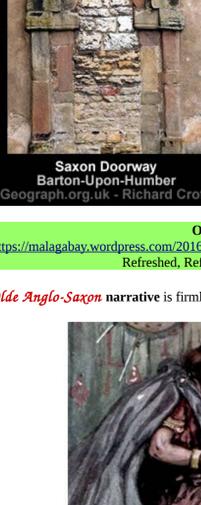


02 Catastrophic English Anglo-Saxon Architecture



Saxon Doorway
Barton-Upon-Humber
Geograph.org.uk - Richard Croft



Saxon Doorway
Barton-Upon-Humber
Geograph.org.uk - Richard Croft

Original: 2016
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2016/06/14/catastrophic-english-anglo-saxon-architecture/>
 Refreshed, Reformatted and Reposted: 2024

Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon narrative is firmly embedded in **British History** and the **British Mindset**.



Alfred Found Much Pleasure In Reading
Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905

Alfred was a great king, but he had proved a poor cook ...

Chapter XVI - King Alfred In The Cowherd'S Cottage
Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/ourislandstoryh100marsuoft/page/71/mode/1up>

King of the Great ... King of the West Saxons from 871 to 886, and **King of the Anglo-Saxons** from 886 until ... 899 ... Alfred spent several years fighting **Viking** invasions.

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

Our Island Story ... by ... Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall ... first published in **1905** ... It covers the history of England from ... Roman occupation until Queen Victoria's death ...

Prime Minister David Cameron [born 1966] chose *Our Island Story* when asked to select his **favourite childhood book** in October 2010:

When I was younger, I particularly enjoyed *Our Island Story* by Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall [...] It is written in a way that really captured my imagination and which nurtured my interest in the history of our great nation.

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

Unfortunately:

Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon stories are poor pantomime pieces produced for gormless gullible goops.



Vortigern and Rowena - William Harvey 1796-1866

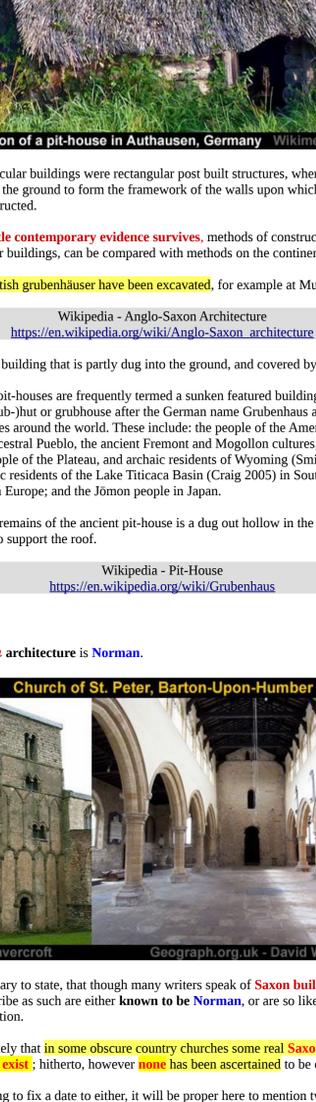
The Britons were in despair. Then Vortigern called all the nobles and princes together in council, to discuss what was best to do. At this time there were really no very clever men among the nobles of Britain. They were all in **great fear of the Picts and Scots**, and they had no good counsel to offer. **Vortigern** therefore was able to do very much as he liked.

'We must have help,' he said, 'if we are not to be thoroughly conquered by these wild barbarians from the north. The Romans will not help us. We must ask some one else. Across the sea, called the North Sea, **there is a great country called Germany**. The people who live **in this country are Saxons**. They are very brave and valiant fighters. **Let us send over to Germany and ask the Saxons to come and help us.**'

Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/ourislandstoryh100marsuoft/page/36/mode/1up>

Vortigern ... 5th-century warlord of Britain, known perhaps as a king of the Britons or at least connoted as such in the writings of Bede and Gildas. **His existence is contested** by scholars and information about him is obscure.

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



He Stood There Holding The Magic Sword In His Hand
Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905

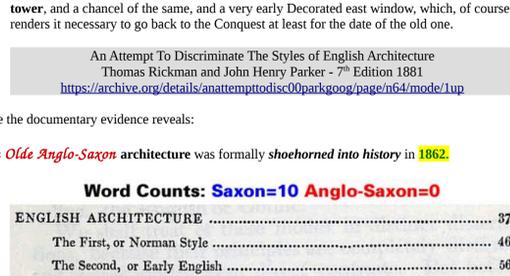
Then last of all **Arthur** tried. He took the sword by the hilt and drew it from the stone quite easily. A cry of wonder went through the crowd, and the nobles fell back in astonishment leaving a clear space round the king. Then as he stood there, holding the magic sword in his hand, the **British nobles** one after another **knelt to Arthur**, acknowledging him to be their lord.

Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/ourislandstoryh100marsuoft/page/53/mode/1up>

King Arthur ... is a legendary king of Britain ... a leader of the post-Roman Britons in battles against **Anglo-Saxon** invaders of Britain in the late 5th and early 6th centuries.

He first appears in **two** early medieval historical sources, the *Annales Cambriae* and the *Historia Brittonum*, but these date to 300 years after he is supposed to have lived, and **most historians** who study the period **do not consider him a historical figure**.

Wikipedia - King Arthur
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Arthur



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

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

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

More seriously:

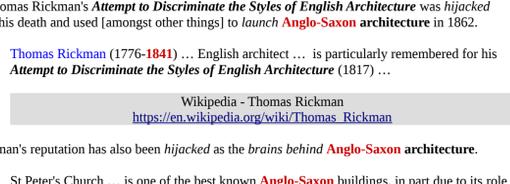
Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon architecture is a **huge hole** that dense dimwits keep digging deeper.

No universally accepted example survives above ground.

Wikipedia - Anglo-Saxon Architecture
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_architecture

Some suggest:

Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon architecture consisted of sunken pit-houses.



Reconstruction of a pit-house in Authausen, Germany Wikimedia - Radler59

Anglo-Saxon secular buildings were rectangular post built structures, where timber posts were driven into the ground to form the framework of the walls upon which the thatched roofs were constructed.

... Though **very little contemporary evidence survives**, methods of construction, including examples of later buildings, can be compared with methods on the continent.

A number of British grubenhäuser have been excavated, for example at Mucking.

Wikipedia - Anglo-Saxon Architecture
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_architecture

A **pit-house** is a building that is partly dug into the ground, and covered by a roof.

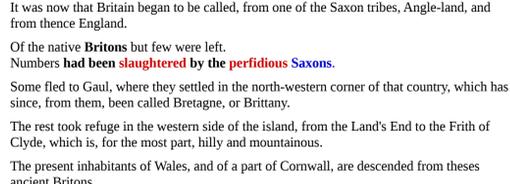
In archaeology, pit-houses are frequently termed a sunken featured building (SFB) and occasionally (grub-)hul or grubhouse after the German name Grubenhaus and are found in numerous cultures around the world. These include: the people of the American Southwest, including the ancestral Pueblo, the ancient Fremont and Mogollon cultures, the Cherokee, the Inuit, the people of the Plateau, and archaic residents of Wyoming (Smith 2003) in North America; Archaic residents of the Lake Titicaca Basin (Craig 2005) in South America; Anglo-Saxons in Europe; and the Jomon people in Japan.

... Usually, all that remains of the ancient pit-house is a dug out hollow in the ground and any postholes used to support the roof.

Wikipedia - Pit-House
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grubenhaus>

Others suggest:

Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon architecture is **Norman**.



Church of St. Peter, Barton-Upon-Humber
Keith Havercroft Geograph.org.uk - David Wright

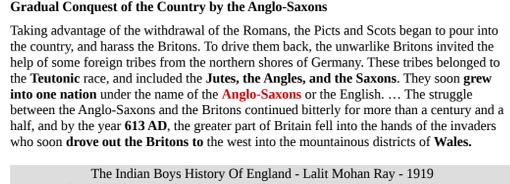
It may be desirable to state, that though many writers speak of **Saxon** buildings, those which they describe as such are either **known to be Norman**, or are so like them that there is no real distinction.

But it is most likely that **in some obscure country churches some real Saxon work of a much earlier date may exist**; hitherto, however **none** has been ascertained to be of so great an age.

Without venturing to fix a date to either, it will be proper here to mention two towers which have hitherto been very little noticed, and yet are of very singular construction; the first is, that of the old church, **St. Peter's, at Barton on Humber**, in Lincolnshire.

This is a short thick tower, with very thick walls, originally of three stages, the two lower of which are ornamented by perpendicular strips of stone, projecting from the face of the wall, and near the top of each stage breaking into arches; the lower set of arches semicircular, and the perpendicular lines springing from a stone set on the top of the arch; the second set are straight-lined arches, and run up to a flat stone or tablet, on which is the third plain stage, with only two small arches, (if so they may be called,) as in the second stage.

On the top of these three stages is one evidently **early Norman**, having a regular double Norman window in it, with a shaft and capital in the middle; this stage being clearly Norman, it is evident the **substructure must be of an earlier date**; and in the second stage of the lower part is also a double window, with round arches, and divided by something (evidently original, for there are two) exactly resembling a rude balustrade; all this arrangement is so different from Norman work, that **there seems a probability it may be real Saxon**;



St Mary's Church, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire, England
Flickr: Jules & Jenny from Lincoln, UK

and it should be noted that the other, or new church, **St. Mary's**, stands within a hundred and fifty yards of the old church, and is principally a **Norman** building, **with an Early English tower**, and a chancel of the same, and a very early Decorated east window, which, of course, renders it necessary to go back to the Conquest at least for the date of the old one.

An Attempt to Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 7th Edition 1881
<https://archive.org/details/anattempttodisc00parkgoog/page/m64/mode/1up>

While the documentary evidence reveals:

1) *Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon* architecture was formally **shoehorned into history** in **1862**.

Word Counts: Saxon=10 Anglo-Saxon=0

ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE	37
The First, or Norman Style	46
The Second, or Early English	36
The Third or Decorated English	71
The Fourth, or Perpendicular	89

An Attempt to Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman - 2nd Edition 1819

... many writers speak of **Saxon** buildings ... they ... are ... **known to be Norman** ...

An Attempt to Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 6th Edition 1862
<https://archive.org/details/anattempttodisc00rick/page/53/mode/1up>

2) Thomas Rickman's *Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of English Architecture* was **hijacked** after his death and used [amongst other things] to **launch Anglo-Saxon architecture** in 1862.

Thomas Rickman (1776-1841) ... English architect ... is particularly remembered for his *Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of English Architecture* (1817) ...

Wikipedia - Thomas Rickman
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Rickman

Rickman's reputation has also been **hijacked** as the **brains behind Anglo-Saxon architecture**.

St Peter's Church ... is one of the best known **Anglo-Saxon** buildings, in part due to its role in **Thomas Rickman's** identification of the **style**.

Wikipedia - St Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Peter's_Church,_Barton-upon-Humber

The **hijackers** of Thomas Rickman's book suggest that **honour** belongs to "William Twopenny".

Mr. **William Twopenny** [William Twopenny 1797-1873], who was not only one of the best architectural draughtsmen of his time, but also one of the best-informed antiquaries ... He was the **first person** to call attention to the peculiar class of early churches now commonly called **Anglo-Saxon**, but he always said, that the more numerous they are, the less likely they are to be earlier than 1000, and he considered them to be almost entirely of the eleventh century, and belonging as much to the Danish settlers, as to the Anglo-Saxons, or English as we are taught to call them.

An Attempt to Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 7th Edition 1881
<https://archive.org/details/anattempttodisc00parkgoog/page/n366/mode/1up>

3) *Ye Olde Saxon* narrative describes **Saxons** as [amongst other things] **pirates and barbarians**.

Sea Kings or Saxon pirates plundering on the British coast
The Conquest of the Romans & Britons by the Saxons
Miss Julia Corner - 1850

387: But the Picts and Scots were not the only enemies whom the Britons had cause to fear. The south coast of the island was harassed almost daily by the hordes of northern pirates ever since the days of Carausius. **Amongst these freebooters the Saxons were conspicuous**, and their attacks, though not yet threatening the conquest of the island, were nevertheless annoying to those who lived in the districts bordering on the sea.

391: It is unimportant, in contemplating the exit of a whole nation from the busy stage of existence, to ascertain whether the **Saxon leaders Hengist and Horsa arrived**, as exiles and adventurers on the coast of Britain, or, what is less likely, were invited expressly out of Germany to repel the northern barbarians. **Those German auxiliaries were hardly less savage than the nations whom they drove back**, and had been for centuries well known in Britain as **pirates and marauders**. To pursue our way through the **stories of rapine, blood and battles, which mark the coming of the Saxons**, and to trace the faint outline of the period during which the invaders slowly but surely took possession of the country which they came to save, belongs to another theme, still more obscure and unsatisfactory than that which is the subject of these pages.

History of The Ancient Britons - John Allen Giles - 1847
<https://archive.org/details/historyofancient00gile/page/387/mode/1up>

Now these **Saxons** were a fighting, **half civilized** people, who came from the north of Germany, and parts of Holland and Denmark; and there were two other nations joined with them, called Jutes and Angles. Many of their chiefs were great pirates, or sea robbers; but piracy was not in those times considered as robbery, nor was killing men thought murder ...

The Conquest of the Romans & Britons by the Saxons
Miss Julia Corner - 1850
https://archive.org/details/McGillLibrary-PN970_D4_I57_1850-1915/page/n9/mode/1up

It was now that Britain began to be called, from one of the Saxon tribes, Angle-land, and from thence England.

Of the native **Britons** but few were left. Numbers **had been slaughtered** by the **perfidious Saxons**.

Some fled to Gaul, where they settled in the north-western corner of that country, which has since, from them, been called Bretagne, or Brittany.

The rest took refuge in the western side of the island, from the Land's End to the Frith of Clyde, which is, for the most part, hilly and mountainous.

The present inhabitants of Wales, and of a part of Cornwall, are descended from these ancient Britons.

Scotland was then inhabited by the Scots and Picts.

So that Britain must, at that time, have contained at least ten different states.

English History - Eliza Robbins - 1834
<https://archive.org/details/englishhistorya00robbsgoog/page/n38/mode/1up>

Little surprise need be felt that the Britons preferred to flee for refuge to the hills of the west rather than, by submitting, to live on in their old homes. In their eyes the **Saxon** was a **barbarian**, speaking an outlandish tongue and worshipping heathen gods.

The Groundwork of British History - G T Warner and C H K Marten - 1900
<https://archive.org/details/groundworkofbrit00warnet/dli10wam/page/8/mode/1up>

4) *Ye Olde Anglo-Saxon* narrative softens the **Saxons** storyline and provides some positive spin.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at the Bal Costumé of 12 May 1842
Edwin Landseer - Royal Collection of the United Kingdom

Prince Albert ... was the husband of **Queen Victoria** ... from ... **1840** until ... **1861**. **Albert was born in the Saxon duchy** [in the present-day German state of Thuringia] ...

Wikipedia - Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Albert_of_Saxe-Coburg_and_Gotha

'We must have help,' he said, 'if we are not to be thoroughly conquered by these wild barbarians from the north. The Romans will not help us. We must ask some one else.

Across the sea, called the North Sea, **there is a great country called Germany**. The people who live **in this country are Saxons**. They are very brave and valiant fighters. Let us send over to Germany and **ask the Saxons to come and help us**. Then all the nobles and princes said, 'That is good advice'; let it be done. ' ... The **Saxons** landed in Britain in **449 A.D.** And little did the Britons think that they had come, not only to help, but to conquer them.

Our Island Story - Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall - 1905
<https://archive.org/details/ourislandstoryh100marsuoft/page/36/mode/1up>

And:

Teutonic **Jutes, Angles**, and **Saxons** became *Ye Olde Anglo-Saxons* after displacing the **Britons**.

Gradual Conquest of the Country by the Romans-Saxons

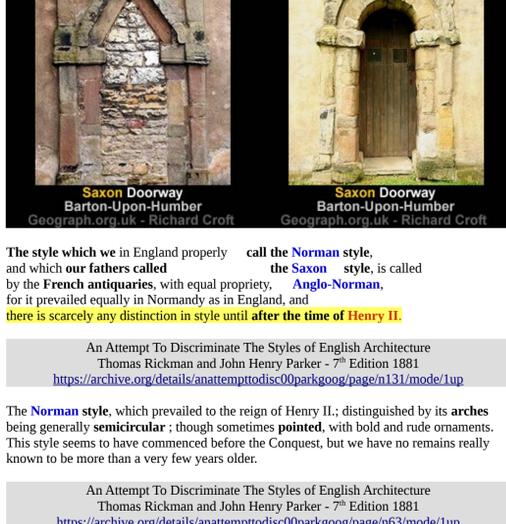
Taking advantage of the withdrawal of the Romans, the Picts and Scots began to pour into the country, and harass the Britons. To drive them back, the unwelcome Britons invited the help of some foreign tribes from the northern shores of Germany. These tribes belonged to the **Teutonic** race, and included the **Jutes, the Angles, and the Saxons**. They soon **grew into one nation** under the name of the **Anglo-Saxons** or the English. ... The struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Britons continued bitterly for more than a century and a half, and by the year 613 AD, the greater part of Britain fell into the hands of the invaders who soon **drove out the Britons** to the west into the mountainous districts of **Wales**.

The Indian Boys History Of England - Lalit Mohan Ray - 1919
<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.102586/page/n24/mode/1up>

Or some such specious story.

The **real world** evidence suggests:

a) The **Saxon, Norman, and Anglo-Norman** styles represent an evolving **cultural continuum**.



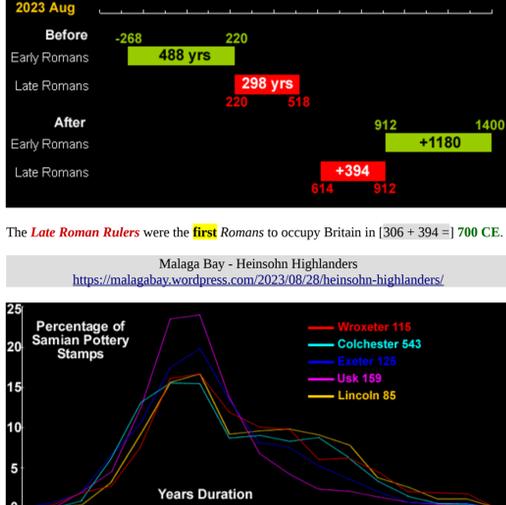
Saxon Doorway Barton-Upon-Humber
Geograph.org.uk - Richard Croft

The style which we in England properly call the **Norman style**, and which our fathers called the **Saxon style**, is called by the **French antiquaries**, with equal propriety, **Anglo-Norman**, for it prevailed equally in Normandy as in England, and there is scarcely any distinction in style until after the time of **Henry II**.

An Attempt To Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 7th Edition 1881
<https://archive.org/details/anattempttodisc00parkgoog/page/n131/mode/1up>

The **Norman style**, which prevailed to the reign of Henry II; distinguished by its arches being generally **semicircular**; though sometimes **pointed**, with bold and rude ornaments. This style seems to have commenced before the Conquest, but we have no remains really known to be more than a very few years older.

An Attempt To Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 7th Edition 1881
<https://archive.org/details/anattempttodisc00parkgoog/page/n63/mode/1up>

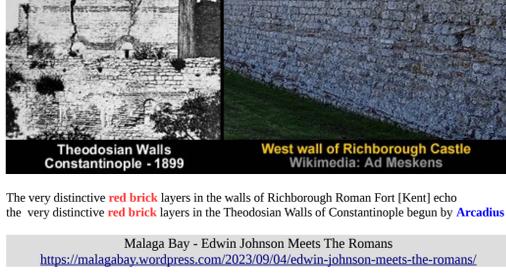


Saxon doorway Trinity Church, Colchester Christian Etheridge
West door St Mary's church, Iffley Philip Halling

Almost every county in England contains many **Norman doorways**; they are very often the only part which patching and altering has left without examining, and they are remarkably varied, scarcely any two being alike. ... These rich and **elaborately-worked Norman doorways** all belong to ... the time of **King Stephen or Henry II**.

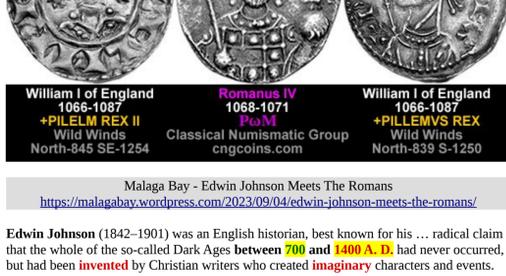
An Attempt To Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 7th Edition 1881
<https://archive.org/details/anattempttodisc00parkgoog/page/n67/mode/1up>

b) So far, the beginning of the **cultural continuum** has been traced back to **700 CE**.



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

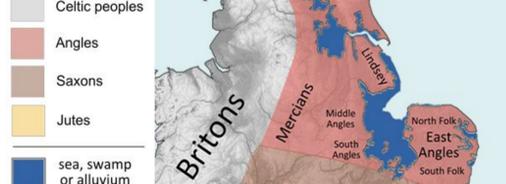
Malaga Bay - Heinsohn Highlanders
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/08/28/heinsohn-highlanders/>



The **Malaga Bay** chronology suggests **Roman Britain** began **700 CE** and ended **789 CE**. The duration of **Roman Britain** is documented [in the wrcy century] by the mainstream.

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

c) The **cultural continuum** flowed **East→West** into Britain via Constantinople and the Balkans.

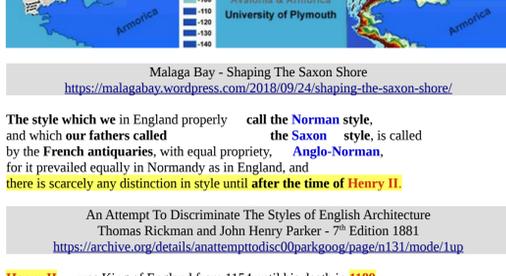


Theodosian Walls Constantinople - 1899
West wall of Richborough Castle Wikimedia: Ad Meskens

The very distinctive **red brick** layers in the walls of Richborough Roman Fort [Kent] echo the very distinctive **red brick** layers in the Theodosian Walls of Constantinople begun by **Arcadius**.

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

d) The failure to identify any immediate architectural changes following the **Norman Conquest** reinforces **Edwin Johnson's** view that **British History** before 1400 CE is **creative fiction**.



William I of England 1066-1087 +**PILELM REX II** Wild Winds North-845 SE-1254
Romanus IV 1068-1071 PoM Classical Numismatic Group cngcoins.com
William I of England 1066-1087 +**PILLEMVS REX** Wild Winds North-839 S-1250

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

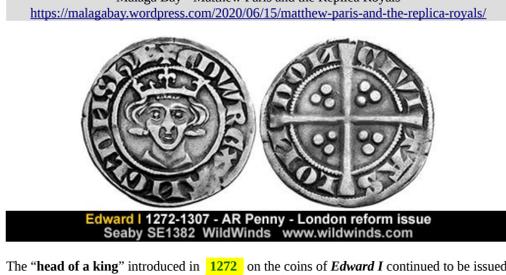
Edwin Johnson (1842–1901) was an English historian, best known for his ... radical claim that the whole of the so-called Dark Ages between **700** and **1400 A. D.** had never occurred, but had been **invented** by Christian writers who created **imaginary** characters and events.

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

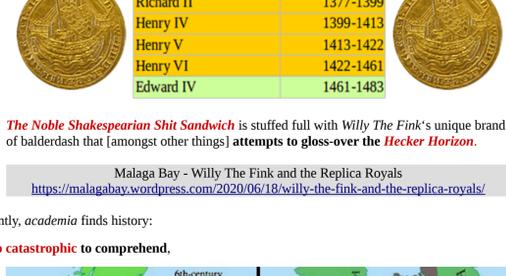
... the **Norman Conquest** **did not produce any immediate change of style** in building ...

An Attempt To Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 6th Edition 1862
<https://archive.org/details/englandarchitect00rick/page/101/mode/1up>

e) The demise of **Anglo-Norman** architectural marks the **catastrophic physical separation** of England from France in about **1189**. The opening of the English Channel resulted in many **inland lakes** and **swampland draining away** because their waters could now flow down to sea level.



It appears there were [at least] **three physical land bridges** that connected Britain to France.



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

The style which we in England properly call the **Norman style**, and which our fathers called the **Saxon style**, is called by the **French antiquaries**, with equal propriety, **Anglo-Norman**, for it prevailed equally in Normandy as in England, and there is scarcely any distinction in style until after the time of **Henry II**.

An Attempt To Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 6th Edition 1862
<https://archive.org/details/englandarchitect00rick/page/101/mode/1up>

Henry II ... was King of England from 1154 until his death in **1189**.

Wikipedia - Henry II of England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_II_of_England

f) The **demise of Anglo-Norman** architectural marks the **catastrophic physical separation** of England from France in about **1189** that's filled with the **Short-Cross Sandwich**, **Many Monarchs**, and the **Shakespearean Shit Sandwich**.

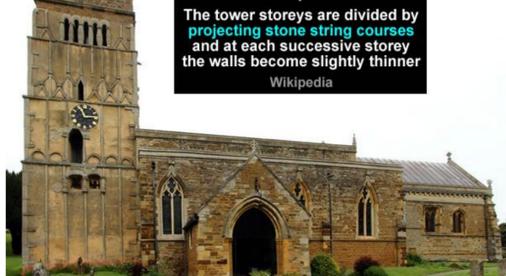


Henry II 1154-1189 - AR Penny 1.29 g - HENRICVS REX - SE1345
Timeline Auctions via Wildwinds.com

The **Short-Cross Sandwich** charade attempts to **gloss over**:

a) **No** English minted coins exist for **Richard I**.

b) **No** English minted coins exist for **John**.



DUBLIN 1199-1216 AR Penny John as King
NGC Collectors Society coins.www.collectors-society.com

John is the narrative **fall guy** who "lost" France and triggered the **Hundred Years' War**.

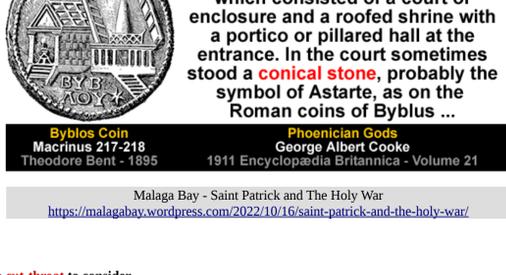
Malaga Bay - Matthew Paris and the Replica Royals
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2020/06/15/matthew-paris-and-the-replica-royals/>



Edward I 1272-1307 - AR Penny - Wild Winds issue
Seaby SE1382, London Refrains www.londonrefrains.com

The "**head of a king**" introduced in **1272** on the coins of **Edward I** continued to be issued on coins without any alteration until **1503** the 18th year of **Henry VII**.

The Noble Shakespearean Shit Sandwich



Edward III 1327-1377
Richard II 1377-1399
Henry IV 1399-1413
Henry V 1413-1422
Henry VI 1422-1461
Edward IV 1461-1483

The **Noble Shakespearean Shit Sandwich** is stuffed full with **Willy The Fink's** unique brand of balderdash that [amongst other things] attempts to **gloss-over the Hecker Horizon**.

Malaga Bay - Willy The Fink and the Replica Royals
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2020/06/18/willy-the-fink-and-the-replica-royals/>

Evidently, **academia** finds history:

☹ **Too catastrophic** to comprehend,



Brittonia - Wikimedia: Rubén Tarrío

1172 Unprecedented tidal wave.
The ocean covered the western part of the bishopric of Saint-Pol-de Léon. In Landerneau and Morlaix, nearly 1000 people were swept away by the waters.

1284 A hurricane shook the forests and destroyed many houses.

1286 An earthquake lasted 40 days.
The tremors followed one another night and day, causing great disasters.

1374 An earthquake of unprecedented violence from Rennes to Brest.

1386 On November 5, earthquake in Nantes.

1387 On May 28, an earthquake of unprecedented violence.

Malaga Bay - Finistere Catastrophes Chronology
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/07/07/finistere-catastrophes-chronology/>

☹ **Too conical** to contemplate,

Ancient Towers - Bhaugulpore, Bengal
Voyages and Travels - Volume 1
George, Viscount Valentia - 1809
Ardmore Round Tower
County Waterford, Ireland
Wikimedia: Vadrefjord

Ardmore
This tower stands in the County of Waterford, on the coast near the entrance of the bay. It is above one hundred feet high, forty-five feet in circumference, fifteen in diameter.

It is **divided on the outside by projecting bands into four unequal stories**, with a window in each, except the upper, in which are four openings to each other.

The door is about fifteen feet from the ground.

This is the only tower in Ireland (at least I believe so) which has the projecting bands, in which **it resembles much the Indian Towers of Bogloopor**.

Etruria-Celtica - William Betham - 1842
<https://archive.org/details/etruriaecliticae02beth/page/211/mode/1up>

All Saints' Church, Earls Barton
Northamptonshire
The tower storeys are divided by projecting stone string courses and at each successive storey the walls become slightly thinner
Wikipedia

All Saints' Church is ... **Anglo-Saxon** ... in Earls Barton, Northamptonshire. It is estimated ... **later 2nd century**, shortly after Danish raids on England ...

Anglo-Saxon stone carving at Earls Barton church, Northamptonshire
Simon Webb at the English Wikipedia

The way in which the tower is decorated is unique to Anglo-Saxon architecture, and the decorated Anglo-Saxon tower itself is a phenomenon that occurs locally, including **Barnack** near Peterborough and **Stowe Nine Churches** in Northamptonshire.

Wikipedia - All Saints' Church, Earls Barton
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_Saints%27_Church,_Earls_Barton

☹ **Too conical** to contemplate,

Baltimore Beacon, County Cork, Ireland - Wikimedia: Ben Rudlak-Gould

Byblos Coin
Macrinus 217-218
Theodore Bent - 1895
Phoenician Gods
George Albert Cooke
1911 Encyclopædia Britannica - Volume 21

Malaga Bay - Saint Patrick and The Holy War
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2022/10/16/saint-patrick-and-the-holy-war/>

And

☹ **Too cut-throat** to consider.

St Kevin's Church - Glendalough, County Wicklow
Wikimedia: Denzilacey

Deer Stone - Glendalough, County Wicklow
Pilgrimage In Medieval Ireland - pilgrimagemedievalireland.com

Malaga Bay - Saint Patrick and The Holy War
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2022/10/16/saint-patrick-and-the-holy-war/>

Sacrificial Altar - May Hedja stelae fields - 2018 - Wikimedia: Saikko

Axum Sabaeanism
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2022/10/09/axum-sabaeanism/>

In other words:

☹ **Oldé History** is a **Colossal Consensus Clusterfuck**.

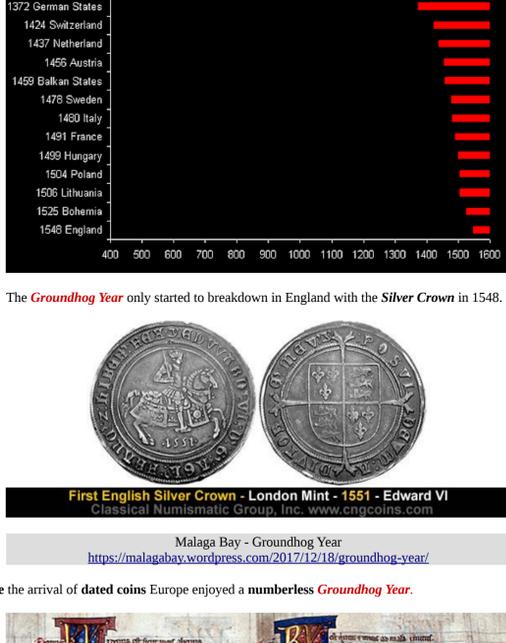
But, as always:

Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.

Republic of Ireland
Republic of India

Footnote #1

The Julian Year started to appear in regular circulation on European coins in the 14th century.

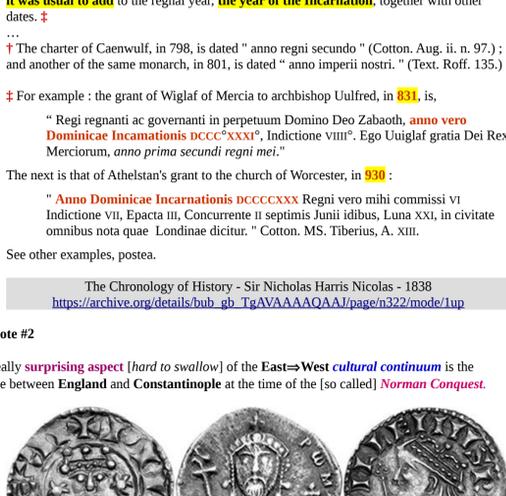


The Groundhog Year only started to break down in England with the Silver Crown in 1548.



Malaga Bay - Groundhog Year
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/12/18/groundhog-year/>

Before the arrival of dated coins Europe enjoyed a numberless Groundhog Year.



Malaga Bay - Groundhog Year
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/12/18/groundhog-year/>

However:

Contrary to expectations Saxon Monarchs were documenting the Julian Year as far back as 831.

The Saxon Monarchs

Regnal years appear to have been used by the Saxon Kings in their charters in the seventh century; and, occasionally without any other dates, as early as the years 798 and 801 †; but it was usual to add to the regnal year, the year of the Incarnation, together with other dates. ‡

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

‡ For example: the grant of Wiglaf of Mercia to archbishop Uulfred, in 831, is, "Regi regnanti ac governanti in perpetuum Domino Deo Zabaoth, anno vero Dominicæ Incarnationis DCCC^{xxxi}", Indictione VIII^o. Ego Uuiglaf gratia Dei Rex Merciorum, anno prima secundi regni mei."

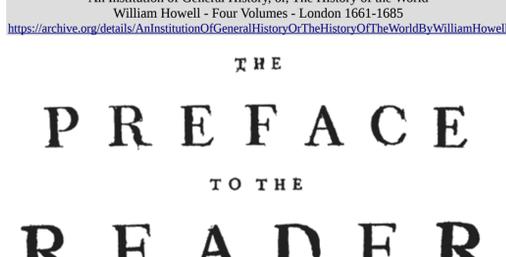
The next is that of Athelstan's grant to the church of Worcester, in 930: "Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis DCCC^{xxxiii} Regni vero mihi commissi VI Indictione VII, Epacta III, Concurrente II septimus Junii idibus, Luna XXI, in civitate omnibus nota quæ Londinæ dicitur." Cotton. MS. Tiberius. A. XIII.

See other examples, postea.

The Chronology of History - Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas - 1838
https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_TgAVAAAQAQAA/page/n322/mode/lup

Footnote #2

The really surprising aspect [hard to swallow] of the East→West cultural continuum is the linkage between England and Constantinople at the time of the [so called] Norman Conquest.



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

... the Norman Conquest did not produce any immediate change of style in building ...

An Attempt To Discriminate The Styles of English Architecture
 Thomas Rickman and John Henry Parker - 6th Edition 1862
<https://archive.org/details/englandarchitect00rick/page/101/mode/lup>

This surprise is echoed in Part 4 of William Howell's History of the World published in 1685 when the narrative flows smoothly from English Saxon Line to Constantinopolitan Roman Empire via William the Norman.

An Institution of General History, or, The History of the World
 By William Howell
 In Four Volumes
 London, 1661-1685

VOLUME ONE
 Being a complete body thereof, from the beginning of the world till the monarchy of Constantine the Great: wherein are described the several empires, and the contemporaries with them, all distinctly and by themselves, and yet linked together by synchronisms: as also, the forms and models of governments, with the power and nature of their respective magistratures, customs, laws, and antiquities, all in such unbroken order and method as yet never was extant

VOLUME TWO - PART ONE
 Containing that of the Roman empire from the monarchy of Constantine the Great to the taking of Rome by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, and the erecting of a kingdom of barbarians in Italy.

VOLUME TWO - PART TWO
 An institution of general history, or The history of the ecclesiastical affairs of the world. Contemporary with the second part: Containing that of the Roman Empire, its first countenancing and receiving Christian religion. From the conversion of Constantine the Great, to the fall of Augustulus, and the ruine of the Empire in the west. With an account of the polity of the Church, and the several laws and canons of moment made, during the reign of the emperours both in east and west to this period

VOLUME THREE
 Containing that of the Constantinopolitan Roman Empire and the contemporaries with it: all distinctly by themselves, and yet linked together as the former parts were. From the taking of Rome by Odoacer, and the exile of Zenod the Emperor, to the deposing of Irene and promotion of Nicephorus: with an account of the several actions, polities, laws and things of moment, during the reign of each emperor, and the original achievements and polity of the Franks, the dominion of the Goths, Saracens, Arabians and Moors in Spain and Gall within this period

VOLUME FOUR
 Containing the Original and Kingdoms of the Heruli, Goths, Lombards and Franks in Italy, the Affairs of Britain, the Original of the Saxons, Angles and Jutes, Their Heptarchy, the Monarchy of the English Saxons, that of the Danes, with its end in restoring of the English Saxon Line down to that of William the Norman, with the Polity, customs, Laws and Language then in Use. That of the Constantinopolitan Roman Empire, from the Promotion of Nicephorus to the Death of Constantine Ducas XII. A.D. 1067

An Institution of General History, or, The History of the World
 William Howell - Four Volumes - London 1661-1685
<https://archive.org/details/AnInstitutionOfGeneralHistoryOfTheHistoryOfTheWorldByWilliamHowell>

T H E

P R E F A C E

T O T H E

R E A D E R

Giving an Account of this VOLUME.

WHICH contains the History of the Kingdom of the Heruli in Italy to the Conquering thereof by the Goths, then their Original and Kingdom to the Destruction and Ruine thereof by Narfes the Roman General and the coming in of the Lombards, with the Original and Kingdom of them down to the Conquering of it by Charles King of the Franks, who Governed there, and was Crowne Emperor by Leo Bishop of Rome: Next the Affairs of Britain from the departure of the Romans out of the Island to the Destruction thereof, and forcing the Inhabitants into the Mountainous places by the PICTS, SCOTS and SAXONS: the Original of the Saxons, Angles and Jutes that seized on this Land, their Heptarchy, which was united in the Monarchy of the English Saxons, and carried on till Conquered by the Danes, their Original and Kingdom here to its end, in restoring of the English Saxon Line to the end thereof, being Conquered by Duke William the Norman, giving an Account of the Polity, Customs, Laws and Language then in use, taken from the Original Tongue, with other critical Remarks suitable to the nature and usefulness of such an Undertaking.

With the Constantinopolitan Roman Affairs from the Depoing of Irene and Promotion of Nicephorus (where the Third Part ends) to the Death of Constantine Ducas XII. Ann. Dom. MLXVII. being the year after the Conquest of Duke William the Norman, setting forth the several Actions, Polities, Laws and things of Moment during

An Institution of General History, or, The History of the World - Part 4 - 1685
 William Howell LL. D. sometime Fellow of Magdalen College in Cambridge

Part Four - History of the World - London 1661-1685
 William Howell LL. D. sometime Fellow of Magdalen College in Cambridge
<https://archive.org/details/AnInstitutionOfGeneralHistoryOfTheHistoryOfTheWorldByWilliamHowell>

Nowadays:

The death of Constantine Ducas XII reported in the 1685 text relates to Constantine X Doukas.

DUKAS, Dukas or Doukas, the name of a Byzantine family which supplied several rulers to the Eastern Empire.

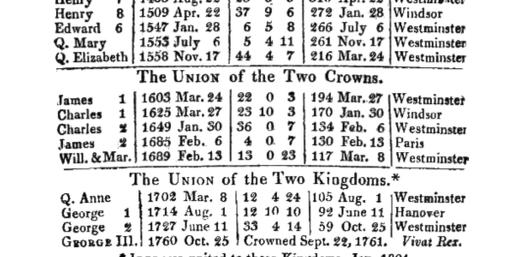
The family first came into prominence during the 9th century, but was ruined when Constantine Ducas, a son of the general Andronicus Ducas, lost his life in his effort to obtain the imperial crown in 913.

Towards the end of the 10th century there appeared another family of Dukas, which was connected with the earlier family through the female line and was destined to attain to greater fortune. A member of this family became emperor as Constantine X. in 1059, and Constantine's son Michael VII. ruled, nominally in conjunction with his younger brothers, Andronicus and Constantine, from 1071 to 1078. ...

1911 Encyclopædia Britannica - Volume 8 - Dukas (family)
[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclopædia_Britannica/C3%26A8dia/Dukas_\(family\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclopædia_Britannica/C3%26A8dia/Dukas_(family))

Constantine X Doukas or Dukas ... Byzantine emperor from 1059 to 1067. He was the founder of the Doukid dynasty. During his reign, the Normans took over much of the remaining Byzantine territories in Italy while in the Balkans the Hungarians occupied Belgrade. He also suffered defeats by the Seljuks Sultan Alp Arslan.

Wikipedia - Constantine X Doukas
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_X_Doukas



William I of England 1066-1087, Romanus IV 1068-1071, William I of England 1066-1087
 Classical Numismatic Group - cngcoins.com

Romanos IV Diogenes was a Byzantine general and Akritai commander who, after his marriage to the dowager empress Eudokia Makrembolitissa, was crowned Byzantine emperor. He reigned from 1068 to 1071, during which time he was determined to halt the decline of the Byzantine military and to stop Turkish incursions into the Byzantine Empire. In 1071 he was captured and his army routed at the Battle of Manzikert by the forces of Alp Arslan. Having been betrayed by members of the Doukas family, while still captive he was overthrown in a palace coup, and when released he was ultimately defeated and detained. In 1072, he was blinded and sent to a monastery, where he died of his wounds.

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

That's because they were still busy cooking up Byzantine History at the end of the 19th century.

Louis XIV dans Le Ballet de la Nuit

The ballet was choreographed in 1653. It was significant because Louis XIV made his debut at court. This court ballet lasted 12 hours, beginning at sundown and lasting until morning, and consisted of 45 dances. Louis XIV appeared in 5 of them. The most famous dance of Ballet de la Nuit portrays Louis XIV as Apollo the Sun King. Art by Henri de Gissey published in a copy of the ballet by R. Ballard in 1653

Naming the Byzantine Empire was one of the larger hurdles they had to clear because it's difficult to explain away why something as significant as the Byzantine Empire (395-1453) was left unlabelled [and un-revenued] for over a thousand years.

Malaga Bay - Ravenna Revisited: A Byzantine Birth
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/05/31/ravenna-revisited-a-byzantine-birth/>

The first use of the term "Byzantine" to label the later years of the Roman Empire was in 1557, 104 years after the empire's collapse, when the German historian Hieronymus Wolf published his work Corpus Historiæ Byzantiæ, a collection of historical sources.

Wikipedia - Byzantine Empire
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_Empire#Nomenclature

In the early 17th century, King Louis XIV of France (1643-1715) prompted for the assemblage of all Byzantine works and called several renowned scholars from around the world to participate in this effort. Hieronymus' Corpus would be used to build upon. The result was the immense Corpus Historiæ Byzantiæ in 34 volumes, with paralleled Greek text and Latin translation. This edition popularized the term Byzantine Empire (never used by that Empire itself during the centuries of its existence) and established it in historical studies.

Wikipedia - Hieronymus Wolf
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hieronymus_Wolf&oldid=765717978

The Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantiæ, also referred to as the Bonn Corpus, is a monumental fifty-volume series of primary sources for the study of Byzantine history (c. 330-1453), published in the German city of Bonn between 1828 and 1897.

Wikipedia - Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantiæ
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corpus_Scriptorum_Historiæ_Byzantiæ

Footnote #3

The Saxon Line appellation used by William Howell in 1685 is echoed in Old Moore's Almanack of 1819 where it's [very curiously] stated The Saxon Line was restored between 1154 and 1399.

28 REGAL TABLE. [MOORE.]

KINGS and QUEENS, from the CONQUEST.

Kings Names	Began their Reign.	Y. M. D.	Since their Reign.	Buried at
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10 26	732 Sept. 9	Can. Norm.
Will. Rufus	1067 Sept. 26	12 10 24	719 Aug. 2	Winchester
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 2	35 3 29	684 Dec. 1	Reading
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10 24	665 Oct. 25	Faversham

THE SAXON LINE RESTORED.

Richard 1	1154 Oct. 25	34 8 11	630 July 6	Fontevrault
John	1199 Apr. 27	17 4 23	1216 Oct. 19	Winchester
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0 28	547 Nov. 16	Westminster
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7 21	512 July 7	Westminster
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6 18	492 Jan. 25	Gloucester
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4 27	442 June 21	Westminster
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 8 8	420 Sept. 29	Westminster

THE LINE OF LANCASTER.

Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5 30	406 Mar. 20	Canterbury
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5 11	397 Aug. 31	Westminster
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6 4	358 Mar. 4	Windsor

THE LINE OF YORK.

Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1 5	1336 April 9	Windsor
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2 13	336 June 22	Unknown
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2 0	354 Aug. 22	Leicester

THE FAMILIES UNITED.

Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8 0	310 Apr. 22	Westminster
Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9 6	272 Jan. 28	Westminster
Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 5 8	266 July 17	Westminster
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4 11	261 Nov. 17	Westminster
Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17	44 4 7	216 Mar. 24	Westminster

THE UNION OF THE TWO CROWNS.

James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0 3	194 Mar. 27	Westminster
Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	25 10 3	170 Jan. 30	Windsor
Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0 7	134 Feb. 6	Westminster
James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0 7	130 Feb. 15	Paris
Will. & Mar.	1689 Feb. 13	13 0 23	117 Mar. 8	Westminster

THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS.*

Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4 24	105 Aug. 1	Westminster
George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10 10	92 June 11	Hanover
George 2	1727 June 11	33 4 14	59 Oct. 25	Westminster
George III.	1760 Oct. 25	13 9 22	1761.	Vivat Rex.

* IRELAND united to these Kingdoms, Jan. 1801.

Old Moore's Almanack - Vox Stellarum - Francis Moore - 1819
<https://archive.org/details/voxsstellarmor1000and/page/28/mode/lup>

Old Moore's Almanack is an astrological almanac which has been published in Britain since 1697. It was written and published by Francis Moore, a self-taught physician and astrologer who served at the court of Charles II.

The first edition in 1697 contained weather forecasts. In 1700 Moore published Vox Stellarum, The Voice of the Stars, containing astrological observations; this was also known as Old Moore's Almanack. It was a bestseller throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, selling as many as 107,000 copies in 1768.

Wikipedia - Old Moore's Almanack
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Moore%27s_Almanack

VOLUME FOUR
 Containing the Original and Kingdoms of the Heruli, Goths, Lombards and Franks in Italy, the Affairs of Britain, the Original of the Saxons, Angles and Jutes, Their Heptarchy, the Monarchy of the English Saxons, that of the Danes, with its end in restoring of the English Saxon Line down to that of William the Norman, with the Polity, customs, Laws and Language then in Use. That of the Constantinopolitan Roman Empire, from the Promotion of Nicephorus to the Death of Constantine Ducas XII. A.D. 1067

An Institution of General History, or, The History of the World -
 William Howell - Four Volumes - London 1661-1685
<https://archive.org/details/AnInstitutionOfGeneralHistoryOfTheHistoryOfTheWorldByWilliamHowell>

Which implies Richard II was England's final fake monarch.

Richard II (1367-1400), also known as Richard of Bordeaux, was King of England from 1377 until he was deposed in 1399.

Wikipedia - Richard II of England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_II_of_England

Edwin Johnson (1842-1901) was an English historian, best known for his ... 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))

It appears The Saxon Line Restored publicity was still going strong 1854.

28 REGAL TABLE. [MOORE.]

A TABLE OF THE
 KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.
 SINCE THE CONQUEST.

Kings and Queens.	Born A. D.	Reigns began.	Reigned Y. M. D.	Reigns ended.	Age.	Where Buried.
Will. Conq.	1067	1066 Dec. 25	29 8 15	1087 Sept. 9	60	Can. Norm.
Will. Rufus	1077	1067 Sept. 26	12 10 24	719 Aug. 2	67	Winchester
Henry I.	1107	1100 Aug. 2	35 3 29	684 Dec. 1	67	Reading
Stephen	1105	1135 Dec. 1	18 10 0	1154 Oct. 25	49	Faversham

THE SAXON LINE RESTORED.

Henry II.	1113	1154 Dec. 19	44 6 18	1189 July 6	45	Fontevrault
Richard I.	1156	1189 Sept. 3	9 7 3	1199 April 6	46	Fontevrault
John	1166	1199 May 27	17 4 23	1216 Oct. 19	51	Winchester
Henry III.	1207	1216 Oct. 28	56 0 28	1272 Nov. 16	65	Westminster
Edward I.	1237	1272 Nov. 16	34 7 21	1327 July 7	67	Westminster
Edward II.	1284	1307 July 8	19 6 12	1327 Jan. 20	43	Gloucester
Edward III.	1312	1327 Jan. 25	50 4 27	1377 June 21	65	Westminster
Richard II.	1365	1377 June 22	22 3 7	1399 Sept. 29	33	Westminster

THE LINE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV.	1367	1399 Sept. 30	13 5 30	1413 Mar. 20	46	Canterbury
Henry V.	1389	1413 Mar. 21	9 5 10	1422 Aug. 21	33	Westminster
Henry VI.	1421	1422 Sept. 1	38 6 4	1461 Mar. 4	29	Windsor

THE LINE OF YORK.

Edward IV.	1442	1461 Mar. 4	22 1 5	1483 April 9	41	Windsor
Edward V.	1471	1483 April 9	0 2 13	1483 June 25	12	Not known
Richard III.	1483	1483 June 25	2 2 0	1485 Aug. 22	42	Leicester

THE FAMILIES UNITED.

Henry VII.	1457	1485 Aug. 22	23 8 0	1509 April 21	52	Westminster
Henry VIII.	1492	1509 April 22	37 9 6	1547 Jan. 28	55	Windsor
Edward VI.	1537	1547 July 6	5 4 11	1553 July 1	43	Westminster
Queen Mary	1515	1553 July 6	5 4 11	1558 Nov. 17	42	Westminster
Q. Elizabeth	1533	1558 Nov. 17	44 4 7	1603 Mar. 24	69	Westminster

THE UNION OF THE ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CROWNS.

James I.	1566	1603 Mar. 24	22 0 3	1625 Mar. 27	53	Westminster
Charles I.	1600	1625 Mar. 27	25 10 3	1649 Jan. 30	48	Windsor
Charles II.	1630	1649 Jan. 30	36 0 7	1685 Feb. 6	54	Westminster
James II.	1633	1685 Feb. 6	3 10 5	1688 Dec. 11	67	Paris
William III.	1650	1689 Feb. 13	13 0 23	1702 Mar. 8	51	Westminster
Mary II.	1662	1689 Feb. 13	13 0 23	1702 Mar. 8	42	Westminster

THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS.

Queen Anne	1665	1702 Mar. 8	12 4 24	1714 Aug. 1	49	Westminster
George I.	1660	1714 Aug. 1	12 10 10	1727 June 11	67	Hanover
George II.	1683	1727 June 11	33 4 14	1750 Oct. 25	67	Westminster