FOREWORD

As readers of my previous volumes on the lost history of the British Isles are aware, they sought to identify the famous, supposedly drowned Atlantis with Britain. My researches involved almost a lifetime's study of earlier civilisations in America and Asia, as well as Europe. When I came to realise that the "drowning" of Atlantis coincided with the Flood of Noah, as that did in turn with the Greek account of the Deluge of Deucalion, it led to the ultimate discovery that the history of the Scriptures and of the earlier Greek peoples took place in Britain.

The evidence I collected eventually threw a vivid searchlight on the past. The collision of a comet - or more accurately twin comets - with our earth, at a period preserved under various mythical names, emerged as the main clue to the course of world history in a most crucial epoch.

It became increasingly clear. I was actually able to identify Bible sites. In Britain took place the full history of the Israelites and other Bible peoples well into the Christian era, including the lives of Jesus Christ and the apostles. In the ensuing pages the reader can follow the clues and form conclusions from the material presented.

In my last volume, Britain - The Key to World History, I identified the sites of many famous Biblical cities and events, and here I give considerable attention to three of them, which in different ways were of outstanding importance: first York, which bore many names through long centuries, from Babylon to Strato's Tower, Jericho, and, lastly, Roman Caesarea; second, Edinburgh, immortalised as the original Jerusalem, and later as Caerleon, City of the Lion, which had nothing whatever to do with Wales; and third, Glastonbury or Avalon, closely linked to Christ, who was born in Somerset, then known as Galilee.
If these claims are true, how could the world have been deceived?

Here it need only be said that evidence exists which shows deliberate tampering, and suppression of important Roman records relating to Britain, whereby names, places, and objects were disguised, for a deliberate purpose, at a later period. Many valuable clues were eradicated, such as the bulk of the work of Tacitus.

The name of the Jews in Roman history of the period was carefully expunged, and they appear as the Silures, a variation of Illyrians, their more classical name; both geographically correct.

Who possessed a motive for this elaborate deception involving tampering with classical writers, suppressing others, and deliberately misrepresenting past history and geography? And, granted the desire, who would have possessed the power and means to put it into operation? The answer is Constantine the Great, the world dictator of his age, who in his youth had known Britain well. He introduced Christianity into the Roman Empire, for political or pious reasons - perhaps both - but a Christianity which had arisen in distant barbarian Britain, in an atmosphere of wars, strife, and doubts. It did not fit in with his policy as a likely creed for his Roman subjects in the South. He therefore caused a completely new and imitation Holy Land to be instituted near his own capital, Constantinople. He was aided by certain prelates he could trust.

He caused "miraculous" discoveries to be made, such as the original Cross, and even those of the two robbers crucified with Christ. Jerusalem, the new Jerusalem, was built, splendid churches were erected, and the holy places were proclaimed, although Hadrian had destroyed the original Jerusalem stone by stone nearly two centuries before, in Britain. Christ and His disciples, who had never set foot in the newly created Holy Land, were transferred spiritually from the scenes truly sacred to Christians, to a far distant region, away from the hampering history of Judaism and free of the Mosaic influence on early Christianity, which Rome largely eradicated.

Briefly, such is the explanation of the mystery. There was no one in
Constantine's age to question this fraud. Every possible means was employed to conceal the transfer in an age when comparatively few could read, and fewer still knew anything about Britain. Not the least amazing aspect of the story is that it took place over 1600 years ago, and yet no one seems to have detected the fraud, although many within the last century have strongly questioned the truth in regard to the present Jerusalem and other alleged sacred places. For those who prefer orthodox beliefs to the truth, the fraud will continue to flourish.

What the educated world should recognise is that world geography and the history of the past have been entirely misrepresented by Constantine's dictatorial escapade. He could not transfer the site of Christianity without upsetting the entire geography of the earlier world at the same time. The activities of the disciples, for instance, never took place in Asia Minor.

I would only like to add that the aim of this book is not simply and solely to trace the origins of Christianity and Bible history to Britain, but also to indicate the great age and distinction of Britain's history and civilisation. The one is a necessary corollary of the other. If Britain's unknown history throws a new light on Bible history, it can equally be contended that Bible events, or those relating to the Jews in the works of Josephus, also throw a strong light on this ancient island.

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