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בריטניה (דמות)



דמות בריטניה על מטבע פני ויקטוריאני





פסלה של בריטניה על גבי אנדרטת הארמדה בפלימות'

בריטניה (Britannia) היא דמות נשית המהווה האנשה של בריטניה הגדולה.

השם בריטניה הופיע לראשונה בפיהם של הרומאים והשימוש בו תיאר את הפרובינקיה הרומית בריטניה אשר שכנה על רובו של האי הבריטי. שמה של בריטניה נלקח מהמונח "Pretannia" הנגזר משמם של הפרטנים - תושבי האיים על פי אמונתם של היוונים.

בריטניה זכתה למעמד של אלה בדתם של הרומאים ובזמנים המודרניים היא הפכה להאנשה של בריטניה (הממלכה המאוחדת), והופיעה בין היתר על שטרי כסף של בנק אנגליה ובצדם האחורי של מטבעות בריטיים ישנים דוגמת הפני מימי ויקטוריה.

1 קישורים חיצוניים

מדיה וקבצים בנושא **בריטניה** בוויקישיתוף 
 ערך זה הוא קצרמר בנושא הממלכה המאוחדת. אתם מוזמנים לתרום לוויקיפדיה ולהרחיב אותו.

2 מקורות הטקסט והתמונה, התורמים והרשיונות

1.2 טקסט

- בריטניה (דמות) מקור: [http://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%99%D7%98%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%94%20\(%D7%93%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%AA\)?oldid=15287940](http://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%99%D7%98%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%94%20(%D7%93%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%AA)?oldid=15287940), שמוזן וגם אנונימי: 1

2.2 תמונות

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3.2 רישיון לתוכן

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Britannia

For the province of the Roman Empire, see [Roman Britain](#).

For other uses, see [Britannia \(disambiguation\)](#).

Britannia is an ancient term for [Roman Britain](#) and also

a rhetorical evocation of a British national identity. Especially following the [Acts of Union](#) in 1707, which joined the Kingdoms of [England](#) and [Scotland](#), the personification of the martial Britannia was used as an emblem of British imperial power and unity. She was featured on all modern British coinage series until the redesign in 2008, and still appears annually on the gold and silver 'Britannia' bullion coin series.



The National Armada memorial in [Plymouth](#) depicting Britannia

a female personification of the island. The name is [Latin](#), and derives from the Greek form *Prettanike* or *Brettaniai*, which originally designated a collection of islands with individual names, including *Albion* or Great Britain; however, by the 1st century BC *Britannia* came to be used for Great Britain specifically. In AD 43 the [Roman Empire](#) began its conquest of the island, establishing a province they called *Britannia*, which came to encompass the parts of the island south of *Caledonia* (roughly [Scotland](#)). The native [Celtic](#) inhabitants of the province are known as the [Britons](#). In the 2nd century, Roman Britain came to be personified as a goddess, armed with a trident and shield and wearing a [Corinthian helmet](#).

The Latin name *Britannia* long survived the [Roman withdrawal from Britain](#) in the 5th century, and yielded the name for the island in most European and various other languages, including the English [Britain](#) and the modern Welsh *Prydain*. After centuries of declining use, the Latin form was revived during the [English Renaissance](#) as

1 Roman period

Main articles: [Roman Britain](#) and [Britain \(name\)](#)

The first writer to use a form of the name was the [Greek](#) explorer and geographer [Pytheas](#) in the 4th century BC. Pytheas referred to *Prettanike* or *Brettaniai*, a group of islands off the coast of North-Western Europe. In the 1st century BC [Diodorus Siculus](#) referred to *Pretannia*,^[1] a rendering of the indigenous name for the *Pretani* people whom the Greeks believed to inhabit the [British Isles](#).^{[2][3]} Following the Greek usage, the [Romans](#) referred to the *Insulae Britannicae* in the plural, consisting of *Albion* (Great Britain), *Hibernia* (Ireland), *Thule* (possibly [Iceland](#)) and many smaller islands. Over time, Albion specifically came to be known as *Britannia*, and the name for the group was subsequently dropped.^[1] That island was first invaded by [Julius Caesar](#) in 55 BC, and the [Roman conquest](#) of the island began in AD 43, leading to the establishment of the [Roman province](#) known as *Britannia*. The Romans never successfully conquered the whole island, building [Hadrian's Wall](#) as a boundary with *Caledonia*, which covered roughly the territory of modern [Scotland](#), although in fact the whole of the boundary marked by Hadrian's Wall lies within modern-day [Northern England](#). A southern part of what is now Scotland was occupied by the Romans for about 20 years in the mid-2nd century AD, keeping in place the [Picts](#) to the north of the [Antonine Wall](#). People living in the Roman province of Britain were called *Britanni*, or [Britons](#). Ireland, inhabited by the [Scoti](#), was never invaded and was called *Hibernia*. *Thule*, an island “six days’ sail north of Britain, and [...] near the frozen sea”, possibly [Iceland](#), was also never invaded by the Romans.

The Emperor [Claudius](#) paid a visit while Britain was being conquered and was honoured with the *agnomen* *Britannicus* as if he were the conqueror; a [frieze](#) discovered at [Aphrodisias](#) in 1980 shows a bare breasted and helmeted female warrior labelled BRITANNIA, writhing in



An As coin from the reign of Antoninus Pius struck in 154 AD showing Britannia on the reverse

agony under the heel of the emperor.^[4] She appeared on coins issued under Hadrian, as a more regal-looking female figure.^[5] Britannia was soon personified as a goddess, looking fairly similar to the goddess Minerva. Early portraits of the goddess depict Britannia as a beautiful young woman, wearing the helmet of a centurion, and wrapped in a white garment with her right breast exposed. She is usually shown seated on a rock, holding a spear, and with a spiked shield propped beside her. Sometimes she holds a standard and leans on the shield. On another range of coinage, she is seated on a globe above waves: Britain at the edge of the (known) world. Similar coin types were also issued under Antoninus Pius.

2 British revival



Britannia from a 19th-century engraving, unknown source



In James Gillray's *Britannia between Scylla and Charybdis* (1793), Britannia is shown without the weapons which would invariably characterise her in the 19th century

2.1 Medieval use

'Britannia' remained the Latin name for Great Britain. After the fall of the western Roman Empire, variations on the term appear in the titles of the 9th-century *Historia Britonum* (History of the Britons) and the 12th-century *Historia Regum Britanniae* (History of the Kings of Britain), which became tremendously popular during the High Middle Ages. The term *Britannia* also came (from at least the late 6th century^[6]) to refer to the Armorican peninsula in France, because of the large-scale migration to the area by Celtic-speaking Britons. The modern French name for the area, *Bretagne* ("Brittany" in English) is a variant of *Britannia*. The term *Grande Bretagne* (Great Britannia, or Great Britain) has served to distinguish the island of Britain from the continental peninsula.

2.2 British Empire

In the Medieval period it had still been common to refer only to the Brythonic Celtic inhabitants of Britain as the "Britons", as opposed to the "English". However, increasingly the English were included *within* the category of the Britons. This gained new symbolic meaning with the rise of British influence, and later the British Empire, which at its height ruled over a third of the world's population and landmass.

In the Renaissance tradition, Britannia came to be viewed as the personification of Britain, in imagery that was developed during the reign of Elizabeth I. With the death of Elizabeth in 1603 came the succession of her Scottish cousin, James VI, King of Scots, to the English throne. He became James I of England, and so brought under his personal rule the Kingdoms of England (and the dominion of Wales), Ireland and Scotland. On 20 October 1604, James VI and I proclaimed himself as "King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland", a title that contin-

ued to be used by many of his successors.^[7] When James came to the English throne, some elaborate pageants were staged. One pageant performed on the streets of London in 1605 was described in **Anthony Munday's** *Triumphs of Reunited Britannia*:

On a mount triangular, as the island of Britain itself is described to be, we seat in the supreme place, under the shape of a fair and beautiful nymph, Britannia herself...

During the reign of **Charles II**, Britannia made her first appearance on English coins on a farthing of 1672 (see *Depiction on British coinage and postage stamps* below). With the constitutional unification of England with Scotland in 1707 and then with Ireland in 1800, Britannia became an increasingly important symbol and a strong rallying point among Britons.



A later Gillray cartoon, on the 1803 *Peace of Amiens*, features a fat and non-martial Britannia kissing "Citizen François"

British power, which depended on a liberal political system and the supremacy of the navy, lent these attributes to the image of Britannia. By the time of **Queen Victoria**, Britannia had been renewed. Still depicted as a young woman with brown or golden hair, she kept her **Corinthian helmet** and her white robes, but now she held **Poseidon's** three-pronged **trident** and often sat or stood before the ocean and tall-masted ships representing British naval power. She also usually held or stood beside a Greek **hoplite shield**, which sported the **British Union Flag**; also at her feet was often the **British Lion**, an



Britannia Triumphant, poster celebrating the *Battle of Trafalgar*.

animal found on the arms of England, Scotland and the Prince of Wales.

Neptune is shown symbolically passing his trident to Britannia in the 1847 fresco "Neptune Resigning to Britannia the Empire of the Sea" by **William Dyce**, a painting Victoria commissioned for her **Osborne House** on the **Isle of Wight**.

New Zealanders adopted a similar personification of their country in **Zealandia**, Britannia's daughter, who appeared on postage stamps at the turn of the 20th century^[8] and still features in the **New Zealand Coat of Arms**.^[9]

Perhaps the best analogy is that Britannia is to the United Kingdom and the **British Empire** what **Marianne** is to France or perhaps what **Columbia** is to the United States. Britannia became a very potent and more common figure in times of war, and represented British liberties and democracy.

2.3 Modern associations

During the 1990s the term *Cool Britannia* (drawn from a humorous version by the **Bonzo Dog Band** of the song "Rule Britannia", with words by **James Thomson** [1700–1748], which is often used as an unofficial **national anthem**), was used to describe the contemporary United Kingdom. The phrase referred to the fashionable scenes of the era, with a new generation of pop groups and style magazines, successful young fashion designers, and a surge of new restaurants and hotels. *Cool Britannia* represented late-1990s Britain as a fashionable place to be.

In the song *Waiting for the Worms* **Pink Floyd** makes reference to Britannia in the lyric "Would you like to see Britannia rule again? My friend."



1914 Russian poster depicting the Triple Entente – Britannia (right) and Marianne (left) in the company of Mother Russia. In this depiction, Britannia's association with the sea is provided by her holding an anchor, an attribute usually represented by Poseidon's Trident.



Britannia depicted on a half penny of 1936

“External Links” below for examples of all these coins and others.

2.4 Depiction on British currency and postage stamps

2.4.1 Coinage

Although the archetypal image of Britannia seated with a shield first appeared on Roman bronze coins of the 1st century AD struck under Hadrian, Britannia's first appearance on British coinage was on the farthing in 1672, though earlier pattern versions had appeared in 1665, followed by the halfpenny later the same year. The figure of Britannia was said by Samuel Pepys to have been modelled on Frances Teresa Stuart, the future Duchess of Richmond,^[5] who was famous at the time for refusing to become the mistress of Charles II, despite the King's strong infatuation with her. Britannia then appeared on the British halfpenny coin throughout the rest of the 17th century and thereafter until 1936. The halfpennies issued during the reign of Queen Anne have Britannia closely resembling the queen herself.^[10] When the Bank of England was granted a charter in 1694, the directors decided within days that the device for their official seal should represent 'Brittannia sitting on looking on a Bank of Mony' (sic). Britannia also appeared on the penny coin between 1797 and 1970, occasional issues such as the fourpence under William IV between 1836 and 1837, and on the 50 pence coin between 1969 and 2008.^[11] See



A stamp featuring Britannia (with Irish Free State overstamp)

In the spring of 2008, the Royal Mint unveiled new coin designs “reflecting a more modern twenty-first century Britain”^[12] which nowhere featured the image of Britannia. This decision courted some controversy, with tabloid press campaigns, in particular that of the *Daily Mail*, launched to “save Britannia”. The government has pointed out, however, that earlier-design 50p coins will remain in circulation for the foreseeable future.^[13]

2.4.2 Banknotes

Main article: Bank of England note issues

A figure of Britannia appeared on the “white fiver” (a five

pound note printed in black and white) from 1855 for more than a century, until 1957.^[14]

From 1928 “Britannia Series A” ten shilling and one pound notes were printed with a seated Britannia bearing both a spear and an olive branch.^[15]

The 25 cents fractional paper currency of the Dominion of Canada (1870, 1900 and 1923 respectively) all depict Britannia. The notes are no longer produced and usually not used as currency anymore, although they are still legal tender.

2.4.3 Postage stamps

Britannia also featured on the high value Great Britain definitive postage stamps issued during the reign of George V (known as 'seahorses') and is depicted on the £10 stamp first issued in 1993.

2.5 Britannia watermark in paper

The Britannia watermark has been widely used in paper-making, usually showing her seated. An example can be found at papermoulds.typepad.com

3 Namesakes

See also: [Britannia \(disambiguation\)](#)

The name “Britannia”, symbolising Britain and British patriotism, has been adopted for various purposes such as:

- *K1 Britannia*, a 1994 replica (refit in 2012) of King George V's famed racing yacht *Britannia* which was scuttled in 1936.
- *Britannia silver*, a high-grade alloy of silver introduced in Britain in 1697.
- *Britannia coins*, a series of British gold bullion coins issued since 1987, which have nominal values of 100, 50, 25, and 10 pounds.
- *HMS Britannia*, any of eight vessels of the Royal Navy.
- *Britannia Royal Naval College*, the Royal Navy's officer training college.
- The former *Royal Yacht Britannia*, the Royal Family's personal yacht, recently retired in Leith, Edinburgh Scotland.
- *RMS Britannia*, the first steam ocean liner owned by Samuel Cunard in 1840.

- *SS Britannia*, a 1925 British liner, sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser *Thor* in 1941 with the loss of 122 crew and 127 passengers.^[16]

- *Bristol Type 175 Britannia*, a 1952 British turbo-prop airliner.

- *Bristol Type 603S3 Britannia*, a 1983 British luxury car.

- *Pugnaces Britanniae*, war dog of Britain.

- The patriotic song "*Rule, Britannia!*", set to music in 1740.

- Company names such as *Britannia Building Society*, *Britannia Airways* and *Britannia Industries*.

- The *Britannia Class*, an alternative name for the BR Standard Class 7 series of steam locomotives produced between 1951 and 1954, the first of the BR “standard” classes. Preserved Class 7 locomotive No. 70000, built in 1951, was also named *Britannia*.

- “The Britannia” is a popular pub name; there were 82 English public houses with this name in 2011.^[17]

- The *Britannia Building Society* traded for over a century before deciding to merge with *The Co-operative Bank* and now trades as *Britannia*. They are the official sponsors of *Stoke City F.C.* and so their logo appears on the team's shirts and the *Britannia Stadium* is named after the company.

- *Britannia* is a community South of the town of Bacup, in Lancashire, UK. The “home” of the *Britannia Coco-nut Dancers*.

4 See also

- *Columbia*, the female personification of the United States
- *Italia Turrita*, the equivalent personification for Italy
- *Mother Svea*, the equivalent personification for Sweden
- *Hibernia (personification)* is the younger sister of Britannia
- *Marianne*, a personification of France
- *William Camden*, author of *Britannia*, author of topographical and historical survey of all of Great Britain and Ireland, first published in 1586.

5 References

- [1] Snyder, p. 12.
- [2] Allen, p. 174.
- [3] Davies, p. 47.
- [4] *Roman Britain* By Timothy W. Potter and Catherine Johns, University of California Press, 1992 p.40
- [5] “Britannia on British Coins”. Chard. Retrieved 25 June 2006.
- [6] Fleuriot, Léon (1980). *Les Origines de la Bretagne: l'émigration* [The origins of Brittany: emigration] (in French). Paris: Payot. pp. 52–53. ISBN 2228127108.
- [7] Proclamation styling James I King of Great Britain on 20 October 1604
- [8] 1901 Penny Universal, Stamps NZ. Retrieved 25 January 2010.
- [9] National Coat of Arms of New Zealand, Heraldry of the World. Retrieved 25 January 2010.
- [10] “3 – The Halfpenny”. *Coins of the UK*. Tony Clayton.
- [11] Morris, Steven (28 January 2008). “Brown blamed as Britannia gets the boot”. *The Guardian* (London). Retrieved 28 January 2008.
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- [14] “£5 note, Bank of England”. British Museum. Retrieved 24 January 2013.
- [15] Sharples, BS (17 June 2009). “A Short History of English Banknotes”. Retrieved 24 January 2013.
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- [17] Daily Mail 14 April 2011: “A thousand rather popular pubs...”

6 Notes

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Britain (place name)

The term **Britain** is a linguistic descendant (**reflex**) of one of the oldest known names for **Great Britain**, an island off the north-western coast of **continental Europe**. The terms **Briton** and **British**, similarly derived, refer to its inhabitants and, to varying extents, the **smaller islands in the vicinity**. “British Isles” is the only ancient name for these islands to survive in general usage. Its first written appearance was by **Pytheas of Massalia** in the 4th century BCE. It originates with a group of **P-Celtic** speakers, resident on Great Britain, who were referred to, and perhaps referred to themselves, by the earliest known form of the term “British”.

1 Etymology

“Britain” comes from Latin *Britannia*~*Brittania*, via Old French *Bretaigne* and Middle English *Breteyne*, possibly influenced by Old English *Bryten(lond)*, probably also from Latin.^[1] The earliest known written references to the British Isles derive from the works of the Greek explorer **Pytheas of Massalia**; later Greek writers such as **Diodorus of Sicily** and **Strabo** who quote Pytheas use variants such as *Prettanikē*, “The Britannic [land, island]”, and *nesoi Brettanai*, “Britannic islands”.

The modern **Welsh** name for the island is (*Ynys Prydain*). This demonstrates that the original **Common Brittonic** form had initial P- not B- (which would give ***Brydain*) and -t- not -tt- (else ***Prythain*). This is best explained as containing a stem **pritu-* (Welsh *pryd*, Old Irish *crúith*; < **Proto-Celtic** **kwritu-*), meaning “shape, form”, combined with an adjectival suffix. This leaves us with **Pritania*.^{[2][3][4][5][6][7]}

It has been speculated that the name of the island probably derives from the demonym of its inhabitants, which would be **Pritanī*, singular **Pritanos*, modelled on Latin *Britannus*, -i. It is further popularly supposed that this demonym may refer to some practice of body art or tattooing. Such a practice, however, is only dubiously attested and in any case not until at least the time of Caesar, two hundred and fifty years after Pytheas first documents the name. The interpretation therefore remains uncertain.

2 History

2.1 Pre-Roman

2.1.1 Written record

The first known written use of the word was an **ancient Greek transliteration** of the original P-Celtic term. It is believed to have appeared within a **periplus** by the geographer and explorer **Pytheas of Massalia**, but no copies of this work survive. The earliest existing records of the word are quotations of the periplus by later authors, such as those within **Strabo's Geographica**, **Pliny's Natural History** and **Diodorus of Sicily's history**.^[8] According to Strabo, Pytheas referred to Britain as *Bretannikē*, which is treated a feminine noun.^{[9][10][11][12]} Although technically an adjective (*the Britannic* or *British*) it may have been a case of **noun ellipsis**, a common mechanism in ancient Greek. This term along with other relevant ones, subsequently appeared inter alia in the following works:

- Pliny referred to the main island as *Britannia*, with *Britanniae* describing the island group.^{[13][14]}
- **Catullus** also used the plural *Britanniae* in his *Carmina*.^{[15][16]}
- **Avienus** used *insula Albionum* in his *Ora Maritima*.^[17]
- **Orosius** used the plural *Britanniae* to refer to the islands and *Britanni* to refer to the people thereof.^[18]
- Diodorus referred to Great Britain as *Prettanikē nēsos* and its inhabitants as *Prettanoi*.^{[19][20]}
- **Ptolemy**, in his *Almagest*, used *Brettania* and *Brettanikai nēsoi* to refer to the island group and the terms *megale Brettania* (Great Britain) and *mikra Brettania* (little Britain) for the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, respectively.^[21] However, in his *Geography*, he referred to both *Alwion* (Great Britain) and *Iwernia* (Ireland) as a *nēsos Bretanikē*, or British island.^[22]
- **Marcian of Heraclea**, in his *Periplus maris exteri*, described the island group as αἱ Πρεττανικαὶ νῆσοι (the Prettanic Isles).^[23]
- **Stephanus of Byzantium** used the term Ἀλβίων (Albion) to refer to the island, and Ἀλβιώνιοι (Albionioi) to refer to its people.^[24]
- **Pseudo-Aristotle** used *nēsoi Brettanikai*, *Albion* and *Ierne* to refer to the island group, Great Britain, and Ireland, respectively.^[25]

- **Procopius**, in the 6th century AD, used the terms *Brittia* and *Brettania* though he considered them to be different islands, the former being located between the latter and **Thule**. Moreover according to him on Brittia lived three different nations, the homonymous *Brittones* (Britons), the *Angiloi* (English) and the *Phrissones* (Frisians).^{[26][27]}

As seen above, the original spelling of the term is disputed. Ancient manuscripts alternated between the use of the *P*- and the *B*-, and many linguists believe Pytheas's original manuscript used *P*- (*Prettania*) rather than *B*-. Although *B*- is more common in these manuscripts, many modern authors quote the Greek or Latin with a *P*- and attribute the *B*- to changes by the Romans in the time of **Julius Caesar**.^[28] the relevant, attested sometimes later, change of the spelling of the word(s) in Greek, as is also sometimes done in modern Greek, from being written with a double tau to being written with a double nu, is likewise also explained by Roman influence, from the aforementioned change in the spelling in Latin.^[29] For example, linguist Karl Schmidt states that the "name of the island was originally transmitted as Πρεττανία (with Π instead of Β) ... as is confirmed by its etymology".^[30]

2.2 Roman period

Following Julius Caesar's expeditions to the island in 55 and 54 BCE, *Brit(t)an(n)ia* was predominantly used to refer to just the island of Great Britain. After the Roman conquest under Claudius in 43 CE, it came to be used to refer to the Roman province of Britain, which by would eventually consist of island of Great Britain south of **Hadrian's wall**.^[31]

2.3 Medieval

In Old English or Anglo-Saxon, the Graeco-Latin term referring to Britain entered in the form of *Bryttania*, as attested by Alfred the Great's translation of **Orosius'** *Seven Books of History Against the Pagans*.^[32]

The Latin name *Britannia* re-entered the language through the Old French *Bretaigne*. The use of *Britons* for the inhabitants of Great Britain is derived from the Old French *bretun*, the term for the people and language of **Brittany**, itself derived from Latin and Greek, e.g. the Βρίττωνες of **Procopius**.^[26] It was introduced into Middle English as *brutons* in the late 13th century.^[33]

3 Modern usage

There is much conflation of the terms **United Kingdom**, **Great Britain**, **Britain**, and **England**. In many ways accepted usage allows some of these to overlap, but some

common usages, especially by foreigners to Britain, are incorrect.

The term *Britain* is widely used as a common name for the sovereign state of the *United Kingdom*, or UK for short. The United Kingdom includes three countries on the largest island, which can be called *the island of Britain* or *Great Britain*: these are **England**, **Scotland** and **Wales**. However the United Kingdom also includes **Northern Ireland** on the neighbouring island of **Ireland**, the remainder of which is not part of the United Kingdom. *England* is not synonymous with *Britain*, *Great Britain*, or *United Kingdom*.

The term *Great Britain* originally served to distinguish the island of Britain from the French region of **Brittany** (in French *Grande Bretagne* and *Bretagne* respectively). With the **Acts of Union 1707** it became the official name of the new state created by the union of the **Kingdom of England** (which then included **Wales**) with the **Kingdom of Scotland**, forming the **Kingdom of Great Britain**.^[34] In 1801, the name of the country was changed to *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, recognising that Ireland had ceased to be a distinct kingdom and was incorporated into the union. After **Irish independence** in the early 20th century, the name was changed to *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, which is still the official name. In contemporary usage therefore, *Great Britain*, while synonymous with the island of Britain, and capable of being used to refer politically to **England**, **Scotland** and **Wales** in combination, is sometimes used as a loose synonym for the United Kingdom as a whole. For example, the term *Team GB* and *Great Britain* were used to refer to the **United Kingdom's Olympic team** in 2012 and this usage created controversy as some interpreted it as excluding **Northern Ireland**.^[35] The demonym for a citizen of the United Kingdom is *British*.

4 See also

- **Alternative names for the British**
- **British Isles (terminology)**
- **Brittany**
- **Hibernia**
- **Cruthin**
- **Prydain**
- **Pytheas**
- **United Kingdom**

5 Notes

- [1] http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=Britain&allowed_in_frame=0
- [2] Chadwick 1949, pp. 66–80
- [3] Maier 1997, p. 230
- [4] Ó Cróinín 2005, p. 213
- [5] Dunbavin 1998, p. 3
- [6] Oman, Charles (1910), “Volume I: England Before the Norman Conquest”, in Oman, Charles William Chadwick, *A History of England*, New York; London: GP Putnam’s Sons; Methuen & Co, pp. 15–16, The corresponding form used by the Brythonic ‘P Celts’ would be Priten Since therefore he visited the Pretanic and not the Kuertanic Isle, he must have heard its name, when he visited its southern shores, from Brythonic and not from Goidelic inhabitants.
- [7] Snyder, Christopher A. (2003). *The Britons*. Blackwell Publishing. ISBN 0-631-22260-X.
- [8] Book I.4.2–4, Book II.3.5, Book III.2.11 and 4.4, Book IV.2.1, Book IV.4.1, Book IV.5.5, Book VII.3.1
- [9] Βρεττανική. Liddell, Henry George; Scott, Robert; *A Greek–English Lexicon* at the Perseus Project
- [10] Strabo’s *Geography* Book I. Chapter IV. Section 2 Greek text and English translation at the Perseus Project.
- [11] Strabo’s *Geography* Book IV. Chapter II. Section 1 Greek text and English translation at the Perseus Project.
- [12] Strabo’s *Geography* Book IV. Chapter IV. Section 1 Greek text and English translation at the Perseus Project.
- [13] Pliny the Elder’s *Naturalis Historia* Book IV. Chapter XLI Latin text and English translation at the Perseus Project.
- [14] Charlton T. Lewis, Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary*, lemma *Britanni* II.A at the Perseus Project.
- [15] Gaius Valerius Catullus’ *Carmina* Poem 29, verse 20, Latin text and English translation at the Perseus Project. See also Latin text and its English translation side by side at Wikisource.
- [16] Gaius Valerius Catullus’ *Carmina* Poem 45, verse 22, Latin text and English translation at the Perseus Project. See also Latin text and its English translation side by side at Wikisource.
- [17] Avienus’ *Ora Maritima*, verses 111–112, i.e. *eamque late gens Hiernorum colit; propinqua rursus insula Albionum patet*.
- [18] Orosius, Paulus (1857). “Book VII, chapter XL”. In Havercampus, Siebertus. *Historiarum Adversum Paganos Libri Septem*. Thorunium: Ernestus Lambeccius. pp. 319–320. Available online at the Internet Archive.
- [19] Diodorus Siculus’ *Bibliotheca Historica* Book V. Chapter XXI. Section 1 Greek text at the Perseus Project.
- [20] Diodorus Siculus’ *Bibliotheca Historica* Book V. Chapter XXI. Section 2 Greek text at the Perseus Project.
- [21] Claudius Ptolemy (1898). “Ἐκθεσις τῶν κατὰ παράλληλον ἰδιωμάτων: κβ', κε'”. In Heiberg, J.L. *Claudii Ptolemaei Opera quae exstant omnia*. vol.1 Syntaxis Mathematica. Leipzig: in aedibus B.G.Teubneri. pp. 112–113.
- [22] Claudius Ptolemy (1843). “index of book II”. In Nobbe, Carolus Fridericus Augustus. *Claudii Ptolemaei Geographia*. vol.1. Leipzig: sumptibus et typis Caroli Tauchnitii. p. 59.
- [23] Marcius Heracleensis et al; Müller, Karl Otfried (1855). “Periplus Maris Exteri, Liber Prior, Prooemium”. In Firmin Didot, Ambrosio. *Geographi Graeci Minores* 1. Paris. pp. 516–517. Greek text and Latin Translation thereof archived at the Internet Archive.
- [24] *Ethnika* 69.16, i.e. Stephanus Byzantinus’ *Ethnika* (kat’epitomen), lemma Ἀλβίων Meineke, Augustus, ed. (1849). *Stephani Byzantii Ethnicorum quae supersunt* 1. Berlin: Impensis G. Reimeri. p. 69.
- [25] Greek “... ἐν τούτῳ γε μὴν νῆσοι μέγιστοι τυγχάνουσιν οὔσαι δύο, Βρεττανικαὶ λεγόμεναι, Ἀλβίων καὶ Ἰέρνη, ...”, transliteration “... en toutoi ge men nesoi megistoi tynchanousin ousai dyo, Brettanikai legomenai, Albion kai Ierne, ...”, translation “... There are two very large islands in it, called the British Isles, Albion and Ierne; ...”; Aristotle or Pseudo-Aristotle; E. S. Forster (translator), D. J. Furley (translator). “On the Cosmos, 393b12”. *On Sophistical Refutations. On Coming-to-be and Passing Away. On the Cosmos*. William Heinemann LTD, Harvard University Press. pp. 360–361. at the Internet Archive.
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- [29] lemma *Βρετανία*; Babiniotis, Georgios. *Dictionary of Modern Greek*. Athens: Lexicology Centre.
- [30] Schmidt 1993, p. 68
- [31] Snyder, Christopher A. (2003). *The Britons*. Blackwell Publishing. p. 12. ISBN 0-631-22260-X.
- [32] Sedgefield, Walter John (1928). *An Anglo-Saxon Verse-Book*. Manchester University Press. p. 292.
- [33] OED, s.v. “Briton”.
- [34] “After the political union of England and Scotland in 1707, the nation’s official name became ‘Great Britain’”, *The American Pageant, Volume 1*, Cengage Learning (2012)

- [35] Phillips, Melanie (8 August 2012). “So far as the Olympic Games are concerned, the UK seems to have been abolished”. *Mail Online*. Retrieved 5 May 2013.

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