

**KING ARTHUR**

**TRUE BRITISH HISTORY**

**&**

**CONSPIRACY AGAINST BRITISH HISTORY**

**BY ALAN WILSON & BARAM BLACKETT**

***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 -485. He 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 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 Aregwedd 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 Amorica( 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. 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 dont 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 a massed 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 roughly 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 dont 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 3 ½ 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 Llaniltern-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 Bewdwr 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 Llantwit 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 dont 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.**

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 though 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 hill-tops 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 Blakett 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 ‘Lamb’s 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 Sennacherrib, 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 in 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 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 Pinochio, 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 artifacts 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 Portugese 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 Roanoak 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.

### **Google Earth Locations of the Perlesvaux Story**

Nash Point Little Valley where the Pilgrims 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 stallacmite, 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 Iltyd 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 Pavillion is stored. The Pavillion 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.

## **Conspiracy against authentic British History**

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 provably 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 "Artorivs Rex Discovered" published in 1986.

Graham Cole the Chief Executive of Ogwyr 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 panicing 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: -

- *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.**
- *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**

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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.

**Alan Wilson, 2008**