



# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FALL QUARTER OCT 29, 2019 Week Four King Arthur

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization







Penguin Classics \$1.65

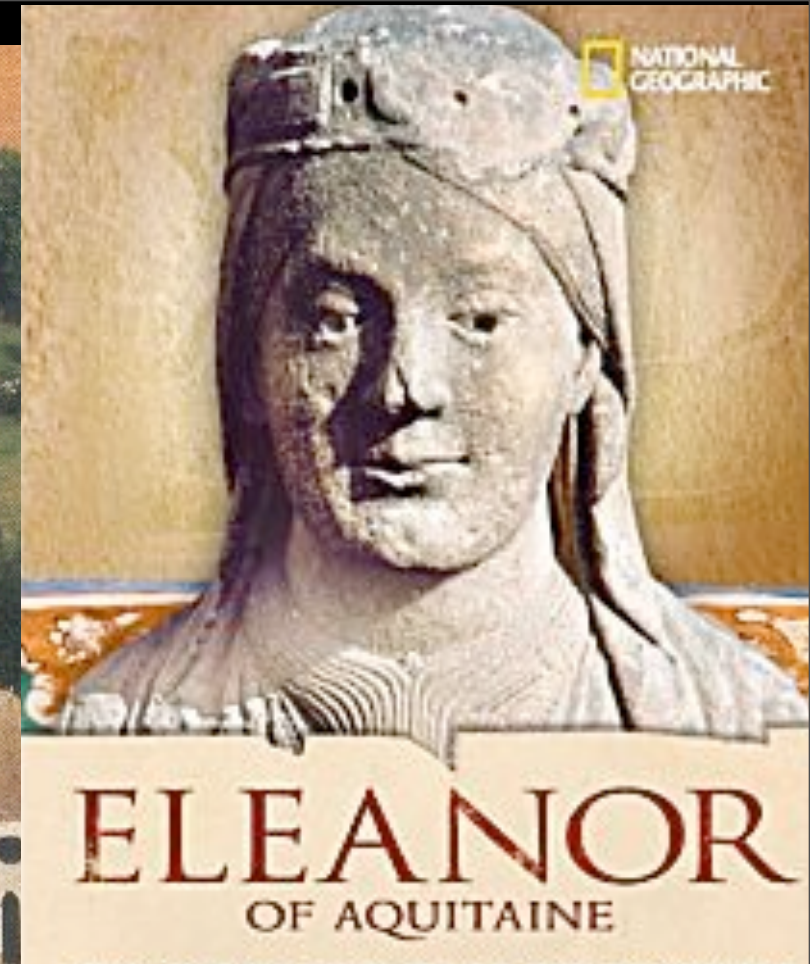
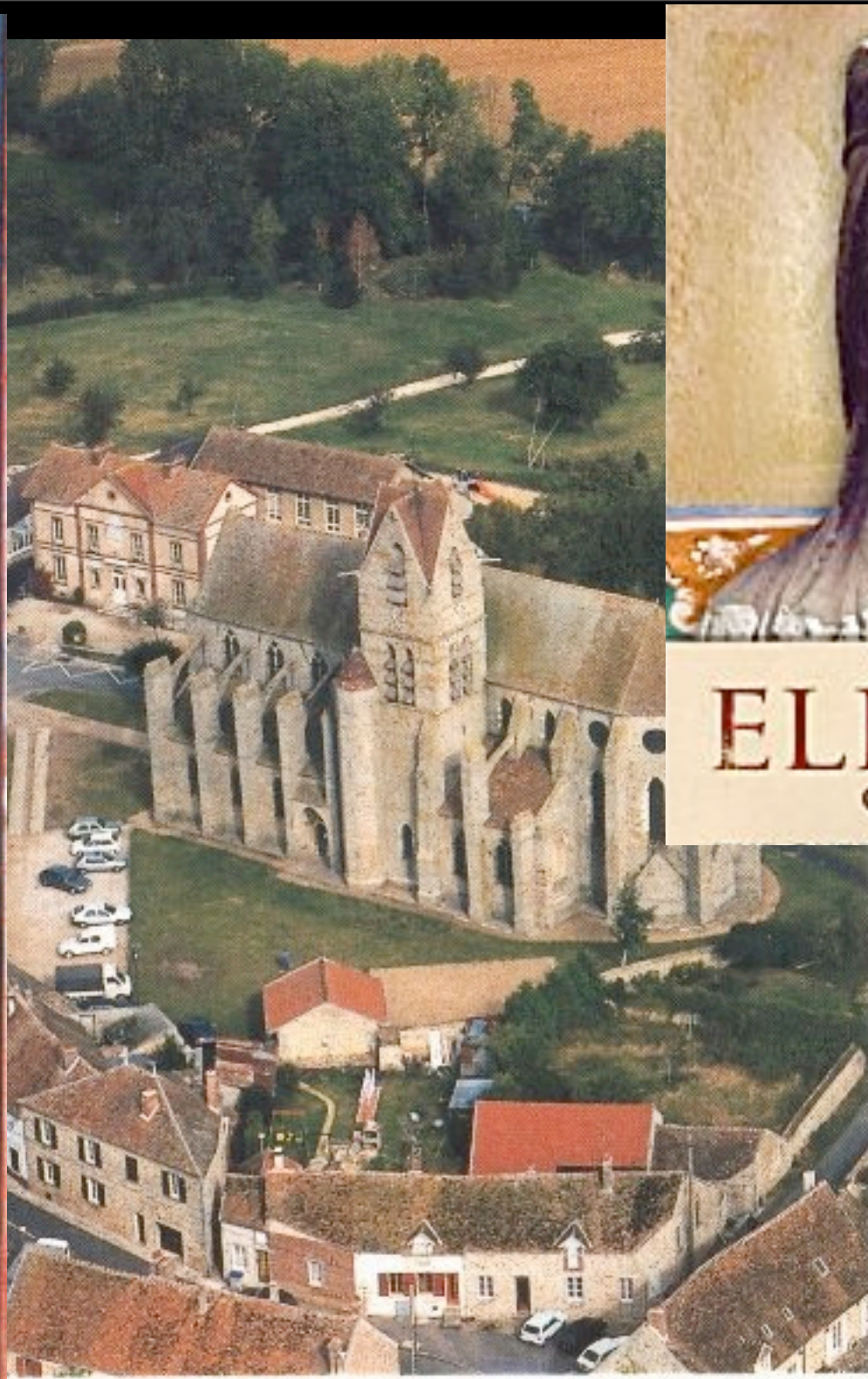
GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH  
THE HISTORY OF  
THE KINGS OF BRITAIN



Geoffrey of  
Monmouth  
1100-1155

is the most important source for all later books about Arthur. There are hundreds of books after the 12 C and all of these go back to him. From 500 -1500 in that long evolution of the story of Arthur Geoffrey Monmouth is key factor in having the source of the story. Sir Thomas Malory sums it all up in the 15<sup>th</sup> C. In the history of the Arthur legend Malory is critical. In the 15<sup>th</sup> C he is close enough to these stories. He could find out what we can't find out anymore. If you know nothing about Malory you are skipping a lot.





Marie de France, 1145-1198  
Daughter of King Louis VII and Eleanor of Aquitaine  
Countess of Champagne, Her Court at Troyes



ISTIN - ALEXE - JACQUEMOIRE

# LANCELOT

Livre I - Claudas des Terres Désertes



## THE MATTER OF BRITAIN



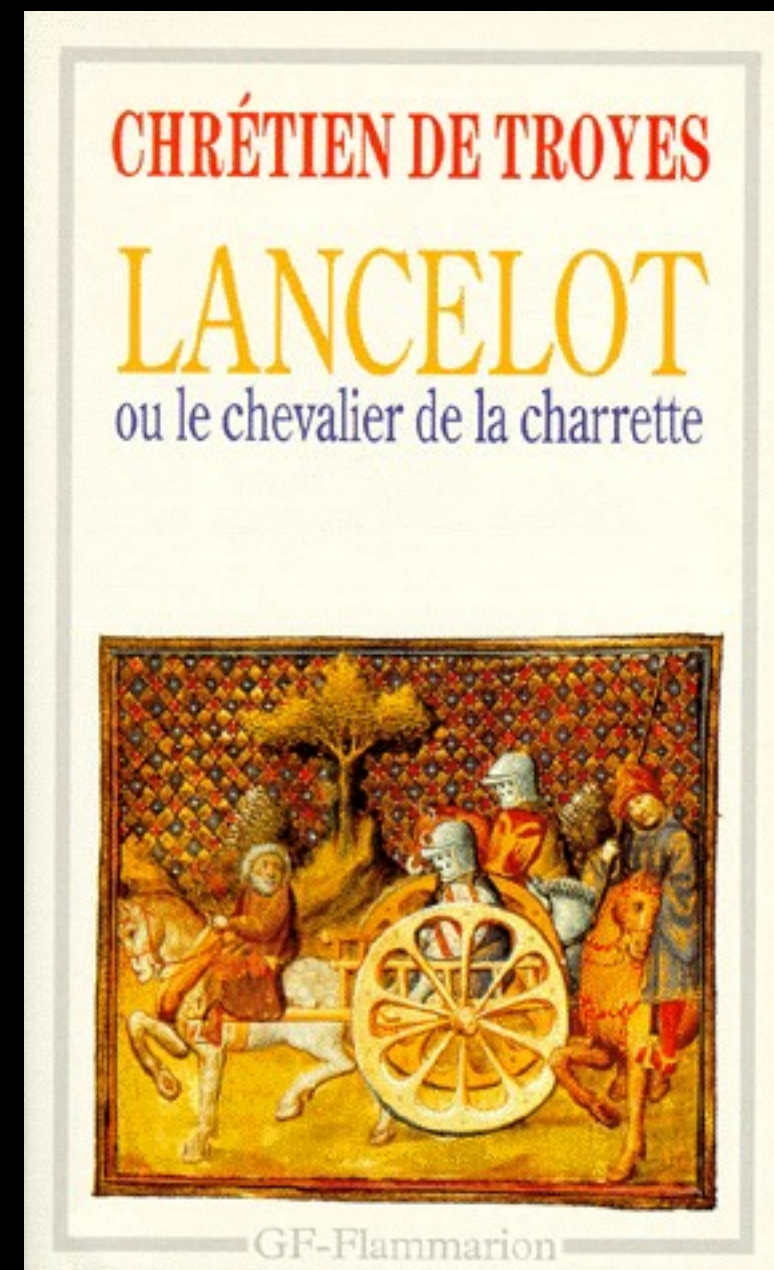


# GREATNESS OF TROYES: CULTURE



Marie and her Courtly Poet Chretien de Troyes (c1150-1200) and stories of Britain: Lancelot and Arthur







Penguin Classics \$1.65

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH  
THE HISTORY OF  
THE KINGS OF BRITAIN



## Geoffrey of Monmouth 1100-1155

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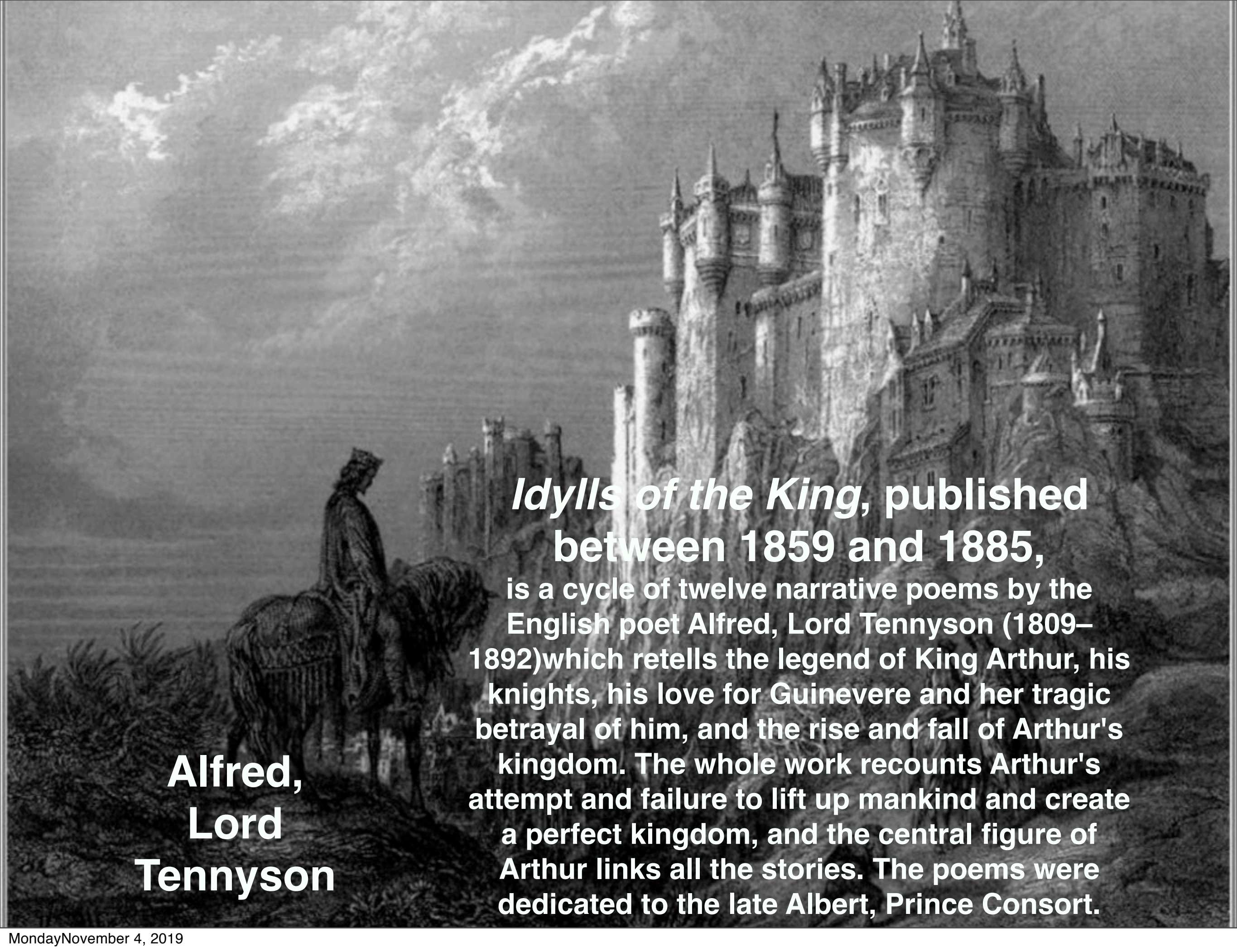
# LE MORTE D'ARTHUR



BY SIR THOMAS MALORY  
ILLUSTRATED BY GIBBY BEARDSLEY

THOMAS  
MALLORY  
1415-1471  
His book has  
immense  
influence  
in 15th C.  
England.  
Tudors  
name their  
prince  
“Arthur”

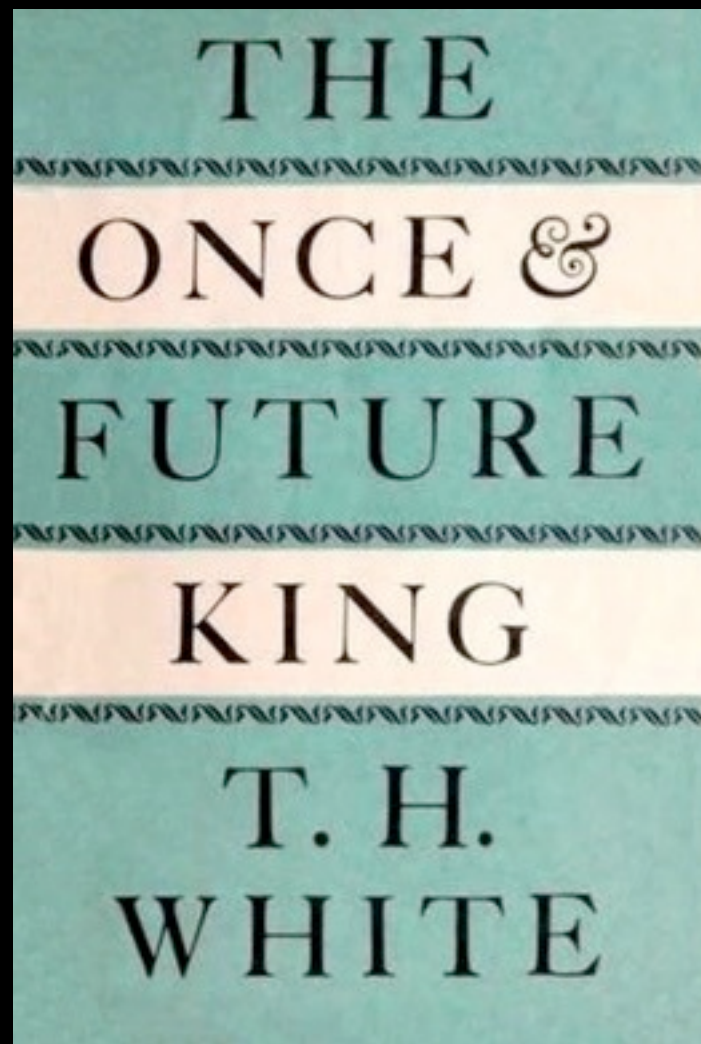


A black and white illustration of a castle on a hill. In the foreground, a knight in armor sits on a horse, facing away from the viewer and looking towards the castle. The castle is a large, multi-towered structure with many windows and battlements, situated on a rocky outcrop. The sky is filled with dramatic, swirling clouds.

**Alfred,  
Lord  
Tennyson**

***Idylls of the King*, published  
between 1859 and 1885,  
is a cycle of twelve narrative poems by the  
English poet Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809–  
1892) which retells the legend of King Arthur, his  
knights, his love for Guinevere and her tragic  
betrayal of him, and the rise and fall of Arthur's  
kingdom. The whole work recounts Arthur's  
attempt and failure to lift up mankind and create  
a perfect kingdom, and the central figure of  
Arthur links all the stories. The poems were  
dedicated to the late Albert, Prince Consort.**

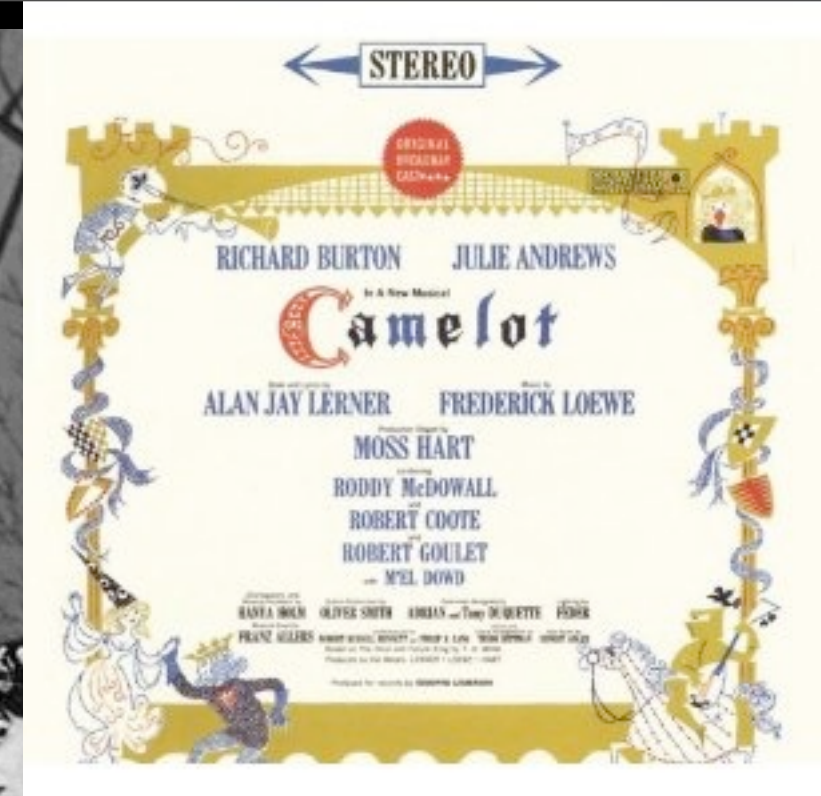




***The Once and Future King*** is an Arthurian novel written by Terence Hanbury White. It was first published in 1958. The central theme is an exploration of human nature regarding power and justice, as the boy Arthur becomes king and attempts to quell the prevalent "might makes right" attitude with his idea of chivalry. But in the end, even chivalry comes undone since its justice is maintained by force. The title comes from the inscription that, according to Sir Thomas Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur*, was written upon King Arthur's tomb: *Hic iacet Arthurus, rex quondam, rexque futurus* – "Here lies Arthur, king once, and king to be."



***Camelot* by Alan Jay Lerner (book and lyrics) and Frederick Loewe (music). It is based on the King Arthur legend as adapted from the T. H. White novel *The Once and Future King*. The original 1960 production, directed by Moss Hart ran on Broadway for 873 performances, winning four Tony Awards, foreign productions, and the 1967 film *Camelot*. The original cast album was America's top-selling LP for 60 weeks**







# "First Knight" 1995





# Clive Owen (2004)

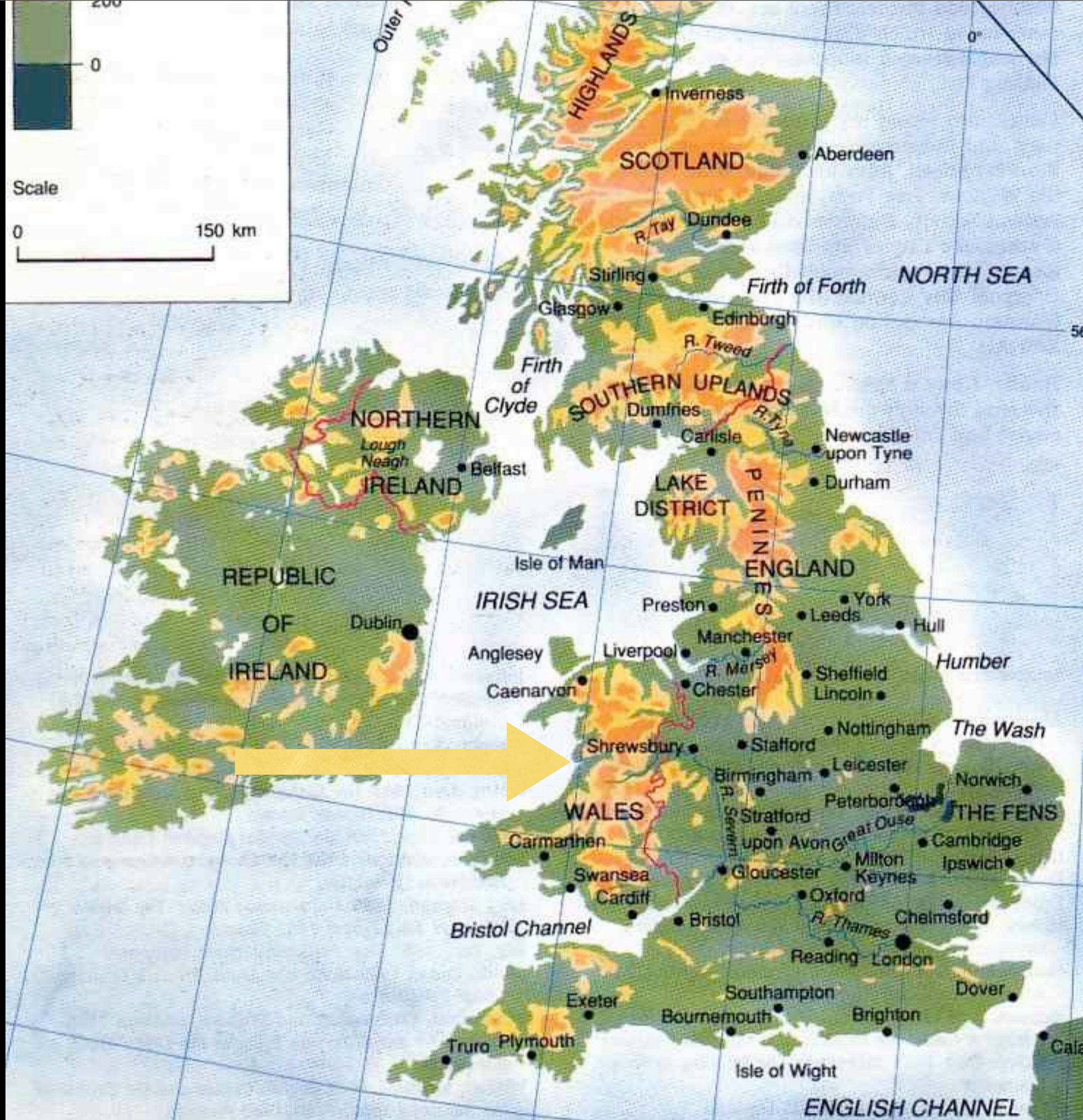




St Patrick, 385-493 AD  
born during reign of Theodosius  
Patrick="Patricius"=noble, patrician













Constantine (272-337), Edict of Milan, 313

Martin of Tours (316-397) cloak: 334

Ambrose (330-397) Milan (Aug 387)

Jerome (347-420)

Augustine (354-430)

Patrick (385-493) England and Ireland

Theodoric (454-526) buried Theodoric Tomb, Ravenna.

Clovis (466-511) baptized 496, Reims, buried St Denis, Par

Boethius (480-525) born Rome, buried Pavia.

Benedict (480-547) buried Monte Cassino, Italy.

Justinian (482-565) and Theodora (500-548)

King Arthur (500?-537)

St Columba (521-597) Ireland, and Iona (Scotland)

Pope Gregory the Great (540-604)

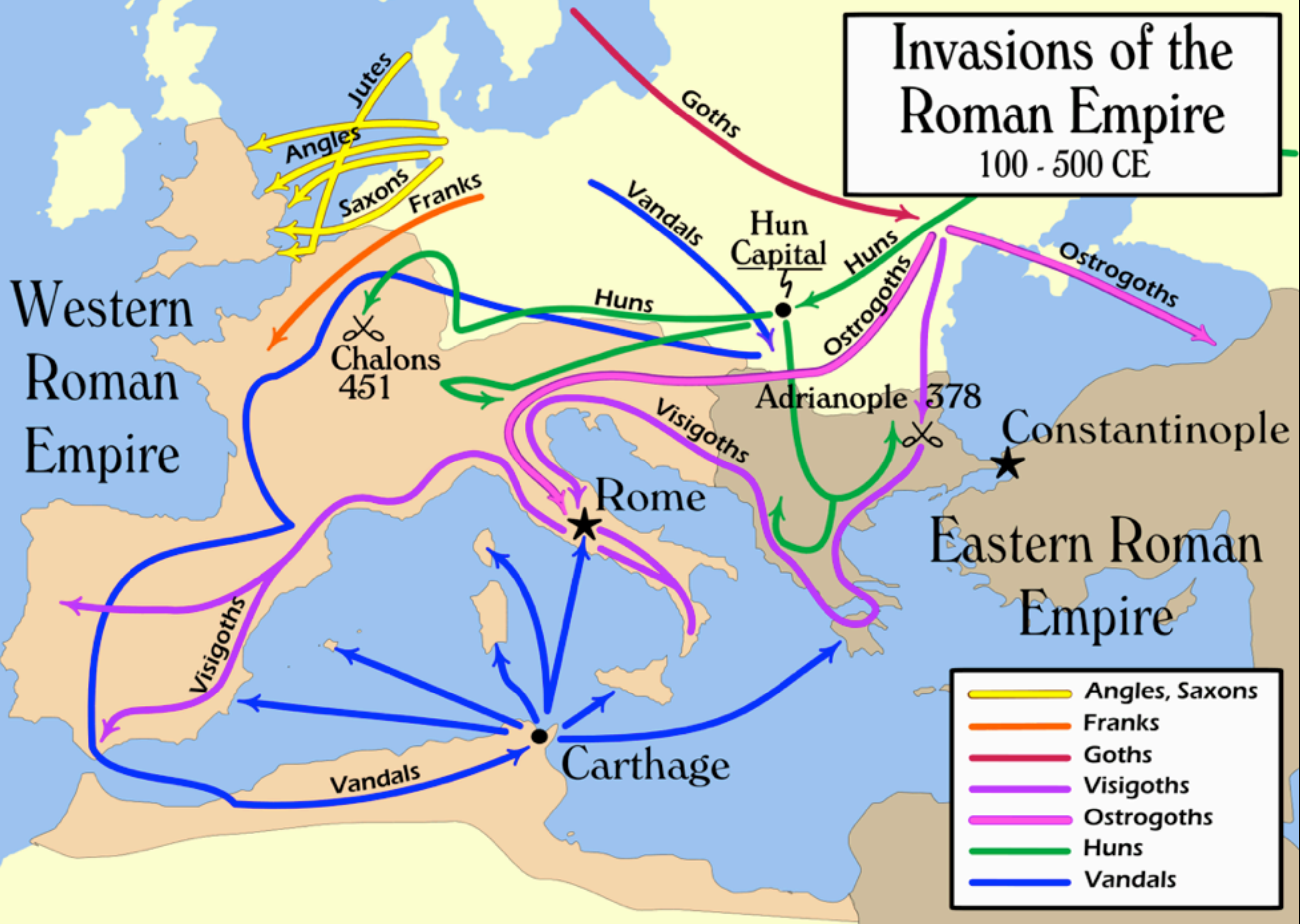


# Invasions of the Roman Empire

100 - 500 CE

Western Roman Empire

Eastern Roman Empire







August 24, 410, Sack of Rome





Galla Placidia Captured by the Goths





Romulus Augustulus  
461-507 (?)

Emperor: 31 October 475 – 4 September 476





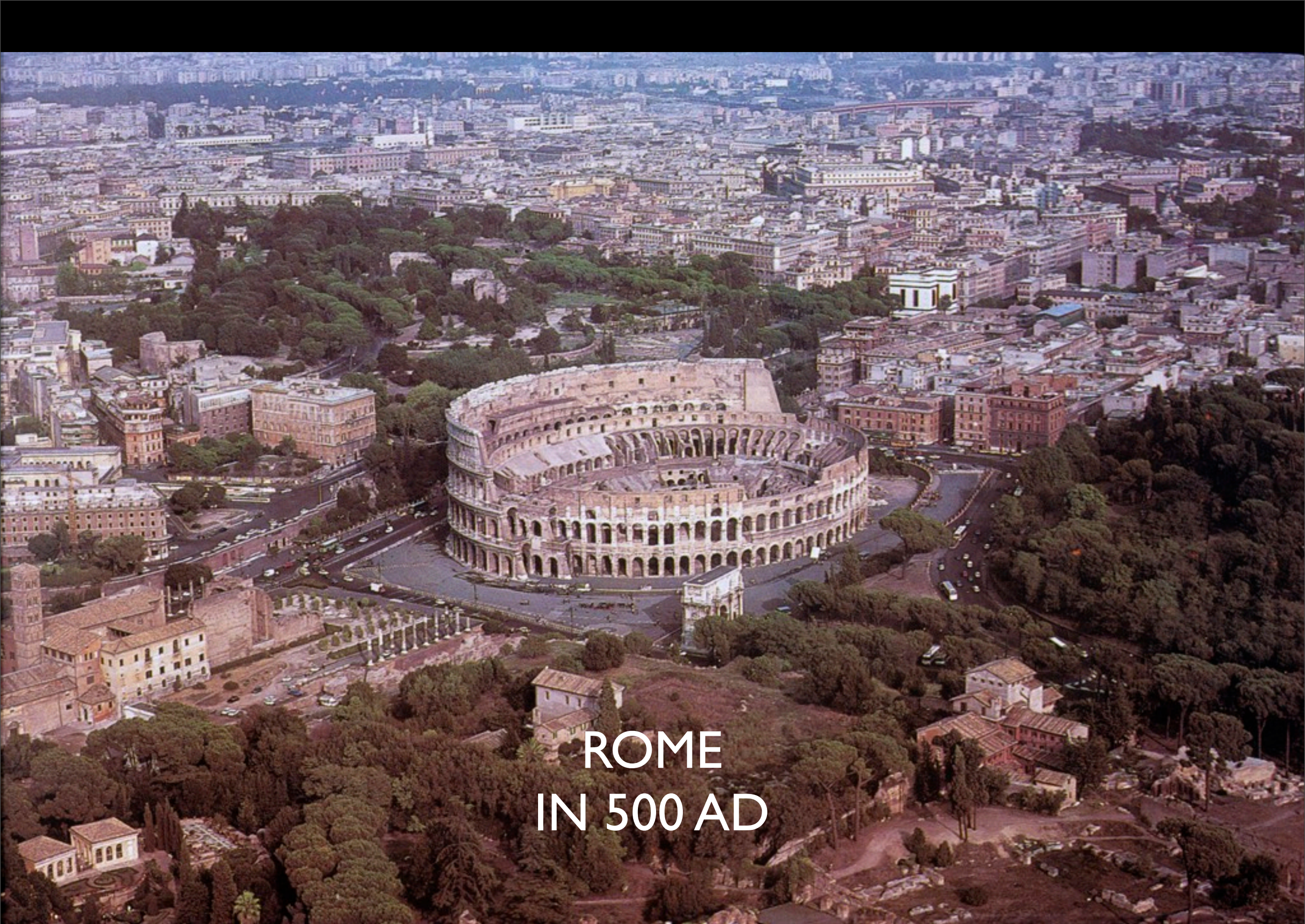
# Gothic King Odoacer Forces Augustulus to Yield the Imperial Crown





Boethius  
The Consolation  
of Philosophy  
Pavia  
1523





# ROME IN 500 AD





# ROME IN 500 AD



Benedict





# Benedict Leaves Rome: Monte Subiaco





# Monastery of San Benedetto, Subiaco

MondayNovember 4, 2019



A photograph of the Montecassino Abbey, a large stone building with a prominent green dome, situated on a hill covered in dense green vegetation. The sky above is filled with heavy, dark, and dramatic clouds, with some light breaking through near the top right. The overall mood is somber and majestic.

# Montecassino







Uto boedientes  
sibi sint inui-  
cem

De zelo bono  
quod debent  
monachi ha-  
bere

De hoc quod  
non omnis ob-  
servatio ius-  
titiae in hac  
sit regula  
constituta

De hac regula  
monachorum

**M**ONA-  
chorum  
quatuor  
resse genera  
manifestum  
est. primum

coenobitarum  
hoc est monas-  
terialem militan-  
tem regulam uel  
abbate. Deinde  
secundum ge-  
nus est ancho-  
ritarum. id est  
heremitarum  
horum quoniam  
conuersatio  
nis per uero re-  
uitio sed mona-  
sterii probati-  
one diuturna  
dico dixerint con-  
tradictum  
multorum so-  
lacio iam docti  
pugnare. Et be-  
ne exstructi  
fraternitatis

ad singulare con-  
pugnare here-  
mice carnis  
ne consolatio  
ne alterius sola  
manu uel brach-  
o contrahit  
carnis uel cogi-  
tationum  
auxilantes sup-  
ficiunt pugnare  
re. Tertium  
uerum monacho-  
rum. teterri-  
mum genus est  
saxitarum  
qui nulla regu-  
la approbati ex-  
perientiam  
citra sic ut au-  
rum porneis  
sed in plumbi

naturam molli-  
tiam huc operim-  
seruan. tessa-  
culum. id est men-  
tium. oportet  
suram noscun-  
tur. quibus in ad-  
ternitatem certe  
singulis sine pa-  
store. non omni-  
nis sed suis in-  
clusi uilibus  
prolece est  
desideriorum  
uoluptas. cum  
quid quid puta-  
uerint uel ele-  
gerint hoc co-  
cunt scilicet et quod  
noluerint hoc  
putant non licere  
quartum

Benedict's Order in 8th Century copy, Bod. Lib. Oxford



# Death of Benedict 547 AD

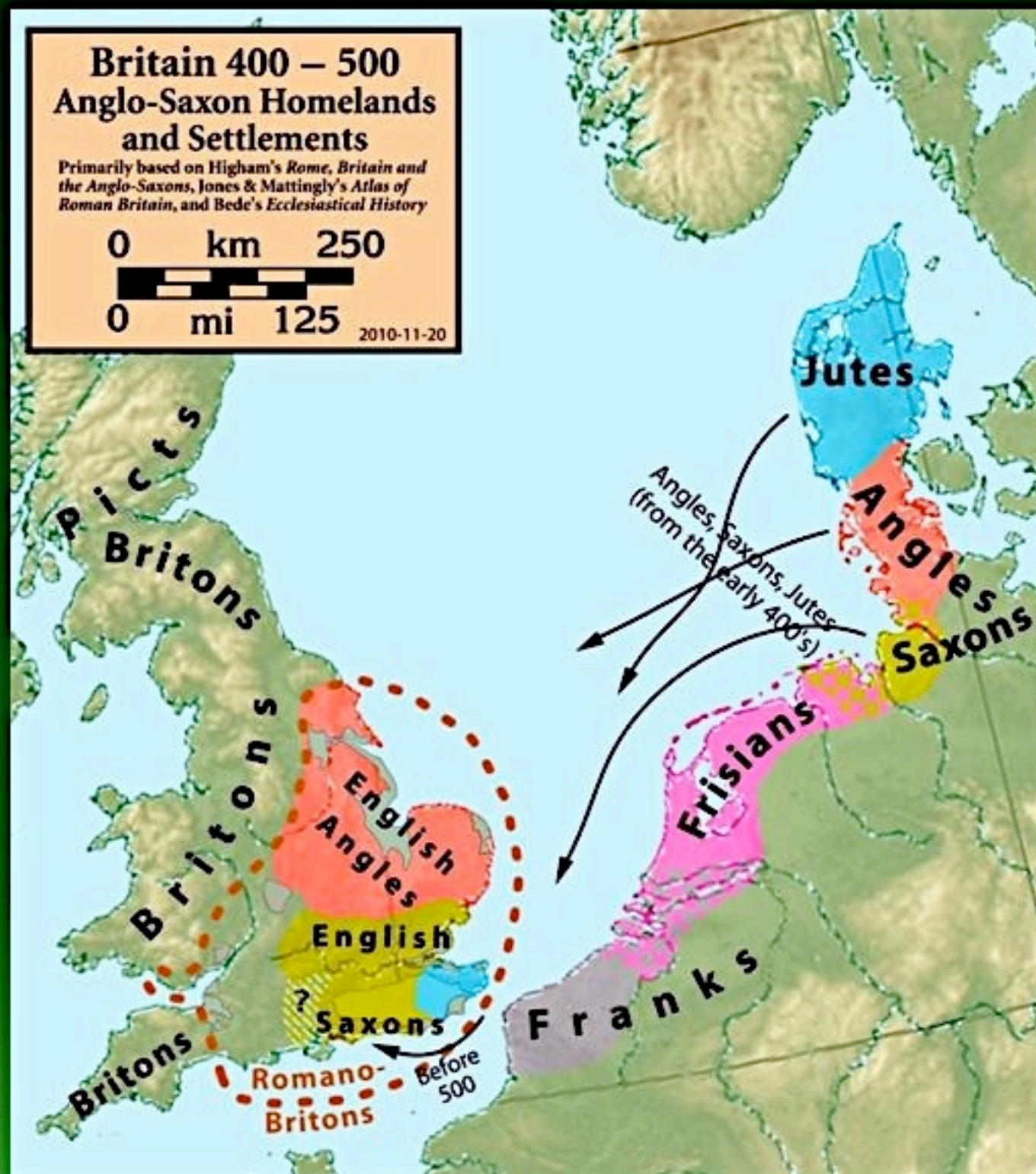






407 Rome leaves Britain  
493 death of St Patrick  
547 death of St Benedict  
550 St Columba Ireland  
563 Columba to Iona  
565 death of Justinian  
516 King Arthur





## The Anglo-Saxon Invasions (400s AD)

- After Rome left, Britain was invaded by as many as 200,000 **Angles and Saxons** from Denmark and Germany, who brought new language to “Engla-land” (land of the Angles)



## The Barbarian Kingdoms about 500







407 Rome leaves Britain  
461-493? d. of St Patrick  
525 Justinian Byz.

550 St Columba Ireland

563 Columba to Iona

545 St Gildas

730 Venerable Bede  
does not mention Arthur  
826 Nennius (Welsh)

History of Britain

12 Battles

Battle of Badon (Arthur)

950 Annales Cambiae (Latin)

Arthur, Battle of Badon  
date: 516





Tintagel  
Cornwall  
and  
the  
birth  
of  
Arthur





King Arthur's Knights at Round Table with the Holy Grail



The **Holy Grail** is a treasure that serves as an important motif in Arthurian literature. Different traditions describe it as a cup, dish or stone with miraculous powers that provide happiness, eternal youth or sustenance in infinite abundance, often in the custody of the Arthur. The term "holy grail" is often used to denote an elusive object or goal that is sought after for its great significance.

A "grail", wondrous but not explicitly holy, first appears in *Perceval, le Conte du Graal*, an unfinished romance written by Chrétien de Troyes around 1190. Here, Chrétien's story attracted many continuators, translators and interpreters in the later 12th and early 13th centuries, including Wolfram von Eschenbach, who perceived the Grail as a stone. In the late 12th century, **Robert de Boron wrote in *Joseph d'Arimathie* that the Grail was Jesus's vessel from the Last Supper,**

which Joseph of Arimathea used to catch Christ's blood at the crucifixion. Thereafter, the Holy Grail became interwoven with the legend of the Holy Chalice, the Last Supper cup, a theme continued in works such as *Le Morte d'Arthur*.





King Arthur's Knights at Round Table with the Holy Grail





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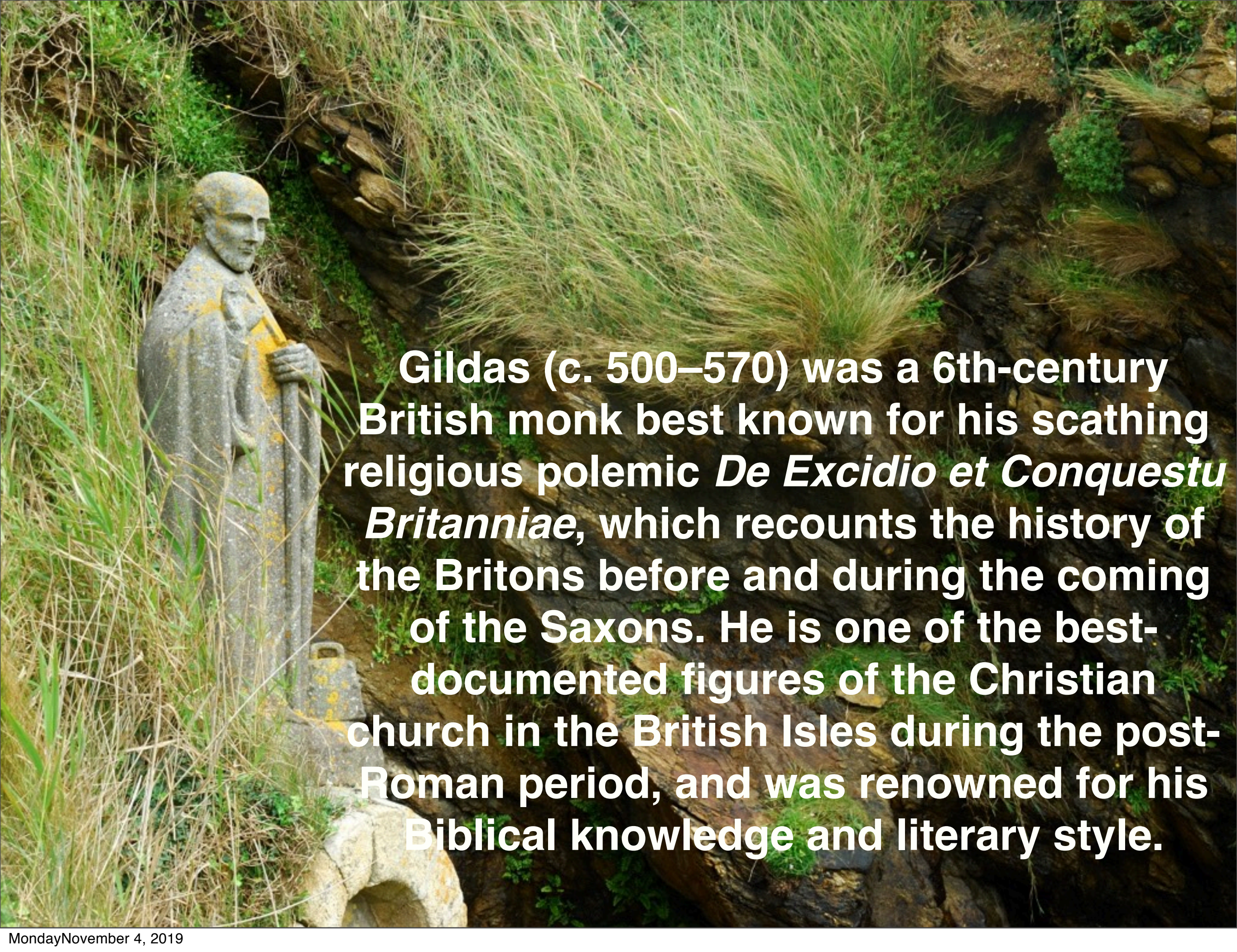
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A stone statue of a monk, likely Gildas, stands in a field of tall, dry grass. The statue is weathered and shows signs of age, with some yellowish discoloration. It is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right. The background consists of a dense field of tall grass and some rocks.

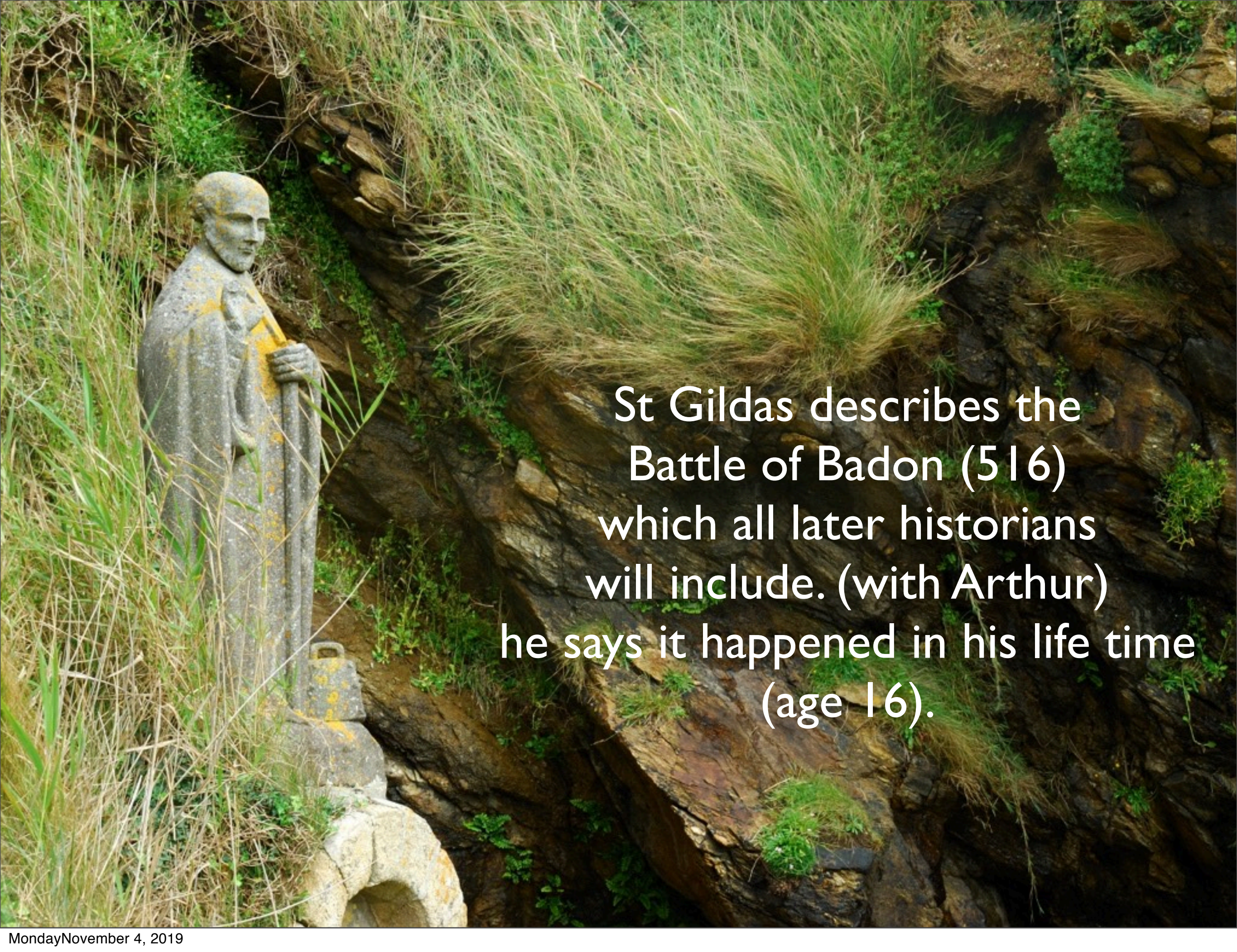
**Gildas (c. 500–570) was a 6th-century British monk best known for his scathing religious polemic *De Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae*, which recounts the history of the Britons before and during the coming of the Saxons. He is one of the best-documented figures of the Christian church in the British Isles during the post-Roman period, and was renowned for his Biblical knowledge and literary style.**



# Saint-Gildas-de-Rhuys Brittany (France)





A stone statue of St. Gildas, a Breton saint, stands on a rocky outcrop. The statue is carved from grey stone and depicts a man in a long, flowing robe, holding a staff or scepter. The background is a steep, rocky hillside covered with tall, dry grass and some green vegetation. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

St Gildas describes the  
Battle of Badon (516)  
which all later historians  
will include. (with Arthur)  
he says it happened in his life time  
(age 16).





# Battle of Badon

The **Battle of Badon** , "Blockade/siege of the Badonic Hill", *Bellum in monte Badonis*, "Battle on Badon Hill", *Bellum Badonis*, "Battle of Badon"; Old Welsh: *Badon*, was a battle thought to have occurred between Celtic Britons and Anglo-Saxons in early 6th century. It was credited as a major victory for the Britons, stopping the encroachment of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms for a period. It is chiefly known today for the supposed involvement of King Arthur, a tradition that first clearly appeared in the 9th-century *Historia Brittonum*, possibly written by Nennius. Because of the limited number of sources, there is no certainty about the date, location, or details of the fighting.



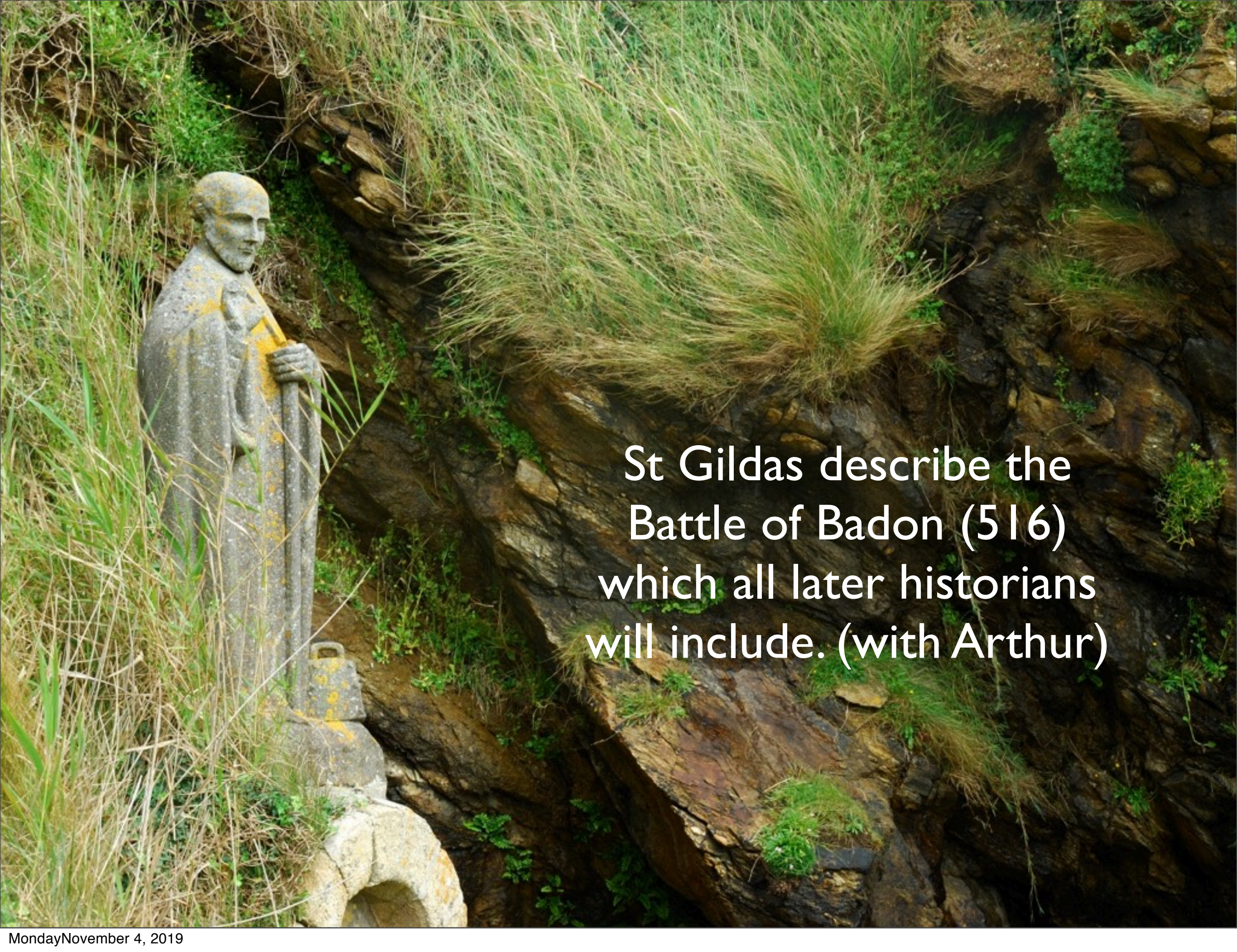


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500s All of a sudden British parents  
giving sons the name of “Arthur”





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Tintagel  
Castle  
where  
King  
Arthur  
was  
born.



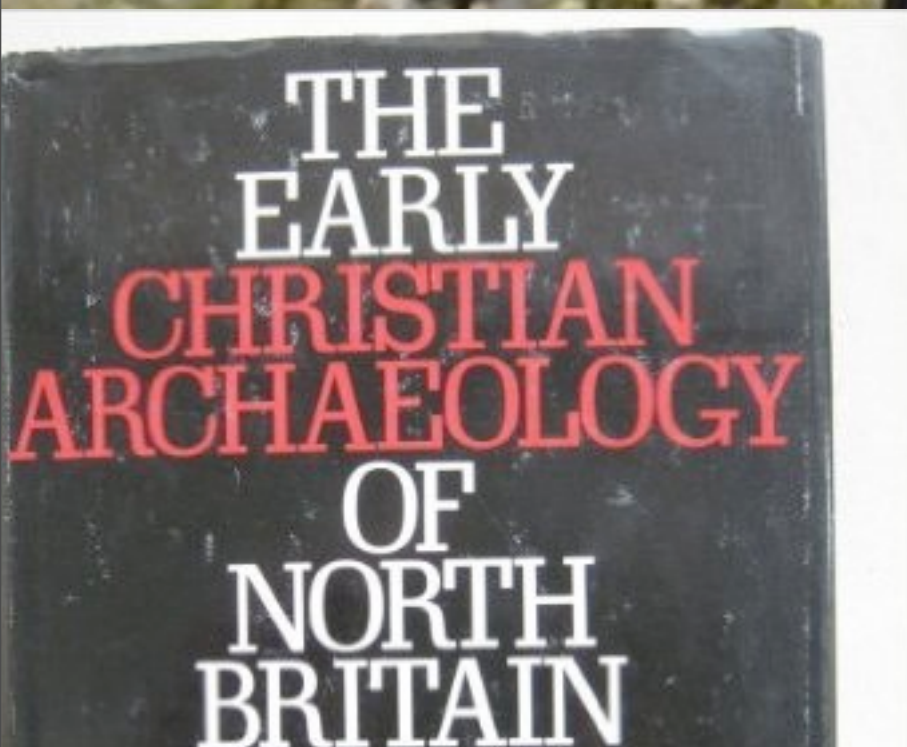






# CHARLES THOMAS

1929-2016 (87)







## Imported Pottery in Dark-Age Western Britain

By CHARLES THOMAS

*Lecturer in Prehistoric Archaeology, University of Edinburgh*

**T**HE recognition that wheel-made pottery from continental or Mediterranean sources occurs widely in western British sites of the dark-age period came first from Tintagel, Cornwall, exactly twenty-five years ago. In a report on the excavation of the monastery there,<sup>1</sup> Radford (following a suggestion by Wheeler) indicated the presence of exotic sherds whose counterparts appeared to lie in Gaul or further afield. In so doing, he initiated a field of research which has

theguardian





CHARLES THOMAS  
1929-2016 (87)

**theguardian**



# The Arthur Stone



Andrew Gough



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Thursday, August 6, 1998 Published at  
13:51 GMT 14:51 UK

## UK

# Clue to King Arthur discovered



The sixth century stone that bears the inscription Artognov

An ancient stone bearing a sixth century inscription similar to the name Arthur has been unearthed at Tintagel Castle, the mythical birthplace of the legendary king.

The discovery could prove that King Arthur had his headquarters at the site of ruined castle on the coast of north

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'nibbled away'](#)

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Arthur (Artognou) stone is an archaeological artefact uncovered in Cornwall in the United Kingdom. It was discovered in 1998 in securely dated sixth-century contexts among the ruins at Tintagel Castle in Cornwall. It appears to have originally been a practice dedication stone for some building or other public structure, but it was broken in two and re-used as part of a drain when the original structure was destroyed. Upon its discovery the stone achieved some notoriety due to the suggestion that "Artognou" was connected to the legendary King Arthur.

## Inscription



PATER / COLI AVI FICIT /  
ARTOGNOV

Artognou, father of a  
descendant of Coll,  
has had (this) made



Tintagel  
Castle  
where  
King  
Arthur  
was  
born.



























*From Padstow Point to Hartland Light  
Is a watery grave by day or night.*



THE  
CORNISH  
CHOUGH

*Cornishmen claim that theirs is the first,  
last, and best county of England.*

ATLANTIC

*As I was going to St. Ives I met a man with  
seven wives. Seven wives had seven sacks,  
Seven sacks had seven cats, Seven cats  
had seven kits; Kits, cats, sacks, wives,  
how many were going to St. Ives?*



M.F. Peck.





# *Keltische See*

## **CORNWALL**



100 km























# The Headlund Hotel, Newquay













# NEWQUAY, CORNWALL SURFING CAPITAL OF UK





























# The Headlund Hotel, Newquay, 150\$-200\$



Also ask about the cottages, independent of hotel



































Single 105 eu  
Superior 200  
Suite 300





Rose in Vale  
Garden Suite,  
with own terrace  
350





Single 105 eu  
Superior 200  
Suite 300







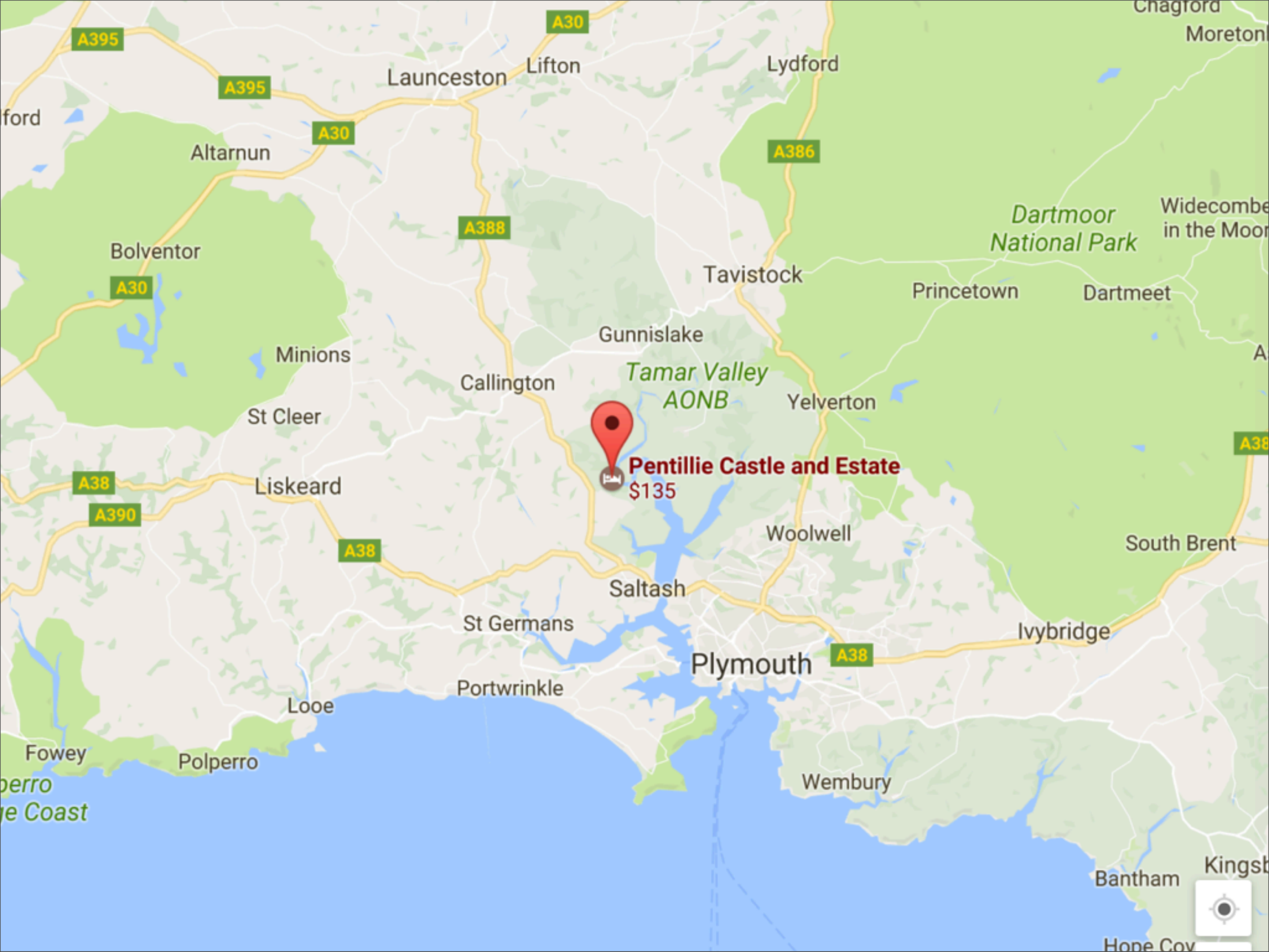














# Pentillie Castle Hotel, near Plymouth

## Castle 1698, Remodeled 1809

### 2,000 acres of gardens & woodlands





Pentillie Castle Hotel  
Double from 180\$  
Suite 200\$ (I would get the suite, worth it)





























# Plymouth Harbor













# Torquay, Devon, Pop: 65,000







MondayNovember 4, 2019



















SITE OF KING ARTHUR'S TOMB.  
IN THE YEAR 1191 THE BODIES OF  
KING ARTHUR AND HIS QUEEN WERE  
SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THE  
SOUTH SIDE OF THE LADY CHAPEL.  
ON 19TH APRIL 1278 THEIR REMAINS WERE  
REMOVED IN THE PRESENCE OF  
KING EDWARD I AND QUEEN ELEANOR  
TO A BLACK MARBLE TOMB ON THIS SITE.  
THIS TOMB SURVIVED UNTIL THE  
DISSOLUTION OF THE ABBEY IN 1539









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KING RICHARD  
THE  
LIONHEARTED  
VISITS THE  
NEWLY  
DISCOVERED  
GRAVE  
OF  
ARTHUR 1191



# Glastonbury, Somerset, Pop:9,000









# GLASTONBURY MUSIC FESTIVAL JUNE 21-25







Approaching the  
summit of  
Glastonbury Tor,  
with the ruined  
(and restored) St  
Michael's church  
tower.













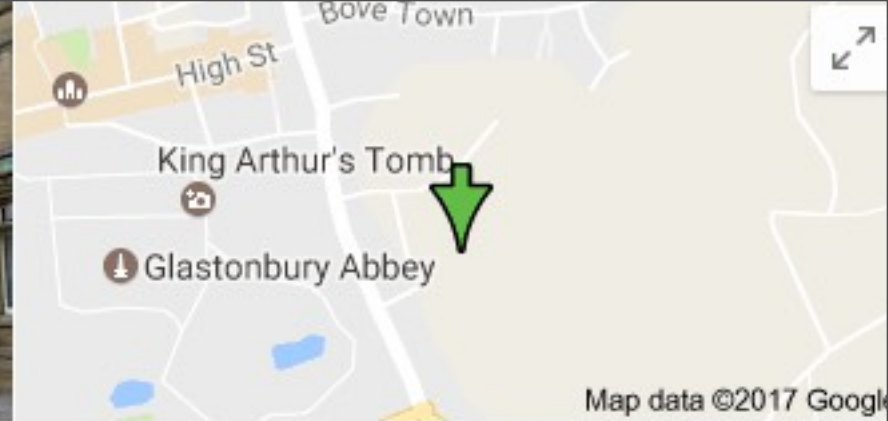












## George Hotel and Pilgrims' Inn, Glastonbury

The George Hotel and Pilgrims' Inn in Glastonbury, Somerset, England, was built in the late 15th century to accommodate visitors to Glastonbury Abbey. It has been designated as a Grade I listed building.

[Wikipedia](#)



100\$ a night (double)



*The*  
George  
&  
Pilgrims

*Hotel*

Circa 1452

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MondayNovember 4, 2019



























Abbey was founded in the 600s, enlarged in the 900s.





It was destroyed by fire in 1184, but subsequently rebuilt.





By the 14th century Glastonbury was one of the richest and most powerful monasteries in England.





# Glastonbury in the 14th Century



GLASTONBURY ABBEY RECONSTRUCTED

A. HENDERSON F.S.A. 1935



# Glastonbury Abbey

THE MAGNIFICENT Abbey Church stands  
in 36 acres of grounds. Traditionally  
the first Christian Sanctuary in  
the British Isles...



To the TOR  
and CHALICE WELL

ABBEY BARN  
(Rural Life Museum)

HERE LANE

ABBEY HOUSE

HIGH ALTAR

ABBEY PARK

FISHER'S HILL

ABBOTS KITCHEN

LADY CHAPEL

ENTRANCE

## KEY TO FEATURES

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① Abbey Entrance         | ⑮ Monk's Kitchen          |
| ② Cross                  | ⑯ Refectory               |
| ③ Lady Chapel            | ⑰ Reredorter              |
| ④ St. Dunstan's Chapel   | ⑱ Pleads Area             |
| ⑤ Site of Arthur's Grave | ⑲ Wildlife Area           |
| ⑥ Abbot's Hall           | ⑳ Fish Pond               |
| ⑦ Abbot's Kitchen        | ㉑ Elder Orchard           |
| ⑧ Galilee                | ㉒ Holy Thorn              |
| ⑨ Nave                   | ㉓ St. Patrick's Chapel    |
| ⑩ King Arthur's Tomb     | ㉔ Disabled Toilets        |
| ⑪ Choir                  | ㉕ Toilets                 |
| ⑫ High Altar             | ㉖ Display including model |
| ⑬ King Edgar's Chapel    | ㉗ Shop                    |
| ⑭ Cloisters              | ㉘ Duck Pond               |



The Abbey as it might have looked in 1539

The TRIBUNAL and  
TOURIST INFORMATION  
CENTRE

MARKET CROSS

BENEDICT ST

MAGDALENE STREET

STREET

CAR PARK

'FRONT'

HIGH

CHICKWELL STREET

TO THE TOR AND CHALICE WELL

ABBEY BARN (Rural Life Museum)

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TO THE TOR AND CHALICE WELL

ABBEY BARN (Rural Life Museum)

HERE LANE

ABBEY HOUSE

HIGH ALTAR

ABBEY PARK

FISHER'S HILL

ABBOTS KITCHEN

LADY CHAPEL

ENTRANCE

## KEY TO FEATURES

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① Abbey Entrance         | ⑮ Monk's Kitchen          |
| ② Cross                  | ⑯ Refectory               |
| ③ Lady Chapel            | ⑰ Reredorter              |
| ④ St. Dunstan's Chapel   | ⑱ Pleads Area             |
| ⑤ Site of Arthur's Grave | ⑲ Wildlife Area           |
| ⑥ Abbot's Hall           | ⑳ Fish Pond               |
| ⑦ Abbot's Kitchen        | ㉑ Elder Orchard           |
| ⑧ Galilee                | ㉒ Holy Thorn              |
| ⑨ Nave                   | ㉓ St. Patrick's Chapel    |
| ⑩ King Arthur's Tomb     | ㉔ Disabled Toilets        |
| ⑪ Choir                  | ㉕ Toilets                 |
| ⑫ High Altar             | ㉖ Display including model |
| ⑬ King Edgar's Chapel    | ㉗ Shop                    |
| ⑭ Cloisters              | ㉘ Duck Pond               |



The Abbey as it might have looked in 1539

The TRIBUNAL and  
TOURIST INFORMATION  
CENTRE

MARKET CROSS

BENEDICT ST

MAGDALENE STREET

STREET

CAR PARK

'FRONT'

HIGH

CHICKWELL STREET

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| ⑦ Abbot's Kitchen        | ㉑ Elder Orchard  |









MondayNovember 4, 2019













MondayNovember 4, 2019

























GLASTONBURY ABBEY RECONSTRUCTED

A.E. HENDERSON F.S.A. 1935







# Glastonbury Abbey

THE MAGNIFICENT Abbey Church stands  
in 36 acres of grounds. Traditionally  
the first Christian Sanctuary in  
the British Isles...



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The abbey controlled large tracts of the surrounding land and was instrumental in major drainage projects in Somerset.





The abbey was suppressed during the Dissolution of the Monasteries under King Henry VIII of England in 1539.









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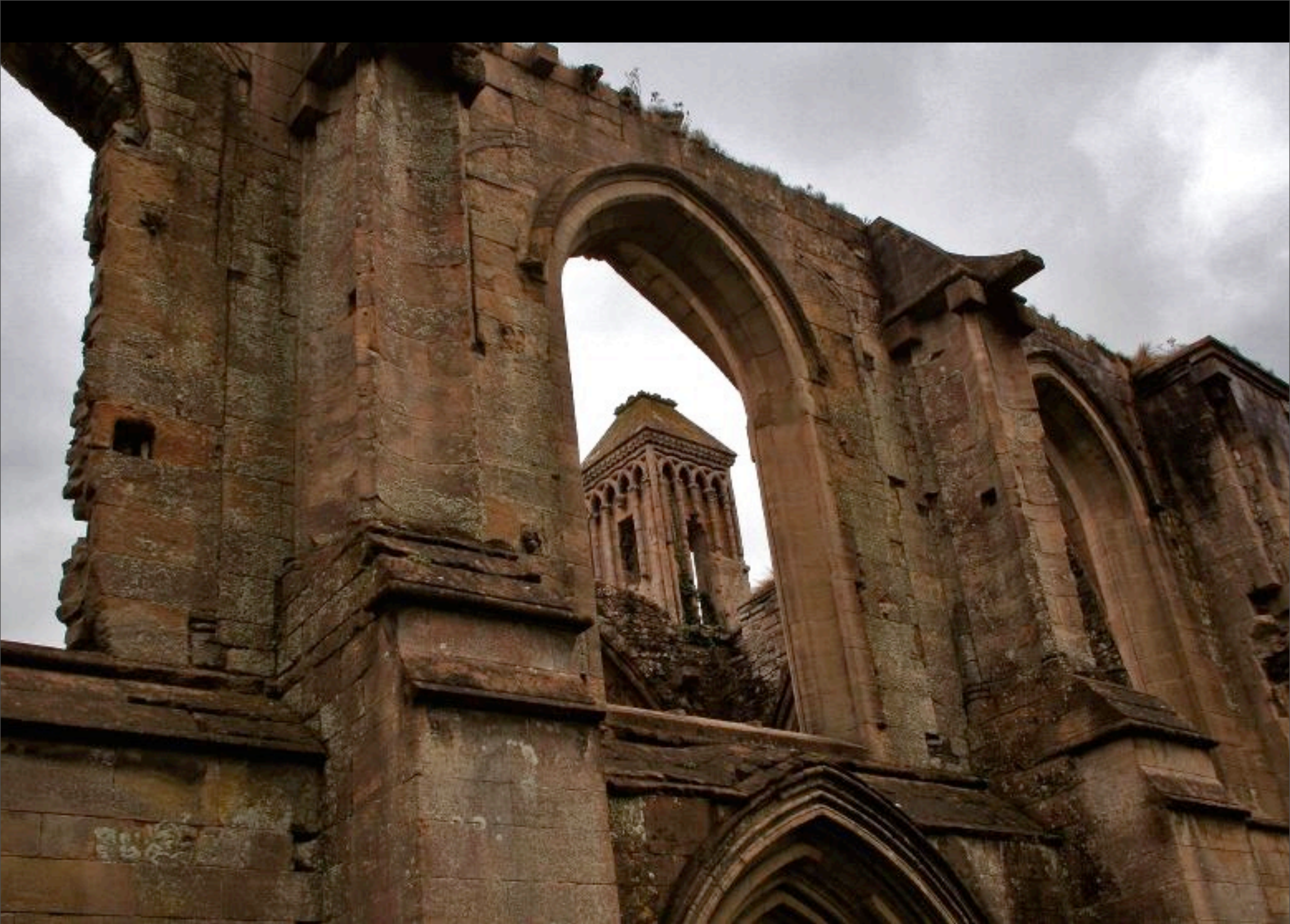










Photo in 1900

































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