex.

912-917 Norse East Anglia conquered by Wessex.

917-918 'Danish' (Norse) Mercia conquered by Wessex.

919 'English' Mercia annexed by Wessex.

919-927 Norse kingdom of York conquered by Wessex.

920 Edward of Wessex recognised as senior king in Britain.

937 Wessex defeats Celtic-Norse 'Grand Alliance' at Brunaburgh.

956 Strathclyde loses Menteith and Lenno to Alban.

959 Unification of England under king Edgar of Wessex.

Northumbria loses Edinburgh and Midlothian to Alban.

Northumbria cedes suzerainty of Lothian and 'Borders' to Alban.

Alban defeated by Northumbria.

Celtic-Irish defeat Norse and Norse-Irish at battle of Clontarf.

Strathclyde temporarily annexed by Alban.

Knut the Great joins England to his 'empire' of Denmark and Norway.

Alban defeats Northumbria at Carham, annexes Lothian and 'Borders'.

Strathclyde finally annexed by Alban. Galloway annexed by Alban (effective creation of united kingdom of Scotland.

962-963 Earl Harold of Wessex defeats Gruyfdd, high king of Wales.


Dumbarton Rock is a volcanic plug overlooking the Clyde. Here the British kingdom of Strathclyde had its capital.
Unsuccessful Anglo-Saxon rising against Normans north of the Thames.

Anglo-Saxon exiles in Byzantine service (Varangians) defeated by Normans of southern Italy at Dyrrhachium.

Frontier of Norse Kingdom of the Isles agreed by treaty with Scotland.

The Arthurian Age

The End of Britannia

The last years of Roman rule saw Britain divided into four Provinces, with a belt of allied British tribes acting as a buffer between Hadrian’s Wall and the Picts of the northern Highlands. These Roman provinces were defended by three military commands: the Dux Britanniarum, who commanded north Britannia and the Wall from his HQ at York; the Comes litoris Saxonicci (Count of the Saxon Shore), who was responsible for the defences of the southeastern coasts; and the more recently created Comes Britanniarum who led a mobile frontier force.

By the late 4th and early 5th centuries Hadrian’s Wall had ceased to be a clearly defined frontier. It was now a ramshackle structure between forts which were more like armed and densely populated villages. The Wall itself, its turrets and mile-castles had been abandoned, and the forts were inhabited by the families of second-grade, and probably hereditary, frontier auxiliaries.

The most effective Roman troops were now cavalry. They generally fought in an Iranian style, with lance rather than bow, as the influence of Turkish or Hunnish horse-archery would not be fully reflected in Romano-Byzantine tactics until the 5th century. The heavily armoured cataphractii were no longer seen only in the east of the Empire. Stirrups were not necessary for such ‘shock-troopers’, as their rôle remained that of breaking the foe’s infantry or light cavalry rather than facing other heavy cavalry. Shields were rarely carried, as lances were often wielded with both hands. Spurs were, however, used. So were javelins, particularly by horsemen of Alan or Sarmatian descent.

Foot soldiers remained important. Light infantry carrying small shields fought as skirmishers with javelins, bows or slings. Armoured infantry fought in ranks carrying large shields, but were otherwise equipped much like the cataphractii. Archery seems to have been as important in Britannia as elsewhere in the Empire. The late Roman bow was descended from the so-called Scythian type, being of composite construction, about hip-high, double curved and with bone ‘ears’. Many archers would have been of Arab, Syrian or Parthian ancestry, but it is also possible that the descendants of East African or Sudanese Blemys were stationed in Britain. The sagittarii Gallicani of Gaul may have had such African origins, for the Notitia Dignitatum shows two confronted Moorish heads as their shield emblem.

There is little doubt that the Romans also had crossbows, but were such weapons for war or only for the hunt? A device for shooting short heavy arrows was used by some infantry, while Vegetius, writing around AD 385, mentioned manubalistae and arcubalistae as weapons for light troops. Two centuries later Byzantine troops were using the simple solenarion crossbow, and the weapon possibly survived north of Hadrian’s Wall. Fragments of a crossbow were also found in a late Roman burial at Burbage, Wiltshire, in 1893.

Other late Roman weapons pose fewer problems. Relatively light lancea javelins were thrown by ranks of infantry drawn up behind a shield wall, five normally being carried according to Vegetius. Axes are seen rarely as weapons in late Roman carvings, and the sword retained pride of place as a close-combat weapon. The short semispatha would generally have been used by the infantry while the longer Iranian-style spatha was more suitable for cavalry.
KEY LOCATIONS FEATURED IN THIS BOOK

In the minds of many the name ‘King Arthur’ conjures up images of a mystical monarch surrounded by his loyal knights. It is more likely that the real Arthur, if he truly existed, was a Romano-British warlord in the dark days that followed the collapse of Roman rule in Britain. This book looks at the reality behind the myth of Arthur against the backdrop of invasion, as a nation was forged on the bloody anvil of war.

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