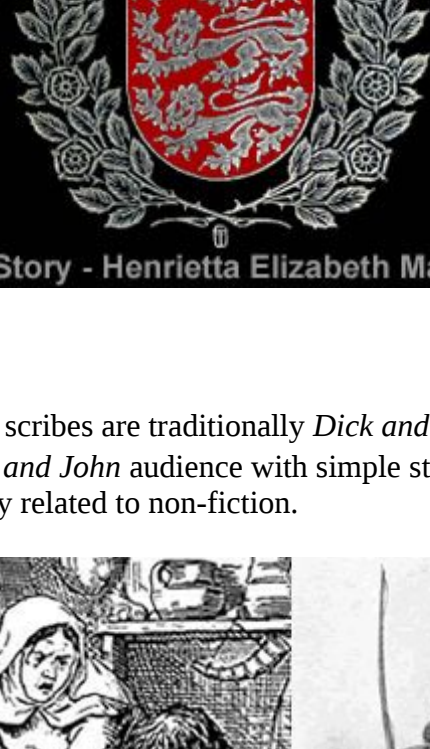


Saints & Sinners 1066 And All That

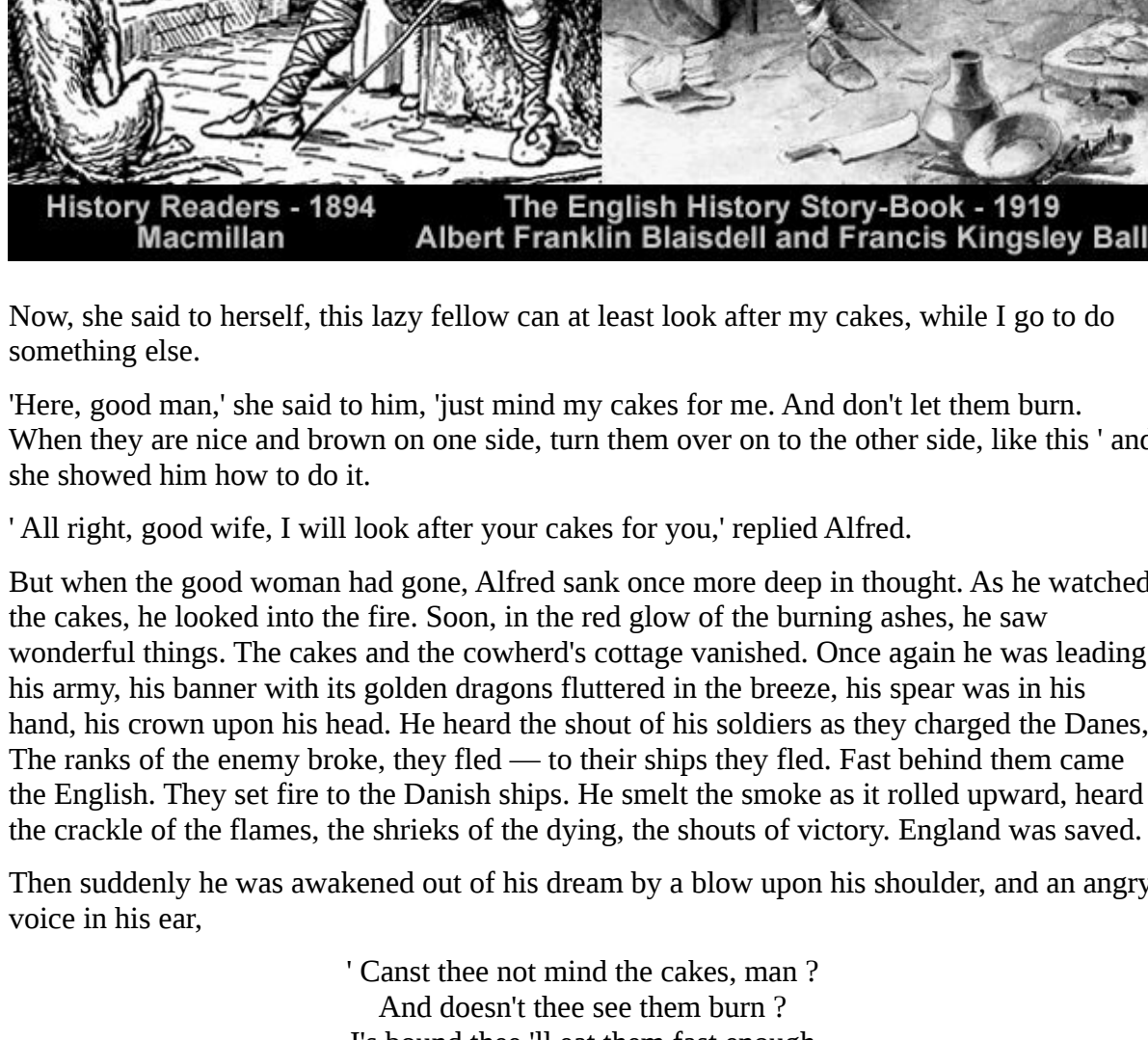
OUR ISLAND STORY



Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905

7th August 2023

Ye Olde History of England scribes are traditionally *Dick and Jane* historians who work very hard providing their target *Janet and John* audience with simple stories and diverting drivel that can never be accused of being closely related to non-fiction.



History Readers - 1894 Macmillan The English History Story-Book - 1919 Albert Franklin Blaisdell and Francis Kingsley Ball

Now, she said to herself, this lazy fellow can at least look after my cakes, while I go to do something else.

'Here, good man,' she said to him, 'just mind my cakes for me. And don't let them be burn. When they are nice and brown on one side, turn them over on to the other side, like this ' and she showed him how to do it.

' All right, good wife, I will look after your cakes for you,' replied Alfred.

But when the good woman had gone, Alfred sank once more deep in thought. As he watched the cakes, he looked into the fire. Soon, in the red glow of the burning ashes, he saw wonderful things. The cakes and the cowherd's cottage vanished. Once again he was leading his army, his banner with its golden dragons fluttered in the breeze, his spear was in his hand, his crown upon his head. He heard the shout of his soldiers as they charged the Danes, the ranks of the enemy broke, they fled — to their ships they fled. Fast behind them came the English. They set fire to the Danish ships. He smelt the smoke as it rolled upward, heard the crackle of the flames, the shrieks of the dying, the shouts of victory. England was saved. Then suddenly he was awakened out of his dream by a blow upon his shoulder, and an angry voice in his ear,

' Canst thee not mind the cakes, man ?
And doesn't thee see them burn ?
I's bound thee 'll eat them fast enough
As soon as 'tis thy turn.'

Alas ! the cakes, and not the Danish ships, were burning.

Alfred was a great king, but he had proved a poor cook, and the good wife was very angry.

Chapter XVI - King Alfred In The Cowherd'S Cottage
Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/ourislandstoryhi00marsuoft/page/71/mode/1up>

Amazon US: <https://www.amazon.com/dp/1495294617>
Amazon UK: <https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/1495294617>

A legend tells how when Alfred first fled to the Somerset Levels, he was given shelter by a peasant woman who, unaware of his identity, left him to watch some wheaten cakes she had left cooking on the fire. Preoccupied with the problems of his kingdom, Alfred accidentally let the cakes burn and was roundly scolded by the woman upon her return. **There is no contemporary evidence for the legend**, but it is possible that there was an early oral tradition. The first known written account of the incident is from about 100 years after Alfred's death.

Wikipedia - Alfred the Great
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_the_Great

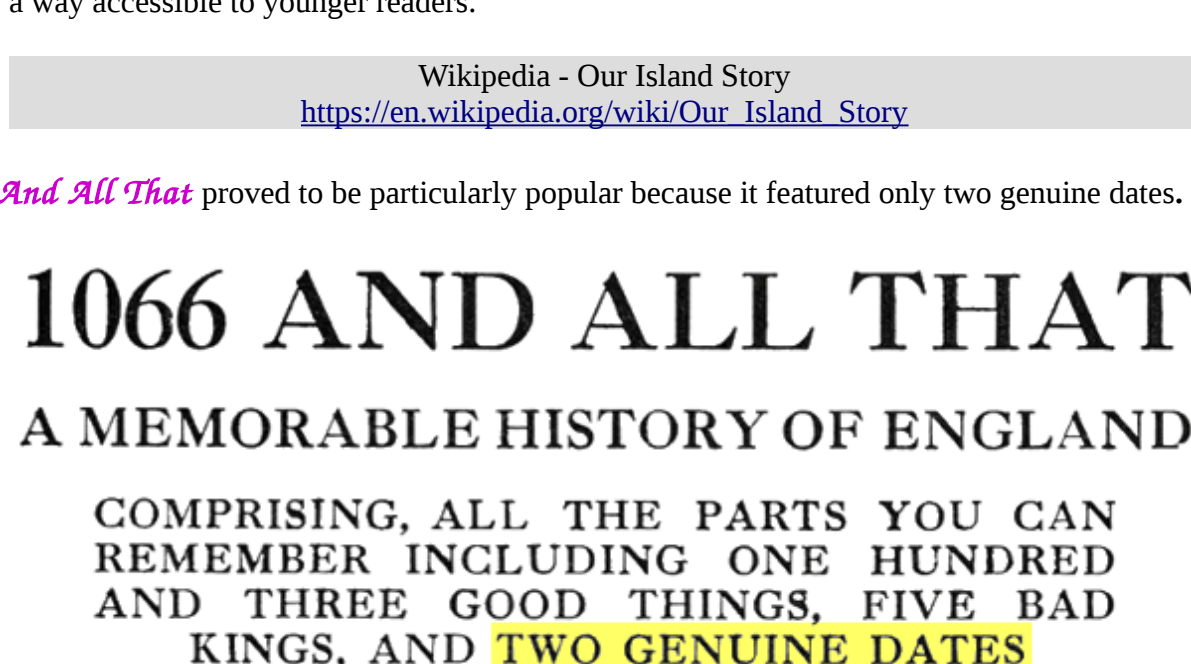
Dick and Jane are the two main characters created by Zerna Sharp for a series of basal readers written by William S. Gray to teach children to read. The characters first appeared in the Elson-Gray Readers in 1930 and continued in a subsequent series of books through the final version in 1965.

Wikipedia - Dick and Jane
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dick_and_jane

Janet and John is a series of early reading books for children, originally published in the UK by James Nisbet and Co in four volumes in 1949–50, and one of the first to make use of the "look and say" approach.

Wikipedia - Janet and John
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janet_and_John

Ye Olde History of England scribes penned their magnum opus *1066 And All That* in 1930.



This humorous "history" is a book that has itself become part of the UK's history.

The authors made the claim that "All the History you can remember is in the Book," and, for most Brits, they were probably right. But it is their own unique interpretation of events that has made the book a classic; an uproarious satire on textbook history and a population's confused recollections of it.

1066 And All That - A Memorable History of England
Walter Carruthers Sellars and Robert Julian Yeatman - Illustrations: John Reynold
Amazon UK: <https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/0413772705>
Amazon US: <https://www.amazon.com/dp/0413772705>

1066 And All That ... first appeared serially in Punch magazine, and was published in book form by Methuen & Co. Ltd. In 1930. ... The book is a parody of the style of history teaching in English schools at the time, in particular of *Our Island Story*.

It purports to contain "all the History you can remember", and, in sixty-two chapters, covers the history of England from Roman times through 1066 "and all that", up to the end of World War I, at which time "America was thus clearly Top Nation, and history came to a ..".

The book is full of examples of half-remembered and mixed-up facts.

Wikipedia - 1066 and All That
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1066_and_All_That

Our Island Story ... by Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall ... first published in 1905 ... covers the history of England from the time of the Roman occupation until Queen Victoria's death, using a mixture of traditional history and mythology to explain the story of British history in a way accessible to younger readers.

Wikipedia - Our Island Story
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Our_Island_Story

1066 And All That proved to be particularly popular because it featured only two genuine dates.

1066 AND ALL THAT

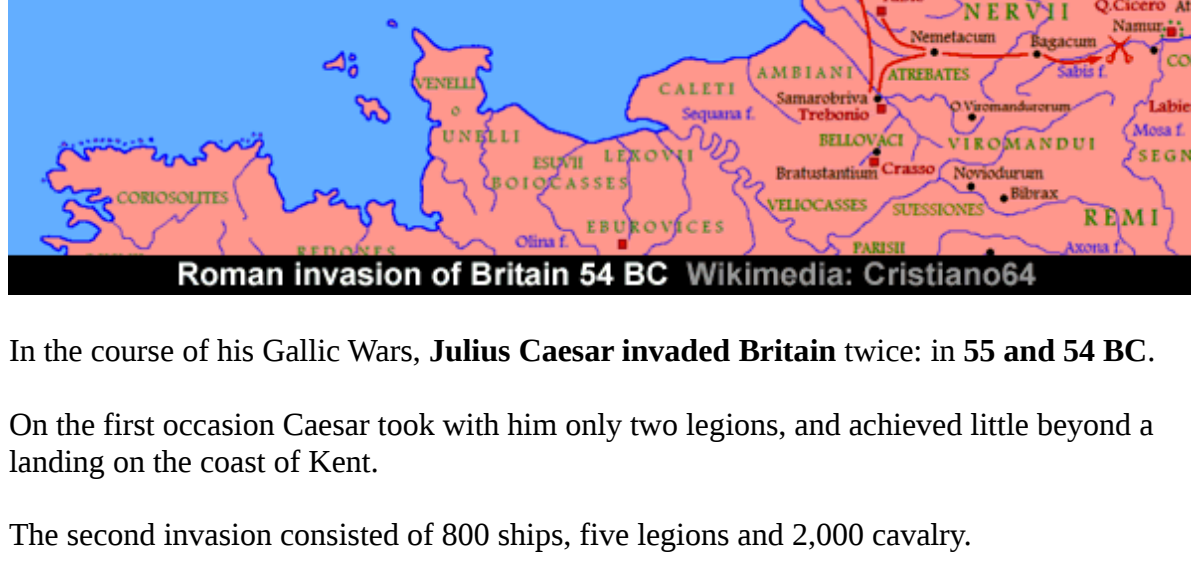
A MEMORABLE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

COMPRISING, ALL THE PARTS YOU CAN REMEMBER INCLUDING ONE HUNDRED AND THREE GOOD THINGS, FIVE BAD KINGS, AND TWO GENUINE DATES

1066 And All That - Walter Carruthers Sellars & Robert Julian Yeatman - 1930

1066 And All That - A Memorable History of England
Walter Carruthers Sellars and Robert Julian Yeatman - Illustrations: John Reynold
https://archive.org/details/1066allthatmemor000walt_o3v0/page/n4/mode/1up

The first genuine date of 55 BC is when *Julius Caesar* initially invaded England.



The shore was covered with men ready for battle
Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905 - Pictures: A S Forrest

The first date in English History is 55 B.C. in which year **Julius Cesar** (the memorable Roman Emperor) **landed**, like all other successful invaders of these islands, **at Thanet**.

1066 And All That - A Memorable History of England
Walter Carruthers Sellars and Robert Julian Yeatman - Illustrations: John Reynold
https://archive.org/details/1066allthatmemor000walt_o3v0/page/1/mode/1up

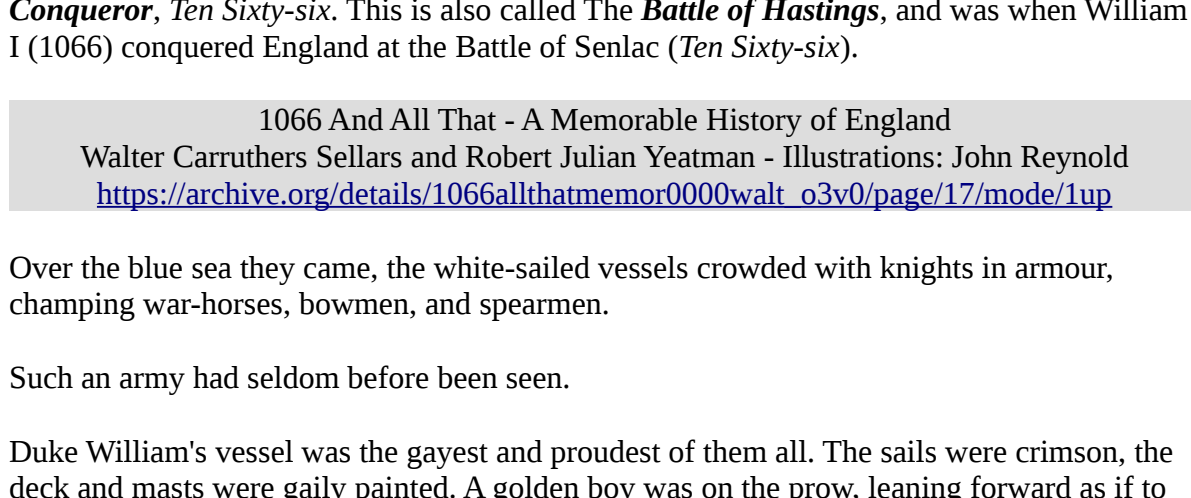
Caesar gathered together about eighty ships, twelve thousand men, and a great many horses. These he thought would be enough with which to conquer the wild men of Britain.

One fine day he set sail from France and soon came in sight of the island.

The Britons in some way or other had heard of his coming and had gathered to meet him.

As he drew near, Caesar saw with surprise that the whole shore was covered with men ready for battle. He also saw that the place which he had chosen for landing was not good, for there were high, steep cliffs upon which the Britons could stand and shower darts upon his soldiers. So he turned his ships and sailed along the coast until he came to a place where the shore was flat.

Chapter II - The Coming of The Romans
Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/ourislandstoryhi00marsuoft/page/5/mode/1up>



Roman Invasion of Britain 54 BC Wikimedia: Cristiano64

In the course of his Gallic Wars, **Julius Caesar invaded Britain** twice: in 55 and 54 BC.

On the first occasion Caesar took with him only two legions, and achieved little beyond a landing on the coast of Kent.

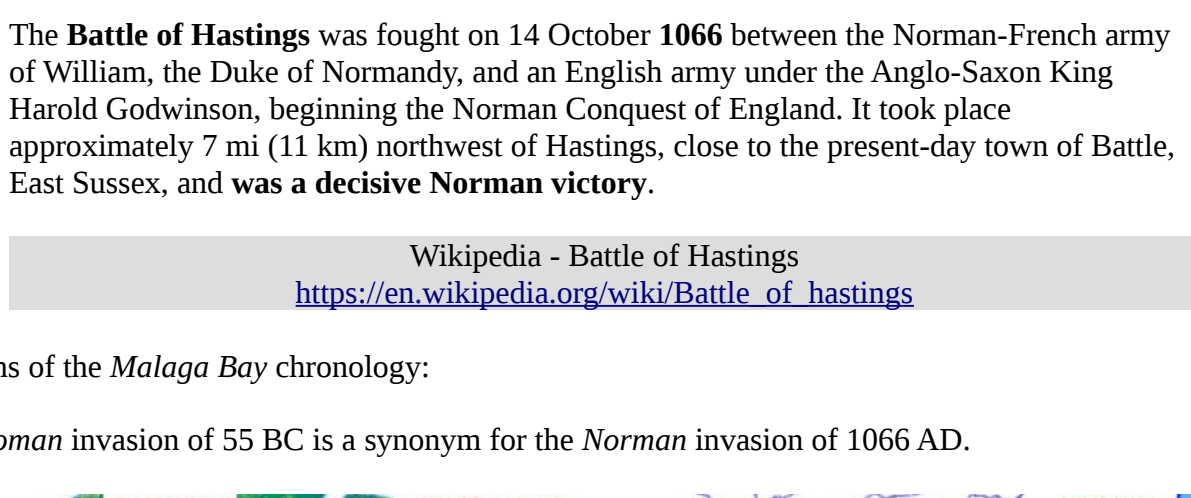
The second invasion consisted of 800 ships, five legions and 2,000 cavalry.

The force was so imposing that the Britons did not dare contest Caesar's landing, waiting instead until he began to move inland.

Caesar eventually penetrated into Middlesex and crossed the Thames, forcing the British warlord Cassivellaunus to surrender as a tributary to Rome and setting up Mandubracius of the Trinovantes as client king.

Wikipedia - Julius Caesar's Invasions of Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar%27s_invasions_of_Britain

The second genuine date of 1066 AD is when *William the Conqueror* invaded England.



It seemed as if he rode alone to defy the whole English army
Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905 - Pictures: A S Forrest

In the year 1066 occurred the other memorable date in English History, viz. **William the Conqueror, Ten Sixty-six**. This is also called The **Battle of Hastings**, and was when William I (1066) conquered England at the Battle of Senlac (*Ten Sixty-six*).

1066 And All That - A Memorable History of England
Walter Carruthers Sellars and Robert Julian Yeatman - Illustrations: John Reynold
https://archive.org/details/1066allthatmemor000walt_o3v0/page/17/mode/1up

Over the blue sea they came, the white-sailed vessels crowded with knights in armour, champing war-horses, bowmen, and spearmen.

Such an army had seldom before been seen.

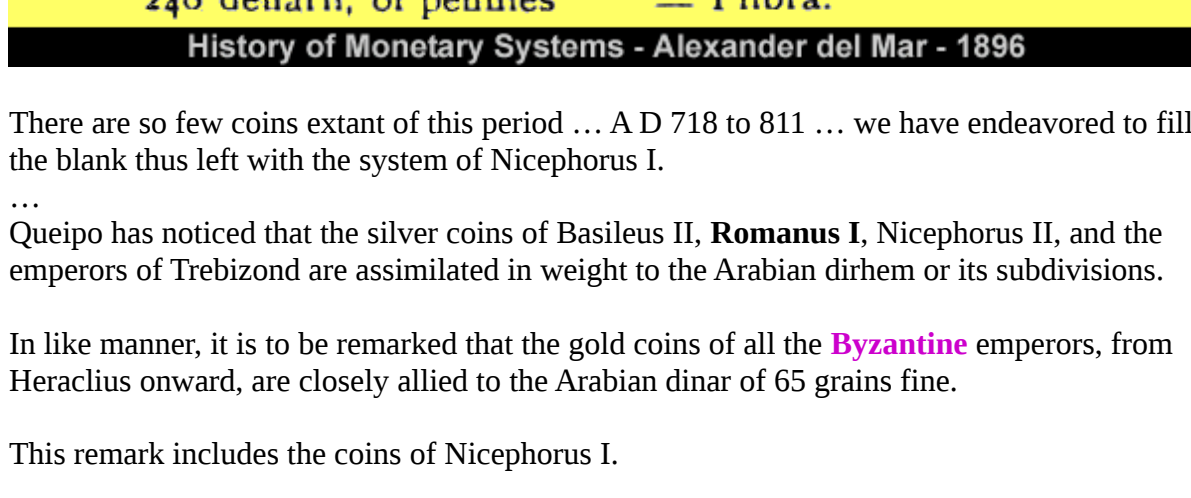
Duke William's vessel was the gayest and proudest of them all. The sails were crimson, the deck and masts were gaily painted. A golden boy was on the prow, leaning forward as if to catch the first glimpse of England.

By day the proud banner, embroidered with the three golden lions of Normandy, fluttered in the breeze.

By night a crescent of light shone from the masthead, so that all could see their lords ship and follow where he led.

On they came, day and night till, with a shout, they greeted the shores of England.

Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/ourislandstoryhi00marsuoft/page/106/mode/1up>



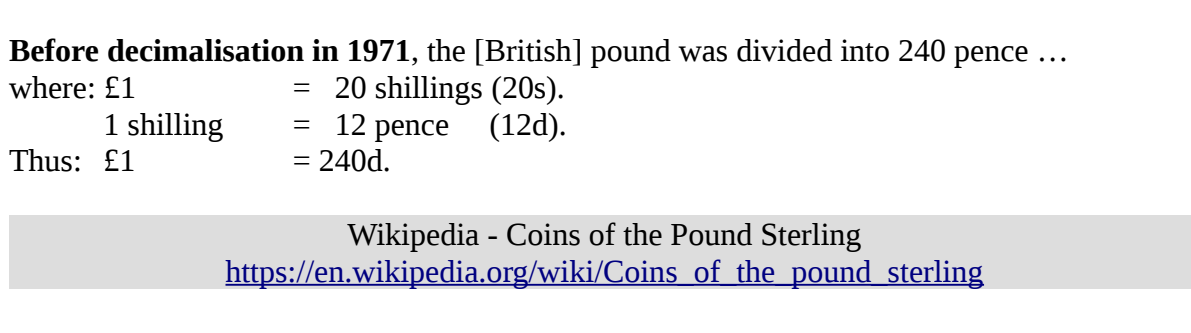
Norman Conquest 1066 - Amitchell125 at English Wikipedia

The **Battle of Hastings** was fought on 14 October 1066 between the Norman-French army of William, the Duke of Normandy, and an English army under the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, beginning the Norman Conquest of England. It took place approximately 7 mi (11 km) northwest of Hastings, close to the present-day town of Battle, East Sussex, and was a **decisive Norman victory**.

Wikipedia - Battle of Hastings
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_hastings

In terms of the *Malaga Bay* chronology:

The *Roman invasion* of 55 BC is a synonym for the *Norman invasion* of 1066 AD.



Norman Invasion 1066 AD Amitchell125 at English Wikipedia Roman Invasion 54 BC Wikimedia: Cristiano64

First Roman Invasion	-55 BC
56 years of narrative spreading	-56 Years
First Roman Invasion - Revised	-111 BC
Early Roman Rulers Adjustment	1180 Years
First Roman Invasion - Adjusted	1069 CE

For further details see the *Julian Calendar Calculation*
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/31/big-blunders/>

The traditional Shilling and Penny coins associated with the British Pound suggests the *Roman* invasion of 55 BC was undertaken by *Rum Romans*.

Coinage system of Nicephorus I (Legothetes), son of Irene A. D. 802-11
Ratio of silver to gold, 12 for 1

3 copper folles = 1 silver half-siliqua, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine.
2 half-siliquas = 1 silver siliqua, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains fine.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ siliquas = 1 Arabian dirhem. 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains fine.
2 siliquas = 1 miliaresion, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine.
3 miliaresia = 1 gold tetarteron, or sicilicus, 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ grains fine.
4 miliaresia = 1 gold triens, 21 1-6 grains fine.
12 miliaresia = 1 gold solidus, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine.
5 solidi = 1 libra of account, 317 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine.

Hence 12 half-siliquas, or denarii = 1 sicilicus, or tetarteron.
20 sicilici, or shillings = 1 libra.
240 denarii, or pennies = 1 libra.

History of Monetary Systems - Alexander del Mar - 1896

There are so few coins extant of this period ... A D 718 to 811 ... we have endeavored to fill the blank thus left with the system of Nicephorus I.

Queipo has noticed that the silver coins of Basileus II, Romanus I, Nicephorus II, and the emperors of Trebizond are assimilated in weight to the Arabian dirhem or its subdivisions.

In like manner, it is to be remarked that the gold coins of all the *Byzantine* emperors, from Heraclius onward, are closely allied to the Arabian dinar of 65 grains fine.

This remark includes the coins of Nicephorus I.

History of Monetary Systems - Alexander del Mar - 1896
<https://archive.org/details/historyofmonetar000alex/page/57/mode/1up>

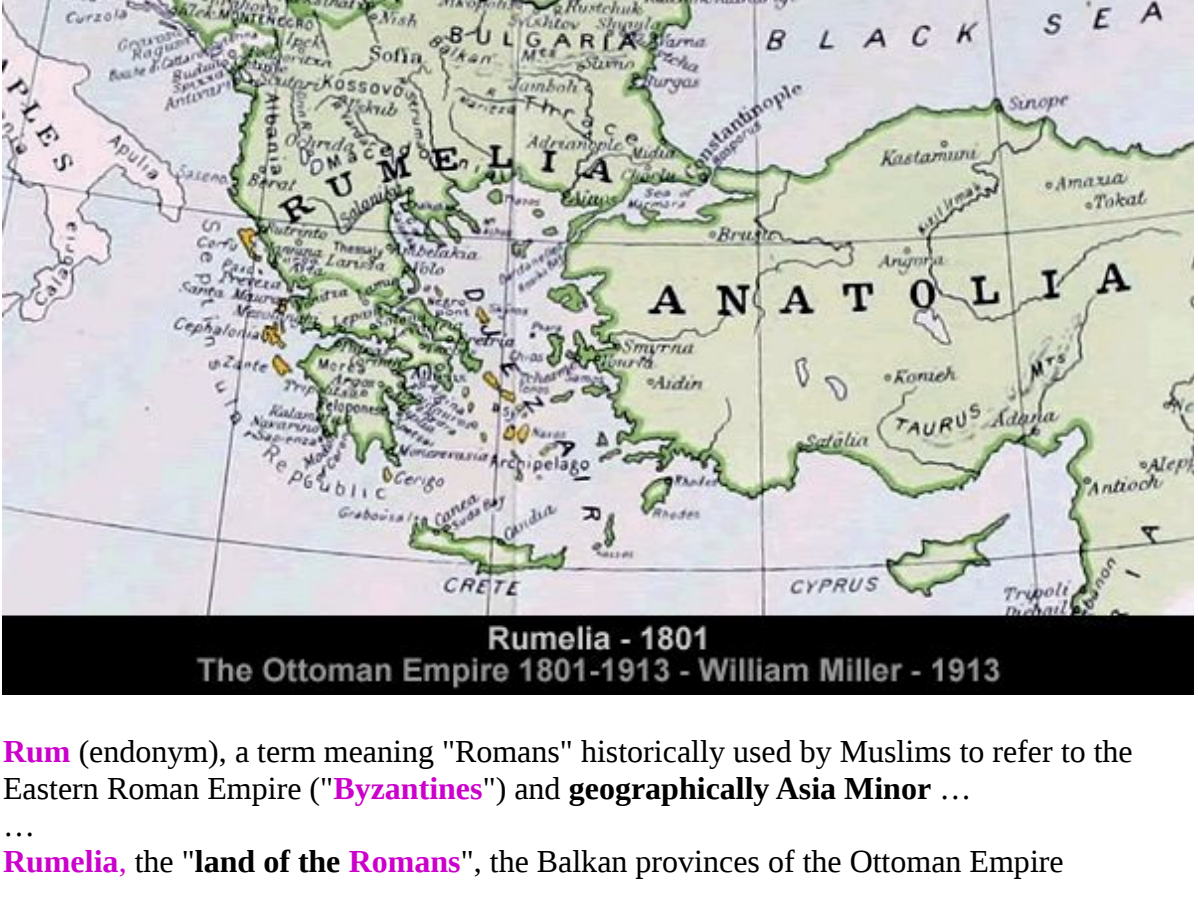
British Shilling - Elizabeth II - 1953 - Scottish reverse Elizabeth II, by the grace of God, Queen of all British territories Wikimedia: Anakin101

Before decimatisation in 1971, the [British] pound was divided into 240 pence ...

where: £1 = 20 shillings (20s).
1 shilling = 12 pence (12d).
Thus: £1 = 240d.

Wikipedia - Coins of the Pound Sterling
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coins_of_the_pound_sterling

The DNA evidence also suggests the Roman invasion of 55 BC was undertaken by **Rum Romans**.



Rumelia - 1801
The Ottoman Empire 1801-1913 - William Miller - 1913

Rum (endonym), a term meaning "Romans" historically used by Muslims to refer to the Eastern Roman Empire ("**Byzantines**") and geographically Asia Minor ...

Rumelia, the "land of the Romans", the Balkan provinces of the Ottoman Empire

Wikipedia - Rum (disambiguation)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rum_\(disambiguation\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rum_(disambiguation))

Rumelia ... was administered by the Ottoman Empire, corresponding to the Balkans.

... Although the term **Byzantine Empire** is used by modern historians, the empire's citizens and emperors called themselves **Romans** ... today the term survives in the region as Albanian: **Rumelia**; Bosnian: **Rumelija**; Bulgarian: Румелия, **Rumeliya**; Greek: Ρομυλία, **Romyliá**, or Ροῦμέλη, **Roumeli**; Macedonian; and Serbian: Румелија, **Rumelija**.

Wikipedia - Rumelia
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rumelia>

Population	E-V13
Kosovar Albanians	43.86%
Greeks from Sesklo/ Dimini	35.10%
Greeks from Lerna/ Franchthi	35.10%
Macedonian Albanians	34.38%
Albanians	32.29%
Macedonian Aromanians	29.82%
Serbians	18.58%
Continental Greeks	17.69%
Macedonians	17.17%
Greeks from Crete	16.76%
Bulgarians	16.18%
Greeks from Aegean Islands	15.49%

Haplogroup E-V68 aka E1b1b1a - Distribution Extract - Wikipedia

Significant frequencies of E-V13 have also been observed in towns in Wales, around Chester (ancient Deva Victrix) in England, and Scotland.

The old trading town of Abergele on the northern coast of Wales in particular showed 7 out of 18 local people tested were in this lineage (approximately 40%), as reported in Weale et al. (2002).

Some ... have attributed the presence of E-V13 in Great Britain ... to **Roman** ... men of **Balkan ancestry**, including Thracians, Illyrians and Dacians.

Wikipedia - Haplogroup E-V68
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E1b1b1a#Ancient_Britain

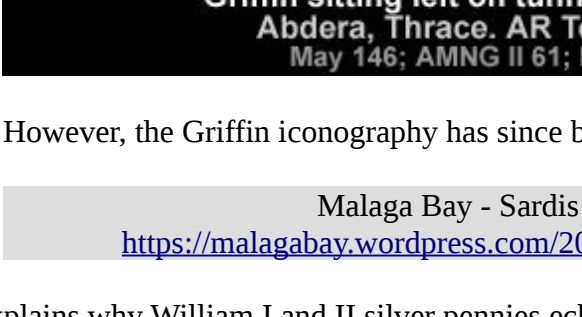


Roman Britain - Industrial Mining
Wikimedia: Notuncurious

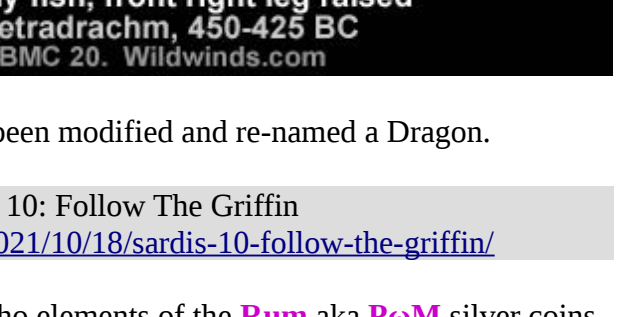


Dolaucothi gold mines
Wikimedia: Nilfanion

Griffin iconography and Balkan DNA was introduced into Wales.



Welsh Dragon circa 1400 AD
Wikimedia: Hogyncymru



Welsh Dragon
Wikimedia: Sodacan

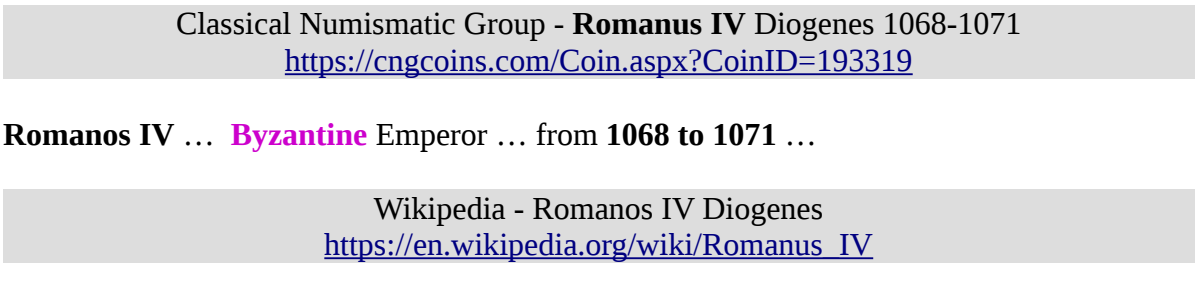


Griffin sitting left on tunny fish, front right leg raised
Abdera, Thrace. AR Tetradrachm, 450-425 BC
May 148; AMNG II 61; BMC 20. Wildwinds.com

However, the Griffin iconography has since been modified and re-named a Dragon.

Malaga Bay - Sardis 10: Follow The Griffin
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/18/sardis-10-follow-the-griffin/>

This explains why William I and II silver pennies echo elements of the **Rum** aka **PoM** silver coins.



William I of England
1066-1087
+PILELM REX II
Wild Winds
North-845 SE-1254

Romanus IV
1068-1071
PoM
Classical Numismatic Group
cngcoins.com

William I of England
1066-1087
+PILLEMVS REX
Wild Winds
North-839 S-1250

Classical Numismatic Group - Romanus IV Diogenes 1068-1071
<https://cngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=193319>

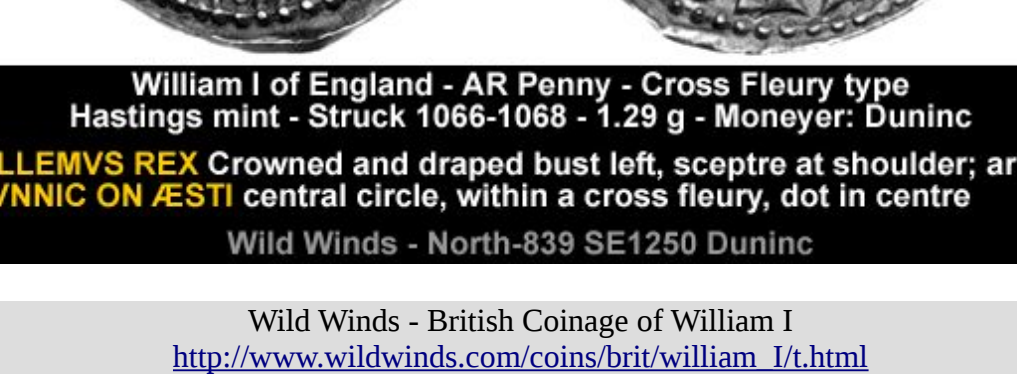
Romanos IV ... **Byzantine** Emperor ... from 1068 to 1071 ...

Wikipedia - Romanos IV Diogenes
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanus_IV

Of all these the penny is the only coin which has descended to our times.

As the pennies of the two Williams have **no distinguishing mark**, it is not possible to appropriate all of them to their respective sovereigns with absolute certainty.

Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain - Volume1 - Rogers Ruding - 1840
<https://archive.org/details/dli.calcutta.03168/page/148/mode/1up>



William I of England - AR Penny - Cross Fleury type
Hastings mint - Struck 1066-1068 - 1.29 g - Moneyer: Duninc
+PILLEMVS REX Crowned and draped bust left, sceptre at shoulder; around
+DVNNIC ON AESTI central circle, within a cross fleury, dot in centre
Wild Winds - North-839 SE1250 Duninc

Wild Winds - British Coinage of William I
http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/brit/william_1/t.html

Those ascribed to the **first William** are those with the sceptres only, the others are attributed to **William II**.

Handbook of English Coins - Llewellynn Frederick William Jewitt - 1870
<https://archive.org/details/handbookofenglis00jewi/page/2/mode/1up>



William I of England - AR Penny
London c. 1074-1077 - 1.31 grams - Moneyer: Godwin
+PILELM REX II crowned, draped bust facing with moustache, star on each side
+GODPI ON LVND Central circle, within cross bottoned in circle center, over quadrilateral with curved sides and dotted apex
Wild Winds - North-845 SE-1254

Wild Winds - British Coinage of William I
http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/brit/william_1/t.html

William I ... from 1066 until his death in 1087 ...

William II ... from 1087 until his death in 1100 ...

Wikipedia - William the Conqueror https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_I

Wikipedia - William II of England https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_II_of_England

Whether **Rum** coins display Christian or precursor iconography is a matter of belief or debate.

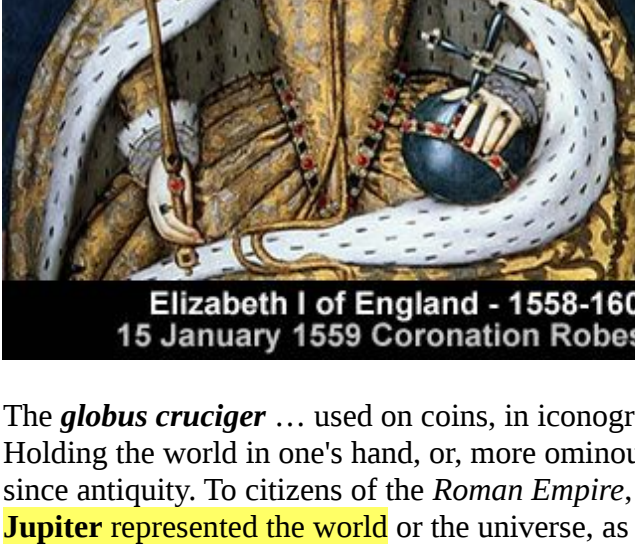


Theodora 1055-56 AV Tetarteron Nomisma 19mm 4.00g Constantinople mint
Facing bust of **Christ Pantokrator**; barred IC XC across field / Facing bust of **Theodora**, wearing crown with pendilia, saccos, and loros, and holding jeweled scepter and globus cruciger - DOC 2; Füg II 2.; SB 1838
Classical Numismatic Group - CNG 106 Lot: 893 Estimate \$2000 Sold \$3000

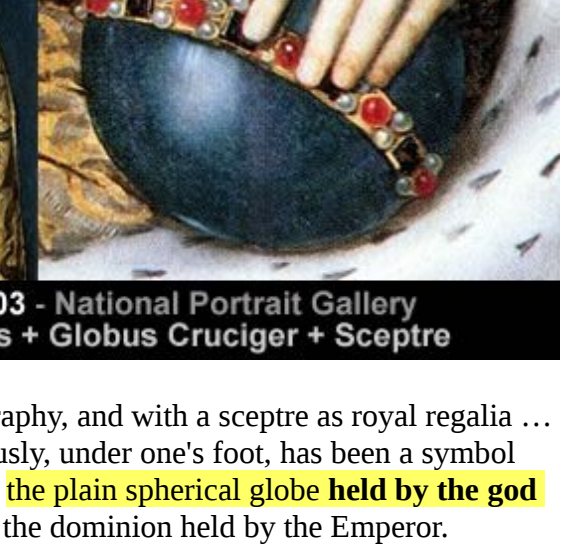


Apollo
from a
Roman mosaic
in
El-Jem, Tunisia
Wikimedia - Maciej Szczepanczyk

Malaga Bay - Synchronicity
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/23/synchronicity/>



Elizabeth I of England - 1558-1603 - National Portrait Gallery
15 January 1559 Coronation Robes + Globus Cruciger + Sceptre



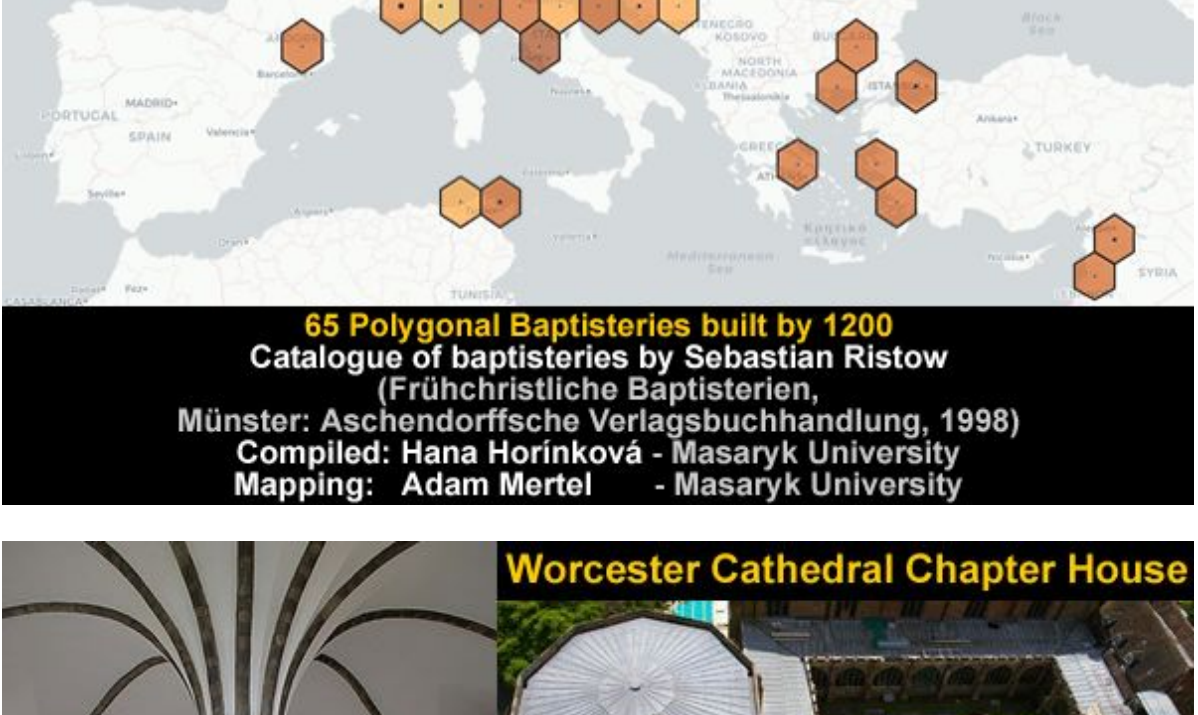
The **globus cruciger** ... used on coins, in iconography, and in royal regalia ... Holding the world in one's hand, or, more ominously, under one's foot, has been a symbol since antiquity. To citizens of the **Roman Empire**, the plain spherical globe held by the **god Jupiter** represented the world or the universe, as the dominion held by the Emperor.

Wikipedia - Globus Cruciger
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globus_cruciger

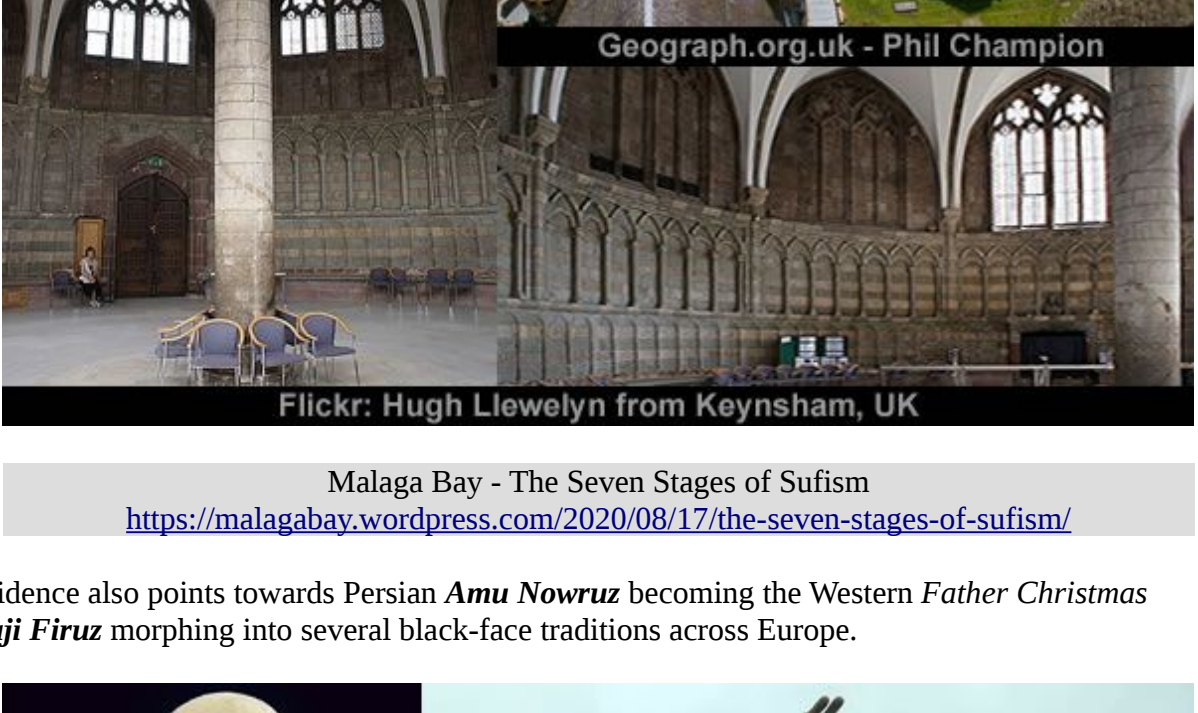
The evidence suggests the **Rum Romans** left in their wake a chain of polygonal Khanqahs [aka Tekijas aka Baptisteries aka Chapter Houses] that stretch across Europe from Persia to England.



Tohidkhaneh - Medieval Khanqah in Isfahan, Iran
Zereshk at the English language Wikipedia



65 Polygonal Baptistries built by 1200
Catalogue of baptisteries by Sebastian Ristow (Frühchristliche Baptistrien, München: Aschendorfsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1998)
Compiled: Hana Horinková - Masaryk University
Mapping: Adam Mertel - Masaryk University



Worcester Cathedral Chapter House
Geograph.org.uk - Phil Champion

Flickr: Hugh Llewelyn from Keynsham, UK

Malaga Bay - The Seven Stages of Sufism
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2020/08/17/the-seven-stages-of-sufism/>

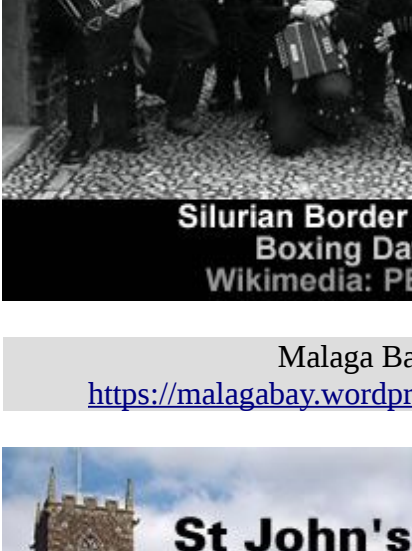
The evidence also points towards Persian **Amu Nowruz** becoming the Western **Father Christmas** and **Haji Firuz** into several black-face traditions across Europe.



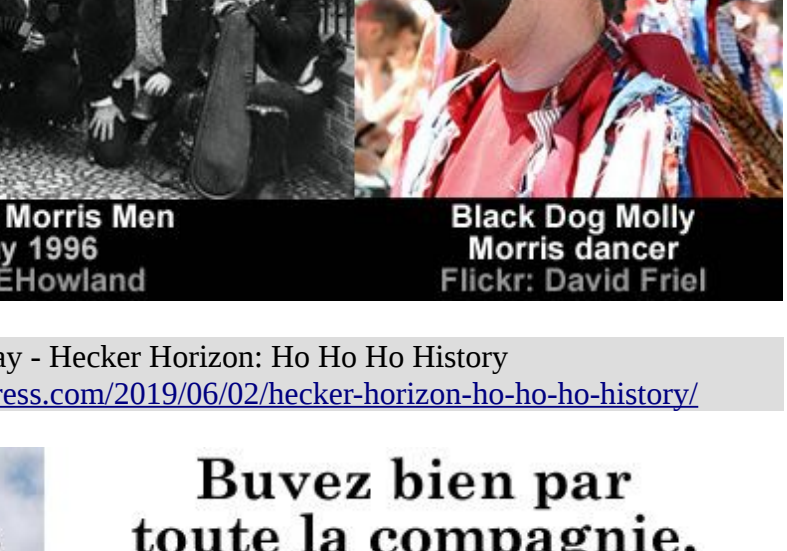
Amu Nowruz
Wikimedia: Rye-96



Haji Firuz
Flickr: ninara

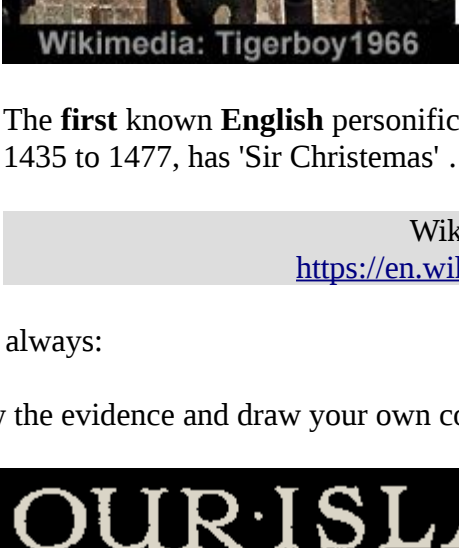


Silurian Border Morris Men
Boxing Day 1996
Wikimedia: PEHowland



Black Dog Molly
Morris dancer
Flickr: David Friel

Malaga Bay - Hecker Horizon: Ho Ho Ho History
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2019/06/02/hecker-horizon-ho-ho-ho-history/>



St John's Plymtree Devon
Wikimedia: Tigerboy1966

Buvez bien par
toute la compagnie,
Make good cheer
and be right merry,
And sing with us now
joyfully: **Nowell, nowell.**
Richard Smart - Rector of Plymtree 1435-1477

The first known English personification of Christmas ... Richard Smart ... Rector ... from 1435 to 1477, has 'Sir Christmas' ... encouraging his listeners to sing ... **Nowell, nowell.**

Wikipedia - Father Christmas
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Father_Christmas

But, as always:

Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.

