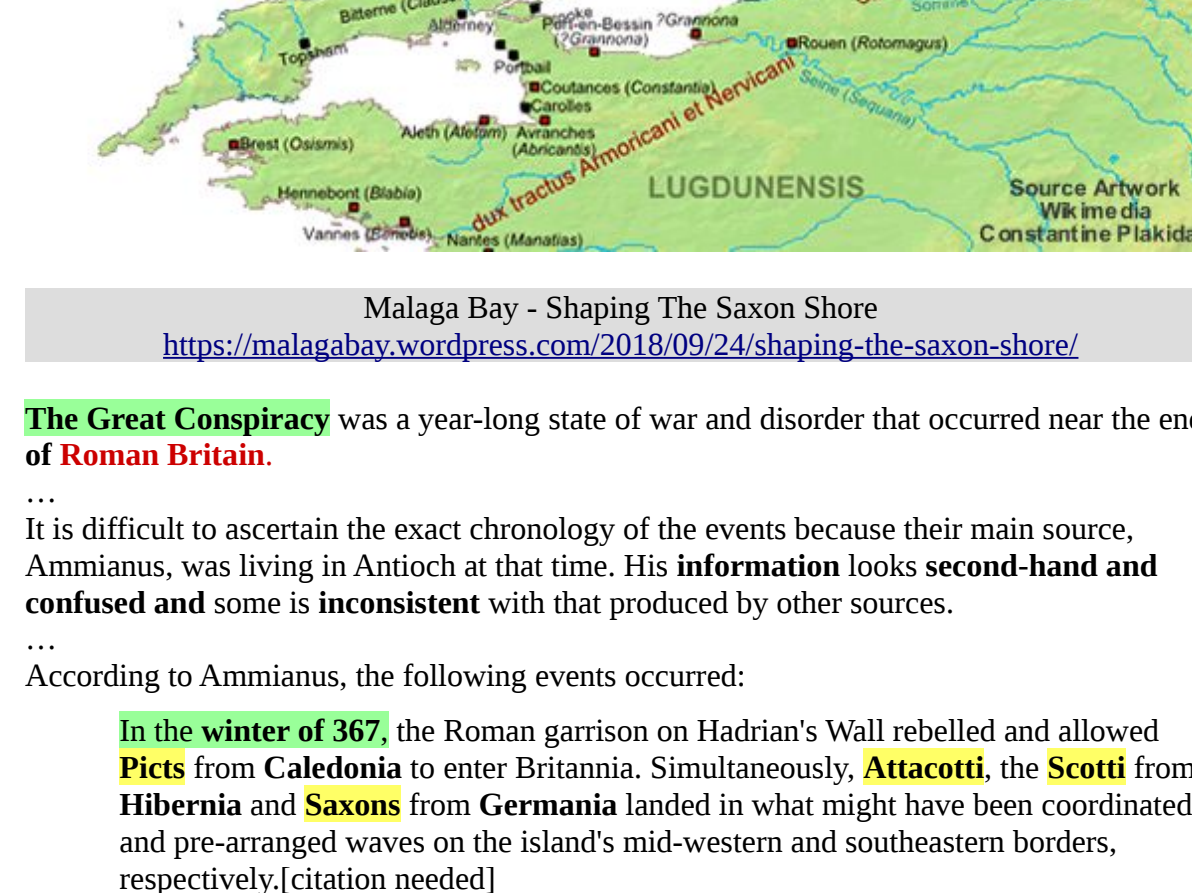


It's also reported **The Great Conspiracy** amongst the Picts, Attacotti, Scotti, and Saxons managed to **overwhelm almost every Late Roman outpost** and settlements during [367+394]= **761 CE**.



Malaga Bay - Shaping The Saxon Shore
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/24/shaping-the-saxon-shore/>

The Great Conspiracy was a year-long state of war and disorder that occurred near the end of **Roman Britain**.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact chronology of the events because their main source, Ammianus, was living in Antioch at that time. His **information looks second-hand and confused** and some is **inconsistent** with that produced by other sources.

According to Ammianus, the following events occurred:
In the winter of 367, the Roman garrison on Hadrian's Wall rebelled and allowed **Picts** from Caledonia to enter Britannia. Simultaneously, **Attacotti**, the **Scotti** from Hibernia and **Saxons** from Germania landed in what might be the coordinated and pre-arranged waves on the island's mid-western and southeastern borders, respectively.[citation needed]

The warbands managed to overwhelm nearly all of the loyal Roman outposts and settlements. **The entire western and northern areas of Britannia were overwhelmed**; the cities sacked; and the civilian Romano-British murdered, raped, or enslaved. Franks and Saxons also landed in northern Gaul.

Wikipedia - Great Conspiracy
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Conspiracy

The **Saxon Shore** was a military command of the Late Roman Empire, consisting of a series of fortifications on **both sides of the Channel**.

Wikipedia - Saxon Shore
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saxon_shore

... **Saxon shore** ... the name given to the coast from the **Wash** to the **Ise of Wight** ...

Our Roman Highways - Urquhart Atwell Forbes and Arnold C Bummer - 1904
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924027949530/page/n76/mode/1up>

Alternatively:
The Great Conspiracy was **Mother Nature** continuing her catastrophic reshaping of Britain.



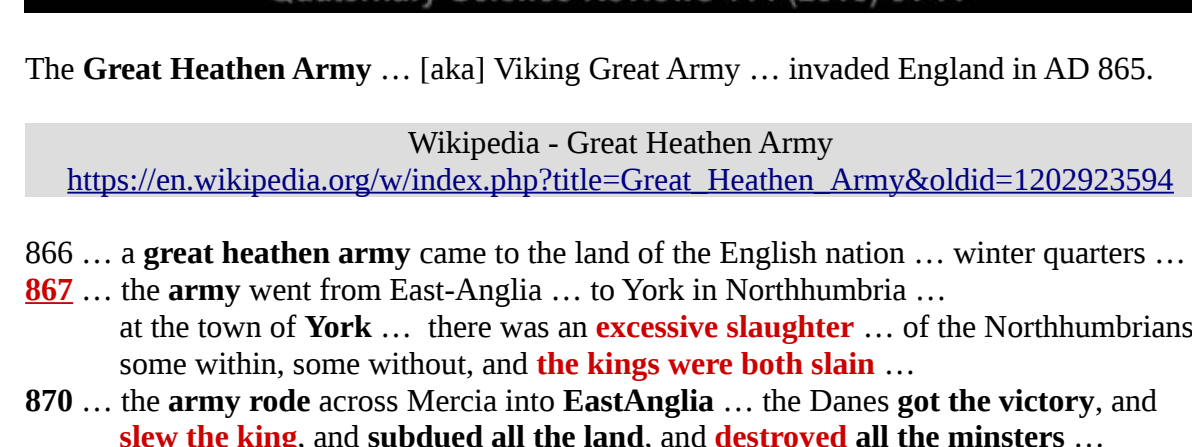
Malaga Bay - Shaping Roman Scotland
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/24/shaping-roman-scotland/>

More specifically:
The **Great Conspiracy of 761** aligns with **Mother Nature** showering Scotland with sand.



The **Glen Turret Fan** in upper **Glen Roy** contains 276 annual sedimentary layers that are coincidentally close to the 277 years between the **Arabian Horizon of 637 CE** and the **Heinssohn Horizon of 914 CE** i.e. the **Heinssohn Sandwich**.

Malaga Bay - The Fold Up Beds of Glen Roy
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/03/01/the-fold-up-beds-of-glen-roy/>

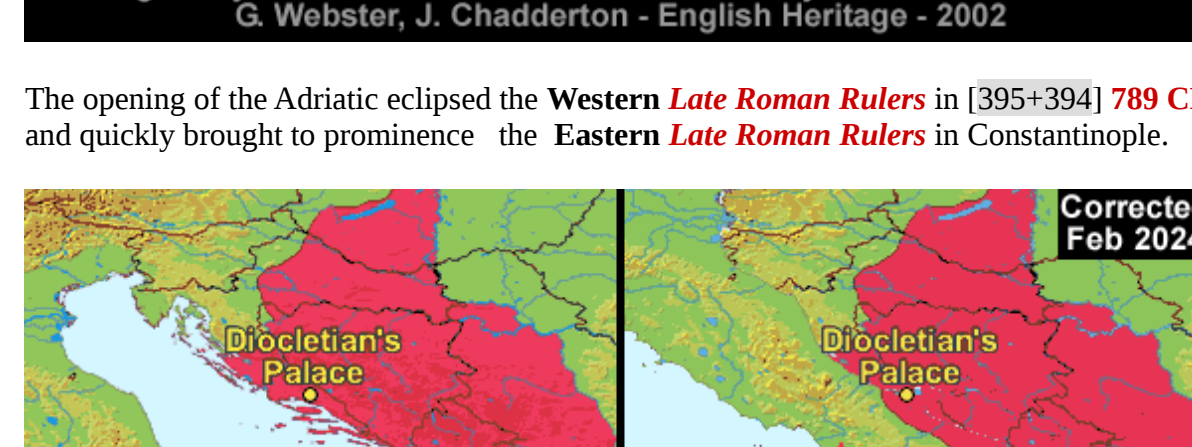


Annually Resolved Events of Younger Dryas Glaciation in Lochaber (Glen Roy and Glen Spean), Western Scottish Highlands
 Adrian P. Palmer, John Lowe and Alison MacLeod
 Journal of Quaternary Science - May 2010

At LLE [Loch Laggan East], the sand bed is **6 mm thick** ...
 At GTF [Glen Turret Fan], the sand bed is **10 cm thick** ...
 GTFRA, GTFRB and GTFRC the sand bed reaches ... up to **30 cm**.

Annually Resolved Events of Younger Dryas Glaciation in Lochaber (Glen Roy and Glen Spean), Western Scottish Highlands
 Adrian P. Palmer, John Lowe and Alison MacLeod
 Journal of Quaternary Science - May 2010
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/230323105>

Similarly:
The **Great Heathen Army** in **867** aligns with **deformed laminations** in the **Glen Turret Fan**.



A comparison of micro-CT and thin section analysis of Lateglacial glaciolacustrine varves from Glen Roy, Scotland
 Jacob M. Bendle, Adrian P. Palmer and Simon J. Carr
 Quaternary Science Reviews 114 (2015) 61-77

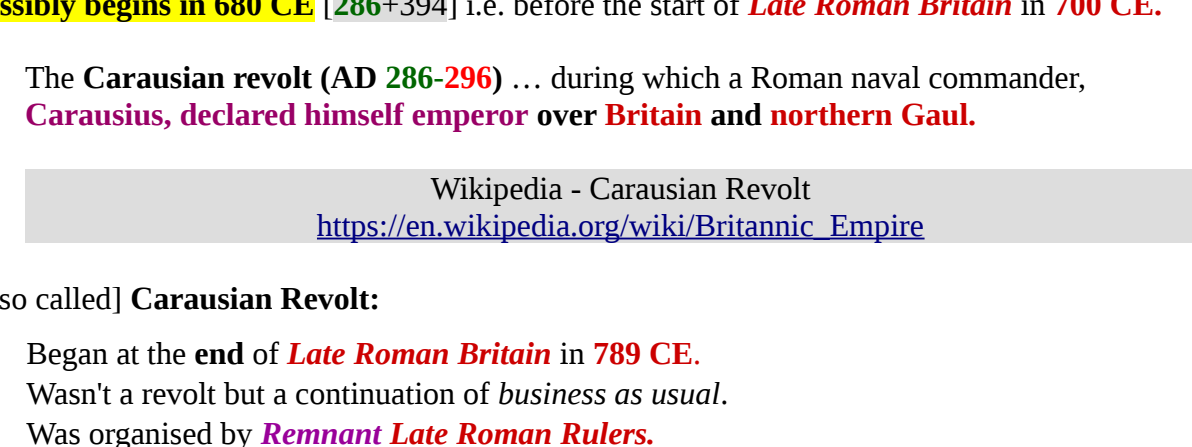
The **Great Heathen Army** ... [aka] Viking Great Army ... invaded England in AD 865.

Wikipedia - Great Heathen Army
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Great_Heathen_Army&oldid=1202923594

866 ... a **great heathen army** came to the land of the English nation ... winter quarters ...
867 ... the army went from East-Anglia ... to York in Northumbria ... at the town of York ... there was an **excessive slaughter** ... of the Northumbrians, some within, some without, and the **kings were both slain** ...
870 ... the **army rode** across Mercia into EastAnglia ... the Danes got the victory, and **slew the king**, and **subdued all the land**, and **destroyed all the mints** ...

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle - John Allen Giles - 1914
<https://archive.org/details/anglosaxonchroni00gile/page/49/mode/1up>

Either way:
The opening of the Adriatic Sea finally caused the collapse of the **Late Roman Rulers** in **789 CE** and this left **Late Roman Britain** orphaned after **89 years**.



The opening of the Adriatic eclipsed the **Western Late Roman Rulers** in [395+394] **789 CE** and quickly brought to prominence the **Eastern Late Roman Rulers** in Constantinople.



Malaga Bay - Heinsohn Highlanders
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/08/28/heinsohn-highlanders/>

The **Malaga Bay** chronology suggests **Roman Britain** began 700 CE and ended **789 CE**.

Malaga Bay - Edwin Johnson Meets The Romans
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/09/04/edwin-johnson-meets-the-romans/>

On the other hand:
The mainstream says: **Late Roman Britain** collapsed after [408-319]= **89 years** in [408+394]= **802**.

The following names are the few which have survived from this era, covering the almost 100 years until **c. 408**, when the **Roman civilian administration** was **expelled** by the native population.

Wikipedia - List of Governors of Roman Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_governors_of_Britain#Diocese_of_the_Britains

This discrepancy in the **end date of Late Roman Britain** provides a big clue.

This discrepancy arises because a **mainstream** moved the [so called] **Roman Revolt** so that it **impossibly begins in 680 CE** [286+394] i.e. before the start of **Late Roman Britain** in **700 CE**.

The **Carausian revolt** (AD 286-296) ... during which a Roman naval commander, **Carausius, declared himself emperor over Britain and northern Gaul**.

Wikipedia - Carausian Revolt
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carausian_Revolt

The [so called] **Carausian Revolt**:

- Began at a revolt of **Late Roman Britain** in **789 CE**.
- Wasn't a revolt but a continuation of **business as usual**.
- Was organised by **Remnant Late Roman Rulers**.
- Is understood as the **British Empire** or the **British Empire** of Carausius and Allectus.



Legio XX Valeria Victrix: A Prosopographical And Historical Study
 Stephen James Malone - 2005 - University of Nottingham
 Map
 Andrei N. (Wikipedia Commons user Andrei)

Malegio XX Valeria Victrix: A Prosopographical And Historical Study - Volume 2:396/7
 Stephen James Malone - 2005 - University of Nottingham
<http://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/13316/>

The excellent thesis by Stephen James Malone mentions the **"British Empire of Carausius and Allectus"** aka **British Empire** aka **Carausian Revolt**.

Malaga Bay - Roman Chronology: Legendary Legions
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/23/roman-chronology-legendary-legions/>

The history of the short-lived **British Empire** ... is wrapped in **considerable obscurity** ...

The Reign and Coinage of Carausius - Percy H Webb - 1907
 Numismatic Chronicle - Fourth Series - Volume VII - 1907
https://archive.org/details/dli_ministry_18063/page/1/mode/1up

Details with Plates
https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/pdfs/Webb_Coinage_of_Carausius.pdf

Remnant Late Roman Rulers are clearly with the **British Empire** appear to be classified by the mainstream as **Usurpers** and associated **misdated**:

789 Marcus Aurelius Mausaeus **Carausius** ... military commander ... in 286 ...
declaring himself emperor in Britain and northern Gaul (Imperium Britanniarum).

796 **Allectus** (died 296) ... Roman-Britannic **usurper-emperor in Britain and northern Gaul** from 293 to 296.

??? **Magnus Magnentius** ... a Roman general and usurper ... served with distinction in **Gaul** ... On 18 January 350 Magnentius was **acclaimed Augustus** ... Born in Samarobriua (Amiens), Gaul, Magnentius was the **son of a British father** and a Frankish mother.

??? **Magnus Maximus** was a Celtic Briton who became Roman emperor of the Western Roman Empire from 383 to 388 ... He was made **emperor in Briannia and Gaul** the next year ...

??? **Marcus** was a high-ranking soldier in **Roman Britain** who was **proclaimed emperor by the local army** sometime in 406 ...

??? **Gratian** or Gratianus was a Roman usurper in **Roman Britain** from 406-407.

??? **Constantine III** ... was a common Roman soldier who was **declared emperor in Roman Britain** in 407 and **established himself in Gaul**.

Wikipedia - Roman governors of Britain#Other rulers in Roman Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_governors_of_Britain#Other_rulers_in_Roman_Britain

Arguably:
Many more **Remnant Late Roman Rulers** are scattered across Europe as **misdated Usurpers**.

Usurpation was endemic during the Roman imperial era, especially from the crisis of the **third century onwards**, when political instability became the rule.

Wikipedia - Roman Usurper
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_usurper

The following is a list of **usurpers in the Roman Empire**.

In the Eastern Roman Empire (395-1453), rebellion and usurpation were so **notoriously frequent** (in the vision of the medieval West, where usurpation was rare) that the modern term "byzantine" became a byword for political intrigue and conspiracy.

Wikipedia - List of Roman usurpers
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_usurpers

The following is a list of **usurpers in the Eastern Roman Empire** or Byzantine Empire, from the start of the reign of Arcadius in 395 to the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Wikipedia - List of Byzantine Usurpers
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Byzantine_usurpers

Either way:
Business As Usual for the continuity **Remnant Late Roman Rulers** included the very profitable granting of **land and rights** via **Anglo-Saxon Charters** typically **written in Latin**.



Charter issued in 873 by Archbishop Aethelred of Canterbury with King Alfred, granting land to Liaba, son of Brigwulf, at Ileden in Kent
 Simon Keynes suggests it reveals the poor standard of Latin at the time
 Photographed by Dudley Miles from King Alfred the Great, by Alfred Smyth

An **Anglo-Saxon charter** is a formal document, typically in **Latin** but not always, recording a king's **grant of land or rights** ... bestowed on a **religious house** or ... **layman**.

What Are The Anglo-Saxon Charters
 Rural Historia - Mary Cassidy - 14 June 2023
<https://ruralhistoria.com/2023/06/14/what-are-the-anglo-saxon-charters/>

Anglo-Saxon Charters have provoked a flurry of forgeries that stretch back to **430 AD**.

Table of Contents.

FIFTH CENTURY.

No.	Page
1. Charter of St. Patrick granting indulgences to benefactors of Glas-towbury. A.D. 430	1
2. Letter of St. Patrick to the Christian subjects of Coroticus, probably Ceredig, Prince of Ceredigion or Cardigan. Shortly before A.D. 493 (?)	3

SEVENTH CENTURY.

3. Grant by Aethelbert, King of Kent, of St. Andrew's, Rochester, of land at the Southgate. 28th April, 604	7
4. Grant by Aethelbert, King of Kent, in honour of St. Peter, of land in Canterbury, found an Abbey. A.D. 605	8

Cartularium Saxonicum - Volume 1 - Walter de Gray Birch - 1885
<https://archive.org/details/cartulariumsaxo1birch/page/n30/mode/1up>

The earliest surviving charters were drawn up in the **670s**: the **oldest surviving charters granted land to the Church** ...

Wikipedia - Anglo-Saxon Charters
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_charters

Regnal years appear to have been used by the **Saxon Kings in their charters** in the seventh century; and, occasionally without any other dates, as **early as the years 789 and 801** !; but it was **usual to add** to the regnal year, the **year of the Incarnation**, together with other dates. †

† The charter of Caenwulf, in 798, is dated "anno regni secundo" (Cotton. Aug. ii. n. 97.); and another of the same monarch, in 801, is dated "anno imperii nostri." (Text. Roff. 135.)

‡ For example : the grant of Wiglaf of Mercia to archbishop Uulfred, in 831, is, "Regi regnanti ac governanti in perpetuum Domino Deo Zaboath, anno vero **Dominicae Incarnationis DCCCXXXI**", Indictione viiii". Ego Uuiglaf gratia Dei Rex Merciorum, anno prima secundi regni mei."

The next is that of Athelstan's grant to the church of Worcester, in 936: "anno **Dominicae Incarnationis DCCCXXXIX** Regni vero mihi commissi vi Indictione vii, Epacta iii, Concurrente ii septimis Junii idibus, Luna XXI, in civitate omnibus nota quae Londinae dicuntur." Cotton. MS. Tiberius, A. XIII.

See other examples, postea.

The Chronology of History - Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas - 1836
https://archive.org/details/hubb_gb_TgAVAAAQAQ/page/n322/mode/1up

The oldest extant **Anglo-Saxon Charter** was issued in **679** and this aligns with the mainstream start date of the **Britannic Empire** to [286+394]= **680 CE**.

The **Anglo-Saxon charter** can take many forms: it can be a lease (often presented as a chirograph), a will, an agreement, a writ or, most commonly, a grant of land.

Over a thousand Anglo-Saxon charters are extant today, as a result of being maintained in the archives of religious houses. These preserved their charters so as to record their right to land. **The oldest extant original charter**, now in Canterbury Cathedral archive, was issued in **679** by King Hlothhere of Kent granting land to the Reculver Abbey.

Wikipedia - Anglo-Saxon Charters
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_charters

Similarly:
The first written mention of a **tithe** in **786** aligns with the real start of the **Britannic Empire** in **789**.

A **tithe** is a **one-tenth** part of something, paid as a contribution to a religious organization or compulsory tax to government. ... But the **first mention** of them, which I have met with in **any written English law**, is in a constitutional decree, made in a synod held **A.D. 786** ...

Wikipedia - Tithe
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tithe#History>

In other words:
The **Britannic Empire** perfected their **piracy process** that involved selling off other peoples' property and rights so that an income stream could be extracted from property and slave owners.

The **earliest surviving charters** were drawn up in the **670s** ... but from the **eighth century**, surviving charters were **increasingly used to grant land to lay people**.

Wikipedia - Anglo-Saxon Charters
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_charters

By the **middle of the 12th century**, the institution of **slavery** ... **had fully disappeared** ...

Wikipedia - Slavery in Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Slavery_in_Britain&oldid=1197879843

In the turbulent times after the **Heinssohn Horizon** [when hoards of homeless migrants were seeking **safe havens**] the **Britannic Empire** discovered it's perfected **piracy process** was very profitable.

An Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England - David Hill - 1981
<https://archive.org/details/atlasofanglosaxon00hill/mode/1up>

The British Isles and their Teutonic Invaders
 Putnam's Historical Atlas Mediaeval and Modern
 Ramsay Muir and George Philip - 1927

Putnam's Historical Atlas Mediaeval and Modern - Ramsay Muir and George Philip - 1927
<https://archive.org/details/putnamshistoria000rams/page/78/mode/1up>

The success of the **piracy process** perfected by the **Britannic Empire** has ensured their **business model** and iconography has survived well into modern times.

Carausius - AE Antoninianus - 2.99 gm - London Mint
 Lion symbol of Legion III Flavia Felix - Main Base: Belgrade, Serbia
 Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. - www.cngcoins.com

Astare ... Hellenized ... 'Attart ... associated with ... Canaanites and **Phoenicians** ...
 'Attart in her form as a **lioness** ...
 masculine counterpart ... 'Attaru was ... called ... **lion** ...

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

Bronze Barbary Lion - 1867 - Edwin Landseer - Nelson's Column, London
 Anthony O'Neill / Lion - lion and church spire, Trafalgar Square / CC BY-SA 2.0

Astare was worshipped ... among ... Phoenicians ... introduced her cult in their colonies on the Iberian Peninsula ... the **cult of Astarte** had spread till the foot of **Hadrian's Wall** ...

Wikipedia - Astarte
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astarte#In_Britannia

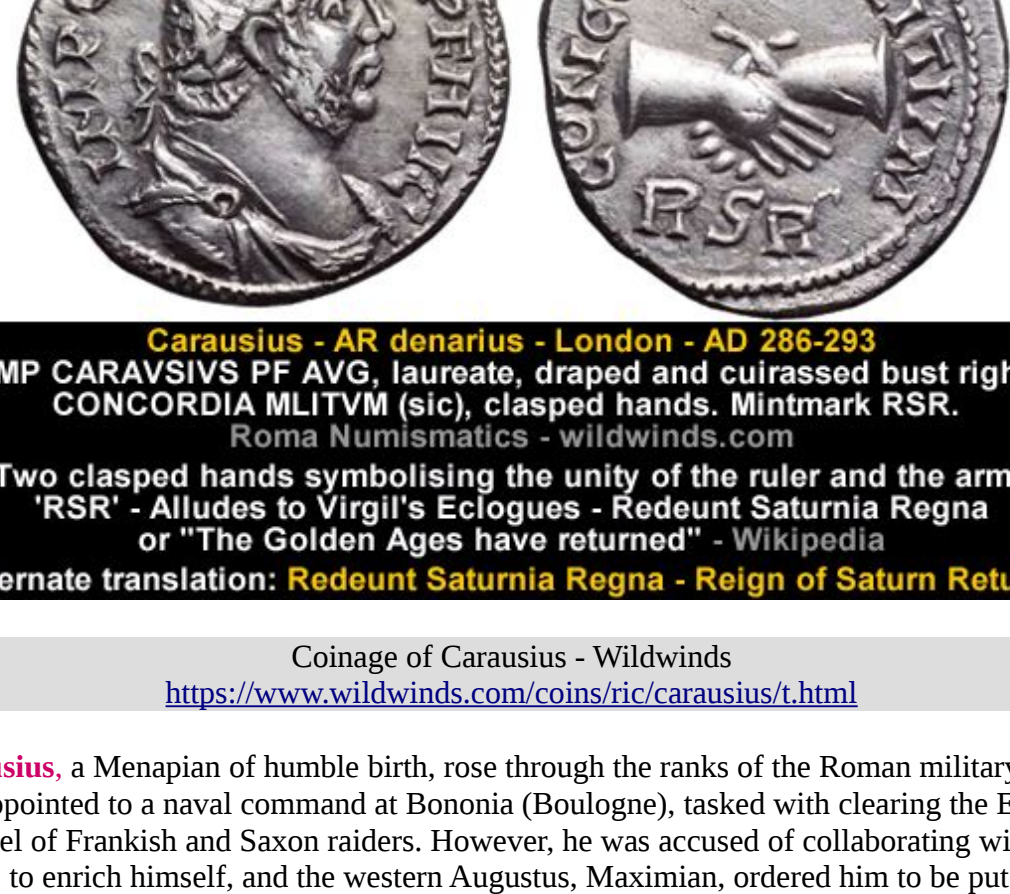
Corchester ...: The **Astare** of this altar is the Ashthoroth of the Scriptures ...

Roman Wall Handbook - John Collingwood Bruce - 1885
<https://archive.org/details/BruceRomanWallHandbookThirdEditionImages/page/n104/mode/1up>

The Gap

Overall:

The evidence suggests the **Britannic Empire** was a very profitable and very successful enterprise.



Carausius - AR denarius - London - AD 286-293
IMP CARAVSIVS PF AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right.
CONCORDIA M.L.T.V.M. (sic), clasped hands. Mintmark RSR.
 Roma Numismatics - wildwinds
Two clasped hands symbolising the unity of the ruler and the army
"RSR" - Alludes to Virgil's Eclogues - Redeunt Saturnia Regna
or "The Golden Ages has returned" - Wikipedia
Alternate translation: Redeunt Saturnia Regna - Reign of Saturn Returns

Coinage of Carausius - Wildwinds
<https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/nic/caerusius/t.html>

Carausius, a Menapien of humble birth, rose through the ranks of the Roman military and was appointed to a naval command at Bononia (Boulogne), tasked with clearing the English Channel of Frankish and Saxon raiders. However, he was accused of collaborating with the pirates to enrich himself, and the western Augustus, Maximian, ordered him to be put to death. Carausius responded by **declaring himself emperor in Britain**.

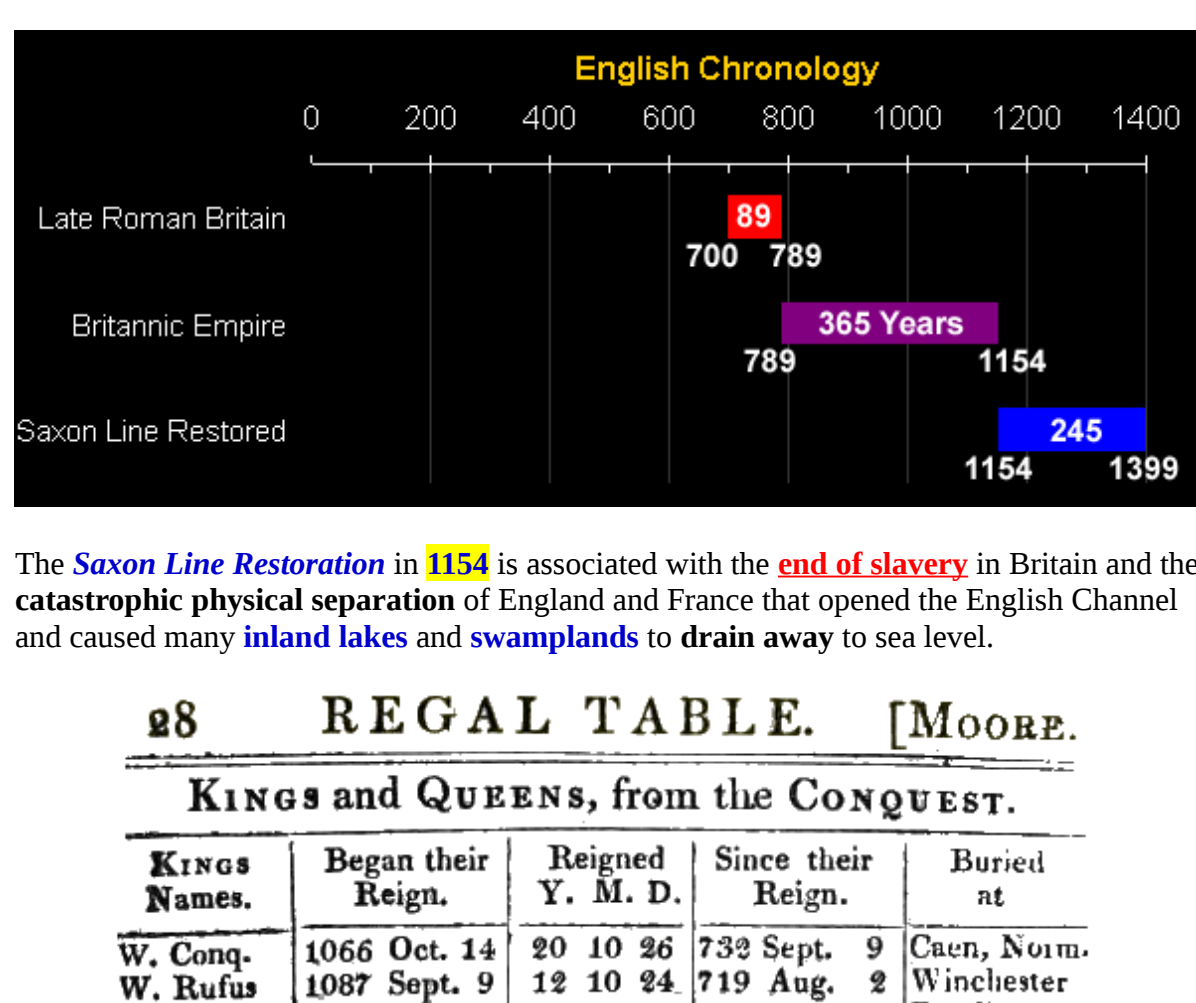
He appears to have **appealed to native British dissatisfaction with Roman rule**: he issued coins with legends such as Restitutor Britanniae (**Restorer of Britain**) and Genius Britanniae (**Spirit of Britain**).

...
A milestone from Carlisle with his name on it suggests ... Britain was in Carausius' grasp.

Wikipedia - Carausian Revolt
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Carausian_revolt&oldid=807593725

Arguably:

The **Britannic Empire** business model inspired the European colonization of the Americas.



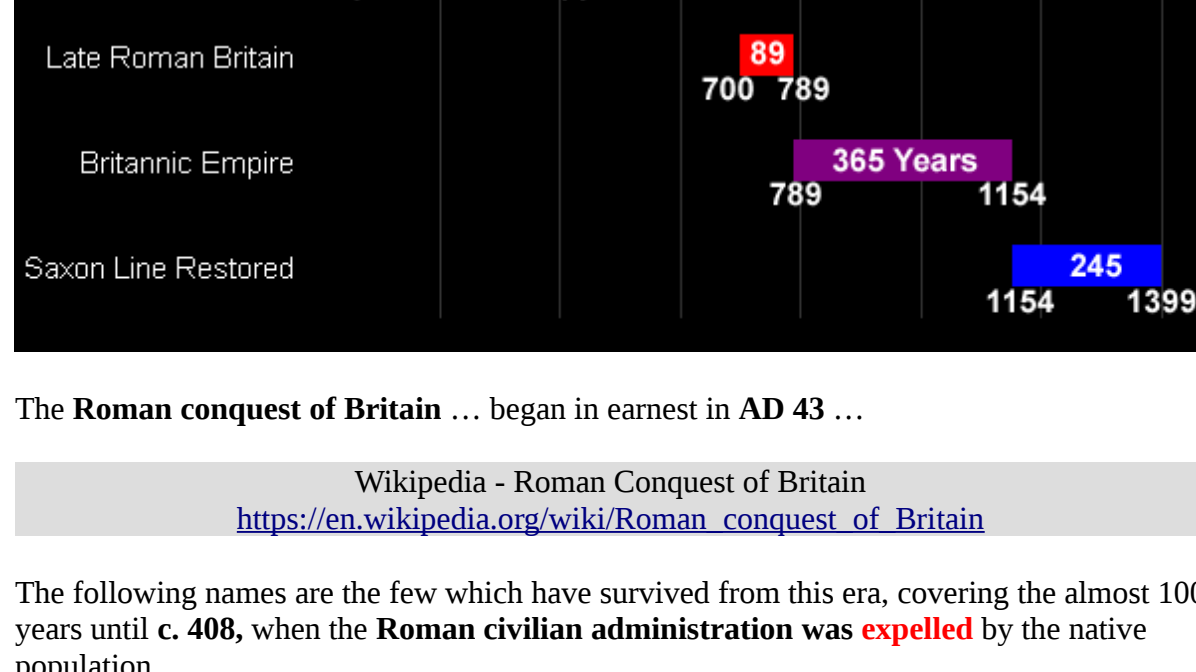
The Mayflower on Her Arrival in Plymouth Harbor
 William Halsall - 1882 - Pilgrim Hall Museum, Plymouth, MA, USA

Between 1492 and 1820 ... 2.6 million Europeans immigrated to the Americas, of whom just under 50% were British, 40% were Spanish or Portuguese, 6% were Swiss or German, and 5% were French.

Wikipedia - European Immigration to the Americas
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_immigration_to_the_Americas

Either way:

The evidence suggests the **Britannic Empire** very proficiently filled the **365 year long gap** between **Late Roman Britain** and the **Saxon Line Restored**.



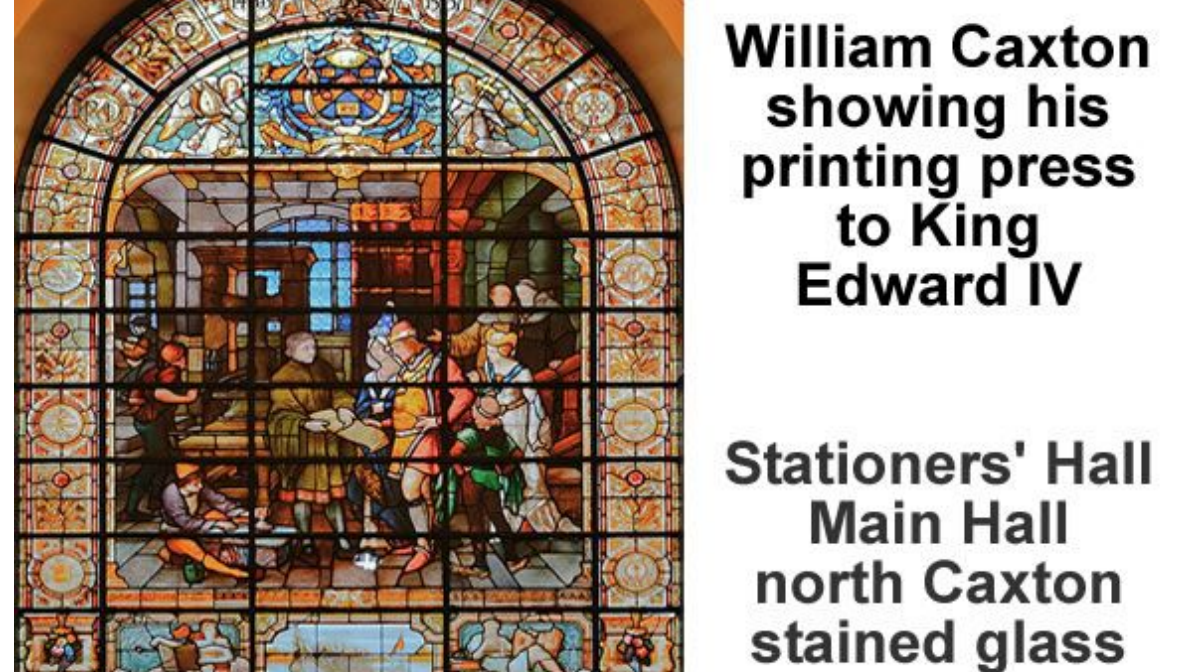
The **Saxon Line Restoration** in 1154 is associated with the **end of slavery** in Britain and the **catastrophic physical separation of England and France** that opened the English Channel and caused many **inland lakes and swamplands to drain away** to sea level.

REGAL TABLE. [MOORE.]					
KINGS and QUEENS, from the CONQUEST.					
KINGS Names.	Began their Reign.	Reigned Y. M. D.	Since their Reign.	Buried at	
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10 26	733 Sept. 9	Can. Norm.	
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10 24	719 Aug. 2	Winchester	
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3 29	684 Dec. 1	Reading	
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10 24	665 Oct. 25	Faversham	
The SAXON Line restored.					
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8 11	630 July 6	Fontevrault	
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9 0	620 Apr. 6	Fontevrault	
John	1199 Apr. 6	17 6 13	603 Oct. 19	Worcester	
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0 28	547 Nov. 16	Westminster	
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7 21	512 July 7	Westminster	
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6 18	492 Jan. 25	Gloucester	
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4 27	442 June 21	Westminster	
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3 6	420 Sept. 29	Westminster	
The Line of LANCASTER.					
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5 20	406 Mar. 20	Canterbury	

Old Moore's Almanack - Vox Stellarum - Francis Moore - 1819
<https://archive.org/details/voxtellarumr000and/page/28/mode/1up>

In other words:

The Equals the 365 year duration of the **Britannic Empire** i.e. 1154 - 789 = 365
 the 365 year duration of the **Mainstream Romans** i.e. 408 - 43 = 365



The **Roman conquest of Britain** ... began in earnest in AD 43 ...

Wikipedia - Roman Conquest of Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_conquest_of_Britain

The following names are the few which have survived from this era, covering the almost 100 years until c. 408, when the **Roman civilian administration was expelled** by the native population.

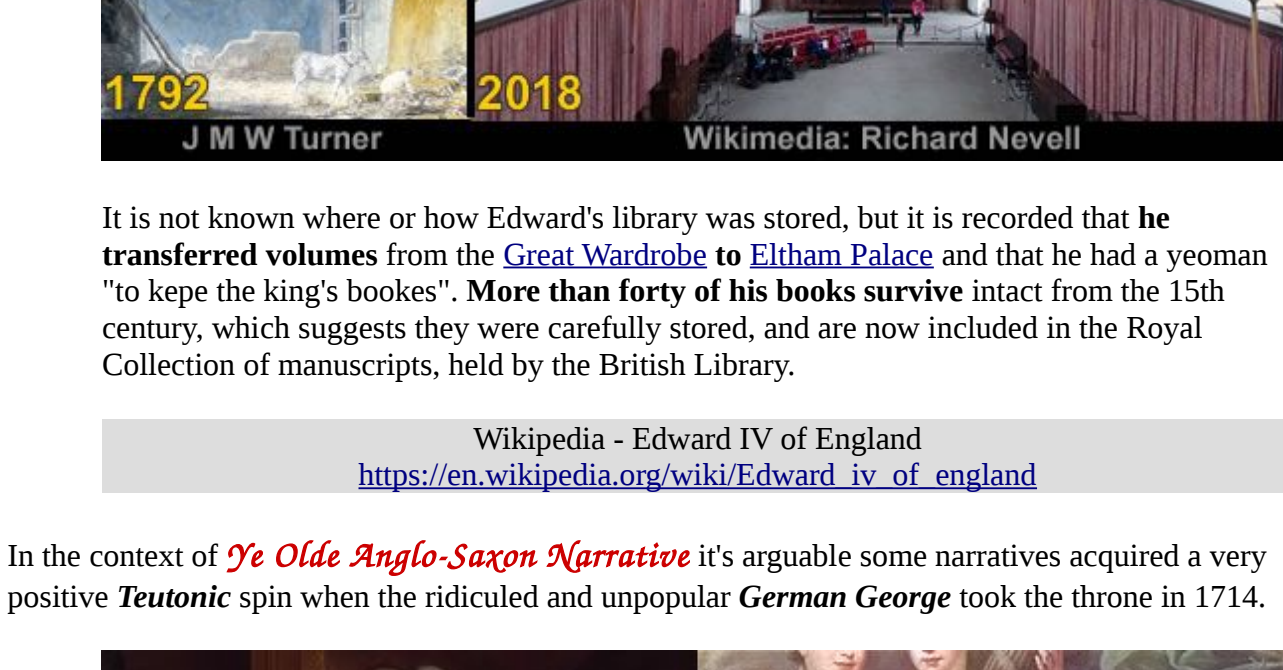
Wikipedia - List of Governors of Roman Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_governors_of_Britain/Diocese_of_the_Britains

From 408 **Saxon pirates raided Roman Britain** extensively, underterred by the totally inadequate force which Constantine had left.

Wikipedia - Constantine III (Western Roman emperor)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_III_\(Western_Roman_emperor\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_III_(Western_Roman_emperor))

As always:

Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.

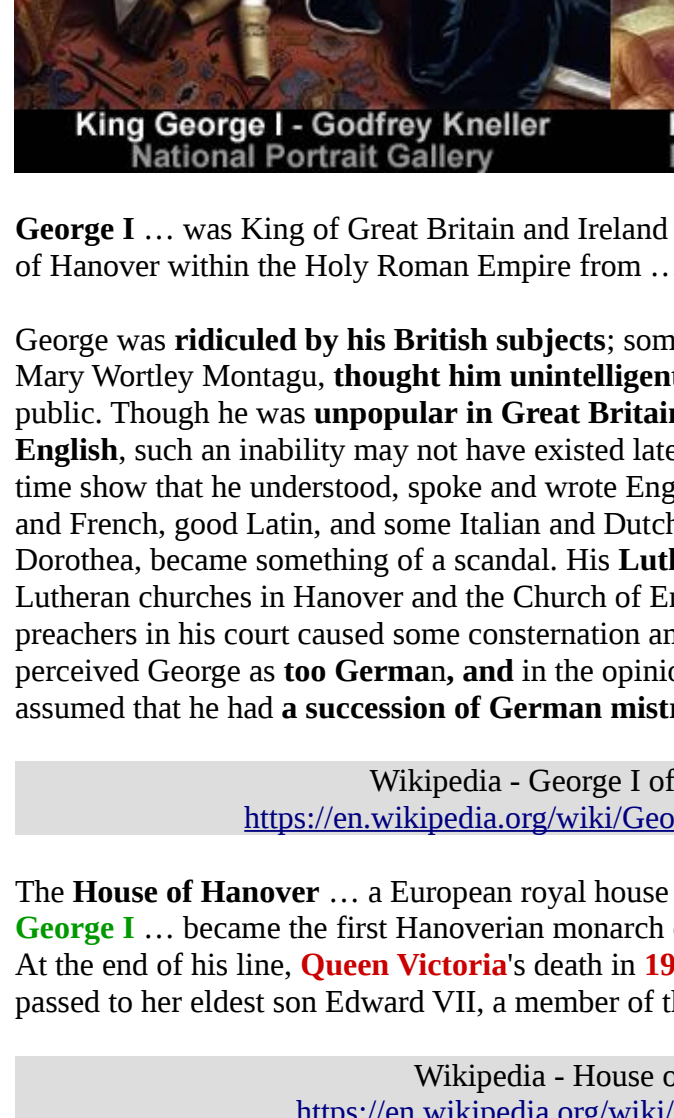


Footnotes

The Beowulf Bollix

The list of core characteristics for corporations that embrace **lying, cheating and stealing** includes the production of propaganda and the suppression of alternative narratives.

In the context of **Ye Olde English History** it appears the propaganda production operation formally began in **1534** and the suppression of alternative narratives officially began in **1557**.



William Caxton showing his printing press to King Edward IV

Stationers' Hall Main Hall north Caxton stained glass

The **Stationers' Company** was formed in 1403; it received a **royal charter in 1557**. ... Once the company received its charter, "the company's role was to regulate and discipline the industry, define proper conduct and maintain its own corporate privileges."

... During the Tudor [1485-1603] and Stuart [1603-1714] periods, the Stationers were legally **empowered to seize "offending books"** that violated the standards of content set down by the Church and state; "its officers could bring "offenders" before ecclesiastical authorities ...

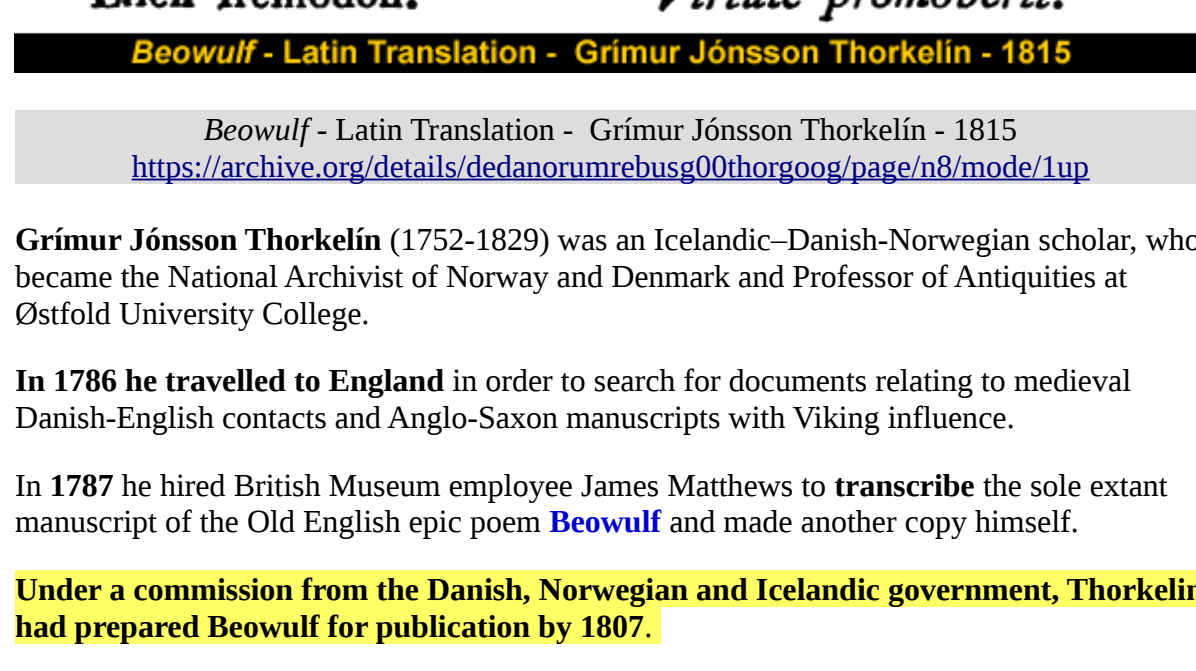
Wikipedia - Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stationers'_Company

The **Church of England** ... renounced papal authority in **1534** ...

Wikipedia - Church of England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_england

Edward IV ... was King of England [from 1461 to 1470 and 1471 to 1483]. ...

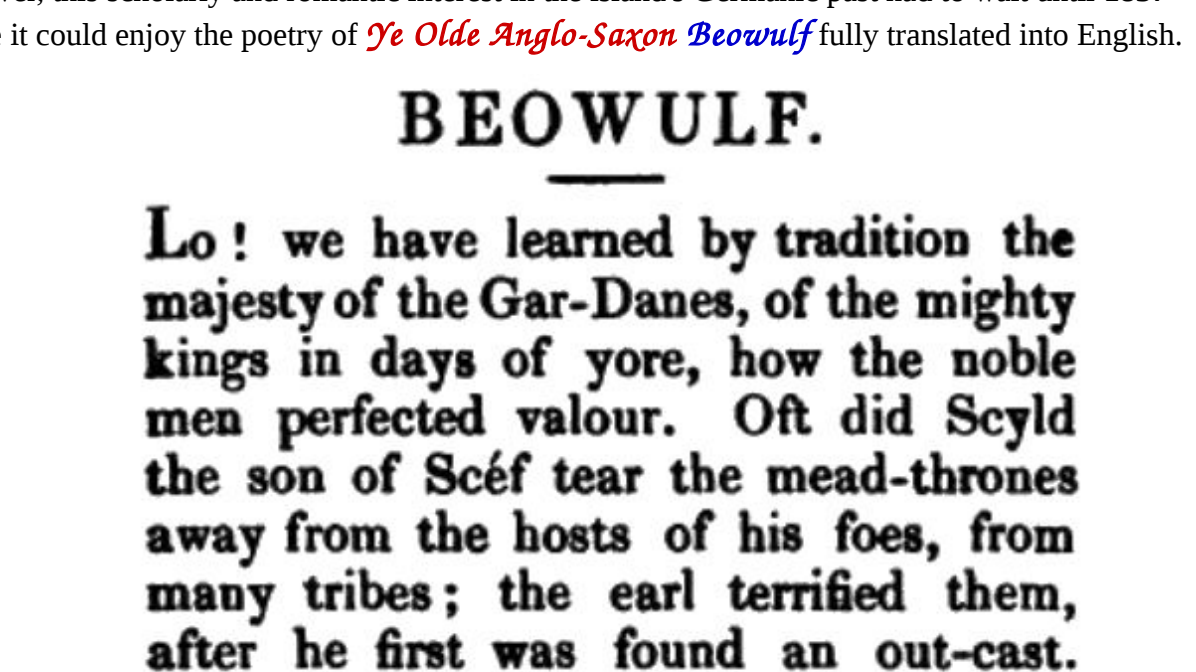
He spent large amounts on expensive status symbols ... while his collecting habits show an eye for style and an interest in scholarship, particularly history. He acquired ... a collection of beautifully illuminated historical and literary manuscripts, many made **specifically for him** by craftsmen in Bruges. ... In 1476, William Caxton established the **first English printing press in the outbuildings of Westminster Abbey**; on 18 November 1477, he produced **Saxenpis of the Philosophes**, translated into English for Edward by Anthony Woodville.



It is not known where or how Edward's library was stored, but it is recorded that he transferred volumes from the **Great Wardrobe to Eltham Palace** and that he had a yeoman "to keep the king's books". **More than forty of his books survive intact** from the 15th century, which suggests they were carefully stored, and are now included in the Royal Collection of manuscripts, held by the British Library.

Wikipedia - Edward IV of England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_iv_of_england

In the context of **Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon Narrative** it's arguable some narratives acquired a very positive **Teutonic** spin when the ridiculed and unpopular **German George** took the throne in 1714.



George I ... was King of Great Britain and Ireland ... 1714 and ruler of the Electorate of Hanover within the Holy Roman Empire from ... 1698 until his death in 1727.

George was **ridiculed by his British subjects**; some of his contemporaries, such as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, **thought him unintelligent** due to the grounds that he was wooden in public. Though he was **unpopular in Great Britain** due to his **supposed inability to speak English**, such an inability may not have existed later in his reign as documents from that time show that he understood, spoke and wrote English. He certainly spoke fluent German and French, good Latin, and some Italian and Dutch. His **treatment of his wife**, Sophia Dorothea, became something of a scandal. His **Lutheran faith**, his overseeing both the Lutheran churches in Hanover and the Church of England, and the presence of Lutheran preachers in his court caused some consternation among his Anglican subjects. The British perceived George as **too German**, and in the opinion of historian Ragnhild Hatton, wrongly assumed that he had a **succession of German mistresses**.

Wikipedia - George I of Great Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_I_of_Great_Britain

The **House of Hanover** ... a European royal house of German origin ...

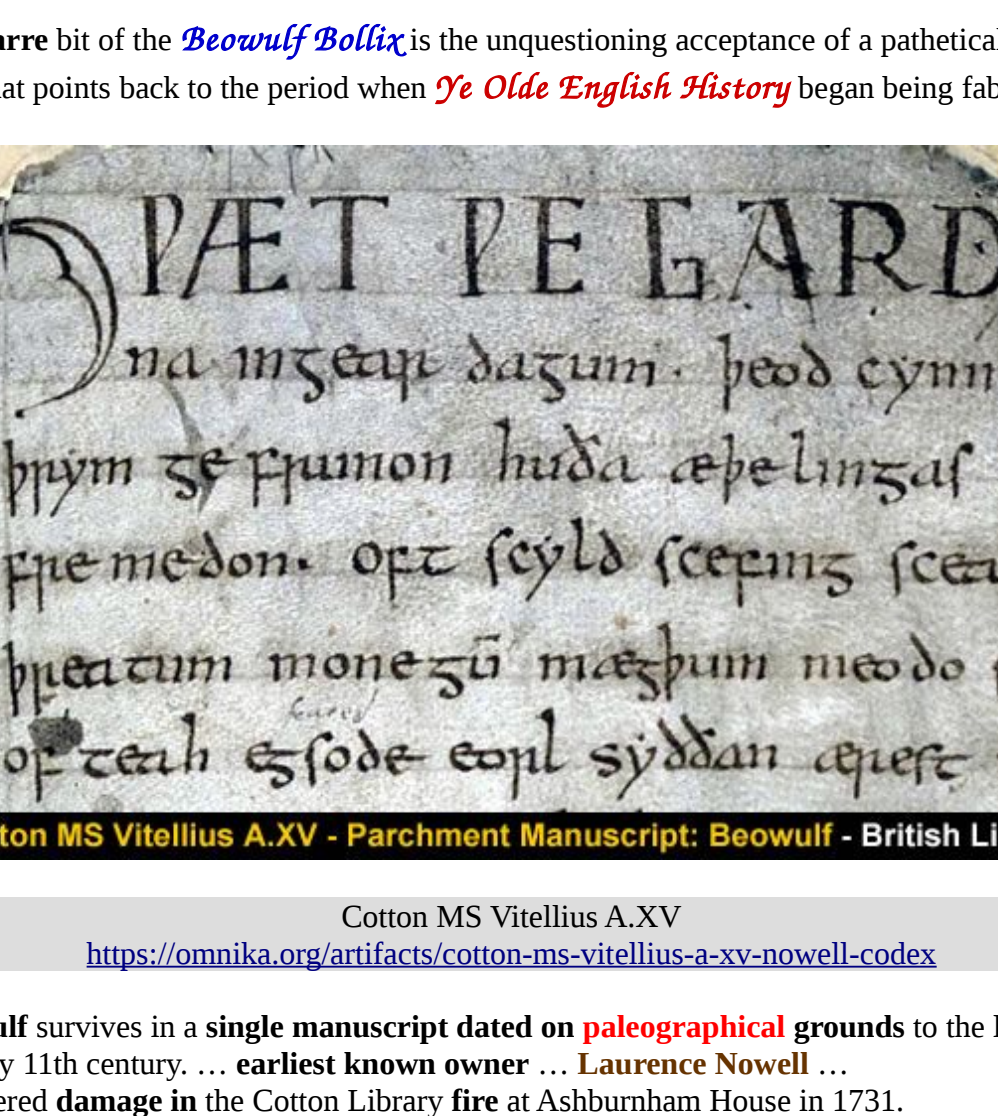
George I ... became the first Hanoverian monarch of Great Britain and Ireland in **1714**. At the end of his line, **Queen Victoria's** death in **1901**, the throne of the United Kingdom passed to her eldest son Edward VII, a member of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ...

Wikipedia - House of Hanover
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Hanover

House of Hanover	
George I	1714-1727
George II	1727-1760
George III	1760-1820
George IV	1820-1830
William IV	1830-1837
Victoria	1837-1901

Wikipedia - List of British Monarchs
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_British_monarchs

In the context of **Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon Language** it's said the **bizarre Beowulf Bollix** reinvented scholarly and romantic interest in Britain's Germanic past.



Grimur Jónsson Thorkelin (1752-1829) was an Icelandic-Danish-Norwegian scholar, who became the National Archivist of Norway and Denmark and Professor of Antiquities at Østfold University College.

In **1786 he travelled to England** in order to search for documents relating to medieval Danish-English contacts and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts with a view to influencing the sole extant manuscript of the Old English epic poem **Beowulf** and made another copy himself.

In **1787 he hired British Museum employee James Matthews to transcribe** the sole extant manuscript of the Old English epic poem **Beowulf** and made another copy himself.

Under a commission from the Danish, Norwegian and Icelandic government, Thorkelin had prepared Beowulf for publication in 1807.

During the Battle of Copenhagen (1807) his house was **burned and demolished** due to fire, and the **text (on which he had spent 20 years) was lost**.

The manuscripts survived, however, and **Thorkelin began again**.

The poem was eventually published in 1815. Thorkelin was the first scholar to make a **full translation of the poem, into Latin**.

... Thorkelin is generally regarded as one of the pioneering figures in Nordic and Germanic studies. Moreover, his visit to Britain reinvigorated interest and appreciation in the island's **Germanic past, in ways both scholarly and romantic**.

However, this view is not without its detractors; Magnús Fjalldal describes Thorkelin as "essentially a fraud as a scholar" and lists a number of errors in Thorkelin's edition and translation, many of which were pointed out by contemporary scholars.

Wikipedia - Grimur Jónsson Thorkelin
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gj%C3%ADmurr_J%C3%B3nsson_Thorkelin

However, this scholarly and romantic interest in the island's Germanic past had to wait until 1837 before it could enjoy the poetry of **Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon Beowulf** fully translated into English.

BEOWULF.

Lo! we have learned by tradition the majesty of the Gar-Danes, of the mighty kings in days of yore, how the noble men perfected valour. Oft did Scyld the son of Scéf tear the mead-thrones away from the hosts of his foes, from many tribes; the earl terrified them, after he first was found an out-cast.

Beowulf - English Translation - John Mitchell Kemble - 1837
<https://archive.org/details/atranslationang00kembgoog/page/n64/mode/1up>

Kemble, John, 1837. A translation of the Anglo-Saxon Poem of "Beowulf" (London). Close, literal-English prose translation and a turning point in the understanding of Beowulf: "I was bound to give word for word the original in all its roughness ... I might have made it smoother, but I purposely avoided doing so, because had the Saxon poet thought as we think and expressed his thoughts as we express our thoughts, I might have spared myself the trouble of editing or translating his poem." - G-R 1660, S-H.

Annotated List of Beowulf Translations - Marijane Osborn
<http://web.archive.org/web/20141121165748/https://acms.org/academic-programs/online-resources/beowulf-list>

One of the more **bizarre** bits of the **Beowulf Bollix** begins in the 1880s when the publishing of **Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon Poetry** suddenly becomes a booming business.

You put together the best poetry book yet and you're hoping to be paid for your hard work. But then ... **poetry** books might be one of the **worst-selling books** on the market.

The Letter Review - How much money can you make publishing a poetry book?
<https://letterreview.com/how-much-money-can-you-make-publishing-a-poetry-book/>

It's debatable whether this booming business reflects scholarly, romantic, or government interests.

Beowulf - Texts in English
<https://archive.org/details/Beowulf>

The most **bizarre** bit of the **Beowulf Bollix** is the unquestioning acceptance of a pathetically poor provenance that points back to the period when **Ye Olde English History** began being fabricated.

Cotton MS Vitellius A.XV - Parchment Manuscript: Beowulf - British Library
<https://omnika.org/artifacts/cotton-ms-vitellius-a-xv-novell-codex>

Beowulf survives in a **single manuscript dated on paleographical grounds** to the late 10th or early 11th century. ... **earliest known owner ... Laurence Nowell** ... It suffered **damage in the Cotton Library fire at Ashburnham House in 1731**. **The ownership of the codex before Nowell remains a mystery.**

Wikipedia - Beowulf
<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Beowulf&oldid=668300168>

Laurence Nowell (1530-c. 1570) was an English antiquarian, cartographer and **pioneering scholar of the Old English language and literature**.

By 1563, he was living in the London house of his patron, **Sir William Cecil** ... In 1563, he **came into possession of the only extant manuscript of Beowulf**.

Wikipedia - Laurence Nowell
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurence_Nowell

William Cecil, 1st Baron Burghley KG PC (1520-1598) was an **English statesman, the chief adviser of Queen Elizabeth I** for most of her reign.

Wikipedia - William Cecil, 1st Baron Burghley
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Cecil,_1st_Baron_Burghley

But it's just as likely that **Beowulf** was penned by **Humfrey Wanley**.

There are many reasons for assuming that Beowulf originally existed as a separate codex. **Humfrey Wanley**, who **discovered Beowulf in the early 18th century**, and who published the first description of it in his monumental **Catalogue Historico-Criticus [1705 - Page 281]**, speaks of the poem as if it were a separate book.⁴⁴

... **44. Wanley** took a special interest in Beowulf, and he discovered it long before he was appointed, in 1703, to the commission that was to report on the state of the Cotton mss.

Beowulf and The Beowulf Manuscript - Kevin S Kiernan - 1996
<https://archive.org/details/beowulfmanuscript/page/133/mode/1up>
 Amazon US: <https://www.amazon.com/dp/0472084127>
 Amazon UK: <https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/0472084127>

Humfrey Wanley (1672-1726) was an English librarian, palaeographer and **scholar of Old English**, employed by manuscript collectors such as Robert and Edward Harley.

Around 1687, he was **appointed to a draper** clerk Wright at Coventry, and remained with him until 1694, but he **spent every vacant hour** in studying old books and documents and **copying the various styles of handwriting**. His studies are said to have begun with a **transcript of the Anglo-Saxon dictionary** of William Somner.

... During **1699 and 1700**, Wanley was engaged by George Hickes in **searching through various parts of England for Anglo-Saxon manuscripts**, and this led to his drawing up the catalogue of such manuscripts published in 1705 as the second volume of the *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus* of Hickes.

Wikipedia - Humfrey Wanley
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humfrey_Wanley

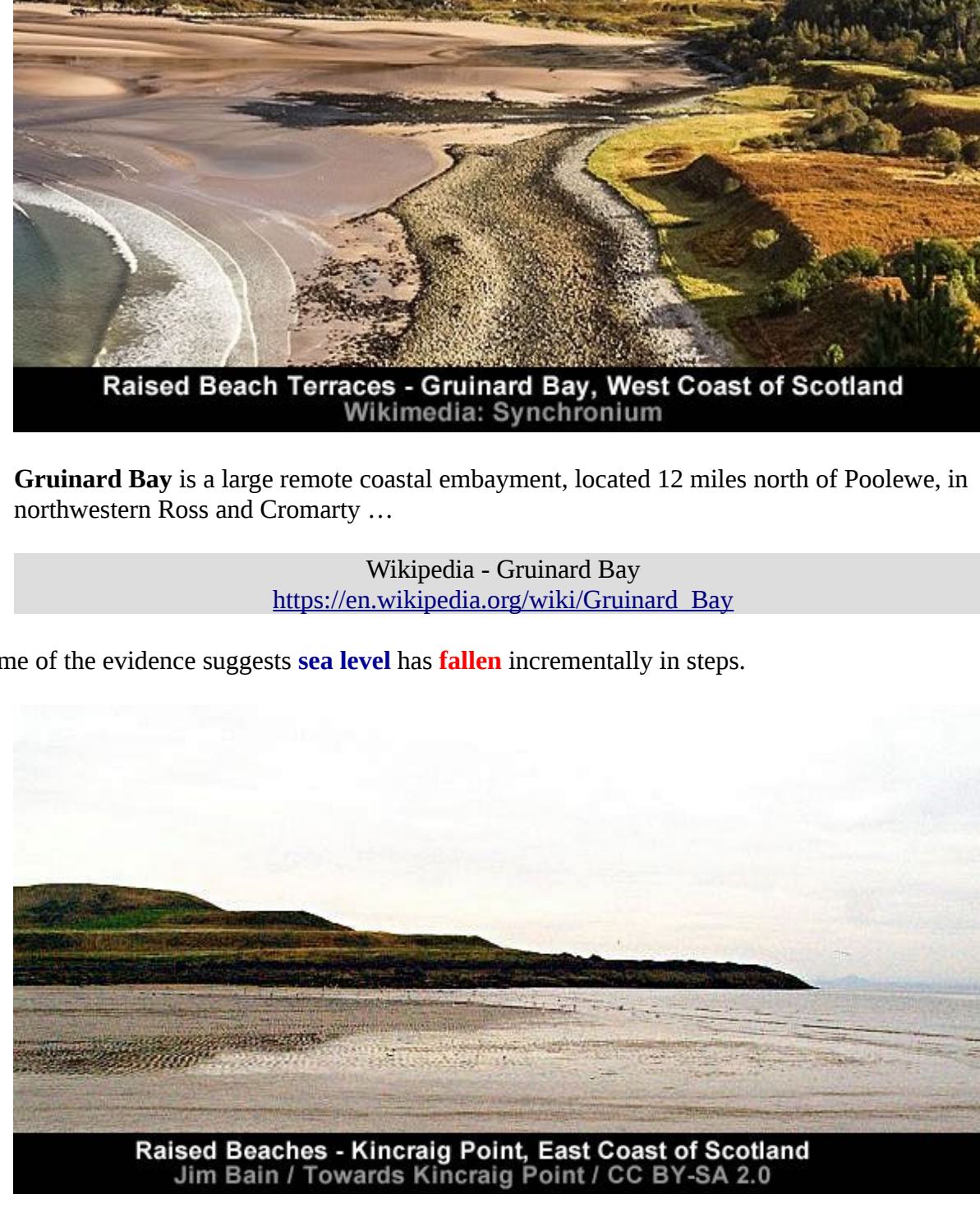
As always:

You pays your money and you takes your choice.

Sea Level History

The **ups and downs** of sea level around the **British Isles** is a fascinating thread of history academia prefers to ignore because the evidence **doesn't** support their arcane **gradualist** belief system.

► Some of the evidence suggests **sea level has fallen**.

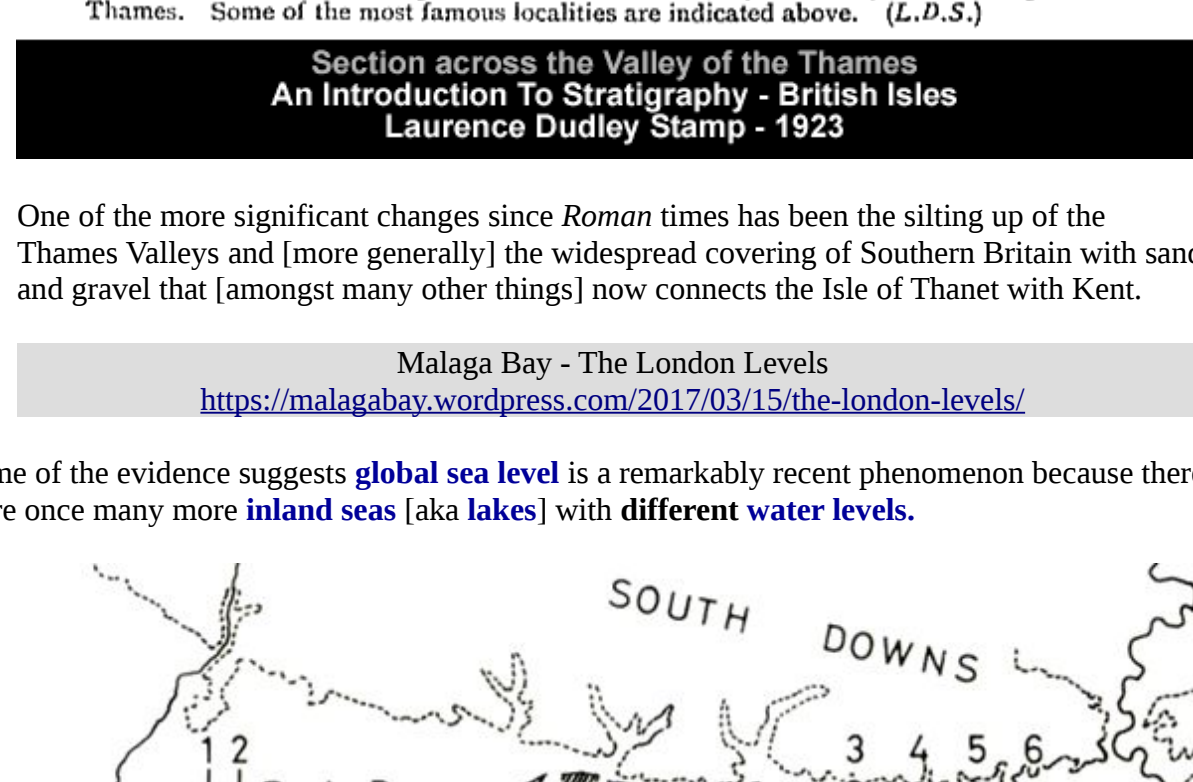


Raised Beach Terraces - Gruinard Bay, West Coast of Scotland
Wikimedia: Synchronium

Gruinard Bay is a large remote coastal embayment, located 12 miles north of Poolewee, in northwestern Ross and Cromarty ...

Wikipedia - Gruinard Bay
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gruinard_Bay

► Some of the evidence suggests **sea level has fallen** incrementally in steps.



Raised Beaches - Kincaig Point, East Coast of Scotland
Jim Bain / Towards Kincaig Point / CC BY-SA 2.0

Kincaig Point is a headland on the south coast of Fife, 2.5 km west of Elie. It is notable for its geomorphology, demonstrating a series of raised shorelines (shore platforms) cut into the western flank of the headland.

... They consist of **four raised rock benches** cut into the volcanic agglomerate of the headland at approximately **4 m, 11 m, 22 m and 24 m O.D.**, and are veneered with sand and shells (Cullingford and Smith, 1966)

Kincaig Point – J.E. Gordon – 2007
Chapter 15: Fife and Lower Tay
Geological Conservation Review – Volume 6: Quaternary of Scotland
https://web.archive.org/web/20101014022631/https://jncc.gov.uk/pdf/gcr/b/gcrs/teaccoun909.pdf?page=1&zoom=auto-109_441



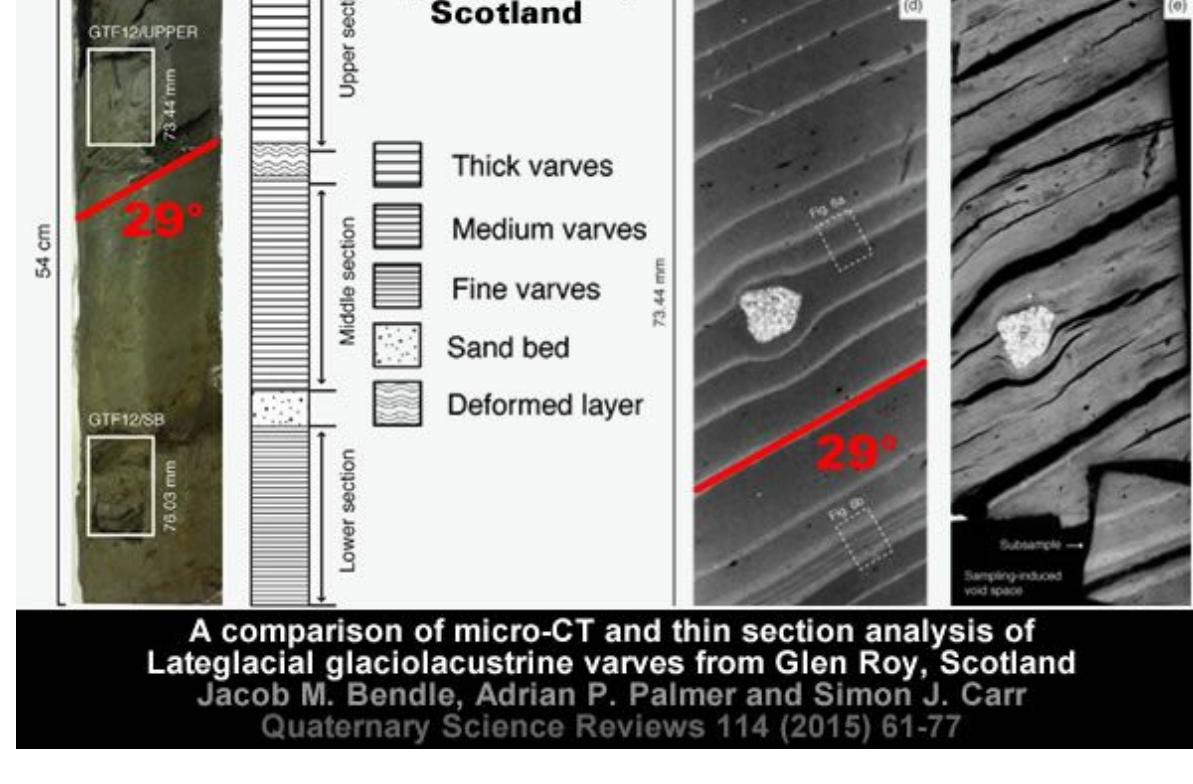
Fig. 83 Diagrammatic Section across the Valley of the Thames, showing Terraces. The first four terraces are numbered, 5 is the buried channel; 6, Alluvium, and R the present River Thames. Some of the most famous localities are indicated above. (L.D.S.)

Section across the Valley of the Thames
An Introduction To Stratigraphy - British Isles
Laurence Dudley Stamp - 1923

One of the more significant changes since **Roman** times has been the silting up of the Thames Valleys and [more generally] the widespread covering of Southern Britain with sand and gravel that [amongst many other things] now connects the Isle of Thanet with Kent.

Malaga Bay - The London Levels
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/03/15/the-london-levels/>

► Some of the evidence suggests **global sea level** is a remarkably recent phenomenon because there were once many more **inland seas** [aka lakes] with **different water levels**.



Pleistocene Raised Beaches on Ports Down, Hampshire
Arthur ApSimon, Clive Gamble and Myra Shackle
Proc. Hants Field Club Archaeol. Soc. - 33 - 1977 - 17-3

The sedimentary history of the **Paris Basin** tells the same story as it was a component part of the [larger] North European Basin inland sea that drained away into the Atlantic Basin when Britain separated from Europe.

Malaga Bay - Shaping The Saxon Shore
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/24/shaping-the-saxon-shore/>

► Some of the evidence suggests the **land has risen**.



The Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, Highland Region, Scotland
Wikimedia: Richard Crowest

Darwin argued the **Parallel Roads** of Glen Roy are ancient marine beaches etched into buttresses of accumulated matter.

Darwin was confident he could demonstrate to the **Geological Establishment** the validity of his "marine origin" theory whereby a tidal sea "gradually subsided" due to the "rising of the land".

The **Geological Establishment** had other ideas. ... The **Gradualist Geologists** preferred the **Glacial Gradualism** of Louis Agassiz.

Malaga Bay - The Parallel Roads of Glen Roy
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/02/27/the-parallel-roads-of-glen-roy/>

In 1839 Charles Darwin observed evidence indicating the "rising of the land" in Glen Roy and this was coincidentally confirmed in 2015 by the **29° inclination of the annual sedimentary layers** of the **Glen Turret Fan** in upper Glen Roy.

Malaga Bay - The Fold Up Beds of Glen Roy
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/03/01/the-fold-up-beds-of-glen-roy/>



A comparison of micro-CT and thin section analysis of Lateglacial glaciolacustrine varves from Glen Roy, Scotland
Jacob M. Bendle, Adrian P. Palmer and Simon J. Carr
Quaternary Science Reviews 114 (2015) 61-77
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273388731>

A comparison of micro-CT and thin section analysis of Lateglacial glaciolacustrine varves from Glen Roy, Scotland

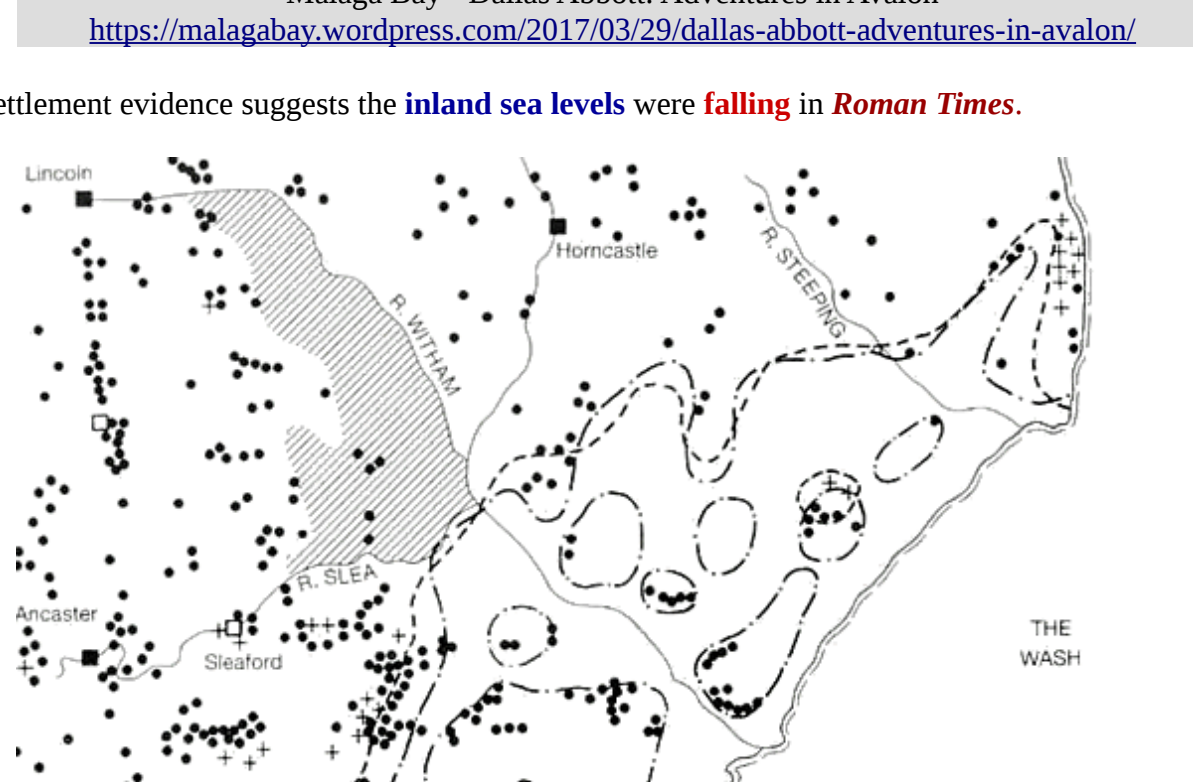
► Some of the evidence suggests **inland seas drained away catastrophically** into ocean basins.



La Manche Prehistoric Research Group
Discoveries from La Manche - Pope et al. - Archaeology International - 18 - 2015

The channels etched into the floor of the **English Channel** and the edge of the **Continental Shelf** indicate the draining of the **Paris Basin** caused the **local sea level to drop by [at least] 100 metres**.

Malaga Bay - Shaping The Saxon Shore
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/24/shaping-the-saxon-shore/>



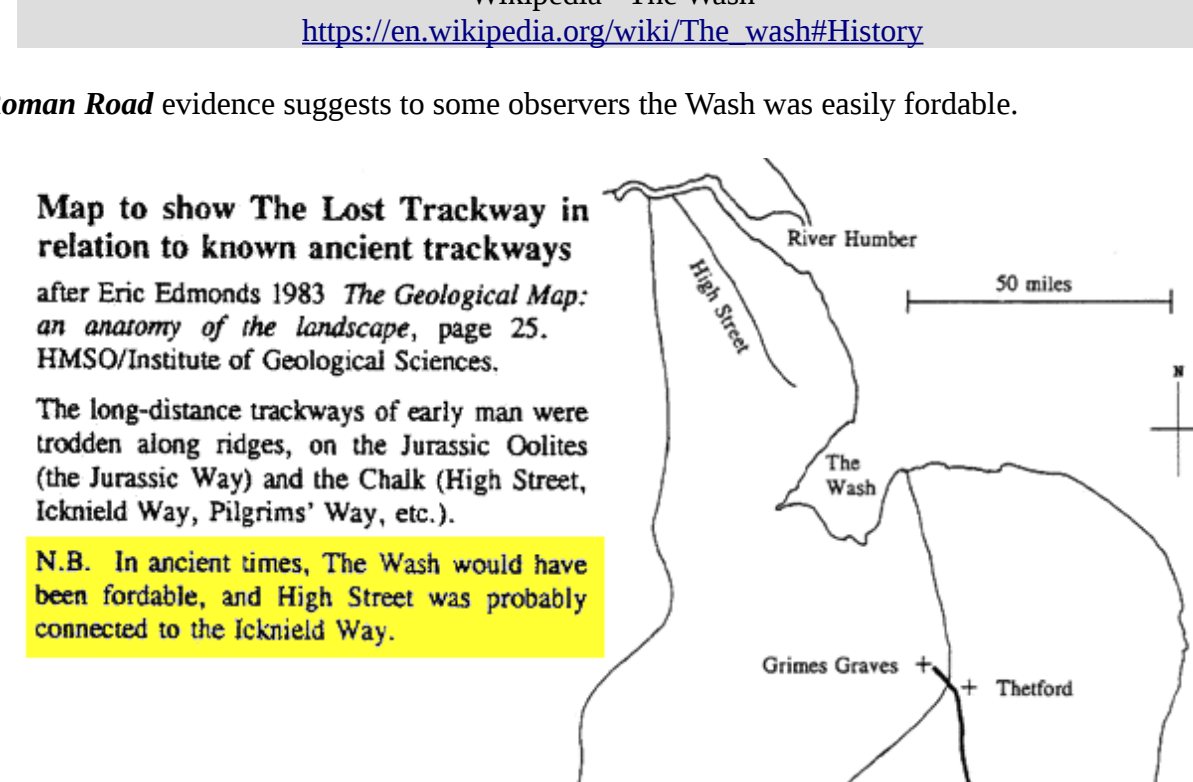
Heavily canyoned northern margin to the Biscay shelf
Wikimedia: Mikenorton

The mainstream belief systems make it difficult for them to explicitly acknowledge that the **fish fossils** they've been busily collecting (since 1830) are **only found on dry land**.

Malaga Bay - Close To The Edge
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/02/15/close-to-the-edge/>

And

► Some of the evidence suggests the **English Channel refilled** with **sea water** in the 14th century.

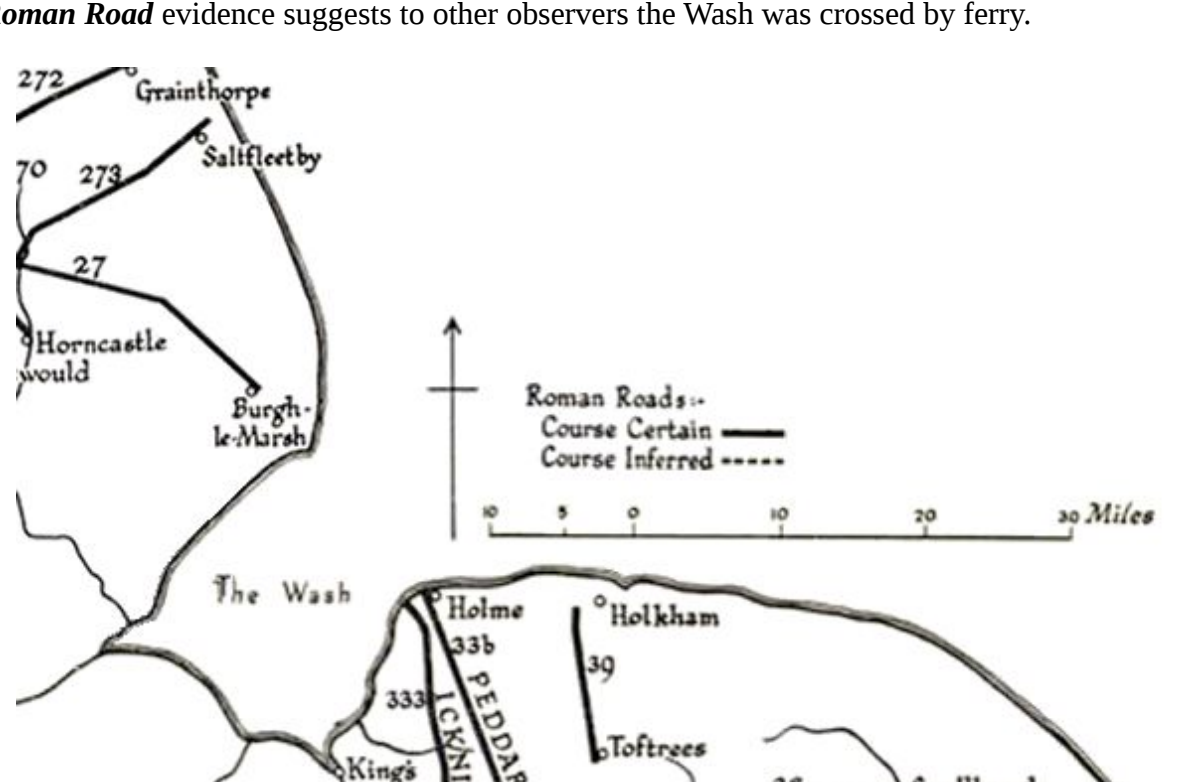


Raids by Admirals de Vienne and Tovar against England 1374-80
Wikimedia: Luis Garcia (Zaqarbal)

The Franco-Castilian Navy, led by Admirals de Vienne and Tovar, managed to raid the English coasts for the first time since the beginning of the Hundred Years War.

Main attacks on England by joint Castilian–French fleets, commanded by admirals Fernando Sánchez de Tovar and Jean de Vienne, between 1374 and 1380, during the Hundred Years' War.

Wikimedia - Main attacks on England by joint Castilian–French fleets
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ofensivas_Tovar-Vienne_contra_Inglaterra_01.jpg



The origins of the **English Erratic** boulders are **shrouded** in mystery for many people.

Mainstream geologists generally try to ignore the widespread distribution of erratic boulders in Southern England because there is no credible evidence that ice sheets were this far south.

The usual mainstream response is to suggest a specimen is probably a "glacial erratic". The suggestion is often followed by a quick exit before anybody can ask awkward questions.



The **pattern** of the **sarsen stones** on the Wiltshire downs ... suggests the sarsen stones were **positioned by water**.

Malaga Bay - The Tragic English Erratic
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2013/07/22/the-tragic-english-erratic/>



Logan Rock - Headland south of Trean, Cornwall
Wikimedia: Jim Champion

Dallas Abbott shows a **powerful tsunami from the West** impacted Cornwall.

Malaga Bay - Dallas Abbott: Adventures in Avalon
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/03/29/dallas-abbott-adventures-in-avalon/>

The settlement evidence suggests the **inland sea levels were falling** in **Roman Times**.



An Atlas of Roman Britain - Barri Jones and David Mattingly - 1990

An Atlas of Roman Britain - Barri Jones and David Mattingly - 1990
<https://archive.org/details/atlas-of-roman-britain-000jone/page/12/mode/1up>
Amazon US: <https://www.amazon.com/dp/B0B2XB5DPP>
Amazon UK: <https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/B0B2XB5DPP>

In Roman Britain, **embankments** were built around the **Wash's** margins to protect agricultural land ... they fell into **disrepair** after the **Roman withdrawal** in 407 CE.

Wikipedia - The Wash
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wash#History

The **Roman Road** evidence suggests to some observers the Wash was easily fordable.

The Lost Trackway - Ernest A Rudge and John Cooper - 1994

From north to south along this part of Suffolk was a low ridge, nowhere more than 300 feet O.D., but sufficient to act as a watershed. On the west of this low ridge was the River Lark with its extensive basin, flowing deep and wide over the clay-lands of Cambridgeshire and thence across the Fens, to empty its sluggish waters into the Wash. It was a low-lying terrain, difficult even for the Romans to cross. On the eastern slope of the central ridge the water-courses were small, shallow, and easily fordable, with no large rivers to negotiate; and the trail of boulders followed the crest of this ridge.

The Lost Trackway - Ernest A Rudge and John Cooper - 1994
<https://archive.org/details/thelosttrackway/page/n6/mode/1up>

The **Roman Road** evidence suggests to other observers the Wash was crossed by ferry.

Roman Roads in Britain - Volume 1 - Ivan D Margary - 1955

From the east gate of Lincoln a main road was laid out ... to approach the northern shore of the Wash at a point almost **opposite the terminus of Peddars Way** at **Holme on the Norfolk coast**, with the **clear suggestion of a ferry connection between them**.

Roman Roads in Britain - Volume 1 - Ivan D Margary - 1955
<https://archive.org/details/in.gov.iqna.6845/page/n24/mode/1up>

And the evidence suggests to this observer that people walked across the Wash in the 13th century.

The **Saxon Line Restoration** in **1154** is associated with the **catastrophic separation** of England and France that opened the English Channel and caused many **inland lakes** and **swamplands** to **drain away** to sea level.

Malaga Bay - Shaping The Saxon Shore
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/24/shaping-the-saxon-shore/>

Foss Way near Easton Grey, Gloucestershire - Looking North-East
Wikimedia: Ivan D Margary - 1955

The widths of the roads varied considerably ... 30 feet seems to have been about the maximum, 24 feet or so being very often found, and on lesser roads a width of 15-18 feet is very common indeed, but they were sometimes as narrow as 10-12 feet, especially in places where a terrace had to be cut along a hillside ... the gauge of Roman carts ... **4 feet 8 1/2 inches** ...

We **do not know** what names, if any, the roads bore in Roman times, and the origin of these Saxon terms for them is **quite unknown**. ... the names were **often** ... given to more than one road ...

Roman Roads in Britain - Volume 1 - Ivan D Margary - 1955
<https://archive.org/details/in.gov.iqna.6845/page/15/mode/1up>

The Railway Regulation (Gauge) Act 1846 ... **mandated** **track gauge** ... **4 feet 8 1/2 inches** ... for **Great Britain** ... 5 feet 3 inches ... for Ireland.

Wikipedia - Railway Regulation (Gauge) Act 1846
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulating_the_Gauge_of_Railways_Act_1846