The Winslow Files

**THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD,
YET WITHOUT THE WORD
THERE WOULD BE NOTHING TO WRITE.
IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD,
AND IT REMAINS OMNIPOTENT!**

Arthurian File

Caesar

Name and Title

The name of Caesar was originally borne by a family which, though of senatorial rank, was by no means eminent in Republican Rome. One of them, Gaius Julius Caesar - soldier, politician and statesman - brought immortal lustre to the name. The first Emperor of Rome, Augustus, retained the family name of Caesar. Even after the death of Nero, the name was still used by succeeding Emperors as a status symbol of their authority.

During the rule of Marcus Ulpius Trajanus, or Trajan, the status of Emperor contained three titles. Caesar Imperator Augustus (C - IMP AVG). To prevent dispute concerning succession on the death of the reigning Emperor, Trajan inaugurated a new policy. The title of Caesar was conferred on the individual chosen by the reigning Emperor to succeed him after death.

This title was therefore bestowed on Hadrian. This was an immediate public declaration that he would be the one to succeed Trajan as Emperor after his death. Therefore the title of Caesar conferred on any individual from this period onwards, proclaimed that person as Emperor Designate.

This method of succession by a conferred title, has been carried right into Twentieth Century Britain in the title of the 'Prince of Wales', where it is well known that the holder of the title always succeeds the reigning monarch. However, the Roman legions departed from Britain during the early fifth century. How then did the symbolic 'Caesar', title of succession, come to be used in Britain?

The answer to this question is contained in one of the most colourful, yet least known periods of Roman Britain. In fact so much myth has been intertwined with fact that without a basic guide rule, the task of recognising fact from myth would be impossible. Before revealing the instrument and method for this task, it will perhaps be more practical to state the picture of this period as it is generally known, and then sift out the facts from there.

In the year 473 C.E. Ambrosius Aurelianus came to Britain with an army trained in the Roman style, legions and cataphracts. With this force he defeated Vortigern and pushed the Saxons into the sea. The historian Gildas states that as Duke of Britannia (Dvx Britanniarvm), Ambrosius and his army made Britain once more safe and secure. When Ambrosius died his brother Uther Pendragon became duke. Later he also was succeeded in 512 C.E. by his son Arthur Pendragon.

So the situation in Britain in 512 C.E. was:

Arthur, as Duke, held Britain from the river Tamar to Hadrian's Wall. His ally, Marcus, held Cornwall. Malory tells us in his 'Le Morte D'Arthur' that Arthur then wed Gwynevere, daughter of Leodagrance. He sends to Arthur, as a wedding present, the 'Round Table', which he had previously received himself from Uther Pendragon.

With the 'Table', Leodagrance also sent a hundred knights. Arthur's counsellor, Merlin, was asked to find fifty knights to make up the company. Merlin set off on his task. On his return he could produce only enough to fill twenty-eight seats. On examination of the 'Round Table' Arthur asked: "Tell me, Merlin, why those two seats are blank, and why is the one in between them marked: SIEGE PERILOUS?"

Merlin replied: "Sire, because it would be death for any but the appointed knight to sit at the SIEGE PERILOUS, and only a little less disastrous at the unmarked seats on either side. The knight who shall sit at the SIEGE PERILOUS has not yet been born, the names of the knights who shall sit at the other two seats will appear when they arrive at court."

So then, what does all this mean, and what connection has all this with the title or appointment of Caesar? In addition to Malory, we have two more quotes. Both of which have been taken from two even earlier well-known historians, concerning a certain observation made about Britain during this period.

Quote 1:

"Britain is an island lying near the utmost border of the world towards the north-west, poised, it is said, by divine ordinance at the point of balance of the whole earth. Its length on a line drawn at a slant from the south northwards is a distance of some eight hundred miles, its breadth two hundred excluding the jutting heads of the longer promontories. The ocean curves round it to form a wide and more or less impassable moat except on the south shore where ships cross the straits to Gaul and the land of the Belgae, and the mouths of two magnificent rivers, the Thames and the Severn, like arms of the sea facilitate the import of luxuries from abroad and other lesser commerce.

The island is adorned with twenty-eight cities and a number of fortified towns, with faultless array of walls, towers, crenellated gates and dwellings, rooves mounting to a formidable height clustered tightly in strong cohesion. It is adorned too with spreading plains and hills pleasantly situated and suited to productive tillage, with mountains offering convenient variety of pasture for livestock, patterned like a charming painting with flowers of different colours on which one treads at every step. Like jewels of a favoured bride clear springs add delight to the landscape, eddies rushing in spate over snow-white pebbles, winding rivers gently rippling whose banks invite to lie down and sleep, deep pools to bathe in cool effluence of living water."

Gildas. *De Excidio Britanniae*, approx. 540 A.D.

Quote 2:

"Britain, the best of the islands, is situated in the Western Ocean, between France and Ireland. It stretches for eight hundred miles in length and for two hundred in breadth. It provides in unfailing plenty everything that is suited to the use of human beings. It abounds in every kind of mineral. It has broad fields and hillsides which are suitable for the most intensive farming and in which, because of the richness of the soil, all kinds of crops are grown in their seasons. It also has open woodlands which are filled with every kind of game. Through its forest glades stretch pasture-lands which provide the various feeding-stuffs needed by cattle, and there too grow flowers of every hue which offer their honey to the flitting bees. At the foot of its windswept mountains it had meadows green with grass, beauty-spots where clear springs flow into shining streams which ripple gently and murmur an assurance of deep sleep to those lying on their banks.

What is more, it is watered by lakes and rivers full of fish, and at its southern end by a narrow strait across which men sail to France. There are three noble rivers, the Thames, the Severn and the Humber, and these it stretches out as though they were three arms. Into them goods from across the ocean are carried, merchandise coming from all countries by this same sea-traffic.

In earlier times Britain was graced by twenty-eight cities. Some of these, in the depopulated areas, are now mouldering away, with their walls broken. Others remain whole and have in them the shrines of saints, with towers built up to a noble height, where whole companies of men and women offer praise to God according to the Christian tradition.

Lastly, Britain is inhabited by five races of people, the Norman-French, the Britons, the Saxons, the Picts and the Scots. Of these the Britons once occupied the land from sea to sea, before the others came."

Geoffrey of Monmouth. *The History of the Kings of Britain*, approx. 1136 A.D.

We now have three statements, each one mentioning the number twenty-eight. Malory states that Merlin could only fill twenty-eight seats. Geoffrey of Monmouth states that Britain was graced by twenty-eight cities. The oldest and most renowned of the three, Gildas, also states that Britain was adorned with twenty-eight cities.

In the year 428 C.E., the existing version of the 'Notitia Dignitatum' was compiled. This was the 'Official Register' of Roman Military and Civil appointments. Can we, then, in the 'Notitia Dignitatum', find a foundation for this number twenty-eight? Plus those three specific seats including the 'Siege Perilous'? Also, what was the 'Round Table'?

In this 'Official Register', details are given of the commands of the three principal officers, the 'Vicarius' or governor general, the 'Count of the Saxon Shore' and the 'Duke of Britain'. Under the 'Vicarius' came the governors of the five provinces into which Britain was sub-divided. The Count of the Saxon Shore had nine garrison commanders, one for each of the forts along the shore.

Under the Duke of Britain were fourteen commanders, all bearing the title 'Praefectus'. These included the commander of one legion (VI), several commanders of cavalry, and commanders of various other detachments.

As the re-occupation of the twenty-three garrison forts along the wall would have been unrealistic for Arthur to contemplate, he concentrated instead on the Saxon forts. The symbol of his optimism and intentions showed in his appointment of officers for these forts.

The full strength of Arthur's shadow government and commanding officers would have been as follows:

Vicarius, **Count of the Saxon Shore and Duke of Britain**	**3**
Under the *Vicarius*, Provincial Governors	**5**
Under the Count of the Saxon shore the Commanders of the Forts	**9**
Under the Duke of Britain, the Garrison Commanders and	
Commanders of units (excluding the Wall)	**14**
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Total	**31**

With Arthur now as Duke of Britain, this would leave thirty seats still to be filled. However two of the five Provincial Governors had to be of consular rank. These could only be appointed by the central government in Rome. Maxima Caesariensis and Valentia were provinces of a very special nature and importance. They had each been named after an Emperor - Galerius Maximianus and Valentius.

Still believing the possibility of the return again of the 'Eagles' to Britain, Arthur refused to perform any act of disloyalty. He would not appoint two officers who, by rights, should have been of consular rank and nominees of Rome.

So, the total number of seats that could be occupied was twenty-eight. This left two vacancies to be filled at a later date. Malory's figure of twenty-eight knights and the twenty-eight cities of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Gildas are all consistent with the 'Notitia Dignitatum'. Even those two blank seats are accounted for. Only the 'Siege Perilous' remains a mystery. The 'Official Register' makes no mention of it. At least not where Britain is concerned.

Steadily the truth emerges. The 'Round Table' recorded in Malory's account is none other than the 'Complete List' of the Roman Official Register - 'Notitia Dignitatum'. While he was in the process of examining the list, Arthur noticed not only the two empty 'consular appointments' but also a third marked 'Siege Perilous'.

As stated in Malory, this place was positioned between the other two. But there is no record of it in the original or any other copy that we have today, of the Britannia list of the 'Notitia Dignitatum'. How then did it come to be on the copy given to Arthur? The key to this mystery lies with yet one other person, Merlin.

Although the original copy was given to Arthur by Leodagrance, the initial examination of it was done by Merlin. He was also given the task of finding the officials and putting their names in the respective places on the appointments list.

Merlin was the personal advisor to Arthur. He held this position because of the knowledge he had concerning many things, and the wisdom that he possessed in using it. The same applied here with the 'Notitia Dignitatum'. Merlin foresaw very little chance of the 'Eagles' returning to Britain. So to ensure the succession of rule after Arthur's death, as he was confident that Arthur would be proclaimed Augustus eventually, he inserted between the two blank consular appointments a **third**. The 'Siege Perilous' for whom it meant death to anyone claiming the title, except he whose right it was to accept.

So now, just as in Rome during the period from the Emperor Trajan onwards, the title of 'Caesar' was again bestowed, this time in Britain. The individual who was chosen for this position was named 'Galahad'. But as the Roman habit for abbreviations was still widely in use in Britain, Galahad, or 'Gal. Had', was really the abbreviation of his full name after his father Galerius Hadrianus.

The account records, however, that Gal-Had died even before Arthur. Some years later when Arthur's nephew, Mordred, usurped the title of 'Caesar' and tried to become ruler himself, he suffered the same perilous fate that many before him had suffered when taking by force the coveted purple.

Arthur and Mordred died on the same day in mortal combat. Yet even then Arthur had forestalled the usurper Mordred's plan. To his oldest and most trusted companion Bedivere (Verus), he had already named his successor and bestowed the title of 'Caesar' on him. This was as the account again records: 'Constantine - son of Cador, Duke of Cornwall'.

This then was the precedent that had been followed ever since. For, some years after, Cornwall became known as West Wales. Today, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, not only does the 'Heir-apparent' to the throne carry the title of the 'Prince of Wales', but also 'Duke of Cornwall'.

So the name of Caesar which became famous under Julius, and a title for the Emperor Designate under Trajan, was later transferred as a title designating the successor to the Purple in Britain, during the fifth century. This most ancient and legal title has flourished ever since in the person of the Prince of Wales.

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The Swords of Arthur

For many years now a great deal of mystery has surrounded the swords owned by Arthur. In his Le Morte D'Arthur, Sir Thomas Malory mentions two. The first of which he is said to have drawn out of a stone. The second and more famous, Excalibur, is the miraculous weapon he is reported to have received from the hand of the Lady of the Lake.

In the Morte Arthure, an alliterative poem written almost a full century before Malory's work, a third sword, Clarente, is recorded.

Recent research and further study into this subject has thrown new light on what was once considered just myth, enabling the novel 'Siege Perilous' to be written in the way it has.

The findings are as follows:

Clarente

This first sword was indeed just that. Brought to Britain by Arthur's father Julian Pendragon. This weapon, unlike the later two, is described in the manuscript as being the "daintiest darling sword… boldly carried by its bright hilt… brighter than silver."

This then was Arthur's 'sword-of-state', too light for battle although Mordred did use it himself in the end against Arthur. "Today Clarente and Caliburne shall meet together to test which is keener in cutting or harder of edge… I see Clarente unsheathed - the crown of all swords."

Sword - Stone

This second sword is far more well-known as quoted: "They were confronted by a marble block into which had been thrust a beautiful sword. The block was four feet square, and the sword passed through a steel anvil which had been struck in the stone, and which projected a foot from it. The anvil had been inscribed with letters of gold: WHOSO PULLETH OUTE THIS SWERD OF THIS STONE AND ANVYLD IS RIGHTWYS KYNGE BORNE OF ALL BRYTAYGNE"

It seems that this part of the narrative from Le Morte D'Arthur was from the lost 'Chronicle of Arthur' which, being written in Latin, would have read thus:

Arthur gladium ex Saxo eripuit
[Arthur drew (or took) the sword from a stone (ex saxo)]

However the translation itself raises a query when we discover that 'ex Saxo' (from a stone), is very similar to 'ex Saxono' (from a Saxon). Arthur aquired (took) a sword from a Saxon. Immediately the account takes on a more credible stance.

It was the custom for Medieval clerks when copying, to omit the letter 'n' and to indicate the omission by inserting a stroke above the following letter. The words 'ex Saxono' would therefore have been written `'ex saxoō'`, or `'ex saxō'`. To copy this without the horizontal line above the 'o' would have only taken the slightest slip.

When the English began to call themselves Angli (Englishmen), the name Saxon soon came to be forgotten. To the Welsh and Scots however, the Englishman is a Saxon (Saesneg or Sassenach) to this day.

Therefore an Englishman copying an old Latin manuscript of British or Welsh origin would have naturally read the word 'Saxo' as 'stone' or 'rock'.

In the light of this we can see how easily, when Arthur handed Caius the Saxon's sword, it turned into a sword from a stone. Later from this, the medieval romancers embroidered their own tapestry of tales.

Excalibur

The most famous of Arthur's swords was of course Excalibur, the miraculous weapon he received from the Lady of the Lake. During one of his early battles, Arthur's Saxon sword is broken and he visits Avalon where he receives a new one.

It is interesting to note that neither Arthur nor Merlin ever refer to the weapon as anything other than 'the sword'. Later, in book two of Malory, a maiden refers to it as Excalibur which we are informed means 'cut steel'.

The name Excalibur is certainly not an invention, so like the previous sword it is worth examining in more detail.

In his account, written before Malory's, Geoffrey of Monmouth refers to this weapon as 'Caliburn'. He also identifies it as the sword from the Isle of Avalon. Water is a constant theme during the episode of this sword. Also Avalon is a place associated with water, hence its later name, the Isle of Glass.

Employing an etymological break-down of the name, an interesting gleam of light begins to emerge.

Comparing the two forms of the sword's name, the portion which is common to both is first isolated. This is the syllable 'ex' which in Latin means 'out of' or 'from'.

The second portion is then examined and we find not one, but two words. Cali (cale) burn (burno), both words meaning a brook or a river. Again the key is in translation, the British word 'cale' and the English word 'burn' have been combined.

With Geoffrey and Malory both maintaining that Arthur's sword came from a place covered or surrounded by water, even though undoubtedly drawing on two separate sources, this establishes a common link which provides a firm basis of central truth.

Using now the same principle of translation as with the last one, if the letter 'n' were omitted and a horizontal stroke inserted, a common denominator is at last found for both forms.

Original: 'ex cale burno'
1st Translation: 'ex cale burnô'
2nd Translation: 'ex calibur'

So with Geoffrey's source including the 'n' (caliburn) and Malory's source excluding it (calibur), confusion set in resulting in the erroneous name Excalibur which after all means simply 'the sword from across the river'.

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Camelot

(The Mystery Solved?)

Down through the centuries since the first mention of its name in Arthurian legend, the enigma of Camelot has incessantly plagued the minds of many who have, and still do, endeavour to seek out its origin.

For many years now, Cadbury Castle in Somerset has been one of the favourite sites identified as Arthur's Camelot. Even the sixteenth century English antiquary John Leland writes as if there were no doubt whatsoever, offering as evidence the many Roman coins turned up by the plough and the name of several villages bearing the name of Camlet.

Later writers and map-makers concur with this, and recent archaeological investigation shows sixth century occupation of the site by a group rich enough to import costly luxuries from abroad. Even though we would expect this on a site far to the west, it is quite possible that Leland and the others may have based their beliefs on the mistaken association between Geoffrey of Monmouth's 'Cambula' and the various villages named Camel.

It is of course due to Geoffrey of Monmouth that many places in Wales have become associated with Arthur. Perhaps the most prominent is Caerleon-upon-Usk. Describing the beauty of the meadows and groves, and the magnificence of the royal palaces with their richly gilded roofs, he makes Caerleon one of Arthur's chief cities.

Caxton's preface to Malory's work reinforces this association when he refers to Camelot being in Wales, describing the ruins of a city that can still be seen. Although he appears to be referring to Caerleon, Caxton's statement is contradicted by Malory himself who places Camelot at Winchester.

Even the term 'City of the Legions' has been ascribed by both Nennius and Geoffrey to Caerleon-upon-Usk, but Roman history teaches us that this is more accurately located at Chester. Perhaps Malory chose Winchester as Arthur's Camelot because it had once been a capitol in ancient times.

This along with Caxton's statement that the Table Round might be seen at Winchester, seemed an appropriate enough reason for its nomination. However, although widely accepted as genuine at the time, the object which can still be seen there is now known to be modern.

Caxton then presented the claim that Dover might be an even more ideal spot, as the skulls of both Gawain and Cradock could be seen there. Then because of its mention in countless ballads in the north, the name of Carlisle was put forward.

Chrétien de Troyes on the other hand, places Arthur's court at 'Carduel' but then states that this is in Wales. But then in his day, even parts of England were referred to as West Wales.

Scotland too, is not without its many claims of association with Arthur. There is the famous Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, while a hill called Arthur's Seat near Liddesdale is now thought to be more closely connected with the later Battle of Arderydd fought in the year 573 A.D.

Naturally these local associations must be treated with great reserve due to their comparatively recent-dating from the days of Geoffrey and Malory. Meanwhile, from a totally different source, another intriguing possibility as to the origin of the name Camelot and its location, emerges quietly and unobtrusively from the depths of the ever-growing mass of 'archaic writ'.

The skill of the etymologist and his unequalled understanding of archaic root words, encourages us to choose yet another path in our quest for enlightenment, and peer this time into the realm of 'fossil thought'.

This means simply, acquiring the ability to understand how individuals living during any particular period in history, thought and were motivated to perform certain acts which because of our modern-day reasoning, has been lost or confounded through the lack of knowing the mind of those that lived in that era.

Using this method, it is hoped that the puzzle of Camelot and the mystery surrounding it might at last be solved.

So far we have dealt with the numerous associations of names, places and their alignments with the Arthurian capitol Camelot, but with little or no satisfactory conclusion. But what if during our quest we have been tackling the whole problem from the wrong angle?

What if instead of trying to fit this name with that, or this similarity with another, we take ourselves back to the early sixth century and endeavour to understand the mind and mental attitude of that period.

To all intents and purposes, although the legions had left Britain by this time, the civilian population, aside from the military who had no option, still thought and acted Roman. In fact, after almost four centuries of Roman rule and inter-breeding, this is precisely what we would expect to find.

Perhaps here then is the first clue. In many manuscripts Arthur is often referred to as 'Arthur the Roman', even Wace's poetic work is titled 'Roman le Brut'. After its severance from the Empire, Britain and its Roman way-of-life continued more-or-less in the same manner as they were already accustomed to.

Therefore after cleansing the whole country of foreign invaders, with this prevailing mental attitude of the Roman mind, it was only natural for him to be raised from Dux Britanniae to Caesar Augustus. Also, it would be more than fitting to inaugurate a new capitol.

Now this would not necessarily have to stand on a new site, or even on a site where a capitol had stood before. On the other hand, it was normally the Roman custom to build on a site which because of some former glory they might gain further

good fortune and blessings, depending on whether one worshipped a pagan god like Fortuna or Minerva, or, like Arthur, had adopted the new Christian faith.

It has been suggested that Camulodunum (Colchester) the one-time capitol which contained the magnificent temple dedicated to the emperor and God, Claudius, and designed to re-educate the British in the ways of Rome and eventually turn them into citizens, may have been the site chosen.

On the face of it, this might seem a reasonable move, but considering that very capitol was itself razed to the ground by Boudicca during the rebellion in 61 A.D., to re-build it again as a capitol would be unthinkable. So Arthur decides to establish his new capitol on a spot which during the Roman occupation, acquired great military significance and prestige.

After due consideration it is found that only one place meets with apporoval, Deva, 'City-of-the-Legions' and one-time home of the Twentieth Valeria Victrix. With the decision made, the task of re-building it into a new and more magnificent city is begun.

Eventually the task is complete and so now another name has to be found for this new shining metropolis. Deva was all very well for the headquarters of a single legion, but here now was a symbol of far greater significance. A city raised from the foundations of its predecessor and founded on the blood and courage of those who had once more freed Britain from the invader.

A new name, one that would incorporate the names and status of those prominently responsible for the new government and defence of Britain.

Now it is not unusual for something to be named after a person of great valour, or some great dignitary, even today. During the time of the Roman Empire too, this practise was even more prominent. In fact the Romans thrived on it.

Unlike today even the names given to an individual at birth had important significance. In those days when one was introduced to a stranger, his or her name alone enlightened one straight away to certain facts.

Before the over-flowing of names each individual was restricted to three. The first (personal) name, the second (lineage) name and the third (place-of-birth) name. Therefore the name Marcus Julius Britannicus tells us that one called Marcus descended from the Julian line and was born in Britain.

Sometimes, especially on coins and inscriptions, the names were abbreviated. IMP C PROBVS AVG PROVIDENTIA, which of course means that 'by the hand of providence, Probus became Emperor'.

During the course of Arthur's administration of Britain, the 'Siege Perilous' was for a time occupied by one name Galahad. This is a medieval corruption nof the original abbreviation 'Gal. Had', who had taken his father's Christian name of Galerius Hadrianus. So again, the abbreviation rears its head.

So where does this leave us with Camelot? By following the same reasoning and bearing in mind the pattern and parallel already used, we suddenly begin to view the whole thing in a different light. For a start, Caius (Kay) was Vicarius of Britain and in some ways considered equal to Arthur, so these two names were put forward to form the first two letters.

Caius was first in civil administration while Arthur remained first in military, therefore each warranted one letter, Caius, Arthur. Now as Merlin was Arthur's chief advisor and considered second in the realm, he therefore warranted two letters, Merlin. In the north, Loth of Londonesia who was married to Arthur's sister Anna and who ruled the whole of Caledonia, was recognises as third in the realm and therefore warranted three letters, LOTh.

So by using this ancient and most Roman method, the name C-A-ME-LOT was born and bestowed on the new city. A name which identified and told of the prowess of those responsible for its magnificent existence as capitol of the realm.

The vestiges of Camelot, the original Deva (camp upon the Dee), can still be seen today. Of the ancient castle, only Caesar's tower still stands. But the old walls still remain and extend around the city (now called Chester) for about two miles.

So well-built was it that it was the last place to fall to William the Conqueror. This would of course make sense for a city once built on a scale to manifest its greatness and fortitude.

So, from the splendour of Troy to the grandeur of Rome, and finally ending up in the form of the once magnificent city of Camelot, the character of a unique race lives on.

Our quest has been a singular but honest one, and if our deductions are as correct as they are logical, then at last the enigma of Camelot is solved once and for all.

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Camlann

(A New Appraisal?)

Like Camelot, mystery and speculation surrounds the possible location of Camlann, site of the first battle between the forces of Arthur Pendragon and his nephew Mordred.

In the 'Annales Cambriae' under the date 537 A.D. we find the entry: "The battle of Camlann, in which Arthur… perished…."

Although the document is in Latin, the name of the battle is written in the old tongue of the Britons: 'Gueith cam lann' the Battle of Camlann.

This in itself suggests that the entry is taken from another older and undoubtedly more authentic record. But where exactly was Camlann?

The most popular suggestion for some time now has been that of Camelford, near Dozmary Pool. This of course is based on Goeffrey of Monmouth's 'Cambula' which was thought to be the river Camel in Cornwall.

But if we accept that Mordred was the son of Loth of Celidonia (Calidonia in Scotland) who was married to Arthur's younger sister Anna, then taking into consideration that it would be from this area he would gain the greatest support, in siting the river Camel in Cornwall, Geoffrey has sent Arthur marching in the wrong direction.

Support for this is born out by three other sources: Stuart Glennie (Arthurian localities, p. LXI), Skene (Four Ancient Books, 1, 60 311), and W. H. Dickinson (King Arthur in Cornwall, 82), who suggest Camelon near Falkirk as the site of Arthur's last battle.

While considering this, another possible identification appears in the lists of Ravenna Geographer in the form of Cambroianna. This however, according to O. G. S. Crawford (Antiquity No. IX 1935) is an erroneous form of the name Cambolanna, an intelligible word and one which corresponds to Camlann.

The only problem is that we don't really know where it was. The fort of Camelon just north of the Antonine Wall near Falkirk is rather tempting, but this is really too far north to remain in context.

One thing however is certain, Arthur received his 'death-stroke' at the battle of Camlann. This has come down to us in the garbled form of Camelon, and is recorded in Harleian ms. 3859 (composed in the middle of the 10th century under the year 537.

On re-examination of the word, it seems that Camlann may contain two well-known and quite common Old Celtic words. These are: *camb(o)-*, curved and *landa*, later *lanna*, an enclosure (represented by the modern Welsh Llan-).

While there is no record of Cambolanda, there is a Camboglanna (Birdoswald) and taking into consideration the human habit in our mode of speech to shorten word pronunciations even today, we can easily equate Camlann with Camboglanna. I.e. CAM(bog)LANN(a).

The name means 'curved glen' and is admirably suited to the topography of Birdoswald. Its site is a fort on Hadrian's Wall, and was the starting-place of a Roman road running north beyond the wall to Bewcastle and possibly further.

Whatever the case, it is certain now that Camlann was in the north. Then just ten years after the battle of Camlann new landings by foreign invaders were made in the north.

We have archaeological evidence of how the English, using the Tyne estuary, marched westwards along the old frontier and yet by some crowning irony stopped at Camboglanna.

Perhaps the scene before them still bore traces of the battle in which their once great adversary had finally received his death wound. On the other hand, being a superstitious people, perhaps they felt that to go further would profane the sanctuary of 'hallowed' ground after such a mighty conflict, thus invoking the wrath of the gods.

Whatever the reason, they stopped dead. Advancing no further they perhaps marked in some spiritual way a sign more indelible than anything archaeology or history could.

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Chronological Scheme

C. E.

306 - 337   Constantine I (The Great)

337 - 340   Constantine II

383 - 388   Magnus Maximus Dux Britanniae usurps his position and becomes AVG.

387   Constans born to Constantine and Sylvia Pendragon

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400   Aurelianus born

405   Julian born

407   Constantine elevated to Dux Britanniae and then to AVG.

409   Constantine receives official recognition as AVG. by Honorius and Becomes Constantine III. He then becomes over-confident and moves against rome.

410   Constantine III surrenders to troops of Honorius and is summarily Executed. Constans returns to Britanniae and enters a monastery. Britanniae looks to its own defences.

418   Imperial expedition clears Britanniae of its foes. Constans is appointed Dux Britanniae

420   Constans is assassinated by Picts on instructions from Vortigern (High King). Aurelianus and Julian flee to Brittany.

421   Emrys is born

428   Existing version of 'Notitia Dignitatum' compiled

433   Emrys-Merlin flees to Brittany

434   Aurelianus, Julius and Merlin return to Britanniae. Aurelianus, as Comes Britanniae, defeats Vortigern.

436   With all effective resistance broken, Aurelianus becomes Dux Britanniae

471   Julian Pendragon marries Ygerna

472   Arthur Pendragon is born

C. E.

473	Anna Pendragon is born
490	Aurelianus dies

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507	Julian Pendragon contracts a permanent illness. Lothus Dux Lothian in Celidonia takes over command
509	Anna is given in marriage to Lothus to whom she bears two sons Galens and Mordred
512	Julian Pendragon dies - Arthur becomes Dux Britanniae
515	Batle of Celidon Wood
516	Battle of Deva (City of the Legion) and battle of Tribuit when almost lost, the 'Shield' of Britanniae is re-established
516	Battle of Badon - Arthur becomes undisputed AVG Brittaniae
537	Battle of Camlann (Camboglanna). This date is confirmed in the 'Annales Cambriae'
538	Constantine IV becomes AVG
542	Aurelius Conan becomes AVG

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Cross Reference
On
Mallory's
'Le Morte D'Arthur'

Siege Perilous	**Le Morte D'Arthur**
Constantine III	
Constans	
Ambrosius Aurelianus	
Julian Pendragon	Uther Pendragon
Merlin 'Emrys' Ambrosius	Merlin
Arthur Pendragon	Arthur
Lothus	Lot
Marcus	Mark
Cador	
Caius	Kay
Verus	Bedivere
Valerius	Percivale
Galens	Gawain
Burrus	Badouin
Lucullus	Lancelot
Gal Had	Galahad
Aggrippa	Agravain
Drustans	Tristram
Gwyneth	Gwynevere
Blaise	
Sylvia	Lady of the Lake
Vivian	Nyeve

Identification of Appointments
As per Merlin's
Revised
<u>'Notitia Dignitatum'</u>

Arthur Pendragon	Dux Brittanniae - later - Avg
Lothus	Dux Lothian in Celidonia
Cador	Dux Cornwall & Lyonesse
Gal Had	Caesar Avg Designate
Valerius	Consul of Maxima Caesariensis
Galens	Consul of Valentia
Verus	Commander of Palatini Arthur's Personal guard as Avg
Burrus	Commander of Cohorts (Cataphracti)
Agrippa	Commander of Cohorts (Legionary - foot)
Drustans	Commander of Cornish Forces
Caius	Vicarius of Brittaniae Commander of all Light Cavalry

Arthur Dux Brittanniae

Vicarius, Count of the Saxon Shore and Duke of Britain	03
Under the Vicarius, the provincial governors	05
Under the Count of the Saxon Shore, the commanders of the forts	09
Under the Duke of Britain, the garrison commanders and commanders Of units (excluding those of the wall)	14
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Total	31

Patricius Arthurus Britanniae Gallie Germanie Dacie Imperator

These titles of Arthur of Britain are found written in print on his seal in reed wax, closed in beryl and the seal itself rests in the Abbey at Westminster.

Arthur's Table List
Of
Roman Civil and Military Administration
'Notitia Dignitatum'

Praefectvs Praetorio per Gallias

Vicarivs Britanniarvm				
Praeses Flav C	**Praeses Brit II**	**Praeses Brit I**	**COS VAL**	**COS MAX C**
I	**I**	**I**	**II**	**II**

Magister Peditvm		
Dux Britanniarvm	**Comes Britanniae**	**Comes Lit. Sax.**
V	**V**	**V**

This shows 31 appointments according to the Document. While holding title of Dux Britanniarvm Arthur was able to fill only 28.
Of the remaining three, two were of Consular Appointment, the remaining one being the 'Siege Perilous'.

Vacant Left	Siege Perilous	Vacant Right
COS VAL	?	COS MAX C
Galens	Gal Had	Valerius

When Arthur became Avg instead of Dvx he was able to fill these three vacant positions, which included the position of Caesar or Emperor Designate (Siege Perilous?)

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