

- 27.2. Roman forces weakened ([134], p. 324)
- 27.2. Roman army becomes decrepit ([134], p. 446). The descriptions of these two processes under Hadrian and Honorius were carried out in the modern monographs practically in the same words:
- 27.3. "Since many Roman citizens refused the service in the legions, Hadrian started filling the legionaries' ranks with people from the provinces with the right to Roman citizenship, and also with free provincials. Since his time, the legionaries completely lost their 'Roman' character, and turned into an army collected from different races, armed with Roman ammunition as *lingua franca*" ([134], p. 324)
- 27.3. "The Roman armies of the time were not any more similar to the legions of the earlier empire. Though the name 'legions' was retained, the ammunition and organization of the Roman army after the defeat at Adrianople completely changed. It became the contingent of mercenary Barbarian warriors ... Most of the army commanders were chiefs of Barbarian tribes with Roman military titles" ([134], p. 446)
- 27.4. Army's demoralization
- 27.4. So-called Adrianople massacre. Though historians mean Roman armies' defeat near Adrianople in 378 A.D., Hadrian may not be purely accidentally related to Honorius' biography, chain of coincidences
- 27.5. Hadrian's serious illness, suspicious character, childless ([134], pp. 322-325)
- 27.5. Honorius' serious illness, lightheaded, childless ([134], p. 449, [124], [124\*], p. 33)
- 27.6. Most important treaty with Parthia, war which overlaps with war with Alaric (cf. above)
- 27.6. Important peace treaty with Alaric by Arcadius' order
- 27.7. Suddenly suspicious of conspiracy among his army commanders. Cruel reprisals. No names in sources. Conspirators "among high army commanders"
- 27.7. Treacherous murder of his best army commander, Stilicho, charged with conspiracy: alleged calumny ([128], p. 793)
- 27.8. Ruled for 21 years in 117-138 A.D.
- 27.8. Ruled for 28 years in 395-423 A.D.

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(See [74], [128], p. 793, [134], p. 325).

*Remark.* The "biographies" of the Roman emperors, preserved by the chronicles, are quite fragmentary and are not at all known in every detail. Therefore, these accidentally preserved data, which sometimes are even of extremely commonplace