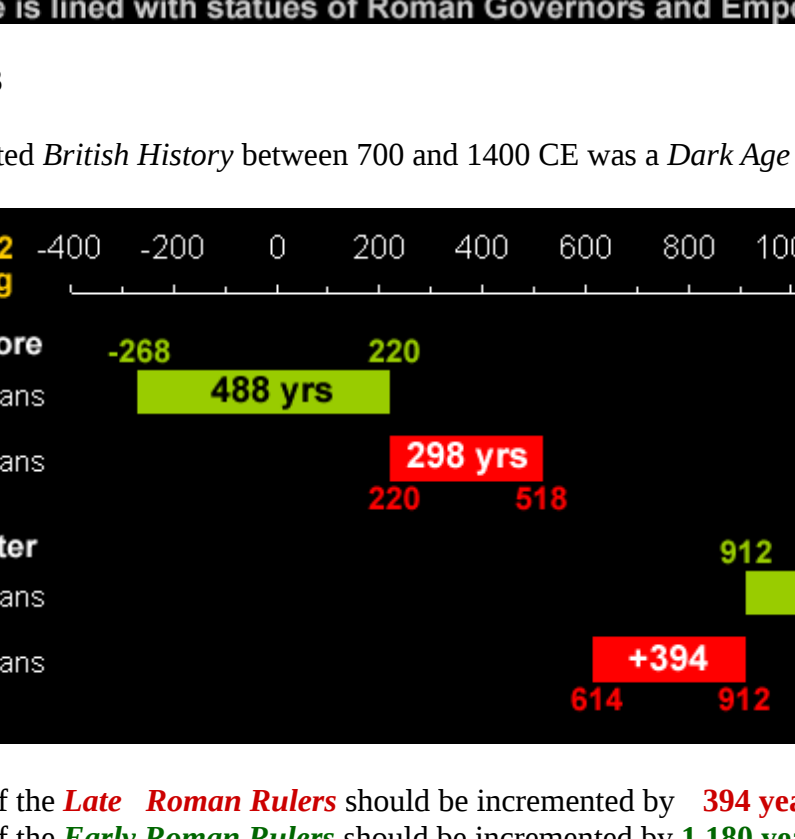


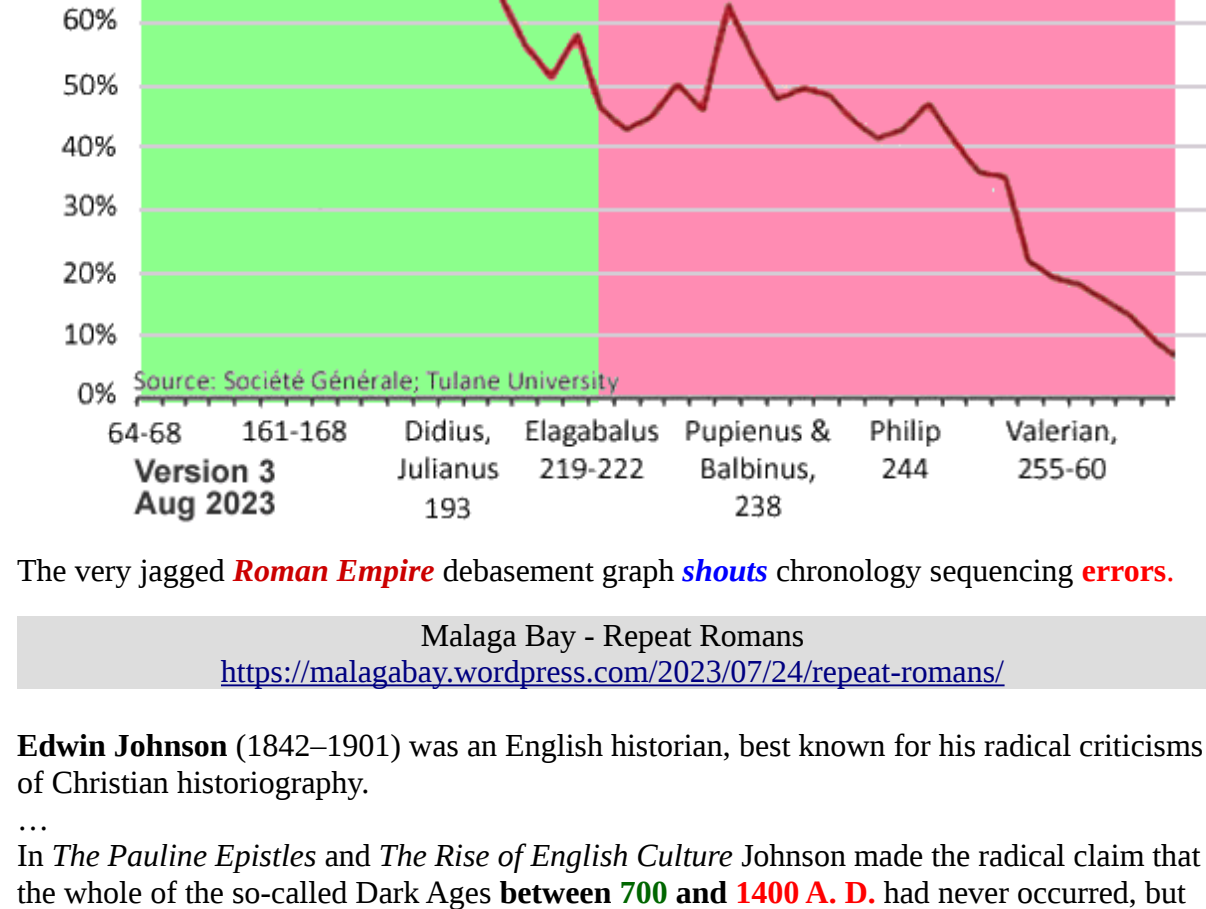
Saints & Sinners Edwin Johnson meets The Romans



Gnaeus Julius Agricola - The Roman Baths, Bath - Wikimedia: Ad Meskens
The Terrace is lined with statues of Roman Governors and Emperors - 1894

4th September 2023

Edwin Johnson stated *British History* between 700 and 1400 CE was a *Dark Age* of creative fiction.



The dates of the **Late Roman Rulers** should be incremented by **394 years**.
The dates of the **Early Roman Rulers** should be incremented by **1,180 years**.

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



The very jagged **Roman Empire** debasement graph *shouts* chronology sequencing **errors**.

Malaga Bay - Repeat Romans
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/08/28/repeat-romans/>

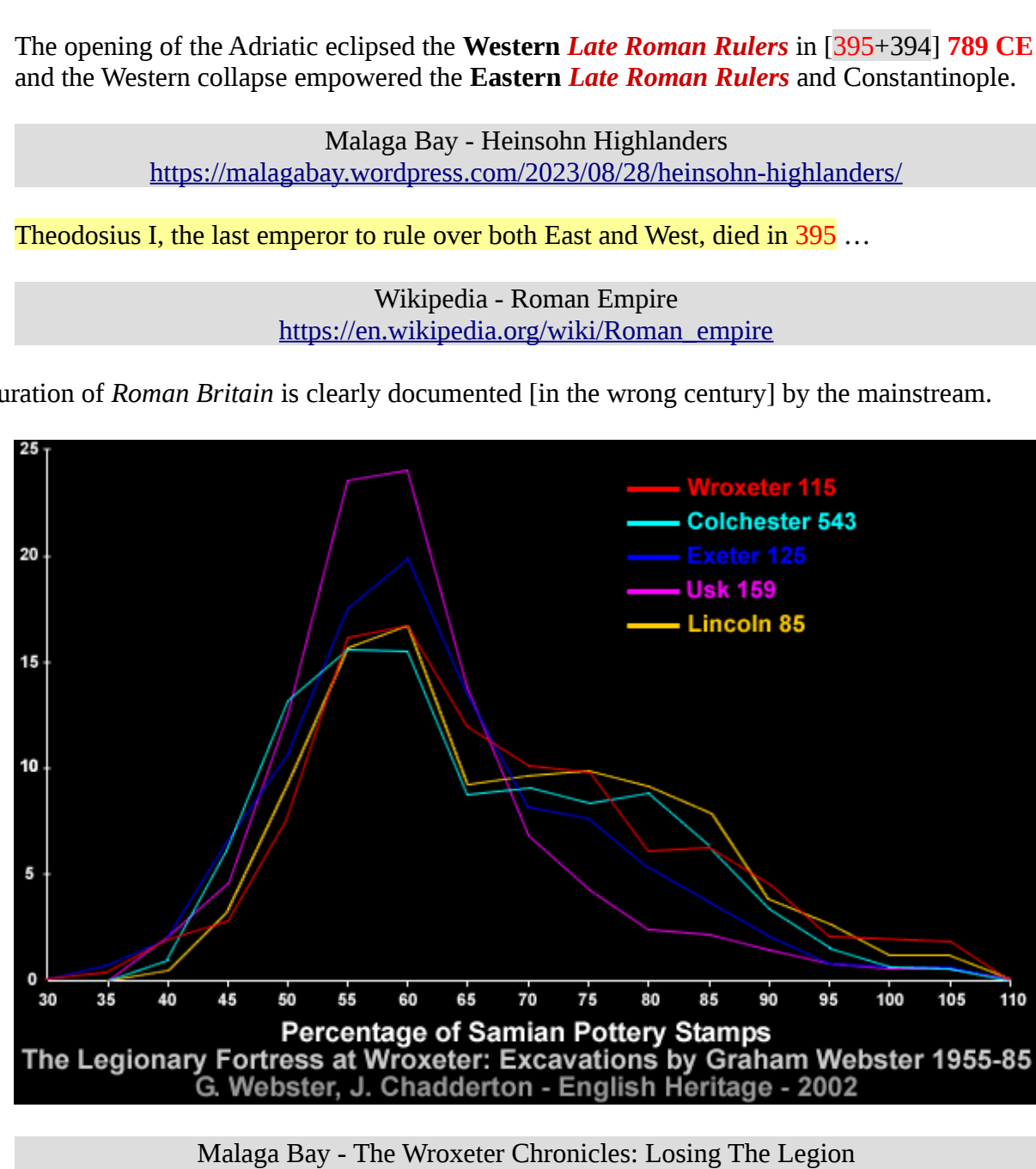
Edwin Johnson (1842–1901) was an English historian, best known for his radical criticisms of Christian historiography.

In *The Pagan Epistles* and *The Rise of English Culture* Johnson made the radical claim that the whole of the so-called Dark Ages between 700 and **1400 A.D.** had never occurred, but had been **invented** by Christian writers who created **imaginary** characters and events.

Wikipedia - Edwin Johnson (historian)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Johnson_\(historian\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Johnson_(historian))

On the other hand:

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



The **Late Roman Rulers** were the **first** Romans to occupy Britain in [306 + 394 =] 700 CE.

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

Emperor **Constantius came to Britain in 306** ... Little is known of his campaigns with scant archaeological evidence, but fragmentary historical sources suggest he **reached the far north of Britain** and won a major battle in early summer before returning south.

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

Flavius Valerius **Constantius** "Chlorus" ... Constantius I ... emperor from 305 to 306.

Wikipedia - Constantius Chlorus
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantius_Chlorus

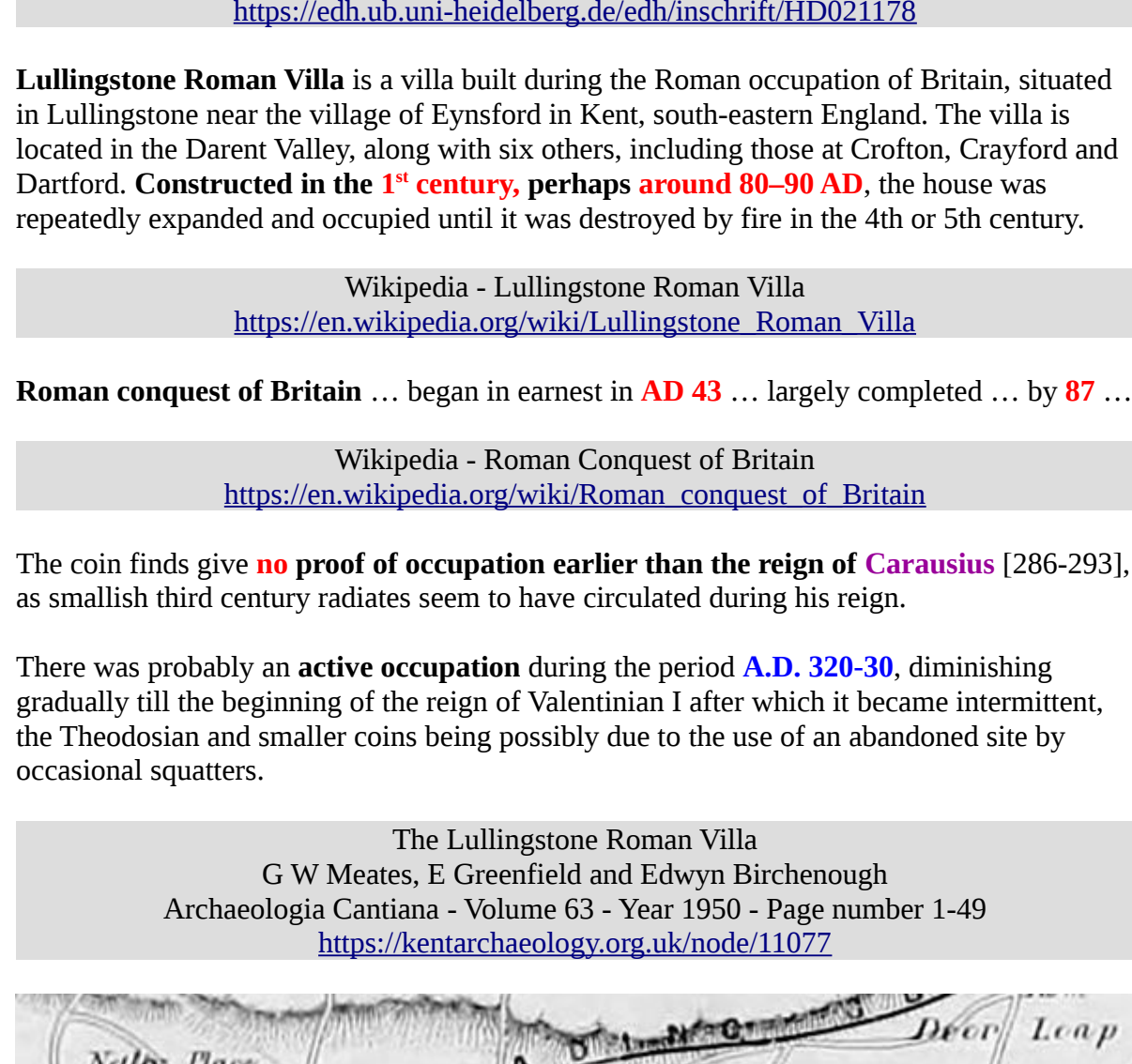
The opening of the Adriatic eclipsed the **Western Late Roman Rulers** in [305+394] **789 CE** and the Western collapse empowered the **Eastern Late Roman Rulers** and Constantinople.

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

Theodosius I, the last emperor to rule over both East and West, died in **395** ...

Wikipedia - Roman Empire
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_empire

The duration of *Roman Britain* is clearly documented [in the wrong century] by the mainstream.



Malaga Bay - The Wroxeter Chronicles: Losing The Legion
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2016/04/23/the-wroxeter-chronicles-losing-the-legion/>

Nevertheless:

The mainstream suggests *Roman Britain* lasted for something like **367** or even **505** years.

Roman Britain was the territory that became the Roman Province of Britannia after the Roman conquest of Britain, consisting of a large part of the island of Great Britain. The occupation lasted from **AD 43 to AD 410**.

Wikipedia - Roman Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_britain

Roman Britain 55 B.C.-A.D. 450
In 55 B.C., when Julius Caesar in his camp on the Rhine was meditating invasion of Britain, the island was divided by war.

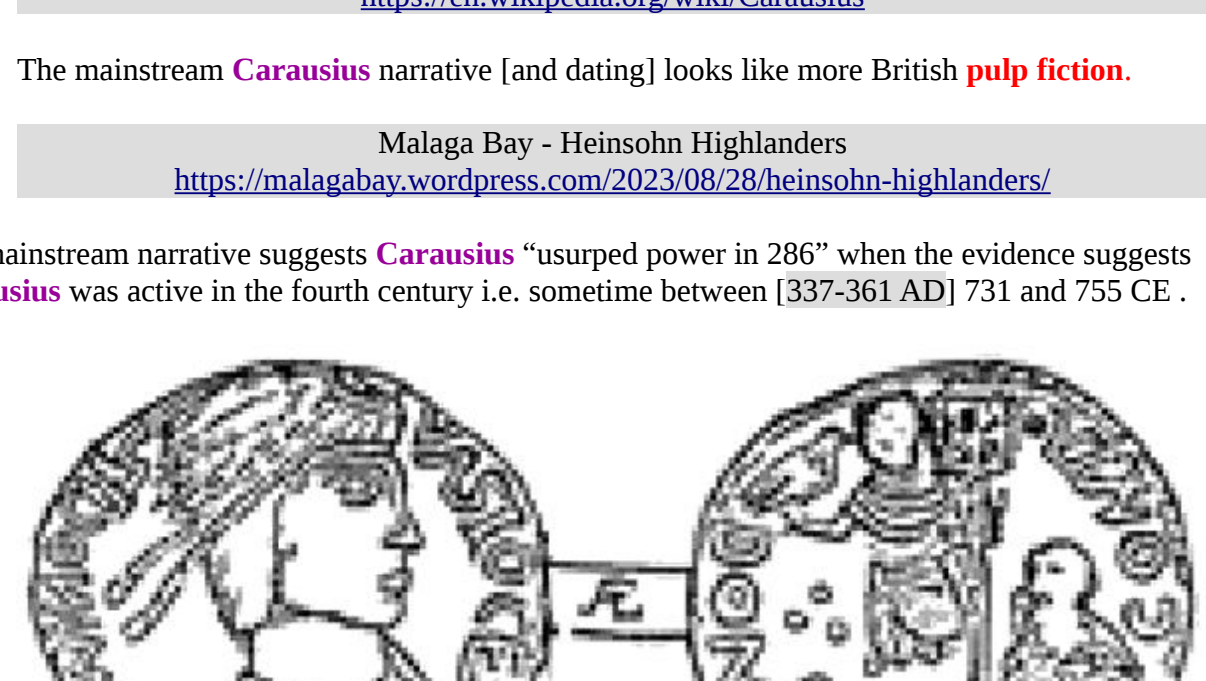
From about 350 this ruin seems to spread to the country houses, with the growth of insecurity and barbarian raids. Villa owners are found burying hoards, of plate and coin, some villages went back to trade by barter, there was some refortifying of ancient camps.

We thus picture the **last scene**, not as one of any sudden fierce destruction but rather as **fading out in a slow long-drawn dusk**, and may visualize it best at Silchester, the most thoroughly excavated provincial capitals. From the west we find traces of a Celtic return, with the arts of the Irish, and gradually owners of property began to desert the city. So that one day the **priest** serving his small Christian church, finding no flock left to minister to, **put out the light on the altar for the last time**.

A History of England - Keith Feiling - 1918
<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.148419/page/n38/mode/1up>

Stranger still:

They say *Roman Britain* began in the **1st century** when their evidence suggests the **4th century AD**.



Majuscle
INVVIDA SITA I | VIDISSET IVNO NATATVS
IVSTIVS AEGLIAS ISSET ADVSQVVE DOMOS

Chronological Data: **331 AD – 350 AD**

Lullingstone Park, Römische Villa - Kent - Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg
<https://edh.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/edh/inschrift/HD021178>

Lullingstone Roman Villa is a villa built during the Roman occupation of Britain, situated in Lullingstone near the village of Eynsford in Kent, south-eastern England. The villa is located in the Darent Valley, along with six others, including those at Crofton, Crayford and Dartford. **Constructed in the 1st century, perhaps around 80-90 AD**, the house was repeatedly expanded and occupied until it was destroyed by fire in the 4th or 5th century.

Wikipedia - Lullingstone Roman Villa
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lullingstone_Roman_Villa

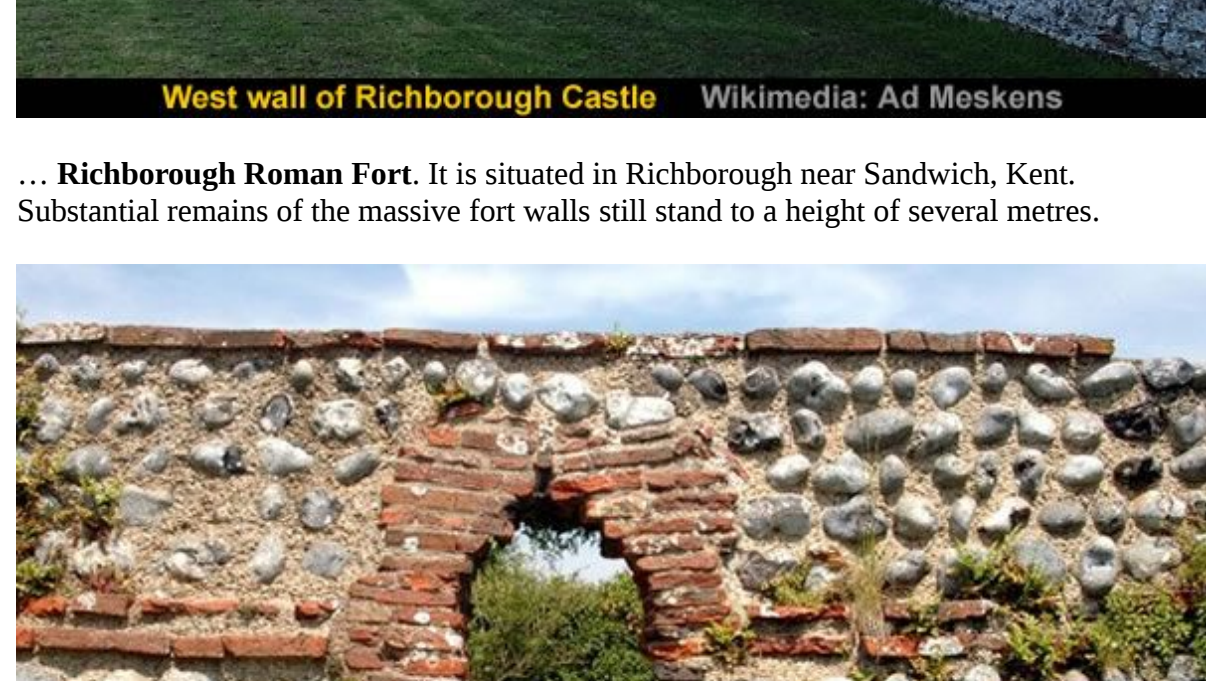
Roman conquest of Britain ... began in earnest in **AD 43** ... largely completed ... by **87** ...

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

The coin finds give **no proof of occupation earlier than the reign of Carausius** [286-293], as smallest third century radiates seem to have circulated during this reign.

There was probably an **active occupation** during the period **A.D. 320-30**, diminishing gradually till the beginning of the reign of Valentinian I after which it became intermittent, the Theodosian and smaller coins being possibly due to the use of an abandoned site by occasional squatters.

The Greenfield and Edwyn Birchenough
Archaeologia Cantiana - Volume 63 - Year 1950 - Page number 1-49
<https://kentarchaeology.org.uk/node/11077>



In a field near **Abinger Hall** a small Roman villa was found in 1877, with some coins of **Constantine the Great** [306-337 AD 700-731 CE] and his family.

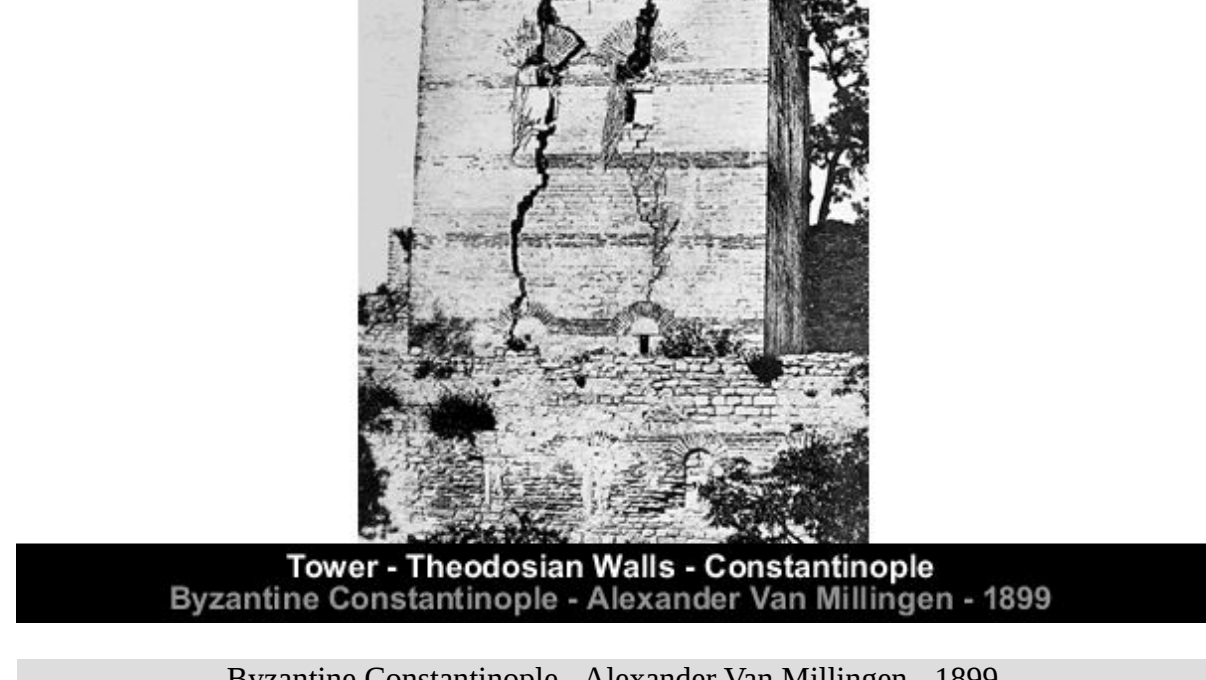
The Victoria History of the County of Surrey - Volume 3 - Henry Elliot Malden - 1911
<https://archive.org/details/historyofsurrey03malduoft/page/129/mode/1up>

The site of a **Roman villa**, located 120 metres east of Abinger Hall Stables. An **excavation in 1877** revealed three rooms all paved with coarse red tesserae. Finds such as **coins, Samian** and other pottery were retrieved and deposited with Guildford Museum.

Historic England Research Records - Monument Number 396943
https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=396943&resourceID=19191

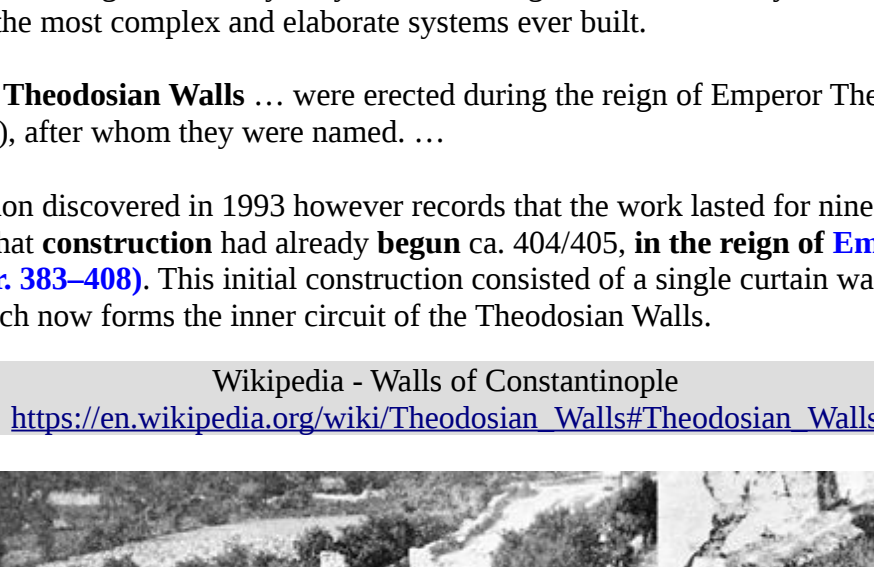
Darwin documented in detail the **Double Dark Earth** layers at the Roman villa in Abinger.

Malaga Bay - Darwin's Double Dark Earth
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2022/06/06/darwins-double-dark-earth/>



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

One of the more curious characters caught-up in this bizarre British confusion is **Carausius**.



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

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

Marcus Aurelius Mauseaus **Carausius** (**died 293**) was a military commander of the Roman Empire in the 3rd century. He ... **usurped power in 286**, during the Carausian Revolt, declaring himself emperor in Britain and northern Gaul (Imperium Britanniarum).

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

The mainstream **Carausius** narrative [and dating] looks like more British **pulp fiction**.

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

The mainstream narrative suggests **Carausius** "usurped power in 286" when the evidence suggests **Carausius** was active in the fourth century i.e. sometime between [337-361 AD] 731 and 755 CE .

The remarkable bronze coin of which the engraving appears above happened to strike my observation among a lot of Roman and Romano-barbarian coins found at **Richborough**, the famous Portus Rutupae or Rutupae of the ancients. The obverse presents a head modelled in a somewhat barbarous fashion on that of a fourth-century Emperor, diademed and with the bust draped in the *paludamentum*. The legend, reading outwards, is:

DOMINO **CARAV**2IO CE2 (the AR, V2I, and E2 in ligature).

The reverse presents a **familiar bronze type of Constans or Constantius II**. The Emperor holding **phoenix** and labarum standard stands at the prow of a vessel, the rudder of which is held by **Victory**! In the present case, however, in place of the usual legend that accompanies this reverse - FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO - appears the strange and unparalleled inscription - DOMIN... CONTA... NO.

The last three letters of CONTA... are it contiguous, followed by uncertain traces of another, and the NO is placed over the fore part of the vessel; in the field to the left are apparently three pellets. The exergual inscription is invisible. The coin bears traces of having been washed with white metal, and it weighs 42½ grs.

It will be seen at once that, though both in its obverse and reverse designs approaching known fourth-century types, the present piece is not a mere barbarous imitation of a coin of Constans or Constantius II. It presents us, on the contrary, with a definite and wholly original legend of its own. The name of the Caesar represented is clearly given as **Carausius**, but the whole character of the design and the reverse type, which only makes its appearance on the imperial dies towards the **middle of the fourth century**, **absolutely prohibit us** from attributing it to the well known usurper who reigned from 287 to 293, and who, moreover, always claimed the title of Augustus.

¹ The Emperor's legs are omitted, as also a part of the forepart of the vessel, as if to make room for the inscription, NO.

On a Coin of a Second Carausius, Cesar in Britain in the Fifth Century
Arthur J Evans
The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society - 1887
https://archive.org/details/dli_ministry_17999/page/191/mode/1up

Flavius Julius **Constans** ... was Roman emperor from **337 to 350**.

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

Constantius II ... was Roman emperor from **337 to 361**.

Wikipedia - Constantius II
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantius_II

The mainstream 4th century dating of **Carausius** is supported by the very distinctive **red brick** layers in the walls of Richborough Roman Fort [Kent] which echo the very distinctive **red brick** layers in the Theodosian Walls of Constantinople begun by **Arcadius** [383-408 AD] 777-802 CE.

... **Richborough Roman Fort**. It is situated in Richborough near Sandwich, Kent. Substantial remains of the massive fort walls still stand to a height of several metres.

Wikipedia - Richborough Castle
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richborough_Castle

The Goodwin Sands.

By PAUL DEVINSE,
O the south-east of England, about five miles from the coast of Deal, lies the most famous sand-bank in the world. It is not remarkable for its size—being but ten miles long by two to three miles wide—but for the countless marine tragedies enacted during eight centuries, and also by reason of its origin. Many learned geologists and antiquarians have spent themselves in a vain effort to trace the genesis of Goodwin Sands. The weight of evidence would seem to show clearly that the Goodwin Sands of to-day occupy the site of a fertile island, overwhelmed by the sea at the close of the eleventh century. In the case of Lomea, one of the lordships given to Earl Godwin by Edward the Confessor (shown in the early map reproduced on the next page), the land was never reclaimed, but continued to erode and in course of time became covered by the sands washed down from the estuary of the Thames.

The Strand Magazine - Vol XXVIII - 1904 July-December

New School Scholars really **don't** like the idea that Richborough was once an island.

Malaga Bay - The Riddle of the Goodwin Sands
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2020/09/14/the-riddle-of-the-goodwin-sands/>

Byzantine Constantinople - Alexander Van Millingen - 1899
<https://archive.org/details/byzantineconstantinople/page/n80/mode/1up>

The **Walls of Constantinople** are a series of defensive stone walls that have surrounded and protected the city of Constantinople (today Istanbul in Turkey) since its history as the new capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great. With numerous additions and modifications during their history, they were the last great fortification system of antiquity, and one of the most complex and elaborate systems ever built.

The double **Theodosian Walls** ... were erected during the reign of Emperor Theodosius II (r. 402–450), after whom they were named. ...

An inscription discovered in 1993 however records that the work lasted for nine years, indicating that **construction** had already begun ca. 404/405, in the reign of Emperor **Arcadius** (r. 393–408). This initial construction consisted of a single curtain wall with towers, which now forms the inner circuit of the Theodosian Walls.

Wikipedia - Walls of Constantinople
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodosian_Walls#Theodosian_Walls

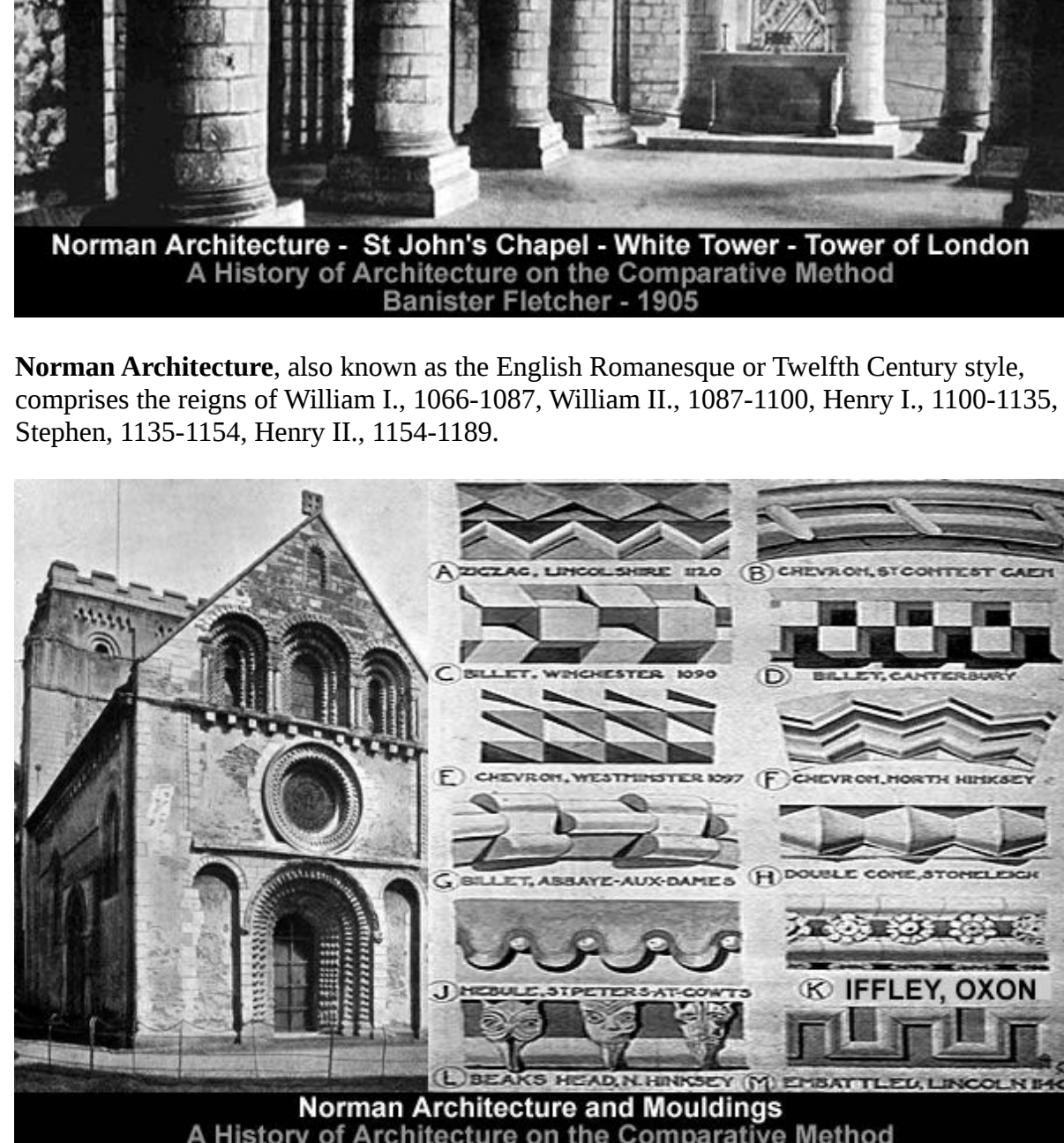
Byzantine Constantinople - Alexander Van Millingen - 1899
<https://archive.org/details/byzantineconstantinople/page/n80/mode/1up>

The *Roman Britain* narrative officially begins with the *Roman Invasion* in [55 BC] 1069 CE that introduced Norman architecture and Byzantine *Rum Romans*.

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

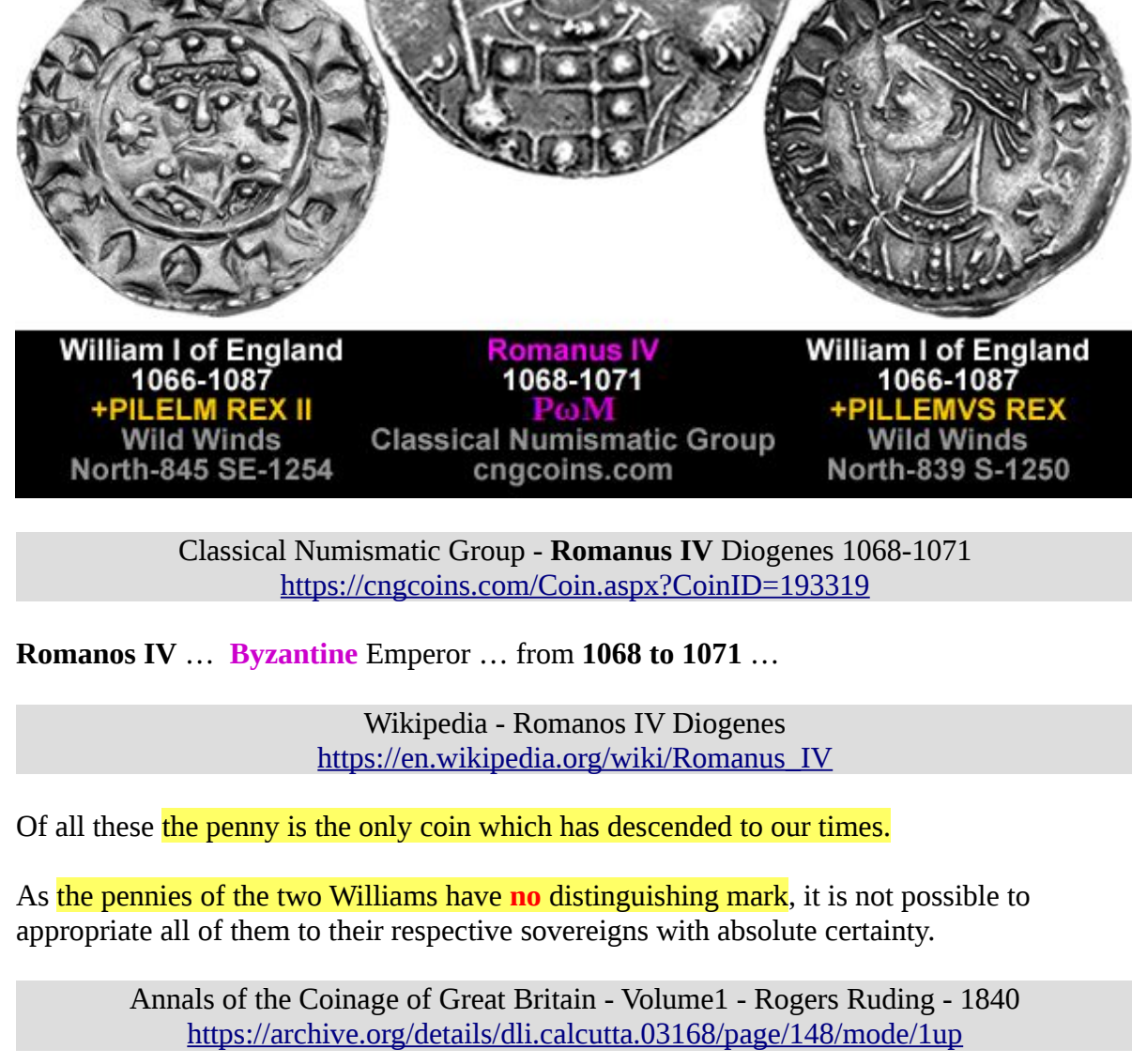
The *Roman invasion* of 55 BC is a synonym for the *Norman invasion* of 1066 AD.

Malaga Bay - 1066 And All That
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/08/07/1066-and-all-that/>



Norman Architecture - St John's Chapel - White Tower - Tower of London
 A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method
 Banister Fletcher - 1905

Norman Architecture, also known as the English Romanesque or Twelfth Century style, comprises the reigns of William I, 1066-1087, William II, 1087-1100, Henry I, 1100-1135, Stephen, 1135-1154, Henry II, 1154-1189.



A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method - Banister Fletcher - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/historyofarchite00fletoft/page/328/mode/tup>



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

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

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

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

Romanus IV ... Byzantine Emperor ... from 1068 to 1071 ...

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

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

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

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

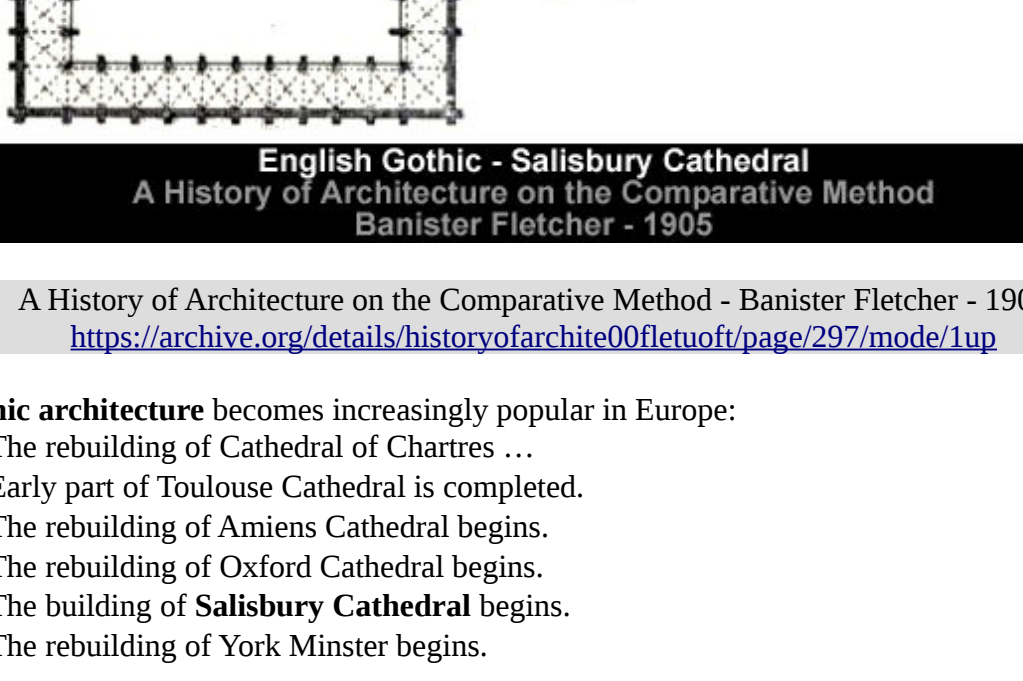


William I of England - AR Penny - Hastings mint - Struck, 1066-1068 - 129 g - Moneyer: Duninc
 +**PILEMVS REX** Crowned and draped bust left, sceptre at shoulder; around
 +**DVNNIC ON ÆSTI** Central circle, within a cross fleury, dot in centre
 Wild Winds - North-839 SE1250 Duninc

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

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

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



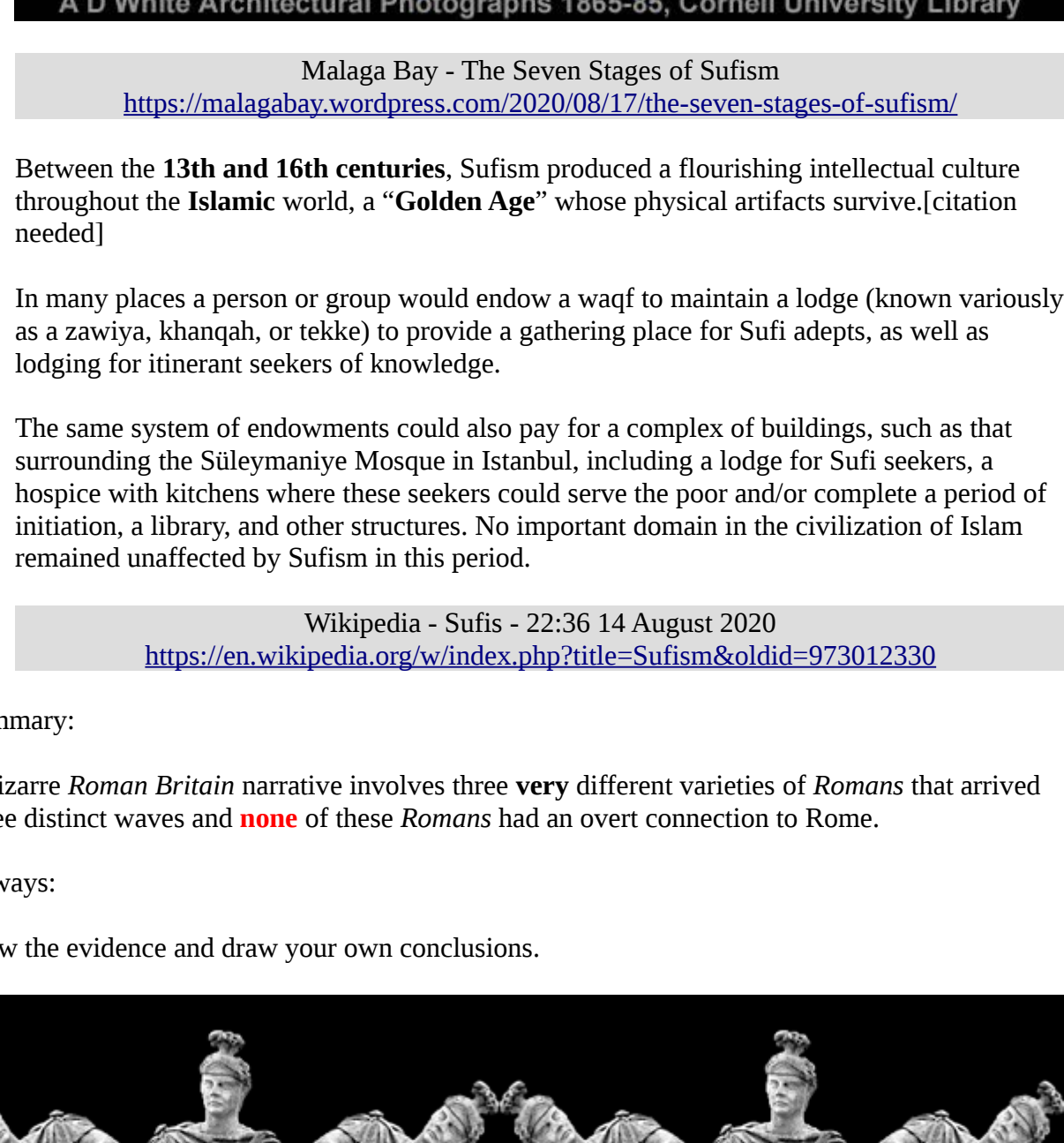
William I of England - AR Penny
 London c. 1074-1077 - 1.31 grams - Moneyer: Godwin
 +**PILELM REX II** crowned, draped bust facing with moustache, star on each side
 +**GODPI ON LVND** Central circle, within cross bottoned with circle center, over quadrilateral with curved sides and dotted apex
 Wild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

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

The DNA evidence also suggests the invasion of 55 BC was undertaken by *Rum Romans* who minted silver pennies that echoed elements of the *Rum aka PoM* silver coins.

Malaga Bay - 1066 And All That
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/08/07/1066-and-all-that/>

The second official *Roman Invasion* in [43 AD] 1223 CE introduced Gothic architecture and what appears to be *Rum Romans* with very distinct Islamic overtones.



Salisbury Cathedral from the East Antony McCallum - WyrldLight.com



English Gothic - Salisbury Cathedral
 A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method
 Banister Fletcher - 1905

A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method - Banister Fletcher - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/historyofarchite00fletoft/page/297/mode/tup>

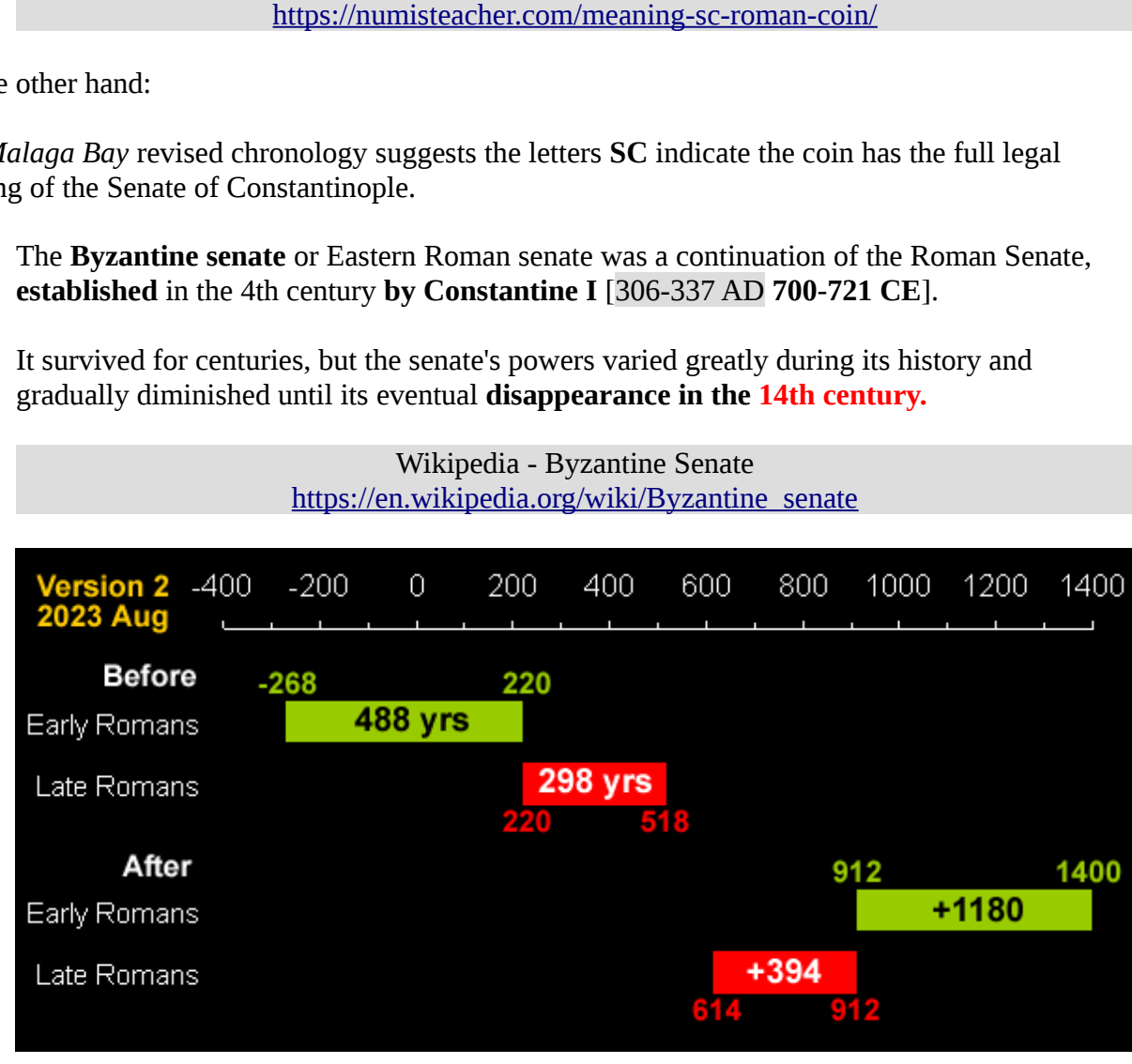
Gothic architecture becomes increasingly popular in Europe:

- The rebuilding of Cathedral of Chartres ...
- Early part of Toulouse Cathedral is completed.
- The rebuilding of Amiens Cathedral begins.
- The rebuilding of Oxford Cathedral begins.
- The building of **Salisbury Cathedral** begins.
- The rebuilding of York Minster begins.

Wikipedia - 1220s
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1220s>

Salisbury Cathedral ... is regarded as one of the leading examples of Early English Gothic architecture. Its main body was completed in 38 years, from 1220 to 1258. The spire was built in 1320. It was heightened to 404 feet (123 m) ...

Wikipedia - Salisbury Cathedral
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salisbury_Cathedral



Salisbury Cathedral Chapter House
 A D White Architectural Photographs 1865-85, Cornell University Library

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

Between the **13th and 16th centuries**, Sufism produced a flourishing intellectual culture throughout the **Islamic world**, a "**Golden Age**" whose physical artifacts survive.[citation needed]

In many places a person or group would endow a waqf to maintain a lodge (known variously as a zawiya, khanqah, or tekke) to provide a gathering place for Sufi adepts, as well as lodging for itinerant seekers of knowledge.

The same system of endowments could also pay for a complex of buildings, such as that surrounding the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul, including a lodge for Sufi seekers, a hospice with kitchens where these seekers could serve the poor and/or complete a period of initiation, a library, and other structures. No permanent domain in the civilization of Islam remained unaffected by Sufism in this period.

Wikipedia - Sufis - 22:26 14 August 2020
<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sufism&oldid=973012330>

In summary:

The bizarre *Roman Britain* narrative involves three very different varieties of *Romans* that arrived in three distinct waves and **none** of these *Romans* had an overt connection to Rome.

As always:

Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.



Gnaeus Julius Agricola
 Wikimedia: Ad Meskens

Footnote #1

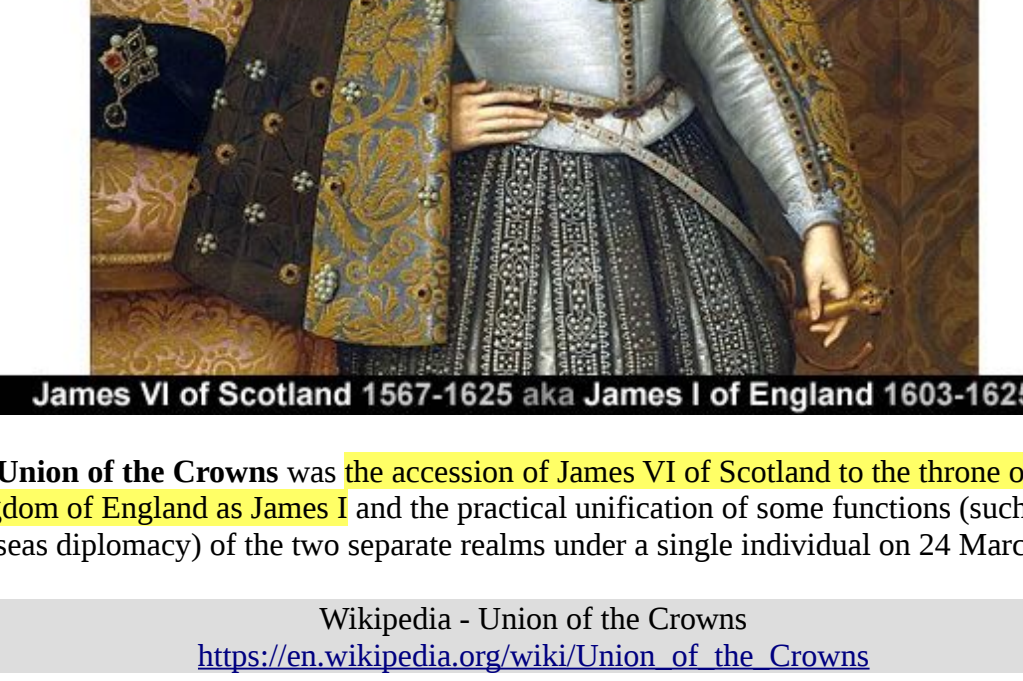
Many *Roman* coins very visibly display the letters **SC**.



Domitian - AE Sestertius - 33mm 25.37g
 IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI GEN S P P
 Laureate bust right, wearing aegis
 Domitian clasping hands with **Gnaeus Julius Agricola** standing left, accompanied by two soldiers, one beside Agricola holding standard the other behind holding spear and shield; **SC** in exergue
 Vcoins.com - RIC 359 (288 Old Version)

Gnaeus Julius Agricola was ... responsible for much of the Roman conquest of Britain.

Wikipedia - Gnaeus Julius Agricola
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gnaeus_Julius_Agricola



Domitian - Dupondius
 IMP CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG PM, radiate head left
 TR P COS VIII DES VIII PP S C Minerva standing left, holding thunderbolt and spear; spear at her side.
 Wild Winds - RIC 109 BMC 280 - cngcoins.com

Domitian ... Roman emperor ... Significant wars were fought in Britain, where his general **Agricola** attempted to conquer **Caledonia** (Scotland), and in **Dacia** ...

Domitian's **propaganda** fostered a cult of personality, and by nominating himself perpetual **ensor**, he sought to **control** public and private morals.

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

On the one hand:

It's claimed the letters **SC** indicate the coin has the "full legal backing of the Roman Senate".

In Roman Coins, the letters "**SC**" are the initials of the Latin expression "**Senatus Consultum**", whose meaning in English is "By Decree of the Senate".

It meant that a coin that had those letters on it, usually made out of bronze, had the **full legal backing of the Roman Senate**.

This is the meaning of the letters "**SC**" in a Roman coin
 Francisco J Lopez - 26 July 2022
<https://numisteacher.com/meaning-sc-roman-coin/>

On the other hand:

The *Malaga Bay* revised chronology suggests the letters **SC** indicate the coin has the full legal backing of the Senate of Constantinople.

The **Byzantine senate** or Eastern Roman senate was a continuation of the Roman Senate, established in the 4th century by **Constantine I** [306-337 AD 700-721 CE].

It survived for centuries, but the senate's powers varied greatly during its history and gradually diminished until its eventual **disappearance** in the **14th century**.

Wikipedia - Byzantine Senate
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_senate

The **Western Late Roman Rulers** [being the **first Real Romans** chronologically] take precedence when it comes to dating the duplicates of Gunnar Heinsohn's **Late Antiquity repeaters originators**.

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

Footnote #2

The inner Golden Gate in the Theodosian Walls of Constantinople suggest there's been a significant amount of downizing since the time of *Constantine The Great*.

The Golden Gate - Inner
 Byzantine Constantinople - Alexander Van Millingen - 1899

Byzantine Constantinople - Alexander Van Millingen - 1899
<https://archive.org/details/byzantineconstan00vann/page/n98/mode/tup>

Colossus of Constantine - Roma - 1960 - Paolo Monti
 Biblioteca Europea di Informazione e Cultura, Milano

Constantine I ... **Constantine the Great** ... Roman emperor from AD 306 to 337.

Wikipedia - Constantine the Great
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_I

Footnote #3

If the traditions of the **Western Late Roman Rulers** lingered on in Scotland **And** the traditions of the **Eastern Late Roman Rulers** lingered on in England

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

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

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

Then the *Union of the Crowns* reunited these two *Roman* traditions under a single crown in 1603.

James VI of Scotland 1567-1625 aka James I of England 1603-1625

The **Union of the Crowns** was the accession of **James VI** of Scotland to the throne of the **Kingdom of England** as **James I** and the practical unification of some functions (such as overseas diplomacy) of the two separate realms under a single individual on 24 March **1603**.

Wikipedia - Union of the Crowns
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_of_the_Crowns

The first Union Flag from 1606

On 12 April 1606, a new flag to represent the regal union between England and Scotland was specified in a royal decree, according to which the flag of England (a red cross on a white background, known as St George's Cross), and the flag of Scotland (a white saltire on a blue background, known as the saltire or St Andrew's Cross), would be joined together, forming the flag of Great Britain and first union flag ...

Wikipedia - Union Jack
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_jack

The **Acts of Union** were two Acts of Parliament: the **Scotland Act 1706** passed by the Parliament of England, and the Union with **England Act 1707** passed by the Parliament of Scotland.

... The two countries had shared a monarch since the Union of the Crowns in 1603, when King James VI of Scotland inherited the English throne from his double first cousin twice removed, Queen Elizabeth I.

Wikipedia - Acts of Union 1707
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acts_of_Union_1707