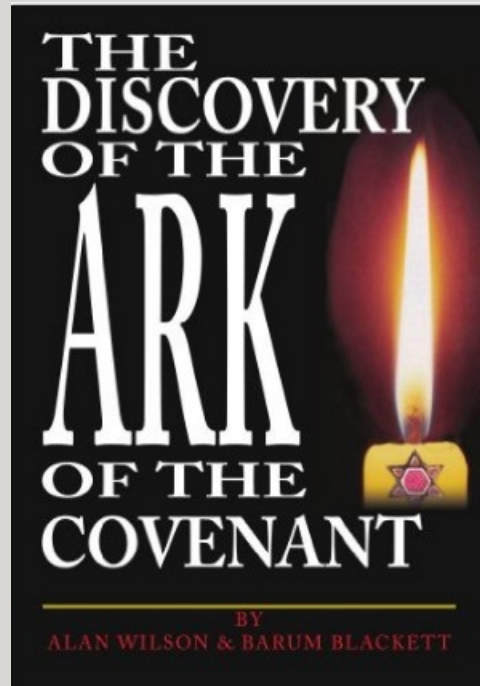


Exposing The Falsification of Welsh-British History



**A Selection From Articles
and Talks by Alan Wilson
and Baram Blackett**



Books Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett are becoming scarce so purchase them now before they disappear as like what happened to Comyns Beaumont's books on the subject of Britain's hidden History!

Preface

Welsh British History Not The Deception

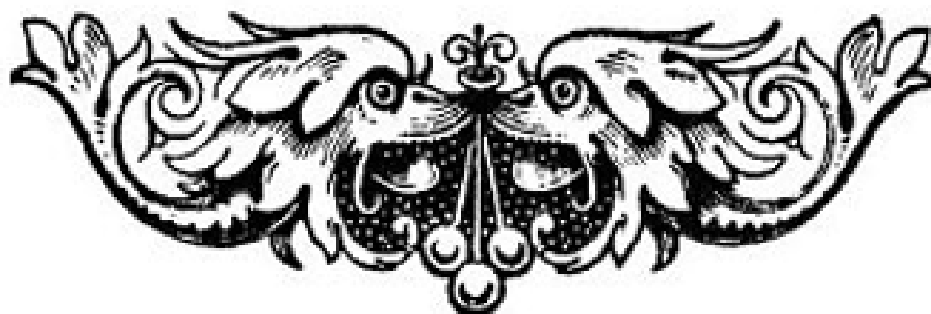
Many sincere thanks dear reader and especially to Alan Wilson/Baram Blackett for their wonderful work.

In compiling this material along with the Irish information I am attempting to build a more honest picture of hitherto fabricated historical dates and events, which we all recognise as apparatus use to mind control and which has been used on us for centuries—**but not anymore!!**

Below is material copied from King Arthur and the Academic Blindfold a work by All Content © 2008 Alan Wilson/Baram Blackett | Design & Layout by Paul Graham, and describes a major part of the historical blindfold of illusion created by the dark cabal surrounding Britain and the British Isles.

Grateful thanks to Monika Escobar in Germany for her diligent work in collecting together this information from various articles, lecture and books by Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett and making them available on her Facebook site which are reproduced in this booklet.

Monika Escobar is concerned many of the excellent books written by Alan Wilson and Adrian Gilbert are becoming less and less available, just like many books in the past that the establishment don't like, so help the forensic historians and Monika Escobar to spread this information far and wide, so that it is not lost to posterity!

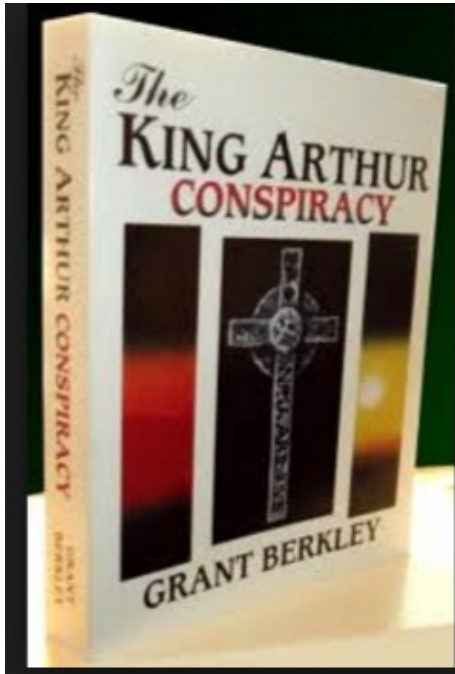


Welsh British History Not The Deception

King Arthur & the Academic Blindfold

(Below information was originally the home page of

www.KingArthursLegacy.Com



THE TWO MAJOR BRITISH KINGS CALLED ARTHUR, King Arthur I of the late 4th Century AD, and King Arthur II of the 6th Century AD, were both very real, very powerful, and remarkably successful Kings of Britain. One was Arthur son of Magnus Maximus and Ceindrech daughter of Rheiden, who was born around AD 344 and who died around AD 400.

This Arthur conquered all of Western Europe between AD 383-388, and captured Paris, the stronghold of the Lady St Genevieve - who becomes the Lady Guinevere of the confused Romantic Arthurian tales we have all come to know.

The other was his direct sixth generation descendant Arthur II son of King Meurig (Maurice) and Queen Onbrawst, born c AD 503 and died AD 579. Both copiously recorded. The deliberate mistake was to weld these two powerful kings into one 250 years old impossible "King Arthur" who fought

the Romans and killed their Emperor Gratian at Soissons in AD 383, and who then fought the Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and others in the mid 6th Century.

All this is well recorded and was well known by British scholars, but most modern academics do not grasp these simple foundation facts, because they do not read the ancient manuscripts, and have instead become indoctrinated into a belief system based on incorrect information.

Most people read books written by modern authors and academics, most of whom cite one another without actually going back to check out the earliest sources available for themselves. It is easier for people to believe the "experts" truly know their subject, than to start from scratch by laboriously investigating all the old records themselves. Well Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett chose to do just that, and this website holds only a fraction of their research.

This research is very unwelcome to the entrenched academic, political, and religious establishment in Britain, and should give the reader some idea of the mass array of other similar criminal frauds that English academics have dutifully perpetrated on behalf of their Political and Religious masters for three hundred years.

British Coelbren Alphabet is Ancient and Authentic Along with the confusion of wholesale rejection of factual records the ancient British Coelbren Alphabet was also rejected, and in fact it became a specific target for obliteration. So the prize and objective of Professor Schoolcraft's search, an ancient Language and its Alphabet, which had been carefully and faithfully preserved for 3600 years in Britain, and was a marvellous archaeological and historical treasure and relic, was under organized official attack.

The British Alphabet is clearly traceable all along the ancient Historical migration routes, in Iberia -Spain, in Etruscan Italy, in Rhaetia-Switzerland, in the Aegean, in Trojan-Phrygia in

Asia Minor, and further back into ancient Assyria and Palestine, with pointers towards Egypt, and yet this marvellous relic was targeted for destruction.

There are traditions of the Ancient British Coelbren Alphabet being identical with Ancient Etruscan, Rhaetian, and Pelasgian Alphabets. Even Julius Caesar makes mention of this alphabet. These inscriptions are also scattered along the ancient British migrations trails. The Alphabet was used in ancient Assyria by the Ten Tribes of Israel between 720- 687 BC, who the Assyrians knew as the Khumry.

There is no evidence whatsoever that the Ancient Coelbren Alphabet was forged, and this is dealt with in detail in the book "*The King Arthur Conspiracy*". (see Digital Products on www.KingArthursLegacy.Com)) Basic Coelbren Alphabet. The Elucidator, a frame made of sticks, some three sided, and others squared, on the flat surface of which were carved the Bardic aphorisms. Three sided ones contained a complete triad, the four sided a stanza - see **Ezekiel XXXVII 16**.

The Nation of Khumry, misnamed as the "Welsh", are reliably traced back in time and distance as the "lost" Ten Tribes of Israel. Before they arrived in Canaan to found Israel, they were in Egypt. The Ark of the Covenant was brought into Britain by the migrating Khumry people around 500 BC. It is still here today and has been located. The Khumry, who are misnamed as the "Welsh" by using the Anglo-Saxon High German word "wallische" meaning "strangers", are concealed under this gross mis-appellation, and they are simply the allegedly "lost" Ten Tribes.

This is an absolute fact and Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett and their team have 100% definitely located this Ark of Moses. Sadly this savage assault upon British cultural heritage preserved in a small ancient nation can be documented in great detail and with unmistakable clarity. The political ideologies of that era demanded that there should be absolute conformity in every way. Ancient Gaelic was to be eradicated in Ireland and Scotland, and this almost succeeded.

The Scots were forbidden to wear kilts and tartans, and bagpipes were banned, which is precisely why they wear and play these items so determinedly today. The Khumry posed the larger threat with their dogged adherence to their language and history, and because of the very uncomfortable facts that those histories preserved. Even today when everyone with one ounce of intelligence knows that great numbers of ancient stones and manuscripts clearly exhibit the Coelbren Alphabet between AD 200 and AD 948, and even earlier, the general University line remains the falsehood that this Alphabet was forged around AD 1800. This disregards the Bodleian Library MSS no 572, and well known poetic references to the Alphabet in pre AD 1367, in AD 1425, in AD 1450, in AD 1475, and so on.

It also disregards the great discovery in 1945 by Mr Mohammed Ali of an entire Gnostic Christian library at Nag Hamadi in Egypt. An Etruscan Mirror (Click to enlarge). This collection in fourteen leather satchels in a five foot high clay jar was buried around AD 400 and rediscovered in 1945, and in it and the Mannasses Manuscript contains a description of the Alphabet allegedly forged by Edward Williams around 1800. This almost comical ostrich like posture then renders all the many valuable inscriptions in Britain, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, the Aegean, Turkey, and Assyria, and elsewhere, including Palestine and Egypt, indecipherable.

- Julius Caesar described the ancient British Alphabet circa 55 BC.
- Ammianus Marcellinus also described the British Alphabet and actually stated that the Greeks got their Alphabet from the British.
- An Alphabet is identically described, and matching British records, in the Nag Hamadi documents of the Gnostic church that were buried before AD 400 and discovered in 1945.

- Large numbers of Khumric mediaeval poets mentioned and described the ancient British Alphabet, starting with Daffydd ap Gwilym died AD 1367 and going onto around AD 1475.
- Rhys Goch of Oswestry wrote a poem lampooning this Coelbren Alphabet in AD 1582.
- Therefore allegations that this ancient. British Alphabet is a fake that was forged around AD 1800 are ludicrous. Hebrew scroll shows Coelbren similarities, though more cursive. Generally speaking, an inscribed stone would not be cursive. England, Wales, and Scotland, of around AD 200, AD 400-600 and as late as AD 1120.
- Several writers noted the fact that the ancient British Alphabet is virtually identical with the Etruscan alphabet inscriptions found in Italy, and dating between 650 BC to around 50 BC.
- They also noted that the same ancient Alphabet is found on ancient inscriptions in the Aegean and Asia Minor (Turkey) dating back to the 600- 700 BC period.
- When Austin Layard excavated Nineveh in 1846 he found the royal archives of the Assyrian Emperors in over 25,000 baked clay tablets. The same ancient British Alphabet appears on some of these ancient Assyrian archives and appears to date back to the period starting around c 740 BC.
- This same Alphabet is therefore found all the way back along the ancient migration trails of the British people as described in the British Histories.
- The ciphers of the Alphabet were preserved by Llewellyn Sion of Glamorgan around AD 1540 – 1560. Therefore it is known which cipher means which modern letter of our present Alphabet.
- The clear evidence is that if the same migrating people spoke the same Khumric language and used the same Alphabet then it should be possible to use the still extant Khumric "Welsh" language to read the inscriptions in Britain, in Etruria-Italy and in Rhaetia-Switzerland, in the Aegean and in Asia Minor-Turkey, in Assyria, and in Palestine.
- This can be done and the British Ancient Histories are authentic and accurate. The allegation that the British are the only Nation on the planet Earth to have created a vast complex forged history, where no history actually existed, is an outrage.

Consider this absurd proposition that several thousand historians, monks, and bards, living over an era of 1500 years, and spread over thousands of square miles of country, all conspired to produce a huge precisely interlocking, detailed, totally forged history. That they then very carefully backed up this monumental forgery with hundreds of ancient inscribed stones, hundreds of large named burial mounds, stone coffins with skeletons, several hundred ancient fortresses all positioned in a strategic pattern, castles, manors, countless ancient churches, and even ancient roads, is quite untenable.

This is what the public are invited to believe. A strange Khumric Triad notation of around 1000 years ago indicates the Egyptian connection and specifically refers to the Hieroglyphic writings. The clear inference is that Khumric is the basic language of the Hieroglyphics at that time. Professor Sir John Morris Jones wrote a Thesis in 1898 that demonstrated how the complex Khumric Syntax and that of Ancient Egypt were identical. Plus the fact that the same seven vowels - A E I O U W Y - were used in Ancient Egypt and the Khumry.

English academics also claimed that the city of Troy never ever existed and that it was only a fictional fairy tale city in the mind of the ancient Greek poet Homer, and therefore because the British claimed a descent from Trojans led into Britain by Brutus around 500 BC, all ancient British history was fictional and based on a lie.



Yet when Heinrich Schliemann went to Turkey in 1874 and by 1876 he was able to announce his correct discovery of ancient Troy, the English assertion that Troy was a mythical non-existent city should have exploded, and as late as 1892 writers were still bleating that as Troy never existed then all British history was false. Brutus - also known as Britt, Brwth, and Prydain - was the founder of Britain.

Very simple research shows that a number of other ancient writers wrote about the Trojan War and the Fall of Troy, and some of them wrote before Homer. The forthcoming book "The Trojan War of 650 BC" (see Digital Products on "Hu Gadarn yn Arwain y Cymry i Ynys Prydain" www.KingArthursLegacy.Com) proves without doubt the correct place and time of this event, along with the true characters involved.

The fact that the ancient British Coelbren Alphabet, which was described by Julius Caesar and by Ammianus Marcellinus, and which still exists on stones and artefacts going back to around 800 BC is universally omitted from all the catalogues which claim to include all of the Alphabets of the Ancient World, raises questions which need to be answered, no matter how embarrassing this is for university employees. Were Julius Caesar, Strabo, and Ammianus Marcellinus, and others all liars? Are the pre-Christian British coins dating back to circa 200 BC all counterfeit forgeries? Are all the stones found in England, Scotland, and Wales, all fakes, although the majority were known and recorded many centuries before AD 1800? I think not. Honorius Sent Letter to People in Brittium of Southern Italy, Not Britain.

It is alleged that the British were helpless after the "Roman withdrawal" in AD 411, and the weak Roman Emperor Honorius wrote a letter to these helpless weak British telling them that he could no longer help them against their enemies. This is a blatant fabrication. Honorius in Rome had major problems as Alaric the German King was ravaging Italy. As Alaric moved southward towards Sicily, Honorius sent a letter to the citizens of Rhegium the local capital of Brittium on the Strait of Messina.

He warned the citizens of Rhegium in Brittium in Italy of the approach of Alaric and his army, and told them that he could not assist them. This letter to Brittium in Italy, has somehow been bent and twisted into an imaginary letter to the powerful British State from their enemy Honorius with whom they were at war in Gaul, to tell them that he could not assist them. Anyone is free to read the accounts in Olympiodorus and Zosimus of the letter that was sent to Italian Rhegium in Brittium.

The British were not a weak illiterate nation, small in numbers as ill-informed academics have stated for many years, and instead the British were a strong, culturally advanced nation with metal-workers, miners, literate with universities, and militarily powerful. They thrashed Julius Caesar and totally out-manoeuvred him in 55 & 54 BC. Read Strabo's account of the British, and British accounts of themselves. The idea of 400 years of Roman control of Britain is utterly ludicrous. Aegidius received letter from Britain in AD 474, not Aetius 30 years before.

The problem of the Welsh Annals however was that no dates as we might recognise them are given. All we have is a Listing of Years and major events in those Years. So the Annals begin with Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, and so on. This means that it is vitally important to try to fix Year 1, to establish the chronology. This was done by trying to date a much discussed letter sent from

Britain to a powerful ruler in Gaul in the 5th Century. In fact several statements made in the Gildas Manuscript cast great doubt upon its authenticity as a Sixth Century document.

At best it has been much tampered with. Although the Gildas text names the ruler as Agitus, which is obviously the powerful King Aegidius in northern Gaul, the English academic choice is instead, predictably and absurdly, the Roman Aetius. This selection of Roman Hun general Aetius, by the anti-British and pro-Roman, pro-Anglo Saxon academics, rather than the obvious Aegidius, who was King of all the Franks for eight years, is all the more peculiar as both the Brut Tyssilio and the Brut Gruffydd ap Arthur name the ruler in Gaul, who was the recipient of the letter, as Aganypus, Acanyypys and Agitus, which is undoubtedly Aegidius, and nothing like Aetius.

These British-Khumric texts pre-date the much vaunted Gildas Text, which is only an alleged Fourteenth Century copy, and therefore they should be accorded more weight. The matter is important because a letter sent to Aetius would have to be sent around AD 440-444, and a letter sent to Aegidius would be sent around AD 479. If the sending of this letter influenced the setting of Year 1 of the Welsh Annals, then every subsequent dating could be some 35 years out. By the academics wrongly choosing Aetius over Aegidius they have misdated Year 1 of the Welsh Annals to around AD 440-444, instead of the correct date of around AD 479.

This obvious error then distorts all subsequent British History by around 35 years, and the dates of Arthur II are mangled 35 years too soon, and the great battles of Baedan and Camlann Valley are reduced to phantoms fought 35 years too early, and so on. Chaos results and all British 5th and 6th Century history is totally distorted. The letter was sent to the friendly Aegidius Afranius Flavius Syagrius from Britain around AD 479, and no British regional king in the west midlands would ever have written to their Roman ENEMY Aetius around AD 444. Flavius Afranius Syagrius Aegidius was King of the Seven Cities of Northern Gaul, and for eight years he was elected King of the Franks in place of the dissolute Frank King Childeric, who had outraged his subjects by wantonly seducing their daughters.

The reign of Aegidius over the Franks was from c AD 457-465, and Aegidius remained as King of the Seven Cities until his death around AD 480. King Aegidius was succeeded briefly by Duke Victorius, and then by his own son Syagrius, who went on to become the comic Romance figure of "Sir Sagremore the Foolish". Arthur I & Arthur II, not one mythical King Arthur Arthur I - born around AD 344 and died around AD 400 - was the eldest son of Emperor Magnus Maximus, the only son of Crispus Nobilis Flavius Caesar, who was the eldest son of the British Emperor Constantine the Great and the British Queen Minerva, who was the eldest son of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus and the British Empress Helen of the Cross.

Arthur I was the chief general of Magnus Maximus, and invaded Gaul in AD 383, capturing Paris the stronghold of the Lady St. Genevieve - who becomes Lady Guinevere of the confused Romantic Arthurian tales. This Arthur - copiously recorded in ancient Manuscript genealogies and known in British Manuscripts as the King of Greece - then defeated the massed armies of the Roman Emperor Gratian at Soissons, and chased him South to Lugdunum (Lyons), where he killed him.

The campaigns of this Arthur I through Switzerland and on down through Italy, over to Greece, and up into the Balkans are well known and recorded. He fought two major battles against Theodosius of Constantinople in Illyria = Yugoslavia, where he was greatly outnumbered and finally defeated. Arthur I known to Latins as Andragathius made his way back to Britain in AD 388. Bruts - Official histories of England - state Arthur would be crowned King of Glamorgan (Click to enlarge) The second Arthur was of course Arthur II son of King Meurig (Maurice) son of King Tewdrig, and so on back to Brutus. He was a sixth generation direct male line descendant of Arthur I, who was born c AD 503 and died in AD 579.

This Arthur II fought the Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and others. He also had trouble over his heirs, and fought the Civil War battles with his nephew Modred ap Llew ap Cynfarch Oer of Llongborth, at Llongborth in Cardigan Bay, and at Camlann in the Camlann Valley below Camlann mountain just 10 miles south of Dollgelly.

Fatefully it was in his time that the Comet debris struck Britain in AD 562, decimating the entire population and rendering much of Britain an uninhabitable great wasteland for between seven to eleven years. Evidence lies around in mountainous quantity. Winston Churchill recognized the dangers of fabricated history when he inserted into his History volumes the reference to King Arthur being from South Wales, indicating Arthur II. As the famous letter from Britain must have been sent to the illustrious Flavius Afranius Syagrius Aegidius, King of the Seven Cities of Northern Gaul, then it must have been sent around AD 474 or later. This would make the actual date given for the Battle of Baedan in the Welsh Annals to be around AD 550 or later.

With Morris giving a totally conjectural AD 495 he casually and ineptly created chaos. Brychan II was three different people, not one Brychan with three wives. Matters that the average reader might not be aware of also serve to mangle and distort the very well and clearly recorded British Ancient Histories.

Tired academic dogma propounds just one Brychan who is said to have had three wives, and twenty-four daughters and twelve sons, and all the marriages of these 36 sons and daughters to other noble persons are recorded, and the genealogies of their spouses are listed.

The result is pandemonium in the order of the noble families and the cause is very clear. In addition, the Lives of Saints allot Brychan a mistress and an additional illegitimate son. This does not explain the three graves of "Brychan", and one manuscript lists two of these graves in succession. The solution is simple, there were three Prince Brychans. This is so obvious as to be well nigh unbelievable it has not been pointed out before. Brychan I of Brittany lived around AD 360 – 420, and was well recorded as doing so in Brittany. He was a brother of Conan Meriadauc who was made King of Brittany by Magnus Maximus in AD 383.

His wife was the Visigoth (Spanish) Princess Poestri, and many of the 24 daughters and 12 sons are his. Brychan II who married his cousin Eurbrawst - a sister of Arthur II - was very well recorded as the ruler of Brecon in South East Wales and he lived around AD 490 – 550. He was the son of Queen Marchell a daughter of King Tewdrig, and sister to King Meurig. She married Enllech Coronog (the crowned) son of Hydwn Dwn, son of Ceredic, son of Cunedda, and Ceredic had seized lands in Ireland. St Patrick is recorded as rebuking Ceredic for his harsh treatment of the Irish. Not surprisingly a "Roman" style fort was discovered a few years ago near Dublin. Brychan III was a grandson of Llywarch Hen (the aged) and he appears to have lived on the family patrimony of the Isle of Man. He would have been active around AD 600-650. There are three recorded graves of Brychan. One is in Brittany, and it would logically suit Brychan I the brother of King Conan.

A second Brychan grave is in Wales at Mur Castell, and would match with Brychan II son of Marchell and Enllech Coronog. The third grave recorded for Brychan is on the Calf of Man, which is the small island just south of the Isle of Man, and the Isle of Man was the territory of the family of Llywarch Hen. As Brychan III was a grandson of Llywarch Hen, this makes sense. By alleging that these three well-known Princes were one person, almost all of British noble genealogy, that is the backbone of British ancient records, is thrown into chaos.

The records of three graves should alone have been enough to sort out this deliberate historical distortion. The "Brychan" disaster is a serious one, as in many cases the husbands and wives of his alleged multitude of daughters and sons are known, along with their fathers, mothers, and grandfathers, and so on. If there was only a Brychan II of around AD 500-560, then there is

chronological pandemonium. Attempts to correlate the families named in the many marriages of the progeny of one "Brychan" have resulted in historical chaos.

When the three Princes are identified, then the nightmare goes away. Comet of AD 562 that devastated Britain & Bolivia Time and time again the researches of Baram Blackett and Alan Wilson have been shown to be accurate and correct and the erroneous negative abstracts of those who prefer to avoid the facts have been shown to be the mimicry of fools and incompetents. The culturally advanced Nation of Britain was struck by debris from a Comet in AD 562 and much of our great island was devastated and huge numbers of the population were killed in the vast catastrophe and many more died of the plagues that followed and most of Britain was uninhabitable for seven to eleven years.

There was NO Anglo-Saxon conquest as fondly imagined by the English academics. Three boatloads of relative primitive Jutes arriving in Kent as hired coastguards for King Trehaearn, alias Gwrtheyrn, (monarch of men), alias Vortigern, (high ruler), could not have managed any conquest. Dendrochronology shows that Britain and Ireland's forests were devastated by the Comet at that time. Professor Victor Clube of Oxford University Astrophysics Dept was brave enough to voice the opinion that a Comet had devastated Britain around that time. The historical records are stark and clear.

Nothing however obvious deters the loons and clowns of British archaeology, and the historians are quick to "specialise" elsewhere away from the dangers of discovery. The records show that the fortresses, cities, towns, villas, and houses, of Britain were shattered by the tremendous explosive impacts, as indeed they were in fact. Disease ravaged the population and much of the land was uninhabitable for between seven to eleven years.

The Comet that caused catastrophe in Britain came from the North East going South West. Now, at this time American university archaeologists from Austin, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Chicago, are very extensively excavating ancient Bolivia where in the very same year of AD 562 a Comet devastated almost the entire country.

The mud-brick pyramids, temples, fortresses, cities, and towns, were shattered, and the population decimated. The land was polluted and it became uninhabitable for several years, and the survivors were forced to flee to the lowland shores areas. It does not take any great effort to get a globe of Planet Earth and to draw a line from North East of Britain going South West across the Atlantic to automatically cross Bolivia from the same North East direction, going South West.

Two identical vast disasters in the same year caused by the same Comet at the same time, but one is recognized because it does not pose any political or religious threat, and the other is completely ignored because it does. This is dramatic proof that our native British Ancient Histories are again impeccably correct. The erudite scholars of yesteryear left cogent evidence and proofs that left no doubt as to the authenticity of our native British Histories.

Historical evidence of a devastating comet near collision with planet Earth in AD 562 is important to understanding British History, and it is also of importance to scientists including astronomers and medical researchers. Read more on the Comet & King Arthur II in the British History PDF Article on www.KingArthursLegacy.Com Arthur II very easily dated "546 years after the incarnation of the Lord" We know from numbers of Genealogies that Arthur II was a sixth generation direct male descendant of Arthur I son of Magnus Maximus, and the Llandaff Charters offer a date of AD 503 for his birth.

The Bruts of England offer no other early date apart from Arthur II's death "546 years after the Incarnation of the Lord". This would be the year $33 + 546 = AD 579$ in accord with British religious ideas. The incarnation would be at the time of the crucifixion around AD 33, and not at the time of the birth of Jesus the Nazarene, which is in itself uncertain. Some 12th Century

Romance stories and historical traditions, place Arthur as 76 years old when he died, and again the AD 503 of the Llandaff Charters gives $503 + 76 = AD 579$. There is then the Glamorgan Record of the aged Owain Vinddu the brother of Arthur I being killed fighting the Irish in AD 434. Amongst several accurate dating calculations, Nennius places Maelgwn Gwynedd's accession to the throne at 146 years after Cuneda (AD 434), and again $434 + 146$ brings Maelgwn's accession to AD 580, matching with Arthur II being dead in AD 579. King Arthur II after the Battle of Baedon.

This along with other evidence such as the letter sent to Aegidius to help date the annals, all adds weight to the argument, and in fact there is no argument as everything fits neatly into place once the dates have been corrected. Forbidden research - why nobody else is doing this research Alan Wilson & Baram Blackett are the only researchers in this area. NOBODY ELSE is doing this research. **PERIOD!** Some of the reasons are:

- Most academics do not realize there is a problem to correct. • Its difficult and hard research, and nobody wants to start from scratch.
- Its especially bad for the Catholic Church, Politics, and puts the Royal Family under scrutiny, and therefore very undesirable research.
- Most academics do not read or even look at the original manuscripts - they prefer modern books whose authors quote other modern authors, who quote other modern authors, ad infinitum. This means if modern academics use only the modern translations, based on earlier translations mostly edited by early Catholic Clergymen, then they themselves will be unknowingly giving pupils wrong information.
- Without evidence, and stemming from one man only, these authentic ancient histories are believed to be fakes, which discourages academics from ever seriously studying them in the first place.

The fact is that all Ancient British History has been deliberately smeared and distorted by foreign influences to conceal the fact that an injured man and his family and followers arrived in Britain from Jerusalem in AD 37 and brought Apostolic Christianity into Britain. Unwelcome graves that are said not to exist are listed and described, and they do exist.

There are a great many people alive today who descend from the fourteen sons of King Iestyn ap Gwrgan (Justin son of Aurelian) who was deposed in AD 1091, and their numerous cousins and other relatives. King Iestyn descended directly from Arthur II, who in turn traces back to Emperor Constantius Chlorus and the British Empress Helen of the Cross, and so on back to several ancient families. Several British Saints and many Royal and noble families traced ancestral descent from the Holy Family. The two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents, then 16, 32, 64, in preceding generations allows for this.

That there are people walking around in Britain today with such spectacular ancestral descent, does not sit well with the imported German monarchy. The major problems – in fact the only problems - that confront researchers in Ancient British History are the series of deliberate misrepresentations.

We list only a few of the major deceptions that have been deliberately foisted upon the unsuspecting British Public over the centuries by fanatical religionists and callous politicians. Read the PDF Article "Dirty Tricks" on www.KingArthursLegacy.Com, which outlines what happened to Alan Wilson & Baram Blackett, simply for writing about their research. The situation is perhaps symptomatic of the strange mentality, and the inferiority complex, which for centuries

allowed large numbers of British warships to be named after alien and foreign ancient Greek and Roman heroes and deities.

Why not name British warships after Chinese Emperors or the Mongolian Khans, or whoever? Truthful, provable, accurate, authentic, British History is less welcome than the rattlesnake in the Lucky Dip Barrel at the village fete. The religionists and the monarchist politicians have worked mightily to try destroy British History, for centuries, but thank heavens for the Internet, as it can rise like a Phoenix from the flames. None of the liars will dare to face Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett in Open Public Debate.

Ancient British history is as sound and solid as any and every other ancient History, and from results achieved so far it is more accurate than most. It holds the keys to unlock the secrets of the past, and it needs to be respected as the treasure that it is. Perhaps it is time for everyone to decide whether or not they are British.

The History of the British extends from around 1500 BC to the present day. There is no history of any nation on Planet Earth that has been so disgracefully abused and so completely distorted and mangled as that of the British Nation. The appalling mess that the 3500 years of British national record is now in is a National disgrace. A major Kingdom of Britain was based in Khumric Wales that was much larger than it is today and the Kings resided in South East Wales and in the Midlands of what is now England.

There were at least seventy-eight successive Kings ruling from this area from the arrival of Brutus in 500 BC to AD 1300. The collapse began when Iestyn ap Gwrgan was deposed in AD 1091 and King Morgan was murdered by Edward I of England in AD 1300. Here we have another problem as the megalomaniac Edward I of England finally succeeded in having Llewellyn Olaf (the last) a Prince of tiny North West Wales assassinated in AD 1282, and in AD 1300 he declared his second son Edward II to be "prince" of Wales. Strange as Wales was always a Kingdom.

This was to lead to further gigantic historical distortions. 1600 BC & 500 BC - First of the British arrivals A major fleet invasion and subsequent further arrivals came into Britain under the leadership of Albyne, sailing from ancient Chaldean Syria around 1500 BC. (The date may be as late as 1350 BC and research to establish this is underway.). These Ealde Cyrrenas - Old Syrians are well attested in Mediaeval English Manuscripts. These were highly civilized literate, and advanced metal working people. In ancient Assyria between 720-687 BC, a certain people called the Ten Tribes of Israel - known to the Assyrians as the "Khumry" were deported to Armenia.

Following this in 687-650 BC, they then left Armenia and marched through Asia Minor to the Dardanelles. The Khumry at this time were called the Kimmeroi by the Greeks. Half the Nation went to found Etruria around 650 BC, and the remainder sailed for Britain. This leads us to the second major invasion of Britain around 504 BC from Western Asia Minor and this Ancient Brutus coin appears to have been a combined Trojan, Khumric, and Cornish immigration. The Khumric element were the same Khumry that the Assyrians called the Ten Tribes of Israel, and actually they appear to have been accompanied by members of the two tribes of Judea.

Again these were highly civilized culturally developed, literate, and advanced metal working peoples. Brutus - also known as Britt, Brwth, and Prydain - was the founder of Britain. 55-54 BC - Julius Caesar's failed attempts to invade Britain First failed attempt in 55 BC.

In 55 BC Julius Caesar turned his attention to the reportedly prosperous island of Britain. He had previously conquered Gaul with his devastating campaign lasting a little over two years, but he had no idea of the humiliation which was coming his way. He was keen to bring this prosperous island into the Roman Empire, and before he invaded - according to many welsh histories - there

were several exchanges of letters between himself and a ruler (Caswallon) of south-east Briton, who is referred to by Caesar as Cassivellaunus.



This Caswallon (left) did not like the aggressive way in which Caesar demanded a yearly tribute from Britain, and effectively told Caesar where to stick his rather large head. Upon Caesar invading Britain he was exceeding the powers the Senate had invested in him, which were given to him for Gaul alone.

They would applaud a victory, but failure was another matter, and he therefore needed to portray himself as the victor of these invasions, which was certainly not the case. In his "De Bello Gallico" - obviously intended for a Roman audience so as to enhance his stature - he comments that the Britons knew nothing about "war or arms" and so would be easily subdued. His thinking was that they knew nothing of advanced tactics of modern warfare that he himself employed, but it never seems to have occurred to him that they themselves would have their own tactics of warfare the like of which, he himself was ignorant.

Such was his thinking when he landed at the beaches of the Kent coast. He and his army of around 12,000 men were met with an opposing force containing hundreds of Statue head of Julius Caesar charioteers who were extremely skilled in chariot warfare, as Caesar himself remarks in his "The Conquest of Gaul". It should be noted here that while Caesar knew of chariots in the context of racing, he had not expected them to be used for warfare, and certainly not with such devastating efficiency.

Chariot warfare had all but ceased in Europe, but Britain being an island, and more importantly an island of warriors descended from Brutus, who himself was a great grandson of Aeneas of Troy - where chariot warfare was the norm - would have obviously been kept alive and vibrant, as a very effective form of warfare. In a series of bloody hand-to-hand fighting, the invaders were forced to flee, and in this encounter Caesar actually lost his own sword while fighting against a brother of Caswallon called Nennius, who actually trapped Caesar's sword within his shield - and admittedly a little of his head too! Nennius unfortunately died a few days later with the terrible head wound, but the Caesar invasion was dead. Caesar's disastrous second & final attempt in 54 BC Caesar however, returned in the following year of 54 BC with a considerably larger army, around 40,000 men and a few thousand cavalry.

Now the British under Caswallon - son of Beli Mawr - allowed Caesar to march his troops unopposed across the Thames and northward into the midlands. Caswallon had a trick up his sleeve, and employed a devious tactic of evacuating all their flocks and their people, well in advance of Caesar, leaving no food for his men to eat. Caesar's army were reduced to foraging the land for anything they could find, and even this proved very difficult as Caswallon sent

around 4,000 chariots to constantly harass the poor foraging parties of Caesar's army. Caswallon could have sent a far larger force if required, and as modern archaeology suggests, the population of Britons at the time could have numbered as many as ten million.

Caesar himself remarks that the population of Britain was huge. Anyhow, the effect of Caswallon's tactic left Julius Caesar and his army stranded, starving, and demoralized. Matters were about to worsen, as he received news his ships where he originally landed were being attacked by a British army, and to put the icing on the proverbial cake, another British army was moving in to intercept his retreat back across the Thames.

This brilliant strategy forced Caesar into a similar position to that of Napoleon, with his retreat from Moscow. A British army ended up "escorting" the rabble army of Julius Caesar back to his ships, and even Julius Caesar himself writes in his "De Bello Gallico" of the scramble to get aboard the ships - each one now carrying three times their usual numbers of soldiers, due to the devastation of their fleets by both the British army and the fierce sea storms.

Laughably but predictably, even this immense and humiliating defeat for Julius Caesar has been explained away by claiming that the surrounding British army - from whom Caesar and his men scrambled aboard their now heavily laden ships - were in fact performing a servile ceremonial escort duty. Incidentally Beli Mawr - whose second son was Caswallon above - is titular and Caswallon means viceroy, and by the mangling of Caswallon into Latin "Cassivelaunius", the information he was a viceroy is completely lost.

This academic use of the often useless and alien Latin corruptions of titles, only adds to the confusion of British history. Caswallon took the throne after his elder brother - King Llud - had died. King Llud - founder of Lundein (London) - had two sons called Afarwy (Androgeus), and Teneufan (Tenuantius), but both were too inexperienced to rule the throne of Lloegres, but given the dukedoms of Kent and Cornwall instead. Afarwy was the traitor whom Caesar used to justify his invasion of Britain, and probably explains why Caesar writes of Kent being "by far the most civilized inhabitants", while near enough calling the rest a bunch of uncouth savages.

This is in stark contrast with the unbiased descriptions of the contemporary Greek geographer Strabo, who actually travelled to the places he wrote about, and described the Britons as literate and multilingual, whereas Caesar had barely penetrated the Midlands, and so most likely used these slanders as more justification to "civilize" the "barbarians". When Caesar was forced to leave with his tail tucked between his legs, the Welsh Triads record that Caswallon ordered a great celebration feast where 120,000 animals were killed.

Rome would not attempt another invasion for almost a hundred years. AD 37 - A third much smaller migration of people arrive A third and much smaller group arrived in Khumric Western Britain in AD 37 when the Holy Family from Jerusalem arrived in Britain. This resulted in the setting up of and the beginning of the First Christian Church in Western Europe. The religion did not start off in Rome, and was taken from Britain to Rome in AD 51 by King Caradoc I, and his family, and the first Bishop of Rome was Linus a son of Caradoc I. The leader and founder of this new faith arrived in Britain and when he died he was buried in Britain and his grave was faithfully recorded and still exists.

Quite obviously this was and still is a problem for the Church of Rome that claims a pre-eminence in Western Europe from Peter and Paul who arrived separately in Rome many years after King Caradoc and his family and the first Bishop Linus. This was and is a huge problem for the British people and a major cause of the corruption and abandonment of all British History. If British History is correct - and it is absolutely correct - then Rome is completely wrong. It all stems from the arrival of a man from Jerusalem into Britain in AD 37, who did not stand on a street corner in Jerusalem and float up to heaven on a handkerchief in a strange ascension cloud. He

lived on and died in Britain and was buried in Britain. He did not visit Britain as a twelve years old boy with his uncle.

In c 434 Patrick son of Mawon from Glamorgan went to Ireland to preach Christianity and even this offends the London and Rome juntas, as it again points to earlier British style Christianity. One English archaeologist-not a historian- even made a documentary film shown on television where he ludicrously claimed that St Patrick came from France, and this clown was filmed sailing in a fishing boat from France to Ireland. These are a few very basic points about Ancient British History.

For centuries Rome beavered away attempting to destroy these Histories. The crucified man who was taken down from a cross in Jerusalem, and who lived on and died in Britain was a huge problem for the Church of Rome. All the records had to be declared to be false, and Linus and Caradoc I and St Patrick, and both King Arthur's had to be obliterated as Khumric in origin. So the Church of Rome's problem was translated into Britain's problem. AD 43 - Emperor Claudius's unsuccessful invasion of Caradoc's Britain.

The next Roman to invade Britain was not a fighter but a thinker. He was the Roman Emperor Claudius, who spent most of his life studying books rather than fighting in battles, due to having cerebral palsy. His attack was better planned than his predecessors, and was aided by the initial reluctance of the Legions to board the ships in Gaul. The British eventually tired of waiting, and went back to their homes, thinking the Romans - like Caligula before - were not coming after all. When the Romans finally set sail for Britain, they arrived virtually unopposed. They had also brought with them Elephants, which because of the noise and their unfamiliar smell, rendered useless the British cavalry pulling the chariots.



Thus began the piecemeal occupation of Britain. King Caradoc I (left) son of Arch opposed the Roman invasion for nine years from AD 42-51. Tacitus records that of the eighty battles with Caradoc's Trojan Silures, the British won sixty of them, and two Legions were entirely obliterated. Eventually the Romans met the British in their biggest battle, and here lies a problem because both sides claimed victory! All evidence points to a British victory or at the very least a stalemate, but the Romans having celebrated the previous triumphs of Britain with Claudius in AD 43 would never have admitted they were losing the war now in AD 51. It seems few if anyone has ever questioned the Roman claims of victory.

The fact is that King Caradoc went north to Aregwedd Voedawg (Cartismandua), who was the Queen of the Brigantes, and tried to persuade her to join him against the Romans. Now he could hardly have done this if he lost the battle in AD 51. Cartismandua then earned herself the undying infamy in Britain by betraying Caradoc over to the Romans in chains.

Also fact is that the Romans were unable to penetrate the South Khumry lands after the AD 51 battle where they claimed "victory", and where King Ceri Longsword - nephew of Caradoc - ruled. Not until twenty-three years later in AD 74 were the Romans finally able to penetrate this supposedly "conquered" area.

The Boudicea uprising of AD 56 along with the slaughter of around 100,000 Romans caused the beginning of some different policies in parts of Britain under the Romans, as they finally

realised how dangerous their position in Britain was. AD 51 - Christianity arrives in Rome with Caradoc from Britain Christianity was brought into Britain and specifically into South East Wales in AD 37 "the last year of Tiberius". It was taken to Rome by King Caradoc I and his family in AD 51, in the time of the Emperor Claudius, and the first Bishop of Rome was Linus the son of Caradoc I. Saul or Paul wrote how he intended to visit these Christians in Rome, and the idea of Christianity being brought into Rome by Paul and later by Peter is false.

The great historians of the Church of Rome, Cardinals Baronius and Alford (Griffiths) researched and proved this. It is an undeniable fact. It was not until the later reign of Nero that Peter - and later Paul - actually arrived in Rome. Western Apostolic Christianity began in Britain and spread out to Gaul and Rome from Britain.

These facts are admitted by the quite different Church of Rome, but not too loudly and not too Liwell stone from breconshire, showing possibly Joseph of Arimathea travelling to Britain via Egypt. often. Roman Catholicism arrived in coastal districts in Eastern Britain to the immigrant Saxons and Angles 560 years later when Austin-Augustine was sent to them. Soon after this, the centuries of religious wars began between the immigrant now Roman Catholic Angles and Saxons spurred on by Rome, and the Apostolic Christian British. AD 80 - Bonassus - King Baram of Britain throws out the Romans.

Then in AD 80 the Romans record "Bonassus usurped the Empire in Britain", and this means he threw the Romans out of Britain! They remained outside of Britain for a further 34 years. You would think this fact would be a major piece of interest to historians. Not so. Who was this Bonassus? Nobody seems to ask this simple question, because this would raise questions of the Kings of south east Wales. Well Bonassus was King Baram, son of Ceri Longsword.

The last Roman governor of south east Britain was Sallustus, and after he was executed by Domitian in AD 80, there were no more Roman officials in Britain for over 40 years. This proves once again that the British Kings ruled independently, and also matches British Histories recording independence in this period. AD 123 - Emperor Hadrian's peace visit to Britain Statue head of Emperor It was not until the diplomatic visit of Emperor Hadrian in AD 123 that matters between Britain and Rome were to become more peaceable.

Hadrian had no children and he came to Britain to make an agreement to get Britain into the Empire, and the carrot was for him to adopt suitable related heirs. The British royalty had intermarried with the Roman aristocracy in the reign of Claudius, and so this deal was possible. Cardiff Castle founded around AD 45 -50 is named Caer Dydd and that means 'Castle of the Agreement'. The idea of 400 years of Roman rule really is demolished. Hadrian did not build "Hadrian's Wall".

He built a series of forts connected by a road, which was for most of the way fronted by an earth bank and ditch. It was Septimus Severus who really built the wall in AD 210, and in much different circumstances. AD 138 - Roman Emperors & British Kings It is a strange fact that all the Roman Emperors from Hadrian's death in AD 138, until AD 235 are close matches with leading British Princes, with same names and same characteristics: British Prince Titles Roman Emperor Titles Old British Prince Old Roman Emperor Young Prince Young Emperor Violent Prince Violent Emperor Religiously inclined scholar Prince Religiously inclined scholastic Emperor Good Prince Good Emperor Cruel sadist Prince Cruel sadist Emperor The successions of father to son, or uncles to nephews are also matches Hadrian.

What seems to have happened is The Romans persuaded the British state with its stable lines of rulers to join the Roman Empire, and a deal was struck. The Romans gave Britain part of its vast Imperial trading consortium, in return for much needed legitimate Emperors. There is quite a remarkable fact that from AD 235 to AD 286 there were 19 short-lived usurping non-British Emperors. Chaos ruled the Roman Empire, and Britain for that period was a separate Western

Empire of Britain, Gaul and Spain. Tombstones of the more prominent of these western Emperors have been located near grave mounds in south Wales.

Anywhere else this would be called evidence. Not until the murder of the British Emperor Carausius (King Carawn) in AD 293 was there a short re-unification with Rome. AD 296 - Constantius Chlorus the Western Emperor of Britain Constantius Chlorus was the new Western Emperor in Britain from AD 296-306, and he was husband to the British Queen Helen of the Cross. Their son was Constantine the Great, who re-established British rule over the entire Empire. AD 306 - Constantine the Great Statue head of Septimus Severus Constantine the Great was British and his mother the Empress Helen was British and both were devout British Apostolic Christians and not Roman Catholics.

Constantine had little alternative other than to allow Jesus the Nazarene to be elected as God at Nicea in AD 325 because his father Constantius had been elevated to deity status by the Romans. Constantine like all the British Christians thought that God needed a home in which to reside and so they placed the home and dwelling of God in the Sun.

They did NOT think that the Sun was a god, but they thought that the Sun was the residence of god. That was why no one could look upon god. The British Kings went right on through what is ridiculously termed the "Roman Period". In AD 325 the British Empress Helen brought what was believed to be the Holy Cross from Jerusalem into Western Britain.

It is still there and no one in modern times has even thought to look for it before Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett. In fact no one dares to look for it as the anger of the London Government and the Church will fall upon them and seek to destroy them. The Cross is still in Wales, and it is very bad news for Rome and London. AD 322 - King Euddaf of independent Britain.

When Constantine left Britain to conquer the rest of Rome, King Euddaf (Octavius) - grandson of the Western Emperor Victorinus - fought the lieutenants of Constantine the Great from in AD 310-322, finally defeating them. So from AD 322-367 Britain was once again independent under King Euddaf. This was followed by the brief excursion into Britain by General Theodosius, until the next of the British Imperial line - Mascen Wledig or Magnus Maximus, son of Crispus Flavius Nobilis Caesar, eldest son of Constantine the Great. AD 388 - Magnus Maximus & Arthur I of Britain Magnus Maximus was the only son of Flavius Nobilis Crispus Caesar, who was the eldest son of the Emperor Constantine the Great and his first wife the British Queen Minerva.

His son was Arthur I, and known to the Romans in AD 383 as Andragathius - General of the armies of Maximus. Statue head of Constantine the Great King Arthur I family tree. King Arthur I - born circa AD 346 died c AD 400 - was eldest son of Magnus Maximus and Ceindrech daughter of Rheiden is very well recorded, and in fact he is harder to miss than to find. In AD 383 King Arthur I the eldest son of the Emperor Magnus Maximus, the only son of Caesar Nobilis Flavius Crispus, the eldest son of Constantine the Great and the British Queen Minerva, led the British armies into Gaul and defeated the Roman Emperor Gratian at Soissons.

He went on to conquer all of Western Europe and his father Magnus Maximus was briefly Emperor until AD 388. Theodosius the Great of Constantinople was only able to prevent them in AD 388 by recruiting every barbarian horde that he could gather from outside his Empire, thus sowing the seeds of Rome's eventual fall, not unlike the later Vortigern with the Saxons in the time of King Arthur II.

The much maligned British Histories are in line with the Roman histories and they are perfectly correct in stating that Arthur I invaded and conquered Europe. Not bad for an alleged fairytale or Hollywood comic cartoon figure. This again is very bad news for Rome and London. Bad news for Anglo-Saxon propaganda of falsely alleged British weakness and "barbarism". AD 400 - The "Dark Age" of Britain



The ancient Charters of Llandaff Cathedral (above) and Llandcarfan Abbey actually record the Kings and occasionally Princes who granted them lands at the time. These records start around AD 400 and continue on well after AD 1100. These very important Charters contain historical data and reasons for the grants to the Church.

When a King died his successor was served by the same Bishop, and when a Bishop died his successor served the same King, so you have an overlapping cascade of impeccable evidence detailing the succession of Kings and Princes of South East Wales, along with the Bishops and Abbots who served them from AD 400 onwards. In the intervening years from AD 51 onwards until around AD 600 the History of the British is very well known and provable.

There were no Dark Ages as is claimed by English (Anglo-Saxon) writers. The detail of what happened in those centuries is totally, completely, and utterly different, from the political and religious distortions that are paraded by the liars in London, Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere. The English fiction of Wales being a Principality and not a Kingdom, evaporates like the morning mist nonsense that it is. AD 411 - British King Constantine III & the famous letter of Honorius. In AD 406 a vast confederation of the German Vandals, Sueves, and Alans, crossed the Rhine and devastated Gaul. The Roman armies were defeated and Gaul was in chaos. The word "vandalism" of today, originates from the destruction carried out by the Vandals 1,500 years ago. Anyhow, to prevent these German tribes from reaching the Channel, the British King Constantine III, a cousin of Arthur I, took the British armies over into Gaul, where his general Geraint defeated the Vandal confederation and penned them up against the Pyrennes. King Constantine sat in Treves whilst his general Geraint fumed and strove to get him to attack Honorius of Rome.

So the British were definitely not weak and helpless, but Rome was. While this was going on Alaric the Goth took his chance and invaded Italy and he proceeded to sack Rome. The helpless Roman Emperor Honorius wrote a letter to the The Ogmone stone which records land donations made by "Arthmael" ("Iron Bear") King Arthur II Italian citizens in the southern city of Rhegium in the province on Brittium on the Toe of Italy informing them of Alaric's approach and stating that he could not help them and they had to try to defend themselves. They were on their own.

In one of many outrageous historical frauds the English took this letter sent to Brittium in Italy, and transformed it into a letter sent to independent Great Britain. All this is very well recorded

by Zosimus and Olympiodorus. The English academics took this very clear record and turned the helpless citizens of Rhegium in Brittium in Italy, into the powerful British whose armies and King had conquered Gaul and saved the Empire.

For centuries they have lied their heads off alleging that this letter from Honorius was sent to the weak helpless British who were allegedly dependant upon Roman protection. This letter is a virtual article of faith in academia, and generations of British people have been misinformed of this alleged fact. The truth is VERY different. This at the same time that the British had transported their armies into Gaul and defeated the Vandal Confederation that had mauled the Romans.

This has to be one of the monster lies of History and it is one of many similar all designed to distort and destroy British History. The powerful British were very well able to take care of themselves and the Romans had been kicked out of Britain several decades long before 411. AD 503-562 - King Arthur II & the Comet.

The Ancestry of King Arthur II is as follows: King Arthur II family tree. Arthur I had a son Tathall (Theodore) whose son was Teithrin the Subtle (Theodorus), and he had a son King Teithfallt (Theodosius), and his son was King Tewdrig (Theoderic), and his son was King Meurig (Maurice), and his eldest son was Arthur II – Arthmael meaning Iron Bear in Khumric "Welsh". This Sixth century King Arthur II c AD 503-579 is hugely recorded and again unmissable. (More detailed info to be added ASAP) In AD 562 Britain was struck by debris from a Comet and this great catastrophe that devastated and destroyed most of the great island. The majority of the large population of between 9 to 10 million were annihilated. The lands were contaminated and diseased and it was death to enter these great Wastelands for around seven to eleven years.



This gigantic disaster is one of the major events of British history. It is probably the cause of the Roman Church insisting that no stone could ever fall from heaven onto planet Earth, until even these bigots were compelled to admit the truth when a large shower of meteorites landed near a French village in AD 1803. Two things then happened as Angle, Saxon, and Jute, people swarmed into the empty and largely depopulated lands, where the survivors were struggling to restore their devastated Stained-glass window portraying King Tewdrig (left) who was Grandfather to Arthur II. and destroyed country.

This was to become ludicrously known as the Anglo-Saxon Conquest. The second disaster was the arrival in coastal Eastern Britain of Austin in AD 597, sent from Rome to preach Catholicism to the immigrant pagan Angles and Saxons. Rome was seizing the opportunity to get into Apostolic Christian Britain.

The religious wars that went on for centuries were about to commence. In the confusions of destruction and widespread disease resulting from these comet impacts, the King Arthur II had evacuated the army to Brittany (both Brittany and Normandy were British territories until c AD 952). He returned to Britain as the diseases abated. His brother had sailed west in search of new lands. In his History of the Franks, the then living Gregory of Tours, a contemporary writer, records that the two Islands in the sea - Britain and Ireland - were on fire from end to end at a date which is easily fixed at AD 562.

This would be the disaster resulting from the Comet debris striking large areas of Britain and Ireland. AD 562-579 - King Arthur II, his voyage to America & his burial Madoc Morfarn (the Cormorant), a brother of Arthur II, had sailed west in search of new lands, which might be a place where the people could live. In c AD 572 Madoc returned after ten years and detailed the discovery of America. In AD 573 Admiral Gwenon sailed to confirm Madoc's star reckonings, and in 575 Arthur II, Madoc, and Amwn Ddu sailed in a 700 ship fleet for America.

All this is absolutely provable and again bad news for Rome. The Gwarchan Maelderw and other records place the Prince Madoc being at sea for ten years, and so from 562 to 572. There is an array of physical evidence and inscriptions in the Coelbren Alphabet on the East Coast and Mid West of North America. Bat Creek inscription shows a remarkable resemblance to the supposedly "forged" British Coelbren Alphabet. In AD 574 Arthur is said by Taliesin to have been in Er-Yr ("towards that which is beyond" America) for four years. This brings us to 578, when he was assassinated.

Then his body was kept under an overhang for the winter and brought back to Britain in the spring to summer of 579 for burial. This is clearly the best recorded funeral in British ancient history, which is why Arthur II is claimed to be "untraceable". Maelgwn was then elected in AD 580. Everything fits into place from data in these records. So there were two powerful Kings named Arthur, and to avoid the enmity and wrath of London and Rome these were welded together into one great King.

Artist depiction of burial King Arthur II burial. Ancient Coelbren-inscribed sword found in America. Quite probably the sword of Constantine the Great and a later possession of King Arthur II. AD 1714 - Disaster for British History as English import German Hanoverian family The final disaster for British Ancient history came in AD 1714 when the English imported the German Hanoverian family of the elector of Hanover as their puppet kings and Queens.

From this moment onwards everything historical had to be both politically and religiously redesigned into a suitably acceptable form to promote the new Germanism in England in particular and Britain as a whole. Few people read the publication of the 19th century deliberately designed to popularise the German ideals.

The one-quarter Welsh King Henry VII of England had a sister who married a Scots King, and later a descendant of this marriage married an Elector of Hanover. So when the throne of England passed from the Tudors to the Scots Stuarts, and there was a problem on there being no heirs to the throne from Queen Anne and from Queen Mary and William of Orange, the Parliament had a bright idea and invited the German George, the Elector of Hanover, to be King of England.

From this time onwards the centuries of assaults upon all Ancient British History, Heritage, and Culture, accelerated and increased. Everything British had to go. The numerous, strong, culturally advanced British Nation had to be transformed into primitive tribes of uneducated barely civilized peasant barbarians. The German origins of the Anglo-Saxons needed to be promoted and extolled. The periodic local controls of parts of Britain by the Romans had to be expanded to a period of 400 years of imaginary total domination of what was now invented as "Roman Britain"

All the British Dynasties had to be eliminated. Brutus was expelled from reality as the new political doctrine was that the city of Troy never ever existed, and it was only a fictional fairy-tale imaginary place that existed only in the mind of Melisigenes-Homer and therefore ALL Ancient British History that included Brutus the great grandson of Aeneas of Troy was fictional. The earlier arrival of Albyne into Britain was dismissed as legendary.

The vast body of written British historical evidence was by-passed and everything was declared to be a massive forgery, and where this smear was not possible the records were declared to be muddled and confused. In an out-of-date society where there are still noble and royal pecking

orders of social precedence, it is embarrassing for English nobility to have descendants of King Iestyn ap Gwrgan around, who therefore descend from King Arthur II and Arthur I, and from the Emperor Magnus Maximus, and from Caesar Crispus, and Constantine the Great, and so on, and who also claim direct descent from what is called The Holy Family.

In 1846 in what Welsh Nationalists called The Treachery of the Blue Books, (Blue covered books were reports to the London Parliament) every Khumric Welsh schoolteacher in Wales was sacked and replaced by an Englishman. The chaos of all the children speaking only Welsh and their teachers speaking only English and the quite barbaric methods used to enforce English are still remembered.

The objective was to make it impossible for anyone to read the records. The control of publishing was accomplished quite easily. Publishing began in London in AD 1474 and Parliament simply prohibited any publishing in Wales until 1692 and the damage was done. Several English Kings had previously passed laws prohibiting anyone in Wales from owning writing materials and paper, so the tactics were following a known pattern.

The control of information is in fact a major weapon of the London Government even today. To give one well know example. In the 1930's the English "prince" of the Kingdom of Wales (German actually as since the Hanoverian and Scottish marriage of 300 years earlier no British person had married into the "English" royal family), who was Edward soon to be King Edward VIII. This Prince Edward was attached to an American lady who was twice divorced, and both of them regularly visited Nazi Germany. Edward was filmed sitting in the front row at vast Nazi meetings listening enthusiastically to Adolf Hitler ranting and raving.

He was filmed walking in the front rank of a Nazi parade through city streets surrounded by high ranking Nazi Party leaders, and he actually gave the Nazi salute, and so on. Not one word of this and no photographs ever appeared in any British Newspapers or Magazines, nor did any of the popular cinema Pathe News editions ever show an film of this.

The British Public were kept like cultivated mushrooms, in a dark cellar and fed on cattle manure. During the war this dangerous idiot, who had abdicated as King, was made a nominal Brigadier in the army. Here he had access to secretive information, and, although he knew well that Mussolini's Italy was Germany's political ally, early in the war he actually informed the Italian Ambassador of the disposition of the British and French armies in Europe.

How much this affected the Nazi plans to strike through the centre of the Ardennes and split the British and French armies is unclear, but it did not assist the allies. One television program blamed him squarely. In the event this serving officer in the army was on holiday in the south of France after the allied collapse and Dunkirk and he then removed himself to Portugal. Finally he was packed off to the small island of Nassau in the Caribbean as the Governor.

The point is that all this was kept totally secret from the British Public for well over 50 years. Sky TV has shown the film titled "The Traitor King" a few times, but it is very unlikely that that great organ of information and education, the BBC will ever show this interesting film. The BBC State Radio Monopoly played a major role in the final onslaughts against the authentic, accurate, and provable, Ancient British Histories, in the 1930's, 1940's and 1950's. No other radio stations were allowed to broadcast until well into the 1970's and when Television arrived the BBC TV was again a State Monopoly and in this way what was told to the British Public was still highly selective and carefully controlled. The assaults made over the airways against ancient British Historical records were nothing other than a National disgrace.

One thing always remained a huge problem for the control freaks of the Church and the London Establishment. That was the gigantic figure of "King Arthur", and no matter that they did he simply would not go away. First they tried to remove "King Arthur" (both of them) out of

Khumric Wales and into England, and place a set of bovine bones in Glastonbury Abbey that was founded in AD 941 some 418 years after Arthur II died, and around 541 years after Arthur I died.

This is **NOT** the Glastonbury of centuries earlier in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and even that other Glastonbury is dated over two hundred years after Arthur II. This works with American tourists and English nationalists. Then they simply stated, with the aid of the BBC and the English Universities, that all the British Histories were forged and false and therefore a King Arthur in those histories was also a historical fake.

They then encouraged a thinking that King Arthur (both of them) was a legendary figure, then he was a fairy tale figure and finally with the aid of an American buffoon writer Arthur became a comic figure of fun. This combined with the State control of education and the suitably forged "official" versions of the new order bogus Histories actually finally worked. The latest frantic antic of the Anglo-Saxon monarchists is to re-date all the 200 plus ancient royal stones in Wales. They have already tried mistranslation.

So when an ancient stone names King Ithael and St Illtyd and Arthmael –Iron Bear –Arthur II, and we know that Arthur II died in 579 and his first cousin St Illtyd buried him, and the brothers King Ithael and King Morgan succeeded Arthur II, it is a complete nonsense to take this stone of around AD 580 and re-date it to AD 850-900. This complete fraud is going on uninterrupted across Wales as the "authorities" have realized that people are taking note of the Wilson and Blackett Researches and looking at these stones as evidence.

When Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett decided to begin publishing in 1981 they stirred up a veritable can of worms, or a nest of snakes, and the London Establishment and the Church reacted to the threat of the truth becoming known. Now the politicians and the religionists have bigger problems. They have to prevent the World from knowing of the catalogue of gross illegalities and serious criminality that they have perpetrated against Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett.

They also have the problem of there being a modern system of international information and communication that will allow for the entire story of how these political and religious villains and cheats have destroyed British History and with that they have obliterated the vital evidence to decipher other ancient historical texts in Etruria Italy, in Asia Minor, in Palestine, and in Egypt and America. The Internet is a system of freedom that they cannot control. Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett had no idea whatsoever of the depth of the evil and corruption in this gigantic political and religious conspiracy when they began their detailed researches in 1976. When anyone states that there is no such thing as Conspiracies then he is either a complete uninformed fool or else a total liar.

The fact is that the British were unfortunate when debris from a comet devastated and destroyed much of Britain and the powerful Arthurian State in AD 562. The academics of the United Kingdom will try to despise the evidence of the comet of AD 562 that came from the North East going South West.

At this time the American historians and archaeologists working in Bolivia know, state, and prove, that the Bolivian civilization that built cities and towns, fortresses and pyramids, roads and everything that any developed civilization made, was utterly destroyed by a comet coming from the North East and going South West in AD 562. Exactly as in Britain the population was decimated and the lands were diseased and uninhabitable for around ten years.

We have a Comet in the same year going in the same direction, and destroying both Bolivia and Britain with the same results. Anyone is free to get a globe or a map of our Planet Earth and draw in line from North East to South West across from Britain to Bolivia. So beginning with Brutus, the great grandson of Aeneas of Troy, arriving in Britain around 500 BC up to Iestyn ap

Gwrgan - Justin son of Aurelian - who was deposed in AD 1091, we have 76 successive Welsh-Khumry Kings.

The last Welsh King was Morgan who was murdered by Edward I of England in AD 1300. The English claim that Wales is or ever was a "principality" is total hog wash and so is the title "prince" in the Khumric Welsh Kingdom. This is bad news for the Hanoverian Monarchy in England, as the nonsense of Edward I of England creating his second son Edward II (eldest was Alfonso) as the "prince" of Wales is exposed. The Church wants to be rid of this Bad News History, and so does the London Establishment.

The Anvil Stone used to point towards St Peters Church where King Arthur II was commemorated with a memorial stone. Anvil Stone shows sword mark - possible origin of the Excalibur Sword in the Stone legend. Stones of both Arthurs. (Left) Alan Wilson with King Arthur II Stone. (Right) Baram Blackett with King Arthur I stone. Both found at the Church of St Peters excavation in 1990. Stone of King Tewdrig, Grandfather to King Arthur II. Stone of King Bodvoc (Budicius), a King of Brittany allied to Tewdrig.

The excavation of St Peters Church in 1990, under the direction of Dr Eric Talbot. Ancient Silver Cross found at the St Peters excavation in 1990. All Content © 2008 Alan Wilson/Baram Blackett | Design & Layout by Paul Graham. Copied from the document "Article Notices" Alan Wilson/Baram Blackett Important Summary Notices (Below was originally from "Summaries" page of www.KingArthursLegacy.Com)

PLEASE NOTE: Below is important information on the major points of Alan and Baram's research, along with some Google Earth locations. These locations were originally found using British Government Ordnance Survey Maps, and the reference locations could be way off when using Google Earth to locate them. They will be corrected as soon as possible, but they are given as they are in the meantime so the general areas can be viewed at least by Government OS Maps should Google Earth fail. No references at all are given for some locations, again these will be given as soon as possible.

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1. The Identity of The Khumry – Misnamed “Welsh”.

There are no Celtic people in Britain, and there never ever were any Celtic people in Britain.



If the ancient British were “Celtic” then ALL ancient British History is wrong, and as the British Histories can be very substantially proven to be correct then the “Celtic” myth that was invented in AD 1714 is yet another vast deception and fraud. There are no other words for this. The false idea that the Khumry, the Scots, and the Irish are Celts, is an Anglo-Saxon politically and religiously motivated invention, designed to destroy the ancient Histories and to conceal truthful Historical Facts that are unpleasant for the propaganda of Rome and London.

The ancient Khumry people were known to the Assyrian Great Kings and Emperors as the Khumry – Ten Tribes of Israel. This is the fact, and the one million strong Khumry never got lost as they always knew who they were and where they were. In Britain the Khumry always claimed to be the Ten Tribes, that is before London began to dominate and seized control of ‘education’ or should one say mis-education.

The invaluable Ancient British Alphabet assists in the accurate tracing of our British ancestors by following the Alphabet inscriptions trail along the migration trail. These Khumry people were subjected to mass deportations from Israel by successive the Assyrian Emperors Tiglathpileser III, Shalmaneser IV, Sargon II, and Sennacherib between 740 -702 BC. Their Alphabet is found on baked clay tablet texts excavated at the Assyrian imperial city of Nineveh.

When Sennacherib was murdered in a temple by two of his sons a civil war erupted in Assyria as the heir Esarhaddon fought the murderers who were two of his half brothers. The Khumry Ten Tribe people seized the opportunity and took off from western Armenia going west across both branches of the Upper Euphrates river and through the Taurus mountain range. This is well described in Esdras Book II, Chapter 14. The Assyrians persuaded their northern allies the Scythians to pursue the Khumric Ten Tribes and battles ensued as the Khumry moved westwards.

In Asia Minor the Khumry were known to the Greeks as the Kimmeroi and the Kimmerians, and by 650 BC their unstoppable hordes had reached the Dardanelles and besieged the capital city

of Sardis. Half the people then migrated to Etruria –Italy, and the other half remained in known named places until in c 504 BC when after continuous Greek pressure they allied with the Trojan remnants under Brutus to gain an opportunity.

The Khumry then assembled with the Trojans on the Isle of Lemnos to sail for Britain, and this British History is proved by the existence of a large inscribed stone written in the Ancient British Coelbren Alphabet that was found in Lemnos in AD 1876 that is now in the Athens Museum. Greek Histories match the British history and so the long journey of the Khumry-Ten Tribes ended. Some remnants of the Khumry remained in western Asia Minor, and the sum of their migrations is:-

1. Leaving Egypt under Moses around 1360 BC
2. Settling in old Canaan and being uprooted and deported north to Armenia by the Assyrians around 740-702 BC
3. Migrating westwards through the Taurus Mountain range in 687 BC and all across Asia Minor to reach the Dardanelles by 650 BC
4. Half the people migrate to Italy
5. In 504 BC the remainder gather on Lemnos Island with the Trojans and sail their fleets to Britain On the way they pick up three other groups of migrants who would include the Cornish under Corineus, and probably the Hwiccae of Worcestershire .

The Khumry (miscalled “Welsh”) retained their same ancient Language and their same Ancient Alphabet, and all the anti-British propaganda that has endlessly streamed out of Rome and London for centuries will not obliterate that fact. The huge scatter of ancient texts inscribed in this Khumric Alphabet and Language proves ancient British History to be absolutely correct.

2. Academic Misdating And Breakdown In Communication

A major source of historical information is in the Welsh Annals. This information is set out in the form of brief notations of major events listed by the years. We get Year 1, then Year 2, then Year 3, and so on and on. The problem is simply one of “when was year one”. This has been dealt with in typical academic incompetence or more likely political deviousness deliberately designed to obscure and confuse.

A famous letter was sent from Britain to Gaul and the time of this Communication was crucial to setting the date of Year 1 of the Welsh Annals. The letter was sent to Agitius according to Gildas, and to Aganypys or Aganipus in the Khumric Welsh Histories. There is in fact only one candidate for the recipient of this letter, and it would be hard to mistake him.

The English academics who are quite plainly Roman mad and talk incessantly of amazing, marvellous, wonderful, admirable, Romans and so on, have alleged that the letter was sent from Britain to Gaul and to the hated Romans and that it was addressed to the Hun general Aetius. This then allows the wrong date of around 440 or 444 AD to be set for Year 1 of the Welsh Annals.

Once again a child can see that AG and not AE begin the name in the British records, and that the obvious recipient of the letter was Aegidius Afranius Flavius Syagrius the King of the Seven Cities, and ruler of most of Gaul in the era around 465 -485He was also elected as King of the Franks for eight years when the Frank King was deposed for constantly abusing the wives of his noblemen. Once the powerful Aegidius Afranius Flavius Syagrius is identified as the person to whom the letter was sent then the start date of the Welsh Annals is corrected to c AD 473.

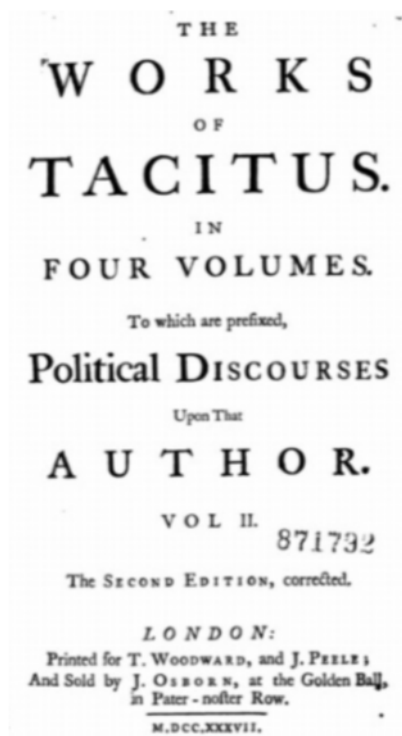
The result of this is to eliminate all the mass of muddles and confusions that bedevil and deface our ancient British history up until around 700 BC and sometimes long after that. The immediate effect is to transfer the Battle of Baedan from an impossible AD AD 517 to a very credible 551, and the catastrophic Battle of Camlann is corrected to around AD 569, and all this makes perfect historical sense. It has to be understood that Christianity arrived in Britain in AD 37, and the early Christians were of different opinions regarding the nature of Jesus the Nazarene.

One very large group thought that Jesus was a man when he was born, lived, and died. A second large number thought that he was born and lived as a man, but he became one with god when he died. The third group thought that he was born and lived as one with God and became united so when he died. This means that “the Incarnation” of Jesus the Nazarene was believed by the British to be when he died and the Romans believed the “the Incarnation” dated from when he was born. This is important because the only date given in the Bruts of England is that “King Arthur (meaning II) died 546 years after the Incarnation of the Lord”.

To the Roman Church and therefore to the English this would mean AD 546. To the Khumric Welsh this would mean $546 + 33 = \text{AD } 579$. This is the correct date for the death of King Arthur II, and all ancient British History is then correct. Various previous misunderstood dates become correct. Or example Maelgwn became King of Gwynedd (North West Wales) 169 years after Owain Ffindu.

This Owain Ffindu (Blackbeard) was a brother of King Arthur I who died fighting the Irish in AD 434, and Maelgwn became King of Gwynedd when Arthur II died in AD 579. There are several other dates of this order in the Nennius Histories and they can all be now shown to be very accurate. Owain Ffindu is still buried in his grave mound at Llanhileth in Gwent alongside a church of St Illtyd a first cousin of Arthur II. All that is required is a little attention to detail and it is necessary for English Historians to show more respect for the Khumric Welsh nation and the records. There are very few mysteries.

3 No Level Playing Field.



The Ancient British records are the property and heritage of the British people. These provably accurate and authentic records are constantly attacked and derided and ignored by academics. If we examine the antecedents of the much praised ancient Greek, Roman, and Hebrew records we find vastly different academic treatment. There are no ancient faded and crumbling parchments, papers, or papyrus documents with the handwriting of the Greeks Homer, Euripedes, Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Thucydides, Herodotus, nor of the Romans including Caesar, Tacitus, Martial, Horace, or whoever.

What we have are alleged copies of these ancient records that at the earliest are AD 1250 and often as late as 1400 a mere 1700 to 1900 years after these Greek authors, and 1400-1200 years after these Roman “records” were written. In the case of the Hebrews and Christians who follow the god Yahweh, the earliest records are of around AD 325.

This means that there is no written mention of Abraham until near 2000 years after his time, and no record of David or Solomon until over 1300 years after they allegedly lived. Yet

we are expected to believe these copies or copies of copies. In Britain where the damp variable climate, allied to centuries of destructive warfare, deliberate racist destructions, bacterial decay, bookworms, and the vast catastrophe of the Comet holocaust of AD 562, have all contributed to

the loss of records that the academics demand for original documents. Copies of more ancient documents that were set down, as we have them today, around AD 1000, or 1100 are not good enough to support descriptions of events of AD 400 – 700.

Even worse the great number of inscribed stones that litter Khumric Wales are deliberately ignored and distorted. If King Arthur II who died in AD 579 was to wait as long as the Hebrew King David to have his name written then we should have first heard about him in AD 1900. There is no Level Playing Field, and the demands made on British Historical Records are not made on any other Nation.

We have a massively provable ancient British Alphabet that is at least 2700 years old, and this marvellous cultural relic that is the property of the Khumric and British Nation has been attacked by morons. In the era of 1935 -1960 the BBC State monopoly Radio, more accurately the London Establishment English Radio, carried out a series of monstrous assaults against all ancient Khumric British records.

Amongst these attacks was the allegation that the priceless relic of our British Ancient Alphabet was a forgery of around AD 1800. The Whole corpus of ancient British Historical records was denigrated and labelled as forgeries. This has to be the greatest falsehood in the history of cultural genocide. Today archaeologists - the imaginative guesswork speculators and masters of deception allege that ancient British inscribed stones in Wales that exhibit a mixture of Latin and British Coelbren letters are instead a mixture of Latin and “Irish” tree-alphabet lettering.

This absurdity stems from an English surveyor in Northumberland named Collingwood, who had the supreme advantage of total ignorance of all British ancient History. He claimed that the technology of stone carving originated in Northumberland, (100% wrong), and that this technique then spread from North Eastern England to Ireland, (100% wrong), and then later when the ignorant stupid Welsh need stones to be carved and inscribed they asked the Irish to do the job.

A more asinine and crazy and completely incorrect theory by a total historical amateur is hard to imagine, yet this crass stupidity has been eagerly seized upon by English academics and all the ancient Welsh stones that carry a mixture of Latin and ancient British Coelbren Alphabet letters are now being mistranslated as Latin and Irish letters and this results in horrific miss-readings.

The fact is that the “ancient” Irish tree-alphabet, that is so admired, was invented by a retired English army officer –a colonel- around AD 1700. They feel free to insult the British Welsh Nation and out goes the accession stone of King Theodosius the great grandfather of Arthur II, and out goes the stone of King Theoderic his grandfather, and so on and on. The situation is lunatic.

4 The British Kings of the Dark Ages.

The first thing that all British folk need to understand is that there were NO Dark Ages in ancient Britain. The major British Kings in their fortress Kingdom located in South East Wales continued from around 500 BC to AD 1300. Wales was and is a Kingdom and definitely not a ridiculous “principality” and the political and religious campaign directed at totally obliterating all traces of the ancient British Kings is a national disgrace. The ancestors of the Mercian Vandals in central England, and the Angles of the north and east coasts, and the Saxons scattered along the South Coasts of England and inland to Middlesex, were not in Britain in any great numbers before circa 560, and as they were largely illiterate for them there were Dark Ages before their arrival and during the early centuries.

The British over in the West of Britain were an advanced literate culture and for them there were no Dark Ages.

What academics in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and elsewhere cannot get into their thick heads is the provable fact that the British line of Kings persisted right through the greatly exaggerated alleged 'Roman Period' and that there never was any Roman Britain of the order that they imagine, and imagine is the correct word. It begins with the conflict between King Caradoc I, the son of Arch, and the Romans in the years AD 42 -51. A battle was fought between Romans and the British at a traceable site in South Wales, and both sides claimed a victory. If the Romans won how is it that they were unable to enter South Wales until AD 74, good question.

King Caradoc I went off north to Queen Aregweddd Ffoedawg -Cartismandua to foreigners- to try to get her to help him clear the Romans out of Britain, but she put him in chains and handed him over to the Romans. This embarrassed the Romans who took Caradoc I and his family to Rome where they were housed in the Palace of the British. Christianity arrived in Wales in AD 37 "the last year of Tiberius" and so the first Christians arrived in Rome. Caradoc's sister named Claudia married Agricola, and a daughter married Ruffus Pudens of Biblical record. The first Bishop of Rome was Linus a son of King Caradoc I.

Back in Britain Ceri Longsword the nephew of Caradoc I became King and continued fighting the Romans. In AD 74 the Romans won a victory and entered South East Wales, and in AD 80 King Baram ejected all the Romans from Britain. The Romans put it as - "Bonassus (Baram) usurped the empire in Britain." How a rightful King is a usurper in his own lands is hard to understand. From then onwards until AD 125 there were no Romans in Britain apart from possible traders, and it was not until Hadrian, who had no heirs, made his celebrated diplomatic visit that there was any contact.

Hadrian built a string of forts across northern England and linked them with a ditch and palisade fence. Some 70 years later the Emperor Septimus Severus, who also lived in Britain and whose British son Caracalla succeeded him, linked these forts with a stone wall. Read the histories as it is Severus' Wall and not Hadrian's Wall, and if the academics cannot get even that correct then what else have they muddled. From the time of Hadrian's visit to Britain the History of Britain is totally and completely different from the version invented by Anglo-Saxon writers.

They forget that Brutus was the First Consul of the Roman Republic, and that the British Kings claimed a direct descent from that same Brutus. The British Kings continued in Britain without interruption all through the grossly exaggerated era of the alleged "Roman Britain". These are fully listed later.

5 Joseph of Arimathea



Joseph of Arimathea led the Holy Family from Jerusalem into Western Britain in AD 37 "the last year of Tiberius" In Wales he was known as St Ilid. He had a principal site at Trefran –Manor of Bran, and traditionally he was the chaplain of the young Bran who was a great-nephew of King Caradoc I who was in Rome from AD 51, and a son of Caradoc II. This is a Church of St Ilid alongside Trefran and also a very ancient religious Cor.

A Cor is a large circular mound with a hollow centre where the congregation sat around the sloping inside in a circle and the speaker addressed them from a flat platform. These Cors appear to have been the original religious meeting places. The British owned Brittany and Amoric (Normandy) since before the time of Julius Caesar.

Magnus Maximus gave these territories to Conan Meriadauc as King in AD 383 and they remained British overseas territories and a buffer state against foreign invasions until AD 952 when the French King allied with the Northmen to seize and create Normandy. The tomb of king Conan still exists. There were therefore ancient religious Cors in what became Normandy. The English archaeologists playing their usual role of the circus clowns now see the ancient religious Cors of both Normandy and Wales as Norman creations, which they are not.

This means that all ancient pottery and other remains are classed as being Norman, and the result is that Wales and the Welsh are now the only nation on Planet Earth who could not make a piece of pottery and everything ancient is misdated to the Norman era in Wales that never actually existed beyond an 8 to 10 mile coastal strip in Glamorgan. Insanity is the order of the day. The Irish must cherish their 70 mile wide moat. William the Conqueror had a Breton/British mother. The stream of St Ilid -Nant Ilid out on Mynydd y Gaer -Fortress Mountain near Caer Caradoc in Glamorgan, and below near Tonyrefail is another Llan Ilid. There are other LlanIlid sites notably in Brecon.

The grave of Joseph of Arimathea was described by the Sixth century Maelgwn of Llandaff, and Llandaff Cathedral stands on the West bank of the river Taff a mile north of Cardiff Castle on the East side of the river. Around 1/3rd of a mile south of Llandaff Cathedral the river Taff divided and split into two and then rejoined into one stream immediately south of the Castle, and so an island was formed “enclosed by water on all sides”.

This is the exact description written by the Maelgwn of Llandaff who was almost certainly a brother of King Meurig the father of King Arthur II, when describing the place of the grave of Joseph of Arimathea. The grave is described by Maelgwn as being in the southern bifurcated angle of the Church. There was a mediaeval Black Friars abbey on this river island and there is a very ancient tomb in the Southern bifurcated angle of the church. There is a strange tomb like slab at the foot of the altar that has a long inscription made of bronze letters set into the stone.



This appears to commemorate the Bishop of Bethlehem, and records several visits made to this place by King Edward II of England (left). Llandaff Cathedral is recorded as being founded by King Lleirwg-Luke, and another Llan-Lleirwg church now called St Mellons was on the East side of the city. In Mediaeval times there was this Blackfriars abbey church just 100 yards west of Cardiff Castle and a Greyfriars Abbey 150 yards to the west and a small Whitefriars abbey was 100 yards to the south. In addition there was as large St John’s church around 80 yards to the south east and a large St Mary’s church about 240 yards to the south of the castle. The whole place was peppered with religious institutions. In addition King Lleirwg sent two relatives to Rome to talk to the Bishop of Rome about Roman secular Law, and they returned with two others.

All four left churches in the Cardiff area at St Dyfan, St Fagan, St Medwy, and St Elfan. The total negativity displayed towards all this mass array of evidence is astonishing. Google Earth locations of Joseph of Arimathea sites. If below coordinates don’t work in Google Earth then use an OS Map

1 Llandaff Cathedral. 51 29 94 66 N, 3 13 03 60 W. - Maelgwn of Llandaff Point where River Taff divided. 51 29 42 30 N, 3 11 43 03 W. Path of East River branch. 51 29 33 27 N. 3 10 52 35 W. Further East River path south. 51 29 21 39 N. 3 11 15 89 W. Further East River path south.

51 29 12 44 N. 3 11 06 01 W. Further East River path south. 51 29 01 88 N. 3 11 00 01 W. Further East River path south. 51 28 54 07 N. 3 10 56 61 W. Point where the two River branches re-joined. 51 28 51 63 N. 3 10 59 43 W Old Path of re-joined River. 51 28 46 05 N 3 10 52 35 W. 51 28 38 99 N. 3 10 48 43 W. Exact location of grave of Joseph of Arimathea. 51 28 58 37 N. 3 11 07 94 W. - Maelgwn of Llandaff identified c. AD 480 - 550 Cardiff Castle. 51 28 56 41 N. 3 10 52 98 W.

6 The Empress Helen and the Holy Cross



When Constantine the Great left his native Britain in AD 311 to fight and defeat the other two rivals to the Imperial throne of Rome, his mother the British Empress Helen went with him. When Licinus was defeated at the battle of the Milvian Bridge Constantine entered Rome and by AD 322 he was able to make Christianity a legally permitted religion in Rome.

Constantine then went to ancient Byzantium to rebuild this key trading centre as his new capital city of Constantinople. Julius Caesar had planned to relocate the centre of Roman power to this place at the crossroads of Europe and

Asia. The widowed Empress Helen then went on a pilgrimage around Sinai accompanied by a large body of soldiers. Helen then went north to Jerusalem where she demanded that the Holy Cross that had been used in the crucifixion of Jesus the Nazarene must be handed over to her. After much prevarication that compelled Helen to use force and threats the precious piece of timber was handed to Helen, who immediately had it plastered with jewels and gold and placed into a silver casket.

She had the nails made into a bridle bit for her son's horse and then she sailed her fleet back to Britain. There are twenty five various accounts of this event scattered across Europe and the Near East. The Exeter Book has a good account of this. When Helen arrived back in Britain she clearly had the Cross paraded around Wales which was much larger in those days before the constantly moving border drifted west.

The practice of ancient royal and noble persons was never to leave their possessions at home, and usually a train of Ox drawn carts lumbered along around 10 miles a day. The parade of the Cross can still be traced by place names like the Ford of the Cross, the Field of the Cross, the Vale of the Cross, the Hill of the Cross, and so on, all around 8 to 10 miles apart. What is remarkable is that the place where the Cross was finally deposited is recorded in a manuscript first written around AD 920 and re-copied in circa AD1100.

Helen herself retired with it to Constantinople, but not the Constantinople in modern Turkey, but the Constantinople in West Wales. Here there are significant place names like Castle of the Great Helen, Ridge of the Empress, River of the Empress, River of the Sanctuary, and Castle of the Sanctuary, and one old Welsh story gives dramatic traceable details. Mass of details allows for the tracing of a tomb that is virtually certainly that of Helen.

In 1282 King Edward I of England demanded that the Khumry should hand over the Iron Crown of Arthur and the Holy Cross to him. He did not get them. With the mass of information available and lying around totally ignored, Baram Blackett and Alan Wilson went in search of the Holy Cross and Iron Crown, and a quality metal detector identified both objects. A non ferrous metal

object around 1 foot, by 1 foot, by 5 feet, would appear to be the silver casket and another non-ferrous box shaped object around 1 foot square would probably be the Crown.

There is a legal difficulty that needs to be resolved. So far after twenty years nothing has been done and the Government refuses to take even the smallest action to easily recover these fabulous items. The total refusal to do anything in Wales is astonishing and there is the same ancient Communications gap.

7. The Great Deception

Here we exhibit a gigantic fraud and deception that should in itself be enough to totally demolish the incorrect propaganda that our British Ancestors were primitive barbarians. In AD 311 when Constantine the Great left Britain to seize the Roman Empire his kinsman King Euddaf- Octavius began a war against Constantine's lieutenant in Britain. By AD 322 all of Britain was under the control of Euddaf and his allies and Britain was once again independent of Rome.

When the sons of Constantine the Great and his second wife Fausta fought and killed each other there was an era of several successive Western Emperors who were mainly active in Gaul and with apparent British support. Three of the most prominent of these Western Emperors left memorial stones in Western Britain near large mounds. All three are traceable in ancient British genealogies. The rightful heir to the Roman Empire was Magnus Clemens Maximus who was the only son of Crispus Flavius Nobilis Caesar the eldest son of Constantine the Great by his first wife the British Princess Minerva, was in Britain, where he married a British Princess named Ceindrech the daughter of Rheiden.

He had sons named as Arthun –Arthur I, Ednyfed, and Owain Ffindu, and in AD 383 Magnus invaded Gaul with Arthur I as his general. A major battle was fought at 'Sassy' Soissons where the Emperor Gratian was defeated, and Arthur I killed Gratian at Lyons. All of western Europe and north Africa went over to Magnus as the rightful Emperor. Arthur I, who was known as King of Greece, went through Switzerland and Italy and crossed over into the Balkans where he fought two major battles at Sisica and Poetovio against the Emperor Theodosius of Constantinople, and was forced to return to Britain. Magnus Maximus was surprised at Ravenna and killed after a rapid surprise march made by Theodosius' troops.

Theodosius sent his general into Britain and he withdrew in great haste after a few months, and Britain still remained independent under her own kings. Then in AD 406 amassed confederation of the Vandals, Sueves, and Alans, crossed the Rhine under King Godigeisel, and proceeded to destroy the Roman army and to devastate Gaul.

The British sent a King Constantine, also traceable in the genealogies and who was a cousin of Arthur I, with an army to invade Gaul with his general Geraint. The British proceeded to defeat the Vandals, Sueves, and Alans, and King Constantine set himself up at Treves. The Vandal confederation was penned down south in Gaul against the Pyrenees, and Geraint pleaded with Constantine to gather the army from its spread policing duties in Gaul and to attack Honorius III and seize Rome.

As Constantine prevaricated Geraint opened the passes of the Pyrenees and the Sueves and Alans streamed south to seize much of Spain, whilst the Vandals crossed the Strait of Gibraltar and seized all North Africa and made Carthage their capital. Alaric the Goth took advantage of this situation and he invaded Italy and seized Rome, and looted the city unmercifully before marching south towards Sicily.

In this fraught situation the weak Emperor Honorius II wrote a letter to the citizens of Rhegium in Brittium the Roman Province of the toe of Italy, and Honorius warned these Southern Italian citizens that Alaric was approaching and that he could do nothing to help them. They were on

their own. The people of Rhegium in Brittium in Italy were in luck however and Alaric caught a fever and died. The motionless Constantine III was caught at Treves and killed by a Roman army and Honorius III survived.

The historians Zosimus and Olympidorus both record all this. Now London politics enters the arena, with the powerful British state independent of Rome and a British war King sitting in Gaul the false propaganda is that the letter sent by Honorius to Rhegium near the Strait of Messina, was instead sent to the weak helpless citizens of Great Britain. It is difficult to image a greater deliberate falsehood and deception than this that has been foisted onto the unsuspecting people of Britain.

This falsehood that had succeeded in blotting out the **FACT** that from AD 322 Britain was free from Rome, and that for most of the preceding 280 years Britain was also independent of Rome has been successfully obscured and British History has been totally distorted. In Britain the descendants of Arthur I are very well documented and his great grandson Teithfallt-Theodosius became top King, followed by King Theoderic-Tewdrig, King Maurice –Meurig, and then by King Arthur II and his descendants. There were NO Dark Ages in Britain. The fact is that the best and most copiously recorded Dynasty in Western Europe and probable everywhere else has been deliberately eliminated by academic fraud. It all goes back to the language and Alphabet barriers and the inability to communicate in Britain.

The ridiculous notion that there ever was a “Roman Britain” for around 400 years needs to be exposed as the absurd archaeological fantasy that it is. It never happened and this can be proved.

8. How can traceable sites be a Mystery?

One unanswered question is very simple –'How is it that King Arthur (both I and II) are alleged to be first untraceable when they are clearly well attested in the ancient Royal Genealogies, and how is it that the sites of the major battles are equally untraceable when they are not?' If we take the case of King Arthur I, the son of Magnus Clemens Maximus and Ceindrech, his battle against the Irish Prince Reueth in circa AD 367 is attested by an ancient Khumric poem describing his route of march to the battle and the still extant grave mound of Reueth (Rhitta Gawr in the Khumric records and King Ryons in Mediaeval Romance tales.)

Arthur I besieged and took Paris in AD 383 and a carving in Modena Cathedral exhibits the scene. He fought against the Emperor Gratian at Sassy-Soissons and Soissons exists 12 miles from Paris. He fought battles against Theodosius of Constantinople at Sisica on the Sica river and at Poetovio, and these places exist. Then there are the twelve battles listed by Nennius in a Northern British campaign of King Arthur II around 160 years later, and the locations of these 12 battle sites are all traceable and this was done 150 years ago.

These were first rough published by Skeene in AD 1868 and researched and more detailed published in 1986. The allegedly lost battle site of Mynydd Baedan that took place in c AD 550 -(Mons Badonicus in foreign alien Latin)- is so easily and provably traceable and well known as to be laughable. The battle took place at Mynydd Baedan at Maes Cad Lawr – Field of Battle Area, and these plus several other place names are very clearly marked on Government OS Maps.

The equally easily traceable beach battle in the surf of Llongborth is also provably traceable as is the site of the epic Battle of Camlann Mountain, which took place in Camlann Valley below Camlann Mountain in c AD 569. All that any researcher needs is a modern or ancient Map to locate Camlann Mountain and Valley around 15 kilometers (10 miles) south east of Dollgelly. Canadian, American, and European, researchers may have difficulty reading plain and obvious British maps, but there can be no excuse for British authors.

All anyone needs to do is to forget the quite irrelevant Tintagel monastery in Cornwall, and the ludicrous Glastonbury Abbey forgeries –founded in AD 941 – in Somerset, and everything becomes very straightforward and simple. The same matter applies to earlier battles fought by British Kings and the Roman description of a battle fought across ‘a river of uncertain depth’ is obviously in South East Wales.

The River Severn opens out into the Severn Estuary and here the massive tides of the Atlantic surge up into the ever narrowing channel twice a day. At Barry the tides are 40 to 41 feet and at Cardiff 38 to 39 feet, and only the 52 feet rise and fall of tides in the Bay of Fundy exceed these. The result is that the river levels of South East Wales rise up and down with the tides, and very steep muddy banks with rivers in the bottom are replaced twice daily by deep and wide waters. As the British King involved in the battle was King Caradoc I, and as he lived and lies buried in Glamorgan in South East Wales it is truly amazing that would be researchers have never sought for the battle site in South East Wales. This is all the more extraordinary as the Romans never able to penetrate into this area until AD 74 and they were driven out again in AD 80. If everything is as traceable as the Pyramids and Temples of ancient Egypt it becomes very difficult to understand how there could ever have been a problem unless these matters were politically and religiously incorrect.

We now append some clear Google Earth references for readers to visit these well known and easily traceable sites in Wales– that are alleged to be “lost” by the hordes of English, Canadian, American, European “researchers”??? Battle Site Locations. If below coordinates don’t work in Google Earth then use an OS Map Mynydd Baedan fought around AD 550. Arthur’s Army gathering ground. Battle Location Maesteg Valley, at Maes Cad Llawr = Field of Battle Area. 51 34 13 88 N. 3 38 52 41 W Grave Mounds of the dead in battle. 51 34 08 27 N. 3 38 42 44 W. Battle of Camlann fought around AD 569. Mynydd Camlann – Camlann Mountain. 52 44 04 38 N. 3 45 24 88 W. Camlann Valley where the action took place. 52 44 00 01 N. 3 45 45 83 W. Battle of Llongborth where Arthur landed his armies. Sandy beach at Llongborth (re-named Llanborth in AD 1926 to conceal it.) 52 08 35 34 N. 4 29 47 52 W. Prince Geraint mortally wounded – Bedd Geraint Farm = Grave of Geraint Farm 3½ miles inland. Many other evidences , field named , inscribed stones etc. All invisible to academics, only non academics can see them.

9. King Arthur I



During the reign of King Henry VIII of England the court Historian Polydore Vergil pointed out that “King Arthur” was an impossible figure as he would have had to have been around 250 years old to fight against the Irish and then Romans in Europe, and then to also fight the Angles, the Saxons, and the Irish. The obvious answer to this simple situation is that just as there were eight English Kings named Henry then there were two Kings named Arthur. Anyone over the age of ten years who looked at the ancient British records would immediately see this very obvious fact.

The illustrious Harleian Manuscript 3859, and the famous Jesus College 20 MSS have collections of the royal King lists of ancient Britain and the Harleian MSS list No 4 begins with “Arthun the son of Mascen Wledig who killed Gratian the King of the Romans”.

It is no secret that Mascen Wledig is Magnus Clemens Maximus, who as the only son of Crispus Caesar who was the eldest son and heir of the Emperor Constantine the Great. It is no secret that Magnus Maximus invaded Gaul from Britain in AD 383 and that his general was Arthur I –Arthun who the Romans called Andragathius. It is no secret that Arthur

I besieged and took Paris held by the Lady St Guenevive, and that he defeated the usurping Emperor Gratian at Soissons, and then chased him to Lyons where he killed him.

This Genealogy is in numerous British Manuscripts. It is equally recorded that this Arthur I fought against the Irish that invaded Reueth in North Wales and killed him in AD 367. The Irish prince Reueth then reappears as Rhitta Gawr to Khumric records and as King Ryons in mediaeval Arthurian romance tales. This removes “King Arthur” as one person from the Sixth Century AD to the Fourth Century AD. The place of the grave of Arthur I was well recorded by Caradoc of Llancarfan and William of Malmesbury and the direction of the great road-Watling Street, and the great scraped out ditch –Offa’s Dyke, and so on point unmistakably to the great ancient cemetery of the Ancient British Kings at Oldbury at Atherstone in Warwickshire which is packed with very large ancient graves.

The second King named as Arthur appears on inscriptions and in Khumric texts as Arthmael meaning Iron Bear and there is no reason to expect an English spelling of his name in a Khumric Welsh text or inscription. This King is copiously recorded and there can be no doubt that he is the main part of the dual king of Arthurian History and legend.

For centuries it was well known that the main King Arthur II of legend was the son of King Maurice-Meurig, the son of King Theoderic - Tewdrig, the son of King Theodosius –Teithfallt, and Teithfallt in turn was the son of Teithrin the Subtle-Theodorus, the son of Tathall –Theodore the son of King Arthur I, who was the eldest son of Manus Clemens Maximus by his first wife Ceindrech, and several of the most illustrious ancient British Manuscripts state this very plainly and unmistakable.

This Arthur II was born in AD 503 and died in 579. His death, funeral, and burial are copiously recorded. In fact it is no exaggeration to state that is the most copiously and accurate funeral in “dark age” European History. It is no exaggeration to say that he is harder to miss than to find. Instead of wasting time and money excavating Greece, Israel, Egypt, and elsewhere the British academics would do far better to try to deal with ancient Britain instead of foreign alien cultures.

The Church of Rome may not like British History but the History of the British belongs to the British people who are not all Roman Catholics.

10. King Arthur’s Knights

Another neglected area of research is probing into the real identity of King Arthur II knights. This is actually quite simple and straight forward matter. His close companion Bedwyr ap Pedrog is clearly Sir Bedivere, who is listed in the Songs of the Graves as buried in the large grave mound on the Steep at Dindryfan. Another relative Cynfarch Oer had three sons in Owen (Sir Owain), Arawn (Sir Agravaine) and Llew (Sir Leoline). Llew means a Lion.

Llew who married one of Arthur II five sisters had sons named as Gwalchmai –Hawk of May who figures as Sir Gawaine or Wallwayne, and Modred who needs no introduction. Llywarch Hen (the Aged) figures as Sir Lamorak, and the enemy of King Arthur who was King Mark has been identified by scores of writers as King Mark also known as March, and in Brittany where he fled after the comet strike of AD 562 he was known as Count Comorre and as Conomurus.

Arthur’s Bishop Bedwini is remembered by the Bedwin Sands off the Gwent Coast. Modred son of Llew rebelled against Arthur II around 569, and was defeated and killed. There was a second Medrawd-Modred who was a son of St Caurdaf the son of Caradoc Brawny Arm (Ffreichfras). Caradoc Brawny Arm was a brother of Queen Onbrawst the mother of Arthur II, and so Medrawd the son of St Caurdaf was the son of Arthur II’s first cousin. Arthur II kept the second Queen Gwenhwyfar in the old mansion house at Llaniltefn correctly Llan Ail -Teyrn or Church (Holy Estate) of the Alternative Monarch.

For most of his life Arthur II was not King as his father King Maurice lived to a great age, perhaps near 100. So Arthur was what we might call a co-King or a Viceroy. This is borne out by the Nennius' Histories of AD 822 that state that "when Arthur fought most of his battles he was not yet King". Anyway, St Caurdaf's monastery is marvellously preserved and still in the woods at Miskin less than two miles from Llaniltern where the young queen lived.

There is a wood halfway between Caurdaf's monastery and Llaniltern mansion called Llwyn Medrawd where the two young lovers used to meet. Foolishly they decided to elope and they fled far off to Meigle near Perth in Scotland and when in the 1890's a survey was made of all the Parish old tales in Britain the stories of Llaniltern and of Meigle 500 miles away in Scotland were found to be identical.

The King pursued the eloping pair to Meigle in Scotland, and there is an ancient stone there with the scene of a woman tied to a stake to be burnt alive, and she is being attacked by dogs whilst knights look on. Another figure is shown hiding in bushes at the left hand bottom corner. Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett published all this in detail in 1986, and the American Norma Goodrich plagiarised their work slanting the story ridiculously towards Scotland.

However all the bits and pieces are in place and when the Llaniltern Church was being repaired in circa 1790 the Gwenora stone was found there. The point is again that there is evidence that shows that the basic tales about King Arthur II are provably correct. Work was done to identify others of the fabled Round Table of Arthur's knights. His close friend Bewdyr ap Pedrog or Sir Bedivere is listed in the Songs of the Graves with a grave "on the steep at Din Dryfan" and there right on target is a large grave mound.

The only difficulty is the fact that South Wales had been declared a No Go Area that prohibits all historical researches into British History. Several others of Arthur II Knights are also traceable. When the Normans arrived in coast areas of south west Wales around AD 1100 they were shown the grave of Gwalchmai, and they promptly tore the mound apart looking for treasure. After that the shutters came down and English and Norman foreigners were told nothing. There was no more communication with outsiders.

The constant total negativity displayed towards all ancient British Native History and particularly towards all South East Wales History is extraordinary.

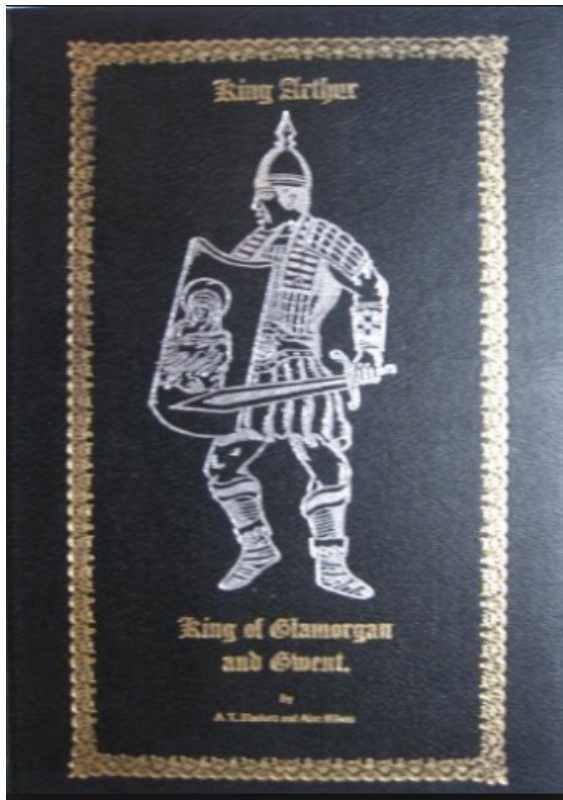
11. The Palaces of the British Kings

In common with other Dynasties the British Kings had a palace and mansion houses. The great Palace of the British Kings is less than a mile north of Llanilltydfawr –now Lantwit Major on the Glamorgan Coast. This large palace was almost certainly destroyed in the Comet Catastrophe that devastated Britain in AD 562. The huge walls and mounds still stick up protruding through the grass of the field covering an area of over four acres and the perimeter walls enclose eleven acres, and everything that can be done to conceal the existence of this, the royal palace of the ancient Khumric Kings is done.

In 1888 local people organized an excavation of this huge ruin and they quickly found a number of human remains and even the remains of horses. This offered clear evidence that the palace had been destroyed by the vast explosions and fires caused by the debris from the Comet of AD 562. The buildings cover two acres and these are set in an enclosure of eight acres. Twenty rooms were discovered and one was 60 feet long by 51 feet wide, and the remaining walls stood nine feet high. Another room was 39 feet long by 27 feet wide and this had rich mosaics on the floors and plastered walls with painted murals on the walls.

There were 43 human skeletons in this room, and the bones of three horses. The site was then reburied and covered over with turf. Local records are that the excavation was stopped by the

arrival of “men in suits”, which in Welsh terms meant foreign English officials from London. Clearly there was no wish to exhibit the Palace of the British Kings in Wales with German Hanoverians masquerading as Princes of Wales – instead of Wales being correctly a Kingdom.



A small partial excavation in 1938 uncovered another six skeletons in the lower stonework of one of the walls, where people might have sought shelter. This excavation was also stopped. This is a hugely important British site and a place of international importance and significance. Radio Carbon 14 testing of the human bones shows a date of around AD 562 for the destruction of this great palace. As King Arthur II was the King of Glamorgan, and certainly the Teyrn or Monarch of Britain, at that time this great ruined palace is the most likely site for the legendary Camelot.

The field is known as Caer Meade, and whether Caer Meade was ‘Camelot’ is a possibility. The meaning of Meade is not clear but it may mean “a buffeting” or a “bashing”, and certainly the 562 comet did that. The private residence of the Glamorgan Kings was at Caer Melyn, also known as Cu Bwrdd ‘Mutually Together Table in North Cardiff is another putative ‘Camelot’. This castle was still there in 1453 when a wedding was recorded as being held there.

Today the ruins lie under Castle Field. Either way, the idea of a great Palace of King Arthur existing is proven and just how long the authorities can keep the lid of silence this site remains to be seen. The Google Earth location is at – 51 26' 09 03 N, and 03 29' 55 63 W.

If the Internet had existed a century ago and communications between citizens were allowed then this would not need to be written. This Lantwit Major palace dwarfs the excavated palace of King Cogidubnus at Fishbourne in South East England who is listed as an arrant traitor to Britain in the Khumric records. Llan-illtyd-fawr means “holy estate-of Illtyd –great”, and Lantwit Major is meaningless, and according to the foreign Anglo-Saxon interpretations of our accurate British History this palace should not exist.

The early propaganda was that the great palace was destroyed in AD 293 when the Emperor and King Carawn-Carausius was killed, This is plainly untrue and another deliberate diversion to get the site away from any connection with the two Kings who were named as Arthur I of around AD 345 to 400, and Arthur II born in AD 503 and died in 579. Palace and Residence locations of the Ancient British Kings.

If below coordinates dont work in Google Earth then use an OS Map One Camelot site is at Caer Melyn – The Yellow Fort at Castle Field. 51 26 09 03 N. 3 29 55 63 W. Caer Meade Palace at Lantwit Major. St Illtyd’s Church at Llantwit Major. Summer Residence at Din Dryfan – (Dunraven) – castle of the birth. (Tin Tryfan).

12. Ancient Graves

Archaeologists are frequently referred to as “grave robbing rag and bone men” but a great deal of what we know of the past results from this grave robbing of the ancient dead. This then raises

a question in Britain as there has been a near total neglect of the organized identification of the ancient royal graves. It is a fact that seeking out and examining the tombs of the ancient Kings of Britain is an embarrassment to the London regime, and this has become ever more obvious since these British Historical researches began in 1976. If we look at the ancient 'Songs of the Graves' we find that this old poem contains clear place references to some 25 tombs of the illustrious dead of the British.

There are also numbers of other references scattered through the ancient epic poems and records detailing precisely where the famous royal dead are buried. It remains extraordinary that what passes for academic research in Britain completely ignores the entire existence of the ancient royal families of the British nation. This may well be because the senior ancient royal family resided in South East Wales on the north banks of the Severn and not in South East England on the banks of the Thames.

The outstanding example is where King Arthur II principal ally the Prince Geraint was mortally wounded in the D-Day style battle in the surf on Llongborth Beach. Geraint was mortally wounded and a message was sent to fetch a coffin for him from Brittany. When Geraint died he was presumably buried in a stone coffin. Just over three miles inland from Llongborth Beach is Bedd Geraint Farm, and this is Grave of Geraint Farm complete with its large grave mound.

The importance of this, plus other standing stones and fields in the area with significant names, is that it contributes greatly to the truth of King Arthur II's existence and the accuracy of the records. King Tewdrig- Theoderic the grandfather of King Arthur II is obviously the Natanleod and the foremost King of the British who was killed in a battle with the Saxons at a river ford. Anglo Saxon Chronicle AD 508.

The same story in much greater detail is in the Llandaff cathedral Charters where King Tewdrig resigned the throne to his son Meurig- Maurice and went to live at Tintern on the river Wye. The Saxons made a raid across the river, and the retired old King gathered the locals together and blocked the ford across the river. This prevented the Saxons from escaping as King Maurice raced to intercept them.

In the desperate fighting Theoderic was wounded on his head. He was placed in a cart and he wished to be buried on Echni Island (Flat Holm) in Cardiff Bay. He died at the well at Mathern and so they buried him there in a stone coffin and built a church over him. He has been excavated twice in 1617 and in 1881, and his skull has a large wound. As it is possible to find Arthur II's grandfather the question has to be "what is so difficult in finding King Arthur II? Why not find a lot of the others?"

This is one of the projects that occupied Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett over the years. Arthur I was easy as the twelve ancient place references to his tomb are straightforward. The great scraped out ditch is Offa's Dyke, the great road is Watling Street, Gwrtheyrn Strata, and so on and the great ancient cemetery of the British where multitudes of the illustrious of the British are buried is simple.

Arthur II has the best recorded funeral in British ancient history, and the only problem is the Government and the academic "traffic cops" with their No Entry signs. King Arthur's father King Meurig-Maurice is the Utherpendragon buried in the giant circle at Caer Caradoc. There is a giant boat shaped 'circle' at Caer Caradoc and there is a 130 foot by 32 feet burial mound inside this giant 'circle'. Caer Caradoc remains Caer Caradoc and it is not Stonehenge that the quite lunatic ideas in England proposed. Other royal and illustrious tombs were located and it is abundantly clear that this accurate Research is a huge embarrassment to the London Establishment.

Wilson and Blackett are probably the only researchers to actually search for, and find, the graves of the important ancient British leaders listed in “The Songs of the Graves”. Google Earth Locations. If below coordinates don’t work in Google Earth then use an OS Map Tintern Abbey on site where King Theoderic retired AD 508. 51 41 56 30 N. 2 40 35 77 W. Tintern Ford Area where Theoderic was mortally wounded. 51 41 56 63 N. 2 40 47 38 W. St Twedrig’s Well where Theoderic-Tewdrig died. 51 37 01 47 N. 2 41 24 67 W. St Tewdrig’s Church where Arthur II’s grandfather is buried. 51 36 52 89 N. 2 41 24 51 W Bishop’s Palace. 51 36 50 69 N. 2 41 24 01 W. King Maurice – Meurig the son of Tewdrig is in the Giant Circle at Caer Caradoc. King Arthur II son of Maurice is at St Peters Church. King Morgan Mwynfawr son of Arthur II is in Twyn Morgan Mwynfawr.

13. The near total lack of Communication.

The lack of Historical Communication between England and Khumric ‘Wales’ is astonishing by any standards. Anyone could be excused for thinking that the Khumry were living on the far side of the Moon. The result is that the mass of preserved Ancient British Records is in South East Wales, and this is because the area appears to have escaped the natural disasters that afflicted Britain, and also the people were able to resist foreign invasions down the centuries. For example, there has always been an alleged mystery of the sites of major ancient battles fought in Britain.



The key battle sites of Mynydd Baedan (Mount Badon) and Camlann Mountain, and Llongborth Beach, are allegedly unknown according to English academics. This is absurd as Mynydd Baedan, that is said to be close to the banks of the Severn, is in the Maesteg Valley just around six miles inland. The place where Arthur II gathered his army is precisely known. The road he took to the battle is in Khumric “road of the tumult”, the battlefield is on Mynydd Baedan and the fields are Maes-cad-lawr = Field of Battle Area.

There are huge grave-mounds for the dead of the battle, and several of Arthur II’s companions have place names there. Other names like the ‘dell of chastisement’, and ‘the field of the white tents,’ and ‘battle court’ exist. The locals remember the battle and in the 1880’s a local blacksmith wrote a book on it. The Saxons landed at the Jersey Marine area near Swansea and moved to the Dell of the Saxons, and their route to the battle inland to avoid the dangerous river Neath before turning east and south is marked by place names.

Everything is marked on Government Maps. Arthur II is said to have landed at Llongborth beach around AD 569, and a long flat sandy beach that is ideal for an invasion fleet to put an army ashore had a nearby farmhouse and was named as Llongborth until AD 1926, when someone, for devious unknown reasons, changed the name to Llanborth.

The Prince Geraint is recorded as being mortally wounded in the battle in the surf and a coffin was sent from Brittany as he lay dying. This is recorded in a Saint's Life. Three miles inland is Bedd Geraint Farm - Grave of Geraint Farm complete with his large grave mound. Close by is the stone of Bledri another participant in the battle. After the battle on the beach, Modred son of Llew, son of Cynfarch Oer, retreated north up through Camlann Valley on the west side of Camlann mountain.

This narrow winding pitching up and down valley is dotted with grave mounds, and local tradition is that the Thermopylae like battle of Mynydd Camlann took three days. Modred was clearly using the narrow and difficult terrain to delay the advance of Arthur II. How in heavens name writers like the Canadian Geoffrey Ashe could write nine books claiming that these obvious ancient battles sites are untraceable is amazing.

Even more amazing is the persistent zeal with which London publishers print books in support of these pathetic and obvious false sites at Glastonbury and Tintagel. There is no Mynydd –Mountain of Camlann in Cornwall and racism is the only answer. The point is that there has never ever been any mystery or difficulty over the location of these famous Arthurian Battle sites.

The places are marked and named on the maps. The problem lies in racism and the incredible refusal of the modern English to look at anything that is not written in dead foreign alien Latin, or equally foreign Greek. These battles sites are plain and obvious and they open up the Pandora's Box of having to admit that King Arthur II was Khumric Welsh. Again the problem is one of a total refusal to communicate. The plethora of clear information on the death and burial of King Arthur II makes his the best and more clearly recorded death and funeral of Ancient Britain.

There is NO King Arthur Mystery, and there never was until the deceitful forgeries of Glastonbury Abbey in South West England were perpetrated. Seeking for a massively recorded Welsh King in England is as crazy as looking for Polar Bears in the Sahara Desert. Napoleon lies buried in Paris, France, and not in Moscow or Istanbul.

14. The Ancient British Alphabet.

Λ ↑	↳	<	Ɔ	>	▷	↯	↳	Ɔ	↳
a	b	c	ch	d	dd	e	f	ff	g
⋈	↯	∣	↳	N	↯	H	↯	◊ ◊	∣
ng	h	i	l	ll	m	n	nh	o	p
N	M	↳	∣	↑	↯	∣	∨ ∨	↳	∣
ph	r	rh	s	t	th	u	w	wh	y

The tracing of Ancient British Origins can be accomplished with great certainty and the tool or weapon that allows us to trace our ancestral roots is the ancient British Alphabet and Language. In 1846 Austin Layard discovered the archives of the ancient Assyrian Emperors in the ruins of Nineveh. He boxed up over 25,000 baked clay tablets upon which these records were written and sent them to the British Museum in London. There some surprised staff saw that some of

these ancient baked clay tablets from around 740 -620 BC were inscribed in the Old British Alphabet.

This provided a link between Ancient Britain and Ancient Assyrian Iran going back to over 2700 years ago. Khumric writers publishing in AD 1797 and in 1848 in 1852, and in 1906 all pointed to the near identical ancient British Coelbren Alphabet and the alleged indecipherable alphabets of Etruscan(Italy), Rhaetian (Switzerland), and Pelasgian –Aegean and Asia Minor. The point is that the same Alphabet is scattered all along the ancient Migration trails of our British Ancestors on their way to Britain.



The antiquity of the Alphabet is proven by the description of it by Julius Caesar who stated that the British Alphabet was similar to the Greek. The ancient British Alphabet is inscribed on ancient stones of between c AD 200 -1120 in England, Scotland, and Wales, and in several ancient English texts. It is many times mentioned by Khumric writers from before AD 1367 and English Kings adopted the Broad Arrow cipher of the Alphabet as the Royal and National emblem placed on all royal and government buildings and property.

The invaluable Ciphers of the ancient British Alphabet were preserved by Llewellyn Sion around 1530-1560. It was reasoned that as the people moved Northwards from Egypt to ancient Israel, and then to Armenia/Assyria, then west through Asia Minor –Turkey, and the Aegean before splitting, with half going to Italy c 650 BC, and the remaining half coming to Britain c 500 BC, then they spoke the same language en route and wrote in the same Alphabet.

There is no such nation as the “Welsh” and the correct name is the Khumry. The ancient Assyrians identified the Ten Tribes of Israel as the Khumry. Astonishing as it may seem no one ever attempted to read the “indecipherable” Etruscan, Rhaetian, Aegean and Asia Minor Pelasgian, inscriptions using the ancient British Coelbren Alphabet and Khumric language before Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett did this in 1984.

These inscriptions can be read using the Khumric language and ancient Alphabet, and the Ciphers preserved by Llewellyn Sion. This provides indisputable proof of the accuracy of our native British Histories. The information that emerges from these decipherments is invaluable to historians in many areas of research. The logic is simple the British took the English Language, Alphabet, religion, and culture, to America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and many other places, the Khumry took the Khumric Language, religion, and culture to Patagonia. In the same way the Albyne migration of circa 1560 BC, and the Brutus migration of c 500 BC transferred language, writing & alphabets, religion, and culture, along the migration routes and into Britain.

It is all about communication. The information that emerges from these quite obviously correct decipherments is of huge value to historians in many areas of study and their value to British History is incalculable. It is quite obvious that the matter of the identity of the British-Etruscan- Rhaetian-Lemnos-Asia Minor-Assyrian- Qumran alphabet inscriptions is a huge embarrassment to the London regime and to the Church of England and Rome.

The anti- British racist attitudes of the political regimes of London and the Vatican in Rome are denying scholars access to much needed valuable information.

15. The Star Map Mounds.

There is in Britain a monumental ancient archaeological treasure of huge historical international importance and interest. In South East Wales there are large Earth mounds that are built across an area of fifty miles East to West and thirty five miles North to South.

These huge mounds of earth are laid out to a pattern that matches with the major Stars in the night skies. Baram Blackett asked Alan Wilson why a vast mound was named 'The Ferocious Warrior' in Khumric and why another was 'The He-Goat' and they realized that these were the stars 'Hercules' and 'Capricorn' as named by the Egyptians, the Arabs, and the Hebrews. It was immediately obvious that the three mounds on the Garth Mountain just north of Cardiff were representing the Belt of Orion, and the Giant Ship Shaped mound at Caer Caradoc was the great heavenly Star constellation of Argo.

Near to Argo is the place of the Raven-Crow as Bran. From this point the whole scenario of the mounds became clear, and the large mound surrounded by modern houses at Rhiwbina in North Cardiff is for Taurus the bull, and a smaller collection on the east of the Wenallt is probable the Hyades. The mound on the east of the Cefn On Ridge above Lisvane is placed for Aries the Ram, and the row of mounds to the North above Bedwas and Machen represent Delphinus the Fish. Twmbarlwn-the Billy Goat above Risca to the north of Newport is clear and the Star pattern spreads from the east of Gwent to the western limits of Glamorgan. Once seen the Star Map is harder to miss than to identify.

Every major Star in the constellations of the Northern hemisphere is very clearly represented by a correctly placed mound or a set of mounds like Comah the Mother & Child. In a tiny hidden valley where the Sun never shines, there is a shrine carved into the cliff face occupying the position shown in the Denderah Zodiac from Egypt, which shows a Cow with the Hathor the Moon goddess Head-dress riding in a boat.

This tiny valley is called Top of the Cow and Bottom of the Cow at either end, and again everything is perfectly placed to match the two First Magnitude Stars of Sirius and Wesen. Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett set about creating a star Map on top of the easily obtainable Government Ordnance Survey maps where many of these Mounds are marked. Where they are not marked they are easily traced. Once two or three Star Mounds are identified it is possible to triangulate and find the Pole Star –Polaris.

This is a standing stone, and from Polaris and the now known angles of three major stars from Polaris it is a simple matter to predict the position of the other mounds that represent the Major Stars. In this way it was possible to find all the large Earth Mounds that represent all the Major Stars in the Northern Hemisphere. Star mound after Star mound after Star mound was located, and Virgo-the Branch, the Altar –Scales, Sagittarius the Archer, Cetus the Sea Monster, Gemini the Twins, Comah the mother and Child, and all the four outlying great stars of the Orion constellation rectangle were found, plus dozens of others.

The Star Map of mounds laid out on the hilltops and plains was complete. Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett made great efforts to enlist the interest and co-operation of academics in the field of Astronomy, and one university astronomer then attempted to get the history and archaeology Departments of Cardiff University involved. These departments refused to take any co-operative part in these amazing discoveries.

Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett regard these Cardiff University Departments as scraping the bottom of the academic barrel but perhaps they are better than nothing. So once again polite civilized offers of co-operation on a major Discovery of World Importance was met with total intransigence. The Ancient Khumric folk tales of the Mabinogi –Origins now began to make

sense and a major target was the place of the massive Star Mound representing the first magnitude Stars Regulus and possibly Denebola in the Constellation of Leo.

This gigantic display of earthen Mounds representing the Major Stars in the Heavens is indisputable and it has a definite purpose. This is a major cultural and historical discovery that matches with the Nascar drawings in South America, and the Pyramids of Egypt. It is indisputable and so large that no one else could see it. It is inevitable that the academic establishment is determinedly ignoring this huge realization discovery.

The Mound Star Maps are of huge cultural importance as their purpose can be very clearly understood as they link directly into the ancient Mabinogi-Origins Tales. Now some basic locations of Star Mounds and Monuments. One difficulty however in giving Google Earth locations for Mounds that Represent Stars is that these have been identified using older British Government Ordnance Survey Maps, and the references are different in Google Earth. A small sample however will give the viewer some idea of the scale of the Star Map.

- 1. The Mound of “The Ferocious Warrior – Hercules.**
- 2. The Mound of the “He-goat” – Capricorn.**
- 3. The Three Mounds of the Belt of Orion.**
- 4. The Ship of the Constellation of Argo.**
- 5. The Mound of Taurus the Bull**
- 6. The Mound of Aries the Ram.**
- 7. The Mounds of Delphinus the Fish.**
- 8. The Great Mound of Regulus in Leo –Place of the Ark of Covenant.**

16. The Western Star Map Mounds.

Once the great Star Map of the major Stars that is laid out across the landscape in South East Wales was found, it was automatic that Wilson and Blackett would transfer their attention to the large scatter of similar mounds on the hill-tops of South West Wales. Here in Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire another very clear pattern of ancient Cairns, High Altars, and mounds were also placed to represent the major Stars in the Heavens.

This array of Star representations on the ground that conforms to the pattern of the major stars in the Heavens also has the purpose of guiding the persons able to follow the Stars and also able to read the journeys of the “heroes” or Planets of the ancient British Mabinogi Tales. In this way the reader can go to the hidden sites where the treasures of Britain are concealed. The West Wales Star Map of Mounds and Monuments centres around the constellation of the Cross that is wrongly seen as the later Greek and Roman designation of Cygnus the Swan. It is always necessary to follow the older Egyptian, Hebrew, and Arab, designations of the Stars and to ignore the later Greek and Roman identifications.

The mounds and stones representative of the other major stars of the Cross-Cygnus and the surrounding constellations that are close around are very clearly correctly laid out and named. It is easy to find Bedd yr Afanc or Grave of the Water Monster, and the three mounds of The Sceptre of Cephus, and the mound of the Lily and Triangle, and the stars of Andromeda, and the correctly placed five mounds of the ‘W’ of Cassiopeia the Queen of Heaven.

The mounds on Mynydd Dinas and Mynydd Carningli (angels), are clearly laid out to represent Lyra the Harp with a large mound for the star Vega and two smaller mounds for the smaller star. The correct identification of these Star Mounds on the hills then allows for the equally correct identification of the mounds positioned for the stars of the constellation of Perseus the Robber. The foot of the Cross is at the old temple site and High Altar of Pentre Ifan, and the head of the Cross Map is a Dolmen named Trelyffant for 'place of toads'. This is a totally unsuitable place to find Toads.

The Southern end of the map of crossbeam of the Cross is marked by an Altar known as a Dolmen known as Coetan Arthur, and called Carreg Coethi for "to purify" or "make clean". The Northern end of the crossbeam is marked with another cup marked stone at Cwngloyne – 'valley of butterflies', near Coedwynog or 'Lambs wood'. Jesus the Nazarene was known as the Lamb of God. North of this is the star Gamma stone of Cemwys – or 'The Salmon' Where these two lines of the upright pole and crossbeam intersect there is an ancient sealed cave. This was covered with a growth of bushes, weeds, and ivy. This star pattern is clearly laid out for the story in the Mabinogi of the great warrior Peredur – Steel Shirt, who is actually the Planet Jupiter. In the story Peredur takes lodgings with a Miller and his wife and the entire valley is dotted with mills.

The mills are needed to provide food for the Soldiers of the Countess, who is later revealed as the Empress of Constantinople. The fact is that Richard Wyer traced no less than fourteen farms in this valley that all had water mills, and there is a small hamlet called Trefelyn Farchog = The Mill-Town Knight.

The Empress Helen mother of Constantine the Great brought the Holy Cross from Jerusalem and took it to Constantinople, and there is a tiny hamlet still called Constantinople and large stone ruins in a wood. Place names like the River of the Empress, Ridge of the Empress, Castle of the Great Helen, the river of the Sanctuary, and so on and on abound. The grave of Empress Helen has been traced with great effort and expense by Baram Blackett and Alan Wilson and collaborators.

An ancient stone cross is carved above the sealed cave and the lower part of the upright is made of shaped stones that are part of the man-made wall. Quality metal detection shows a non-ferrous metal object over four feet long and one foot by one foot wide, behind the stone wall, and lower down is another smaller square box like non-ferrous metal object. A Manuscript drawn up in AD 920 states where the Holy Cross was and still is.

King Edward I of England demanded that the Cross and the Iron Crown of King Arthur be given to him in AD 1282, and he did not get these treasures. Quite obviously they are still behind the sealed cave wall. Again the stubborn academics refuse to co-operate.

17. The Major Objective of the Star Map Investigation.

There is no Nation that was ever called the Welsh. The term Welsh come from "wallishe" in Old High German, and it means "strangers". The correct name is the Khumry. Exhaustive research over 33 years shows that the Khumry were the same people called as Khumry by the Assyrian Emperors in the eight Century BC, and they were the Ten Tribes of Israel. This correct claim has always been ridiculed by the English. The detail researches show this origin as the Ten Tribes to be correct, and No-One ever thought or wrote that there were any "Celtic" people in Britain before AD 1714, and this academic nonsense is contrary to all British History.

In circa 790 BC King Ahzariah of Judea attacked King Jehoash of Ten Tribe Israel, and the Judean army was destroyed. King Jehoash of Israel dragged Ahzariah behind his chariot to Jerusalem and tore down 200 years of the walls, then he took everything from the Palace and everything from the Temple, and Everything would include the Ark. King Jehoash also took the family of Obed Edom and that family were the long time guardians of the Ark of the Covenant.

Fifty years later in circa 740 BC the Judean King paid a huge bribe to the Assyrian Emperor Tiglathpileser III to get him to attack Ten Tribe Israel, which Tiglathpileser III then did. The Assyrian attacks persisted under Shalmaneser IV, and again under Sargon II, and finally under Sennacherib, and between 740 -702 BC hundreds of thousands of the Khumry from Ten Tribe Israel were deported north to Western Armenia and areas north of Harran. One deportation made by Sennacherib and recorded on a pillar stone numbered 202,120 men.

Decipherment of ancient texts that are possible using the Ancient British Alphabet and Language that were brought to Britain by the migration of the Khumry into ancient western Britain, shows that the Ark of Covenant was taken north from Jerusalem to Samaria and north from the city of Samaria in the 740 -702 period of deportations. It was then taken west when in 687 BC the whole mass of the Khumry Ten Tribes migrated West through the Taurus mountain range and clear across Asia Minor Turkey.

They were at the Dardanelles by circa 650 BC and the Greeks knew the Khumry as the Kimmeroi, and as the Kimmerians. In circa 650BC half the people went to Italy, and in c 500 BC the other half migrated by sea and land to Britain. They brought the Ark of the Covenant with them from Israel to Armenia, and then to Lemnos island, and then finally to Britain.

A Greal is a document or record. The Magna Carta of England is a Greal, and the American Declaration of Independence is a Greal, the Koran is a Greal, and the Christian Bible is a Greal, and the two tablets inscribed with the Ten Commandments of Moses inside the Ark are a Holy Greal. It is that simple. The Star Maps of huge mounds on the ground in the Arthurian Kingdom in South East Wales hold the secret.

It was necessary to trace the place of the Mound of the First magnitude Star Regulus, because Regulus is in the Constellation of Leo. The Lion -Leo is the emblem of Judea and Jerusalem, and therefore together with a whole mass of other researches everything pointed towards the Ark being in an underground chamber in the huge mound of Leo at Ynysybyl.

The FACT is that metal detection shows a Non-ferrous metal object of four feet long, and two feet wide in this vast mound and a metal detector is a machine and machines cannot tell lies. There are also several obvious ancient drainage sumps that are definitely of the type that were anciently used to keep underground chambers dry in Britain.



The central area of this huge man-made mound is Gollwg – Place of Worship, and the Mound itself is Ynys-Y-Bwl (left) or correctly Ynys-y-Byl or Ynys-y-Bil = Special area (enclosure) of the Ark. There is a great deal of more evidence and everything fits perfectly. It appears that the local population was annihilated by the Comet strike catastrophe of AD 562, and only remembrances of the place remained amongst survivors.

Secrecy would naturally be preserved against the English down the centuries as it still is, and their different brand of Roman religion, and no foreign Map Maker would be told “byl” or “bil”, and instead he would get the misleading “bwl”. None-the-less the object under the man-made mound is certainly the Ark of the Covenant, and as Britain is being steadily politically dismantled this is the time to bring out the truth.

There has been no interest whatsoever shown by the Establishment in this Epoch Making Discovery.

18 The Ubiquitous “King Arthur”.

The alleged untraceable ‘King Arthur’ of the Sixth Century AD is in fact the best recorded British King in all our ancient Histories. The account of his death and burial is found in at least ten ancient Khumric ‘Welsh’ histories and Epic poems, and the ‘mystery’ is just how anyone could think that he was a ‘mysterious figure’. The situation is both tragic and hilarious.

The fact that Edward is Iorwerth, and Julius Caesar is Iwl Kesar, and Ostorius Scapula is Euroswydd Wledig, and Maurice is Meurig, and Theoderic is Tewdrig, and Gwrgan Mawr is Aurelian the Great, and Ambrosius is Amlodd Wledig, appears not to have registered with the academics. Also the ridiculous practice of preferring to use foreign alien Roman names when dealing with our British Histories is asinine stupidity.

To write Cassivelaunius instead of Caswallon is idiotic, as Caswallon is NOT a name and it means a Viceroy –“ruler of a separate part of the state”, and the requirement is to find the Prince behind that title. Cadwallader is not a name and it means Battle Sovereign, and again the question is “who was he”? To find Arthur II look for Arthmael –Iron Bear, the son of Meurig - Maurice, the son of Tewdrig - Theoderic. The simple fact is that this King Arthur II was a sixth generation direct descendant of King Arthur I, and it is harder to miss either or both of these Kings than it is to find them.

Let there be NO doubt that Glastonbury Abbey in Somerset in England is a total fake that was not founded until AD 941. King Arthur I died around AD 400 and King Arthur II died in AD 579, and No 1 is buried in Warwickshire and No 2 is buried in Glamorgan. Arthur I was the legendary mediaeval Guy of Warwick –Guy being ‘gwyr’ or ‘gwr’ – Man of Warwick. Joseph of Arimathea was NOT buried in Glastonbury founded in AD 941, and instead he lies in Cardiff close to Llandaff where Maelgwn of Llandaff identified his grave. King Arthur II was not born in Tintagel in Cornwall but instead at Din Dryfan (Din Dagol) in South Wales.

Once these ridiculous frauds are disposed of and relegated to the realm of Pinocchio, Snow White & the Seven Dwarfs, and Daffy Duck, and the Flintstones, sanity can be restored to our perfectly accurate and very well recorded British Histories. Mediaeval monks were the greatest liars and con-men around. They had sufficient Holy Blood of Jesus scattered around in glass vials to sink the Titanic, and the mass of timber splinters alleged to be from the Holy Cross would build most of Admiral Nelson’s fleet at Trafalgar. Pilgrims were mediaeval tourists and the whole idea was to make money as it still is today.

The present attitude of allowing the frauds at Glastonbury and Tintagel to be paraded as amusing possibilities, and denigrating all Khumric “Welsh” accurate records is anti-Welsh and racist. This untraceable sixth century King Arthur II has four brothers and five sisters, and his ancestors and descendants and very well proved with graves and inscribed stones. The marriages of his sisters are recorded and evidence of his brothers Idnerth, Frioc, Madoc Morfran, and Paul (King Poulentius) exists.

Hopefully the readers will share our utter astonishment and incredulity that the Welsh inscribed stones that bear some mixture of Latin and the old Welsh Coelbren Alphabet and being treated as a mixture of Latin and the Irish tree-alphabet (invented by a retired army colonel after AD 1700). The massive insult is that the Khumric Welsh could not read or write and the Irish had to come over to Wales to carve and inscribe stones for them. This utter academic idiocy would not be tolerated anywhere else on Earth and the English archaeologists would be told to go home and to stay home.

This ludicrous academic campaign does succeed in fooling the public and the accession and memorial stones of King Theodosius, and King Theoderic, who were Arthur II's great-grandfather, and grandfather, are completely misread, as are many others. The reader is invited to read what Strabo the travelling Greek geographer and historian had to say about the barbaric and illiterate British around 50 BC -2060 years ago : - "He came, not clad in skins like a Scythian, but with a bow in his hand, a quiver hanging on his shoulders, a plaid wrapped about his body, a gilded belt encircling his loins, and trousers reaching from the waist down to the soles of his feet.

He was easy in his address, agreeable in his conversation; active in his despatch, and secret in his management of great affairs; quick in judging of present accuracies; and ready to take his part in any sudden emergency; provident withal in guarding against futurity; diligent in the quest of wisdom; fond of friendship; trusting very little to fortune, yet having the entire confidence of others, and trusted with everything in his prudence. He spoke Greek with a fluency that you would have thought that he had been bred up in the Lyceum, and conversed all his life with the Academy of Athens." (The Lyceum was the University in Athens that was set up around 400 BC.)

This is similar to other ancient accounts of our literate educated British ancestors, and the Anglo-Saxon invention of ancient British Barbarism needs to be consigned to the rubbish bin along with their incredible fabrication of 400 years of "Roman" Britain. Read the histories of Britain and Rome and that complete fiction also evaporates. It never happened outside the inventions of London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and the last thing on Planet Earth that they want is for anyone to actually read and investigate accurate correct authentic British History.

The political and religiously correct campaign to destroy and obliterate British History and to replace it with a historical void and to reduce the high civilization of ancient Britain to primitive jungle tribal savages conditions, would have succeeded if it were not for the giant figure of 'King Arthur' standing immovable in the way.

The British held on to Arthur and so the Establishment worked away to blot out the histories, and then they made him a figure of Myth and Legend, and then they made him a comic figure and finally a childish cartoon character. It is NOT going to work and regardless of the illegal onslaughts made against Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett the researches will continue to be published. There never was a Roman Britain that lasted for 400 years, It never happened. The first thing that needs to be done is to expel the archaeologists from the realm of History, and to relegate them to their correct level of tomb robbing rag and bone men.

Their propaganda that there are virtually no ancient British Historical Records is completely false. The grave of King Theoderic is known, and the grave of his son King Maurice- Meurig is recorded and traceable, and it should be no surprise that the grave of Arthur II son of Maurice exists, as the grave of his son King Morgan Mwynfawr is at Bedd (grave) Morgan Mwynfawr. If the London Establishment is going to look ridiculous then so be it. Politicians are generally ridiculous anyway.

19. The Mercian Vandals

In AD 406 the German Vandals, Sueves, and Alan, nations crossed the Rhine and devastated Gaul. They defeated the Roman armies and so the British sent King Constantine III and an army across the Channel to re-take Gaul just as happened in 1914- 18 and 1939 -45. Constantine III defeated the Vandals, Sueves, and Alans, and penned them into Southern Gaul where the British General Geraint blocked the passes of the Pyrenees. With Honorius III prevaricating at Ravenna the Vandal Nation were allowed to pass from southern Gaul and into Spain by the British General Geraint in AD 411.

They quickly seized all North Africa up to Libya and made Carthage their Capital. The Vandals quickly built fleets and soon they were dominating the Mediterranean. They totally sacked Rome in a truce period of two weeks and became the dominant Mediterranean power. The Romans tried in vain to oppose them and Vandal war fleets of 500 ships were common. On one occasion a Roman fleet of 500 ships was destroyed in harbour in Spain.

Finally when the Vandal fleet and army was away attacking Sardinia in AD 532, the Eastern Emperor Justinian sent his general Belisarius to attack Carthage. Belisarius landed his army of 32,000 men unopposed and he quickly defeated the collection of old men and boys who were all that the Vandals had at home. The Vandal King returned home to find that he could not enter his cities, principally Carthage as Belisarius was inside.

The war then dragged on for sixteen years and we know all about it as Emperor Justinian sent a war correspondent named Procopius to record and report on everything. Procopius wrote six books that are still extant. In these records the Vandal King is described as the King of Africa. He was not a Black African or a brown Arab, but instead a big raw boned blond German. Finally in AD 548 the Vandal King assembled all his people and the merchant and war fleets and he sailed from North Africa.

The academics leave matters here and take **NO** further interest whatsoever. So where did they go? At this very same time the Khumry Welsh record that the King of Africa arrived in Ireland with 167,000 of his people. These are very clearly the Vandals migrating from North Africa. In response to appeals King Arthur II sailed his army over to Ireland to assist and the first battle took place between the Vandals and the Irish. Then before Arthur could move against them the King of Africa pulled a masterstroke and embarked his nation back into their ships and crossed over to Wales.

He landed at Milford Haven and the huge mass of the people split into nine groups – presumably as they could not find food for such a huge number. An enraged Arthur II then arrived back in Milford Haven and began the process of locating and pursuing the divisions of the Vandals. This required splitting up his own forces to pursue the different groups. This whole war is detailed described complete with named battle sites and grave locations of the British dead.

All are traceable. Ignorant English “scholars” have always mocked at what they see as a ridiculous story of the King of Africa invading Ireland and then Britain, yet battlegrounds and graves exist. It is also very logical that the entire Vandal nation did not simply vanish and they must have had a destination in mind when they sailed from North Africa.

The story tells how the remnant of the fleeing Vandal nation who were handicapped by having their wives and children to protect, finally escaped out of Wales across the river Severn and into the Midlands of England. Generations of English “scholars” have wondered who the Mercians were, and where they came from to arrive in the Midlands in the mid 6th Century AD. Anyone can see that they were the Vandals from North Africa and the constantly correct Welsh Records are 100 % correct – again.

Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett checked on the known genealogy of the Vandal Kings and we then checked on the preserved Genealogy of the Mercian Kings that goes back way before AD 548 and ‘Lo and behold’ they match exactly. Wilson & Blackett never ever got the slightest credit for this one either. Every detail is correct and a perfect match. Total lack of Communication again, and lazy useless academics with anti-Khumric racist attitudes.

20. The Discovery of America AD 562

When the debris from the Comet devastated Britain and Ireland in AD 562 and also Bolivia in AD 562 as it travelled from North East to South West, the Prince Madoc Morfran was either

already at sea and he was driven out west across the Atlantic by the titanic storm, or he sailed soon afterwards in search of new lands. This was in AD 562.

After a ten years absence Madoc Morfran (the Cormorant) arrived back in Britain in AD 572. He brought his son Lliwlod with him, and Lliwlod means a brown skinned person. An ancient British poem described the dialogue between King Arthur and Lliwlod with Arthur asking detailed questions about the huge lands across the ocean and Lliwlod responding. The preamble to the poem announces Arthur son of Uthyr (King Meurig), and Lliwlod son of Madoc Morfran son of Uthyr, and this makes Madoc Morfran and Arthur brothers, as is well known, and Lliwlod a brown skinned nephew of Arthur II, presumably a Native American.

Arthur asks if there are any Kings and strong armies in these strange distant lands. Then he asks about coastguards to warn the rulers, and so on and on, and he is amazed to find no Kings or coastguards. Lliwlod tells him of the great rivers and mountain ranges, and the plains and fertile lands, and Arthur is obviously thinking about an expedition to seize these new lands for his people as Britain is still in a devastated way after the tremendous catastrophe of the Comet. There can be no doubt that the lands in question are North America.

By piecing together all the other evidence it is clear that the Admiral Gwenon was sent out to check on Madoc Morfran's star reckonings in AD 573, and this makes it clear that an expedition is being planned. Mediaeval poetry records the story of King Arthur sailing out of Milford Haven-Deu Gleddyf with a fleet of 700 ships, in what would have been AD 574 over 900 years before Columbus. This should surprise no one as when Harold the King of Norway invaded England he was confronted by King Athelstane the greatest of the early English Kings, and Harold of Norway brought a fleet of 1200 ships.

Harold asked Athelstane how much of England he would give to him, and Athelstane replied "six feet", and when he was defeated and killed that is what he got. However King Arthur II clearly sailed with a 700 ship fleet. Several of the Native American Nations kept Histories and they wrote their Histories on sticks and they also possessed oral traditions. These Histories passed into White Men's hands when some of the chiefs feared that their entire nation would be exterminated by White Men's diseases against which they had no immunity.

These Native American Histories stated that in ancient times a great powerful race of White men invaded the Mid-West of America principally Kentucky. The places where the White Race lived was remembered, and the battles sites where they fought were known. These battle sites produced multitudes of arrow heads and skeletons of Native Americans and Caucasian whites. The Native American Histories prove to be remarkably accurate and Caucasian skeletons have been dated to the sixth century AD.

Most important however are the scatter of ancient inscriptions on rocks and artefacts that are found all down the East Coast of North America and in the Kentucky and surrounding regions. These inscriptions are unmistakably in the ancient British Coelbren Alphabet, and they can be read easily using the Khumric Alphabet ciphers and the language. There are hill-forts of ancient British style along the Ohio River and elsewhere, and also ancient British religious earth mound hollow Cors.

The fact of an ancient Khumric British invasion of North America is indisputable and the early cultural and historical associations of Kentucky were quite determined and certain of this, and the evidence is more than sufficient. A book written by Ruben Durrett the early president of the Kentucky Historical Association in 1904 details what was known and believed, and the evidence is formidable. Jim Michael traced the most likely route of the Arthur expedition down south along the east coast and around the Florida Peninsular and into the Bay of Mexico and then north up the Mississippi river and then into the Ohio River.

All this is obviously extremely unpopular with both Spanish and Portuguese descended folk. Edward Williams was one of the sponsors of the John Evans Welsh expedition in 1806 to explore parts of the mid-west of America where no one had previously gone, and the story of John Evans' exploration and adventures is a remarkable affair that would be very well known if only he was not Welsh.

The map that he made is in the White House. No one will make a film of John Evans as his Surname does not begin with Mc or Mac or O', that is the way it is. There is a mass of evidence and the descendants of these early British in the mid-west are almost certainly the folk who came and rescued the starving survivors from Raleigh's Roanoke colony. They are equally certain to be the White Melungians of the Mid-West who the earliest American explorers encountered when they started to penetrate the mid West.

The Melungians caused a voting problem at early elections and Black people and Native Americans were not allowed to vote, and the Melungians who had been in the Kentucky and Tennessee areas for centuries were not seen as Europeans yet they were definitely White. Alan Wilson met some Melungians in Kentucky and it is an amazing fact that these people still make the box guitar that the ancient British Khumry made, it is called the Crwyth, examples of which are in Welsh folk museums.

The fact that Arthur II sailed to America and was assassinated in Kentucky in AD 579 is a certainty. His body was embalmed and kept over the winter under a 'bargod' or nearly cave under a cliff, where clear inscriptions record this. Fact. An inscribed stone found at the high water mark in Yarmouth Bay in Canada tells that this is the point from which the body-in-the-bag was put onto a ship to sail back to Britain. Fact. Wales is not on the far side of the Moon, yet it might as well be so for the lack of communication that there is with dominant England in Britain.

It appears that Admiral Nelson was one of many thousands of Englishmen when he placed his telescope to his blind eye, and declared that he could see no ships at the battle of Copenhagen. It is grotesque to call it the 'united? kingdom'.

21. The Problem of British Ancient History

The amazing thing about Britain is that it is the only nation on Planet Earth that totally despises and ridicules its own Native Ancient History. At all times the "British" academics, and English academics in particular, take every opportunity to attack and deride the Ancient histories of Britain in a constant display of Political and Religious Correctness. Even more surprising is the fact that every time our Native British Histories are tested they prove to be accurate.

This does nothing to stop the constant flow of negativity that is directed towards our perfectly truthful and provable histories that are our Birthright and our Heritage and Culture. Clearly there is a total lack of communication somewhere. It is a fact that Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett are the only researchers who have dared to enter this forbidden territory or dead zone of Ancient British Historical studies. In 2004 a quite sensational discovery was made in Poole, Dorset, when archaeologists from Bournemouth University discovered an ancient harbour.

This was a very large construction with nine metre wide jetties going out some ninety meters into deep water. It was estimated that some 10,000 oak trees had been felled to stabilize the stonework during construction, and thousands of tons of stones were used. The engineering was as good as anything accomplished by the Greeks and Romans. This is only one of many such ancient British relics.

The problem was that this ancient harbour was built around 300-250 BC just around 300 to 350 years before the Romans invaded south east Britain in AD 42. The archaeologists, who had been mis-educated into the false belief in ancient British barbarism, were at a loss to explain this great

harbour. Instead of seeing the obvious that the Ancient British Histories are correct they theorised about Greek or Roman traders who wished to trade with the 'primitive' British must have come to Britain and built this large harbour.

The senior archaeologist was asked what else he would like to find and he stated "A laden Roman trading ship." Now in Greece, or Rome, or Egypt, or Asia Minor, they would be keen to find a Greek, or Roman, or Egyptian, or Asia Minor trading ship, but this Englishman in true Anglo-Saxon form could not even conceive that the British had large ocean going ships and these were described by Julius Caesar in 55 BC. He should have said "An ancient British trading ship"

In the same way there is on Orchard Ledge on the eastern foreshore off Cardiff a gigantic stone harbour that is sunk. This sinking of the Great Stone Port appears to have happened in AD 562 when the debris from the Comet destroyed Britain. There is no way on planet Earth that foreigners could have built this huge harbour. It is clearly marked on the maps of AD 1858 and when the construction of the Roath and Alexandra Docks was taking place around 1890-1900 the land reclamation work uncovered the causeway leading out to this harbour.

This is where the Princess Marchell the daughter of King Theoderic (Tewdrig) was placed on a ship around AD 490 to take her over to Ireland to marry Enlech the Golden Crowned, the son of Hydwn Dwn, son of King Ceredig, son of Cuneda Wledig. The fact that Arthur II sailed his fleet and army out of this harbour and this is also ignored. There is not the slightest interest taken or shown in major British historical relics, or any other relics for that matter. The same applies to the triumphal arch said to have been built by King Ludd at Ludgate in London

When this was discovered in the late 1990's it was instantly and totally wrongly misidentified as "Roman" by the historically blind archaeologists. Alan Hassell, a historical researcher in London, and Adrian Gilbert, were both amazed at this incredibly wrong attribution as was everyone else with any knowledge of British History. The list of this deliberate blindness towards British History and anti-British racist attitudes is endless.

22. The Perlesvaux Manuscript

One 11th Century Manuscript tells of earlier pilgrims from Brittany visiting the grave of King Arthur in Britain. This would be Arthur II and the topography of the visit is stark and clear and quite definitely traceable.

1. The Pilgrims arrive at a coastline of cliffs and there is a landing place at a small valley where a stream runs down into the sea. The Glamorgan coastline from Cardiff to Merthyr Mawr (the Great Martyr) is 30 miles of cliffs and there are few possible landing places. There is no such coastline in Somerset or anywhere near Glastonbury.

2. At the landing place there is a castle on one side of the cliffs and an ancient church on the cliff on the other side. The cliffs are described as gravelly cliffs, and this is a perfectly accurate description of the cliffs at Nash Point in Glamorgan where there is a stream running down a small narrow valley and into the sea, and on the cliffs on the West side of this tiny valley is a large ruined ancient fortress. On the East side is the boat shaped ancient church ruin of the Grave of King Ceri who died circa 80 AD. There is no other place that fits the place description in the Perlesvaux Manuscript anywhere else in Britain, and certainly nothing like it in Somerset.

3. The travellers from Brittany go ashore and they go inland until they reach a wooded valley. This would be the valley running from Llantrisant in the east and over towards Llanharan to the West. It is still there. The travellers then come to a Long Mountain, and this is obviously the long sausage shaped mountain that runs from Beddau over

to the entry to the Maesteg Valley above Pencoed. This is unmistakable. Again there is nothing even remotely like this in Somerset in England.

4. The travellers then arrive at a little valley that is let into the mountain side and there is a stream running down this little valley. This little valley is so steep that the travellers have to get off their horses and lead them up along side the stream. There is exactly such a little valley let into the south side of Mynydd y Gaer (Fortress Mountain) immediately north of the village of Brynna, and as late as 1988 before the European Common Market made grants for fencing available to farmers people did get off their horses and ponies and lead them up this steep incline alongside the stream and Alan Wilson & Baram Blackett and others watched riders doing this. Everything fits perfectly. There is No such place anywhere near Glastonbury in Somerset.

5. At the top of this mountain at Por-Tref -Supreme Manor place- there are five round hermitages. Four are obvious and the fifth was uncovered during the 1990 excavations of St Peter's Church that is around 150 yards west of this little stream. Once again the description is absolutely correct. St Peter's church was devastated by the catastrophe of the Comet impacts that struck Britain in AD 562, and the fifth hermitage was built immediately east of the altar area of the ruined church. There is no such place anywhere at or near Glastonbury in Somerset.

6. Here the travellers from Brittany around AD1100 are at the grave site of King Arthur. This is absolutely correct and only the freak storms of 100 miles an hour and two storms of 70 miles an hour winds prevented the completion of the excavations in 1990. The Devil appears to have intervened to save the worthless reputations of academics and politicians. Everything in the Perlesvaux story is absolutely 100 % correct and the extraordinary convolutions attempted by an Oxford university writer Elizabeth Jenkins, and published by a London Publisher, to try to make this very clear description fit with Glastonbury in Somerset are nothing short of incredible.

Glastonbury was not founded until AD 941 and the place is a total fraud claiming Joseph of Arimathea, King Arthur I or II, St David, and a host of other ancient Burials. It has to be one of the worlds greatest ever con tricks and frauds, with absolutely no substance whatsoever. It was founded as a funeral chapel for an English King in AD 941 and nothing else.

The extreme accuracy of the account in the Perlesvaux Manuscript points unmistakably to the area of St Peter's super Montem church in Mid Glamorgan and nowhere else. This is correct for the tomb of King Arthur II who died in AD 579.

The blind obstinacy of English academics in persisting in throwing away or distorting very clear evidence in ever increasing desperation to try to support the Glastonbury forgeries and frauds can only be identified as clear racist anti-Welsh policies. landed. 51 24 14 18 N, 3 33 36 21 W. Hen Eglwys –Ancient Church, Burial Place of King Ceri died c AD 80. 51 24 10 56 N, 3 33 31 14 W. Defences of Ancient Promontory Fortress. 51 24 14 12 N, 3 34 40 25 W. East End of long Mountain running to West. 51 32 34 83 N, 3 24 09 10 W. Eastend of Wooded Valley. 51 22 01 80 N, 3 24 32 14 W. West end of Wooded Valley. 51 32 17 26 N, 3 26 09 66 W. Little Valley let into Mountain. 51 33 14 09 N, 3 27 32 67 W St Peter's Church – King Arthur II. 51 33 27 39 N, 3 27 13 46 W.

23. The Cave Grave of King Arthur II.

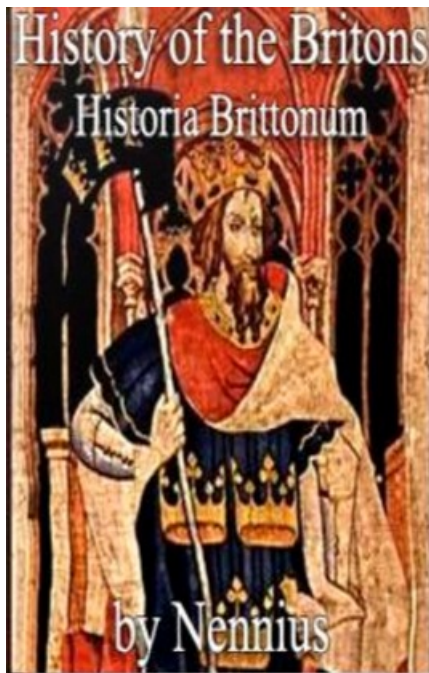
There are two detailed accounts of the burial of King Arthur II in a cave. One is in the Life of St Illtyd and the other is in the Marvels of Britain Section in the Nennius Histories written in AD 822 or earlier. As St Illtyd was a first cousin of King Arthur II the story of the burial is immediately interesting. King Tewdrig-Theoderic was the father of King Meurig-Maurice, and

also the Princess Gweryla (aka Rhaingilda) who married a Prince named Bicanys of Brittany. St Illtyd was the son of Bicanys and Gweryla, and as King Arthur II was a son of King Meurig and Queen Onbrawst then Arthur II and Illtyd were first cousins, and very definitely contemporaries. .

Illtyd was at first a military commander and like many other Khumric generals and commanders he retired to become a Saint-Holy Man. There is a story of how St Gildas who as at Llancarfan Abbey in the Vale of Glamorgan made bells, and he made one for St David who had moved down to the Valley of Roses in South West Wales. Some monks who were taking the bell from Llancarfan Abbey to David were singing as they were going along the ancient road to the west, and as they passed by the Coed y Mwstyr woods St Illtyd –who was living in a cave there – heard them. Illtyd came to meet them and he admired the bell.

When the monks told David, 120 miles away to the west, how Illtyd had admired the bell, David told them to take it back and give it to Illtyd. The point being that Illtyd was at the Coed y Mwstyr woods and Cave. In the Marvels of Britain and the Nennius Histories there is a story of a ship arriving at the mouth of the Ewenny River around two miles south of Illtyd’s cave. The ship arrives at a place called Smooth Ridges and there is a large area of huge sand dunes on the west side of the Ewenny river estuary.

The place of the general area is called Gwyr and today it is Ogwyr, and so there is very little, or no doubt at all, where this place is. A boat is sent up-river with a wrapped corpse and a stone and two important noblemen bring this body and stone to St Illtyd. They enjoin Illtyd not to tell the name of the dead person to anyone, and Illtyd then takes the wrapped corpse into the Coed-y-Mwstyr cave and buries it inside the cave.



In the Nennius version the tale is extended to tell of the corpse being later removed from the cave grave and taken to a church where it is reburied near the altar. One sub-king who was curious then went to the church and endeavoured to look under this altar and he was immediately struck blind. This was a salutary warning. As there is abundant evidence that King Arthur II was killed abroad outside of Britain, and that his corpse was wrapped in a sack made of three deerskins and placed in a ship for transportation back to Britain it is fairly obvious that this story refers to King Arthur being brought back and his body being handed over to his first cousin St Illtyd.

When Collin Games and Blair Urquhart were filming inside the Coed-y-Mwstyr cave their camera accidentally panned across an area where there is an inscription in the ancient British Khumric Coelbren Alphabet that is covered by a film of stalagmite, and therefore it is ancient. This inscription states that the King lies buried here. Later the corpse was taken out of the cave for burial at a church and the obvious site is the First Century AD St Peter’s church a few miles to the north of the cave.

It was at this ruined site that Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett found the badly inscribed stone naming an Artorivs and a Mavricvs which would be Arthur (Arthmael) and his father Maurice-Meurig. As the grave of King Teithfallt is almost certainly at Llandyfodwg where there is an extraordinary grave stone, and as his son King Tewdrig is indisputably buried at Mathern, and his son King Meurig Uthyrpendragon is in the large grave mound inside the Giant Boat-Shaped “circle” at Caer Caradoc, then the royal corpse of Arthur II the son of Meurig is the person brought to St Illtyd at the Coed-y-Mwstyr cave.

King Arthur's son King Morgan Mwynfawr is buried at the large grave mound named as Bedd (Grave of) Morgan Mwynfawr, and the only possible dead man in these Histories and Saints Lives is King Arthur II. Several ancient epic poems give details of Arthur's final burial, telling how all the 180 Mayors of Britain attended and how everyone was greatly reluctant to actually dig the grave, and so on. It is in fact the best and most detailed recorded funeral of the era that is misnamed as the Dark Ages.

There were no Dark Ages in Britain before the London Establishment decided to obliterate all non-Anglo-Saxon History. Only an idiot would believe that Glastonbury founded in AD 941 has any relevance whatsoever. This idea of King Arthur II being buried at Glastonbury in Somerset is hilarious and totally ridiculous. It has to be one of Planet Earth's most monumental absurdities, and typical of what continues to flow out from Westminster and Whitehall in London.

The wood is divided into three named sections. The Southern end is Coed Cad Einion for Wood of the Battle of Einion, where the Prince Owen, the son of King Howell Dda (the Good) sent his son Einion to attack the Glamorgan King in AD 948. Einion was killed and his army massacred. The central area is called Coed y Mwstyr or Wood of Mystery, and the Northern area is Coed y Pebyll for Wood of the Pavillion. There are two caves; one in the Coed y Mwstyr where the body of Arthur II was stored, and the other is still sealed in the Coed y Pebyll where the Pavilion is stored.

The Pavilion is obvious to any Bible student. The English King Henry II and his cousin the Abbot Henry of Glastonbury came up with a pack of Political and Religious lies and fabrications, and all genuine British history and heritage has been distorted ever since. King Arthur II was a Khumric Welsh King and he lies buried in Glamorgan in South Wales. That is what the records and the evidence proves to be correct.

If a 100 miles an hour storm followed by two 70 miles an hour storms had not struck the excavation site in 1990 then all of this would be over and 'done and dusted'. The London and Welsh politicians and the Churches are desperate to prevent any excavations re-commencing to actually retrieve the body of King Arthur II.

All Content © 2008 Alan Wilson/Baram Blackett | Design & Layout by Paul Graham.---Copied from the document "Article Tricks" Alan Wilson/Baram Blackett Conspiracy against authentic British History (Below was originally on "Conspiracy" page of www.KingArthursLegacy.Com)

What is called "the Establishment" in Britain and particularly in Wales, has striven mightily to obstruct, to harass, to denigrate, and in every way they can, legal and illegal, to prevent Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett and their researches. It has been two men and their team of supporters at war with the entire corrupt government in Britain and its Dirty Tricks campaign for thirty years.

The objective here is to show the reader a few examples of the many battles and continually law-breaking by the Police and Courts in desperate efforts to prevent the exposure of Politicians, Bureaucrats, the Police, and others, who acted unlawfully to try to stop the Public from learning of the great cultural heritage holocaust of Britain. What is set out here is but the tip of the iceberg. The question that is most often asked is – "What happened in over twenty-five years," and "Why has nothing positive happened since Wilson and Blackett attended the House of Lords by invitation to meet with Lord Jack Brooks on the 25–02–1981. When Lord Brooks said, "If this is right then there are at least 20,000 jobs in it.....etc." Well, with a heavy heart I ask the reader to take my hand and I will lead you into enlightenment.

A little background... A little background into two of the major players involved in the many problems, attacks, and outright lies we have been forced to endure over the years since the

publication of our first book, "Arthur King of Glamorgan & Gwent". In 1939 Leslie Alcock was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian army, and he spent a three weeks leave at Mohenjidaro, where Mortimer Wheeler was excavating the ancient Pakistan city.

In 1945 he presented himself at Cardiff University and on the strength of his three weeks' vacation at Mohenjidaro he was employed in the Archaeology Department. Needless to say this northern Englishman had no qualification in History or in Archaeology, and knew zero about Wales or its history and heritage. In the 1960's this genius took Cardiff University out of Wales and into England for seven years of excavations at Cadbury Hill in Somerset falsely claiming that Cadbury Hill was King Arthur's "Camelot".

This is strange as Arthur II is probably a Glamorgan King, and the main residence of the Glamorgan Kings was at Caer Melyn (Ca'Melot) also known as Cu-Bwrdd – Kibbor to the Normans, and Cu means "mutually together" and Bwrdd means "table".

A castle stood on this Castle Field certainly well into the 15th Century and a wedding is recorded as taking place there in AD 1454. It is utterly ludicrous that an Englishman took the largest Welsh University of Cardiff in Glamorgan over into England for seven years in search of a Glamorgan King whose main residence was in the north perimeter of Cardiff, and whose massively recorded funeral took place in Glamorgan.

The Castle Field in North East Cardiff is visible from the upper floors of the building housing the archaeology Department of Cardiff University. It is hilarious that Leslie Alcock stated in his book "Arthur's Britain" (about which he knew next to nothing) that all the names around Cadbury Hill in Somerset that implied that Cadbury was Camelot were forged and invented by King Henry VIII's Itinerary, one John Leland of Somerset, in AD 1534. Gareth Dowdell from South Wales, who left school aged 16 with no qualifications, presented himself at English Heritage in London.

Not having any qualifications he awarded himself a bogus BA Honours Degree in Archaeology from Southampton University (who have no record of him), and he was sent to work in the West Country. In a period of high unemployment the government threw money at anyone who could provide some form of work and archaeology flourished as cash to pay diggers was available in large amounts.

When English Heritage sent someone to check the sites being funded and the numbers of diggers being paid he found that neither the sites nor the diggers existed. Well English Heritage called in Scotland Yard and the Police prepared to investigate. Then English Heritage realized that they would get very bad publicity out of this mess, and they asked the Police to stop. This the Police could not do as a criminal offence had been reported.

The solution was that English Heritage told a junior clerical worker to burn 1,200 files that were redundant and clogging up the system. This junior person duly burned 1,200 files but he mistakenly burned some of the wrong files, and so if you ask to see the Deeds of the 2000 years old Dover Castle, you will not get to see them (or a few other places as well). So there was no investigation and faces were saved. This man with the phoney Honours degree then returned to Wales and announced that he had been working for English Heritage and he was immediately welcomed into the rackets in Wales.

A typical organization would be an Archaeological "Trust", which is complete misuse of the word. One "Trust", the infamous Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological "Trust" Company Limited was pulling in over £550,000 a year by 1985 and now in 2008 that would probably be worth around £4 million and there were four "trusts" in Wales. As it must have cost around £1,000 a week to run the dingy office on Swansea Docks, one wonders where the other £10,000 a week went. This "trust" had three university academics and three national museum employees on its board of directors. Gareth Dowdell was Secretary of this "Trust".

Forbidden Research It finally became abundantly clear that it was Politically Incorrect and Religiously Incorrect to undertake any research whatsoever into the massive array of British Historical records, relics, and sites. Anyone doing so would be subjected to an organized dirty tricks campaign involving government, both national and local, the bureaucrats, the police, the bent courts, the inept universities, and their controlled friends in the media. Adolf Hitler was not the only bent bastard in the 20th Century.

So Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett had wandered into a very dangerous minefield. Below is only a small portion of both Alan and Baram's experiences, and is told here in order that the readers may get the message. So myself and my colleague Baram Blackett had wandered into a very dangerous minefield. We are not confronted by a lack of evidence or paucity of proofs, as there is almost too much positive evidence to handle, and instead we are confronted by an evil conspiracy of immense proportions.

This diseased anti-British caucus has somehow taken on a life of its own and it has corrupted almost every part of life in this pro-Hanoverian and anti-British confused State. Open warfare had existed between the London government "Establishment" that does not deserve to be called British, since the early 1980's and it was concealed by the media. There can be no doubt that our researches and publications in 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1986, caused alarm and consternation in the "trusts" in Wales. The detail of this fills a book that is being put together.

We were clearly a major problem for Cardiff University. Quangoland Wales. The consternation amongst the English and Scots in Cardiff (Wales) University can only be imagined when we began the first serious Researches into the voluminous histories of South East Wales. The English monarchy did not like it, and the Roman church did not like it either, and the academics were in a panic, but the corrupt politicians and Grant Farmers of Wales were the most agitated of all. So far - to this date of 2008 - no one in authority in Wales is prepared to meet with us or give us a hearing. In 1986 the BBC TV Wales contribution was to make a series ten one hour programmes all of which preached the total falsehoods of primitive ancient British and Welsh Barbarism and avoided every record and site.

HTV Wales, the independent? Channel, also came up with a series of nine one hour programmes that were equally ludicrous and entirely negative, and which also avoided every historical record and site. The Great Little Gravy Trains of Wales rolled on and the privileged season ticket holders and their wives and families enjoyed the benefits of Public Funds in Quangoland.

Wales is known as Quangoland because it was run like an African or Pacific Island colony of England. There was no minister for Education, or Agriculture, or Health, or whatever, there was just the secretary of State for Wales. This was a license to print money, and the Taffia Mafia were not about to let anyone rock their boats floating on an ocean of cash. There was widespread corruption, and little did we know it then, but our researches into Arthur were going to cause a huge stir in some already very murky waters.

For those who may not know a Quango is a "Quasi-Unelected-Autonomous- Government Organization". In short when most basic industries like Water supply, Gas, Electricity, etc, etc, were publicly owned the ruling political party nominated people to sit as Boards of Governors or Directors of those Public owned organizations. Naturally this was the perfect way to reward political friends, politicians wives, husbands, sons and daughters, uncles, aunts cousins, girl friends, or whoever.

They went along to three or four Board meetings every year on matters of which they knew next to nothing and picked up a salary. One press report stated that on the Water Board of a tiny Welsh country there were fifty-four Quango members. There were some one hundred and fifty four Quangos in Quangoland Wales. Artorius Rex Smear Campaign A smear campaign was launched with two letters of "Opinion" on "Artorius Rex Discovered" published in 1986. Graham Cole

the Chief Executive of Ogwywr Borough Council, was asked by his Council to investigate and prepare a Report on the Wilson & Blackett researches. This was to be sent to all the 21 City and Borough Councils in South Wales. This official Mr Graham Cole:--

- **Never read any of our four books published by 1986.**
- **He never met with us.**
- **He never wrote to us.**
- **He never telephoned us.**
- **He never Faxed us.**
- **He could not have e-mailed us.**
- **He did not even send a message by carrier pigeon.**
- **He did not go anywhere near a HISTORIAN. What he did do was: -**
 - He accepted a short childish report from the genius Gareth Dowdell who was Secretary of the infamous Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological "trust" Company Limited. This uneducated and unqualified person naturally condemned our work in a negative and childish letter.
 - He accepted another disgraceful letter from Professor W H Manning of Cardiff University, and the letter was written on Archaeological Department paper from that very same University. This man Manning simply wrote that the work of Alan Wilson and Baram Blackett was "a mass of nonsense from start to finish". Amazing as it may seem to normal folk Manning has a Ph D, and a B Sc, in CHEMISTRY, and NO qualification in History. He was a Director of Gareth Dowdell's money spinning Archaeological "trust". An English grant-farming Chemist would naturally be the person to consult on ancient Khumric-Welsh History.
 - Graham Cole also accepted a letter from one B C Thomas the Assistant Planner of Taff-Ely Borough Council, who advised Cole to mention in his report that I had an extensive Criminal record. Graham Cole duly did - regardless of the FACT that I have never been convicted of any crime whatsoever, wheresoever, or whensoever, anywhere on Planet Earth.
 - A few months after Cole's "report" that was distributed to all 21 various City and Borough Councils in South Wales, Thomas was convicted of corruption in several charges in the Newport Crown Court and sent to jail. By then the immense damage had already been done to myself and colleague Baram Blackett, along with our Historical Researches. The Four Horsemen of the Welsh Apocalypse are: -
 - Graham Cole - the extraordinary clairvoyant investigator.
 - Gareth Dowdell - the Grant Farming con-man, awarded himself University Honours Degree.
 - Manning the Chemist and Dowdell's "side-kick".
 - B C Thomas - who finished up in Jail on corruption charges. The whole story of the several other extraordinary assaults on ourselves in 1986 will be exhibited elsewhere,

and the reader must be ready to marvel at the audacity of these offences and the corruption of society, government, and courts, that protected the perpetrators. The anti-Tourist activities of the Wales Tourist Board make Cole's antics look sane. Character assassination & more lies

In 1997 we agreed to co-author a book with Adrian Gilbert that was titled "The Holy Kingdom". This was a bad go-nowhere and confusing title that we did not approve, and a volume that missed a golden opportunity. The contract required that all three names be of equal size on the covers, and this deal like most things was broken, and Gilbert's name was huge and ours were small, even though it was mostly about our research.

Academics from Bangor University where another "trust" was located were spraying totally libellous letters against ourselves around Wales as early as 1985. The government protected these criminals. What was startling was that shortly before the book was to be put onto the market, a man named Iain MacGregor wrote a letter that he circularised to every newspaper, every magazine, every TV and Radio station, and to every major book wholesaler, book warehouse, and publisher in Britain. In this letter MacGregor alleged that:-

- "Alan Wilson had stolen £7,000 from the 1990 excavations at St Peter's Church." This is ludicrous as it meant that I was stealing my own money.
- "The two archaeologists had not been paid by Alan Wilson." Totally untrue and letters and receipt signatures of the archaeologists employed exist.
- "Alan Wilson was being investigated by the Charities Commission." Crazy as I am not a registered Charity or a member of any Charity whatsoever.
- "Police Officers of the CID – Criminal Investigations Division - were investigating Alan Wilson in regard to these matters." Another 100 % fabrication.

These complete falsehoods caused consternation with the publishers and with the media and some major newspapers – who should have known better - actually published them, with the protective quotation marks. MacGregor's claim to have met the archaeologists turned out to be completely false, as was everything else he said.

He turned out to be a "man of straw" who was being used as a front man by others. MacGregor lived in his sister's flat that she rented from the local authority. He had no regular job and no visible means of support and so it was a waste of time pursuing him in the courts. His connection were traced back into South Wales and he was clearly a hired "hatchet-man", and he did a very good job in panicking the book's publishers.

Police corruption & bogus warrants Another selective item that might get readers into this astonishing mess of public corruption concerns just one of several criminal offences committed by the Police. One bright Friday morning in early 1994 I was returning home walking east across the park near my home and saw Baram Blackett walking quickly to intercept me from the opposite direction. At this moment a man who I did not know was calling to me from the north side of the park, and when I joined Baram another man began calling to us from a car parked in the road alongside the park.

We ignored both of these men, and Baram told me that the small street where we lived was full of Police vehicles. To cut this account short the man hurrying after us in the park was a Detective Constable and the man in the car was a Detective Sergeant Allinson. It turned out that they had a search warrant to search my flat. The Warrant itself was grubby and badly made out (rendering it useless) and looked as if it had been used elsewhere before and "doctored" for this present purpose. The Warrant alleged: -

- 1. Alan Wilson had entered and Burglarised the St Peter's super Montem redundant Church. This was an amazing allegation – even by the abysmal standards of the corrupt South Wales Police. We both own the St Peter's super Montem Church, and to accuse a man of robbing himself at his own property is lunatic.
- 2. Alan Wilson had removed a 3 foot (90cm) by 2 foot (60cm) by 1.5 foot (45cm) casket from the church of St Peter's. As the casket was not removed by anyone and again as it belonged to us the Police arrogance matched their idiocy.
- 3. Alan Wilson was in possession of unspecified Arkailogikal Artifax (presumably Archaeological Artefacts). This is even more fantastic as first the lack of specification renders the allegation ridiculous in law, and secondly anyone can own anything, for instance a Roman coin, a Greek vase, a mediaeval sword, an Egyptian mummy or whatever. So there were several Police vehicles in the tiny street of thirteen middle-class houses and three Detective Sergeants and a Detective Constable, and twelve members of the Armed Response squad.

We told D/S Allinson that we owned St Peter's and actually gave him a Photostat copy of the Deeds. This excuse for a Police Officer still insisted on searching my property for this very large oak casket and they looked in draws, under carpets, behind wall panelling in coffee cups, and every tiny nook-and-cranny.

The Police had No Warrant to search Baram Blackett's flat, but that did not deter them and they tore his flat apart, and the whole process of seeking a large oak casket took over one and a half hours. It emerged that this illegal Police raid was carried out at the instigation of one Gareth Dowdell - he of the bogus Honours Degree in Archaeology - the Secretary of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological "trust" Company Limited.

The whole story can be told elsewhere, how we spent six years trying to get the Police into the High Court, and when we finally did our Legal Aid was illegally stopped two weeks before the Trial. What happened subsequently was worse than this illegal farce of a Police raid. Suffice it to say that this was one of the lesser offences committed by this out of control mad Police Force. The gory detail of the tentacles of corruption spreading into Court Offices, of Court offices conniving, and Barristers lying, and Judges doing wrong, false criminal records created, phantom charges and illegal court cases, can and will be told elsewhere. Publisher sabotage & more delays

In 2005 we decided that we were ready to launch our planned series of definitive books on British History, Heritage and Culture. This time we decided to publish in Canada and also decided to publish under the name of Grant Berkley with that person's co-operation. This secrecy and the use of the name Grant Berkley would allow things to slip past British secret police. In early 2005 the Manuscript and the illustrations of "The King Arthur Conspiracy", our Sixth Book, were sent to the UK office and the book was successfully published in Canada.

In 2006 we decided to go ahead with the publication of "Moses in the Hieroglyphs" and once again the Manuscript and illustrations and other paraphernalia including a large cheque, were sent to the Crewe Office in the UK of the Canadian publishers. After seven weeks of a planned six weeks print off we became a little worried, and so telephoned the Canadian Head Office in Canada. Well maybe we should not have been surprised, but the assurances coming out of the UK Crewe Office that all was under-way and proceeding well were a pack of lies.

The Canadian Head Office had no record whatsoever of the Book or the Cheque and had never ever heard a word about it. The Canadians – and NO blame attaches to them whatsoever - reacted swiftly and within a few hours that same day they had two people in a plane and on their way to Britain. They surprised the Crewe Office staff arriving suddenly in the afternoon. They searched

one of the three offices and found nothing, and went to get some sleep and returned the next morning to continue their search.

On a hunch they decided to re-search the first office, and there was a large steel locked cabinet that they had already searched the previous afternoon. Lo and Behold! There inside this already searched cabinet was the Manuscript, the Illustrations, the CD's and everything else. The detail of who, how, and why, will be told in the forthcoming book on the struggle with the bent and corrupt British establishment.

The UK Crewe office was closed down and one culprit sacked immediately. The others were laid off when the office was transferred to Oxford. It seems that the lady's husband had been befriended by a known MI5 "little john" agent and somehow she had been persuaded to remove the documentation. The politicians and their lackeys in the bureaucracy, the police, the courts, the media, and certainly the academics, have so far failed to crush and eliminate the research into our ancient British Heritage.

To hear British Politicians complaining about illegalities in other countries in Europe or Africa or elsewhere, is a joke. They need to put their own ramshackle house in order first. We will be detailing all the outrages that have been perpetrated against us, and possibly the Human Rights acts in Britain can be extended to include White Blood-British citizens. These are by no means the most serious offences that involve politicians, police, lawyers (liars), courts, and also segments of the media who have totally failed in their office as the Fourth Estate. The whole story will be told on a book now being written.

As a salutary warning whether a lawyer be a solicitor or a barrister "mouthpiece" do not attempt to take Legal Action against the crook in the bent and corrupt Courts. It seems that Guy Fawkes had a point and he was probably the "good guy". They DO tell blatant lies, and they DO betray their clients on behalf of the Establishment. Baram Blackett spent six fruitless years trying to get one legal vulture into Court and was blatantly cheated. I myself did not even bother to waste my time chasing any legal crooks around Ali Baba's courts.

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