

KING ARTHUR & THE DARK AGES

500 TO 600 AD

by Tess Clark

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More Hidden Comet history from the time of year 1 AD to 500 AD can be found in my eBooks, 'Yeshua, Constantine & the Fall of the Roman Empire;' 'End Times & the Essene' (from 1 AD to 70 AD) & 'Mermaids, Dragons & Melusine' 700-1000 AD.

There seems to be several mainstream and alternative theories about history being altered, with added or missing periods of history with scarce documentation left behind and little growth and development, or the mysteriously sudden disappearance of whole civilizations from their intact cities or in the opposite case, their cities & buildings burned down to the ground, allegedly only due to the invaders and never as a result of catastrophic natural events, much less related to comets.

There are also theories that several "Dark Ages" were fabricated. I think that it is heart braking to think that we are denying the suffering our own ancestors had to live through, as they survived those horrendous periods of catastrophic times, that have been recorded by many ancient historians. I will briefly refer to King Arthur and try to make sense of it as being included in this period of Dark Ages.

From the historic records left to us in thousands of clay tablets, stone writings, petroglyphs, Sacred texts, Mythologies, Epics, Ecclesiastical books and manuscripts, (intended to be read only by certain groups of people who could speak Greek or Latin, -except for the petroglyphs, who were left by common people trying to survive in caves), we can see that

the inhabitants of planet Earth have been, in the last 7000 years, bombarded by ongoing catastrophes and plagues. The reason is that Earth and other planets of the Solar system were captured by the Sun & Jupiter's binary system, together with hundreds of thousands of new comets, planets & moons that must have previously orbited Saturn, Uranus & Neptune, and that are up till this day entering the Solar system and causing havoc to all the planets, and bringing with their tails an array of toxic elements and mutated or new strains of viruses which have been responsible for the frequent, awful diseases known as the black or bubonic plagues (pandemics) and pestilence of the past.

This is the reason that some tribes, since ancient times, avoid eating pork & certain animals, or maintain a kosher diet. For example, the Maya and the Chinese knew about this relationship; and even now, when Earth passes yearly though the tail of Venus, viruses cause the bird flu, & the human flu. Unfortunately, humans have weaponized these viruses as well, as it is not enough the many miseries humans have to endure already.

The name "passover" and its religious celebration, is intimately related to the "passing" of comets over Earth. This is also the reason why certain people and groups (i.e. royalty and the clergy) that possessed the scientific and astronomical knowledge (occult knowledge) since the beginning of civilization, would live away from cities, up in mountains (monasteries, castles, hermitages), with access to caves and underground living spaces that had a source of water, which acted as survival bunkers; where they could protect themselves from the radiation, viruses, pandemics, pestilence, meteors, fireballs, hurricane force winds, (earthquakes), floods, tsunamis, electric discharges (thunderbolts), etc. Some mounds and cave cities seen worldwide, also had the same purpose. Of course, survival wasn't always assured, and depended on the severity of the catastrophes. This is the reason piles of broken bones and "mass burials" are often found inside mounds or inside caves, or even spread outside these mounds; these were the unfortunate people that didn't survive.

Influenza: 1743, borrowed (during an outbreak of the disease in Europe), from Italian influenza "influenza, epidemic," originally "visitation, influence

(of the stars/comets),” from Medieval Latin *influentia* in the astrological sense.

AN Article from Rome informs us that a Sort of Plague has broke out there, which destroys Abundance of their People, and they call it Influenza. (“The Gentelman’s Magazine,” April 1743.)

Used in Italian for diseases at least since 1504 (as *influenza di febbre scarlatina* “scarlet fever”) on notion of astral, occult, or atmospheric influence. The 1743 outbreak began in Italy. The term has been often applied since mid-19c. to severe colds.

<https://www.etymonline.com/word/influenza>

The concept of panspermia is well known & accepted by scientists.

Another example is the bird flu, which first infects birds, mutates and then infects other animals, like pork, cows/ deer, wildlife and humans.

So, the inhabitants of planet Earth (and perhaps Mars, Ganymede and other planets and moons of the solar system, have constantly gone through practically ‘hell’ and extreme suffering, such as worldwide pestilence, plagues, droughts, famines & cannibalism, fires, flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis, massive volcanic eruptions, mega-storms, extreme cooling; darkening of the skies, accompanied by wars, enslavement of populations and invasions of peoples trying to survive themselves or taking advantage of the weakened territories and their inhabitants.

We will find a very good explanation from virtually unknown information about the many series of phenomena & planetary events that took place in the past . We will examine possible reasons for the creation of the Christian Calendar, Anno Domini (Year of the Lord), by Dionysius Exiguus, as a dating system in 525 AD, based on the calculations of Cyril of Alexandria from 440 AD.

Regarding Anno MUNDI being changed to Anno Domini & why is the end of the world & return of a messiah still being expected and the skies observed by infrared telescopes that can see planets & red or brown dwarf stars?

Seems the mathematicians and astronomers were also expecting the “End of the World” according to their calculations of past and recurring planetary catastrophes in the 6th century AD:

“The immediate cause was the looming “calendrical end of the world” due to the arrival of Anno Mundi 6000! A date linked to the resurrection at the return of Jesus Christ, from the chronology of Africanus that dated Christ’s birth to AM (Anno Mundi) 5500. Influencing this was the ancient cosmological doctrine (secret or occult astronomical knowledge *see Mythos & Cosmogony for full explanation) attributing the origin, beginning, and end of the time to an alignment of all the “classical” planets (Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Mercury, the Sun, and the Moon), which induced Dionysius to investigate and calculate a future conjunction (close approach & electric interactions?) of all planets and to determine the beginning date for Anno Domini, 2000 years before this conjunction. The interpretations of the Gospel and the Revelation of St. John, as well as the early medieval rate of precession, were central to the theme. The planetary massing (conjunction or electric alignment) in May 2000 was the focused date of the end of the world, according to the calculations of Dionysius Exiguus. This theory is confirmed with many quotations and images.”

https://www.academia.edu/25609570/The_Scythian_Dionysius_Exiguus_and_His_Invention_of_Anno_Domini

As I have discussed in Mythos & Cosmogony & based on the amazing research of Immanuel Velikovsky, the reformations and creation of historical calendars have been **due to changes to the axis or the orbits of the Earth or the Moon, at the time of close approaches of a comet or a planetary body, like Venus and Mars**, (called in historic texts, unusual “Planetary Conjunctions” or Blazing stars).

“In the 7th year of the Emperor Justin, A. D. 525, appeared a comet, and the same year Antioch was again overwhelmed in ruin by an earthquake. Some authors relate that 300,000 persons perished in this catastrophe, and among them Euphrasius, the bishop.—This event happened on the 29th of May, about 12 o'clock. A conflagration (fires) followed and consumed what was left of the city. In the same shocks, Dyrrachium, now

Durazzo, the Epidaurus of high antiquity, Corinth and other cities were greatly injured.” Kometographia: <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=evans;cc=evan>
In the year 526 a comet was also seen, earthquakes in Turkey killed 250,000. (*Noah Webster book)

In this short period, there were constant catastrophes and pandemics (plagues), but one pandemic that started in 543 AD, **lasted for over 52 years**, until 596 AD, **decimating the world’s population**, destroyed whole cities, castles and churches, due to fires. It caused migrations of whole territories, such as the one from Scandinavia to England.

KING ARTHUR:

The Legend of King Arthur and Camelot must be based in truth, as most legends and epics are. I believe that King Arthur was real. As in most cases of governing kings and Lords since the beginning of civilization circa 8000 years ago), a King was represented by a Blazing Star, Planet or Comet, and was also the hero who fought & defeated a monster or Dragon (a Comet).

In the 12th Century AD Geoffrey Monmouth wrote about King Arthur in the History of England, where he includes the list of Kings. He also wrote about a Welsh astrologer & prophet Merlinus (Merlin) in Prophetia Merlini, & Life of Merlin. Merlin was the son of a human princess and a giant/demon. Merlin interpreted the appearance of a comet in the form of a fiery Dragon, as heralding the death of the Britain’s last Roman General Aurelius (Ambrosius Aurelianus) the ascendancy of Uther Pendragon and the coming of King Arthur, who was the son of Uther Pendragon, who disguised (with the help of Merlin) as the king (duke of Cornwall) entered Tentansil Castle and slept with the queen (duchess) while the king was away. <https://geoffreyofmonmouth.com/tag/merlinian-prophecy-prophetia-merlini/>

There are also many other historic texts about Merlin in the 6th Century. Regardless of what the details & true stories of King Arthur are, he probably existed and his father and himself were linked to the Comets (Pendragons, Dragons) that caused much destruction and death during the 6th Century, worldwide including England.

There is probably little surviving proof of any remains of Camelot (as far as the public has been told) because everything and everyone got destroyed by the fires, floods, tsunamis, and catastrophes usually accompanied by a comet connecting electrically with Earth and/or with the Sun. It also seems that new technologies like LIDAR need to be used in England because so much has been buried under tsunamis and floods in past catastrophes, even in recent historical times.

Lee Pennington's book "King Arthur in America" deserves some attention, even though I might not agree with all his conclusions: He presents compelling evidence that in 562 AD Britain was the site of a catastrophic event (most likely a comet devastating the Island country). The land was devastated. The king at the time was none other than the legendary King Arthur. King Arthur's brother, Prince Madoc, was at the time the fleet admiral of a substantial Welsh Navy. Madoc was at sea when the comet devastated the country and was blown totally off course and was gone for ten years. England was mainly uninhabitable, and Arthur took his people and army into Landahl, which is now Normandy. Records say that in 572 Arthur returned to Wales, and he and Madoc gathered 700 ships at Milford Haven and sailed west to Anwan, "that which is beyond." Having missed Ireland, there is only one place, sailing west; they could have gone to, North America! Other records tell of King Arthur being killed in Anwan and being brought back to Wales in a celebrated voyage described in some extant manuscripts. Lee Pennington will present compelling evidence that the Welsh records are totally correct in stating that Wales' most famous king did indeed come to America and was killed in America.

<https://www.unityofeastlouisville.org/sites/unityofeastlouisville.org/files/Events/DrPennington/King%20Arthur%20in%20America%20Presentation%20by%20Dr%20Pennington.pdf>

Global cooling events in the 6th Century AD (linked to a comet):

<https://www.historicalclimatology.com/blog/something-cooled-the-world-in-the-sixth-century-what-was-it>

The Dust Veil Environmental Disaster of AD 536 linked to a comet and volcanos:

According to written records and supported by dendrochronology (tree ring dating) and archaeological evidence, for 12-18 months in AD 536-537, a thick, persistent dust veil or dry fog darkened the skies between Europe and Asia Minor. The climatic interruption brought by the thick, bluish fog extended as far east as China, where summer frosts and snow are mentioned in historical records; tree ring data from Mongolia and Siberia to Argentina and Chile reflect decreased growing records from 536 and the subsequent decade. Massive migrations of survivors followed worldwide, including the Viking Diaspora in AD 536. <https://www.thoughtco.com/dust-veil-environmental-disaster-in-europe-171628>

Irish Dendrologist Dr. Baillie, has searched the written record and traditions embodied in myths. There he has found evidence that the dates of the environmental downturns were around 2354 BC, 1628 BC, 1159 BC, 208 BC, and AD 540. The evidence suggests that these environmental downturns were wide-ranging catastrophic events; the AD 540 event in particular is attested in tree-ring chronologies from Siberia through Europe and North and South America. This event coincides with the second largest ammonium signal in the Greenland ice in the last two millennia, the largest being in AD 1014, and both these epochs were accompanied by cometary apparitions which were associated with collapses of civilizations or turning points in history. The AD 540 event, for example, may have been associated with a catastrophe that ushered in the Dark Ages of Europe. His book, *Exodus to Arthur: Catastrophic Encounters with Comets* (Batsford, 1999), relates the findings of his tree-ring studies to a series of global environmental traumas over the past 4400 years that may mark events such as the biblical Exodus, the disasters which befell Egypt, collapses of Chinese dynasties, and the onset of the European Dark Ages. *The Celtic Gods: Comets in Irish Mythology* (Tempus, 2005), co-authored with Patrick McCafferty, focuses on the AD 540 event as recorded in the historical records and myths of Ireland and shows that the imagery in the myths and the times between events are consistent with a comet with an earth-crossing orbit. http://self.gutenberg.org/articles/eng/Mike_Baillie

<http://self.gutenberg.org/article/WHEBN0000242424/Extreme%20weather%20events%20of%20535%E2%80%9393536>

COMETS OF 500 TO 680 AD

Zonaras lib. 3. Baron. vol. 6. 541. Magd. Cent. 6. ca. 13. p. 789. A comet is noted in 502, and a severe winter in 507, but I have no account of any public calamity, attending either of these phenomena, except a pestilence among men and cattle in Scotland, in 502.

In 517 is recorded a five year's drouth in Palestine.

Encyclopedia Chronologica: In 518 a comet; and in Dardania, now Maesia, a series of earthquakes demolished twenty-four castles, divided mountains and in one place opened a fissure of thirty paces in length and twelve in breadth.

A D. 519. A Bearded Comet appeared 26 days, in the East, pointing westward. After which there was a wonderful Earthquake, whereby many (not only persons but) whole Cities perished.

Baronius vol. 6. 702. In 519 two cities in Cilicia were overthrown; Edissa was inundated and part of its buildings and inhabitants overwhelmed.

Zonaras, Tom. 3. Magd. Cent. 6. p. 791. Evagrius places the inundation at Edissa, in the following period, after the destruction of Antioch, and as the historians do not always specify the year in which a particular event took place, I am inclined to believe the account of Evagrius.

Lib. 4. ca. 3. In the 7th year of the Emperor Justin, A. D. 525, appeared a comet, and the same year Antioch was again overwhelmed in ruin by an earthquake. Some authors relate that 300,000 persons perished in this catastrophe, and among them Euphrasius, the bishop.—This event happened on the 29th of May, about 12 o'clock. A conflagration followed and consumed what was left of the city. In the same shocks, Dyrrachium, now Durazzo, the Epidaurus of high antiquity, Corinth and other cities were greatly injured.

Baronius vol. 7. 109. 110. 111. Niceph. lib. 7. 3. Evag. lib. 4. Zonaras Tom. 3. A severe winter happened the same year.

In 528 Antioch was again shaken and suffered considerable injury. An inundation of the Humber in England is noted about this time.

In 531 appeared the resplendent comet, whose revolution is fixed at 575 years, supposed to be the same comet (Venus!) which was visible in the year 44 BC, after the death of Julius Cesar (Venus approached in 1106 & 1680 AD). This was the fifth year of the reign of Justinian (Justinian was a pythagorean & encoded the secret knowledge in Hagia Sophia in Istanbul; which he built right after Venus Approached. Famine and a slight plague prevailed in Wales.

At this period Gibbon commences his lively, but unphilosophical description of the formidable and destructive calamities, which afflicted the whole earth in the 6th century. See his history, vol. 4. ch. 43.

Not long after the approach of the comet (Venus) in 531, the sun assumed a pale color, and shone with a feeble light. In a translation of Cedrenus, this phenomenon is thus described. "Toto anno eo, sol lunae instar, sine radiis, lucem tristem praebuit, plerumque defectum patienti similis." During the whole year, the sun gave a gloomy light, like the moon, and appeared as if eclipsed.

Byzantine Hist. 3. 293. Procop. de bell. Vandal. lib. 4. It is remarkable that tradition has preserved a faint account of a similar phenomenon, during the approach of the same comet (Venus), at the time of the Ogygean inundation, 1767 BC (correct dating of the Ogygean flood is 1500 BC about 50 years before the Exodus of 1450). It is said, that the planet Venus changed her color, size and figure. An account is preserved in tradition, of a phenomenon of the same nature, during the approach of the same star (Venus), in a subsequent revolution (two approaches 50-52 years apart. The Maya Tzolkin Calendar, was created to track the orbit and approaches of Venus. Pakal's tomb in Palenque, depicts him looking through a telescope at the planet Venus, symbolized as the winged serpent). Gibbon in the chapter above cited.—Pliny, as I have already remarked, mentions a similar phenomenon, about the time the same comet (VENUS?) appeared, soon after the death of Julius Cesar.

The appearance, in the period under consideration, is a well authenticated fact, and witnesses a singular change in the properties, and reflecting powers of the atmosphere, or denotes an essential alteration in the face of the sun, which is improbable. In either case, it seemed a prelude to the most dreadful calamities, famine, earthquakes, and pestilence. I am not without suspicions that Europe might have been overspread with a vapour like that in 1783, during the eruption of Heckla.

A. D. 533. A formidable Comet appeared in the Month of December, in the sign of Sagittarius. This was followed with an Earthquake. A popular tumult in Constantinople. A Plague at Antioch and in other places. The Huns cause troubles in Europe.

In 534 is recorded one of the most distressing famines, that ever afflicted the earth; it continued many years, and destroyed multitudes of the human race. Pompeiopolis was this year overwhelmed in ruin by an earthquake, and great numbers of its inhabitants perished. Paul. Diac. lib. 16.

About this period, Vesuvius began to utter hollow rumbling noises, the precursors of an eruption.

Baron. vol. 7. 218. Procop. de Bell. Goth. Magdeb. Cent. 6. p. 793. Excepting a slight plague in Wales—no pestilence is mentioned by the authors I have consulted, until the year 542. But the famine, in great severity, had raged eight or nine years before—a proof that something more than famine is necessary to generate the plague.

In 539 appeared another comet, and the famine now raged with double horror. The country of Italy had been ravaged, the year before by the Goths and Burgundians, and the lands left untilld. This might have contributed towards the dearth which followed. It is recorded that many persons fed on human flesh, some districts of Italy were deserted, 50,000 people perished in Picenum, and greater numbers in other districts. The bodies of the famished people became thin and pale; the skin was hardened and dry like leather, and clave to the bones; the flesh assumed a dark appearance like charcoal, the countenance was senseless and stern, the bile redundant.

Procop. de Bell. Goth. lib. 1. Among these frightful effects of hunger, no plague

yet appears—a circumstance that the philosopher should not pass unnoticed.

Baronius says, the crops failed, corn ripened prematurely, and was thin; in some places, it was not harvested, and that which was gathered, was deficient in nourishment. Those who subsisted upon it became pale, and were afflicted with bile. The body lost its heat and vigor, the skin was dried, the countenance stupid, distorted and ghastly, the liver turned black. Many perished by hunger; many betook themselves to the fields to feed on vegetables, and being too feeble to pull them, lay down and gnawed them off with their teeth.

Baronius, lib. 7. 326. This is the most probable account of the famine. Repeated instances are on record, which evidently mark a pestilential state of the elements, as fatal to vegetable, as to animal life. In many periods of the world, there has been a universal defect in the powers of vegetation. Famine and pestilence are equally the effects of some general cause; a temporary derangement of the regular operations of nature.

An eruption of Vesuvius is noted under the year 532, the year after the appearance of the great comet.—It is probable that the paleness of the sun was owing to a vapor from some volcanic eruption, as in 1783; and it is remarkable that both of these periods alike produced famine from defective vegetation.

During the remaining part of this century, a series of most calamitous events afflicted the earth. A mountain in Rhodes burst open, and a part of it rolled down upon the inhabitants below. Many places suffered by inundations, one of which overwhelmed the borders of Thrace for an extent of four miles.

A.D. 541. A notable Comet appeared on Easter Day. There followed an universal Earth quake in the which Epidamon, Corinth and Anazerbum, did above other places suffer damage. Totilas overcame Demetrius in a Sea-fight, took several Cities and Countries. The memorable changes wherein Belisartus was concerned, happened about this time. Totila the King of the Goths was called Flagellum dei Gods Scourge. He raised a cruel Persecution against the Christians which were at this time in Italy.

In the year 543, the whole earth was shaken by earthquakes. This was the year in which the plague broke out in Constantinople; but it commenced in Egypt, the preceding year.—In 543 there was a dearth of (??) and oil. The plague again ravaged Constantinople in 547.

In 545 there was an inundation of the Thracian sea, and a severe winter. A terrible dysentery in France in 548.

See Cedrenus, and Paulus Diac. lib. 16. In 550 an earthquake convulsed Syria and Palestine; and Greece in 551. In 553 appeared a singular meteor in the north and west, which was preceded by a winter so severe that wild beasts and fowls might be taken by the hand. Inundations marked this period. Constantinople was shaken 40 days in 554.

A.D. 555. A Comet in the form of a Lance or Spear was seen in the North, pointing West ward. After which Rome was taken by Totila. The Huns wasted Francia and Tharingia.

Paul. Diac. Madeburgh Cent. 6. ca. 13. In 557 Constantinople was almost laid in ruins by an earthquake. In 558 a comet appeared, a severe winter followed and universal plague, especially in Constantinople, where the living could not bury the dead. This year the Danube was covered with ice.

In 560 an earthquake destroyed Berytus and injured Cos, Tripoli, and Balbus. An excessive drought in 562, and a plague began which spread over the whole world. There was a dark day in the same year.

The year 565 was distinguished for a calamitous plague, in France, Germany and Italy, which Baronius calls "vehemens pestis inguinaria."

In 580 Antioch was again laid in ruins by an earthquake, and a shock was felt in Scotland. The plague again prevailed, from that year to 583, in Gaul and Germany and other countries.

A.D. 586. A Comet appeared for a Month. It is observed, that this Comet was attended with the death of many Princes. And the War between Mauritius and the Persians. Also, a fearful inundation, and the Plague in Italy happened not long after. In 587 it ravaged Italy. Earthquakes attended this period.

In **590 a comet appeared**; an inundation, from deluges of rain, overspread Rome, covering the walls of the city, and lodging innumerable serpents on the plains. In the next summer, happened the severest drouth ever known; it lasted from January to September; and the most deadly plague ravaged all Italy. In this pestilence, died Pope Pelagius. This is a general sketch of the phenomena recorded of the period under consideration. Of the universal and destructive plagues which dispeopled the world in the reign of Justinian I and the succeeding age we have accurate accounts by contemporary historians: From two of which, Procopius and Evagrius, I shall transcribe the particulars.

Procopius relates, "**That this pestilence, which almost destroyed the human race**, and for which no cause could be assigned but the will of God, did not rage in one part of the world only, nor in one season of the year. It ravaged the whole world, seizing all descriptions of people, without regard to different constitutions, habits or ages; and without regard to their places of residence, their modes of subsistence or their different pursuits. Some were seized in winter, some in summer; others in other seasons of the year.

It first appeared in Pelusium in Egypt and thence spread westward to Alexandria and all parts of Egypt; eastward towards Palestine, and extended to all parts of the world, laying waste to islands, caves, mountains, and all places where men dwelt. If it passed by a particular country at first, or slightly affected it, it soon returned upon it with the same desolating rage which other places had experienced.—It began in maritime towns and spread to the interior country. It seized Constantinople in the spring of 543.

Most persons were seized suddenly without any premonition, nor was there any change of color or sense of heat; for until evening the fever was

so slight that the patient was not ill, nor did the physician, from the pulse, apprehend danger. But in some cases, the same day; in others, the next; in others, at a later period, a bubo arose, either in the groin, the armpits, or near the ear, or in some other part. All patients alike had these symptoms.

Some were seized with drowsiness and slumbering; others with furious distraction. The slumberers forgot all things—some would eat if desired; others were neglected and starved.

Neither physician nor attendant caught the distemper by contact of the sick or dead; and many, encouraged by their wonderful escape, applied themselves with assiduity to the care of the sick and the burial of the deceased. Many were seized, they knew not from what cause, and suddenly died. Some who were given over by physicians unexpectedly recovered; others who appeared to be in no danger speedily expired. Many died for want of relief; others recovered without assistance. No cause of the disease could be devised by human reason—no means of prevention or cure. To some, bathing was beneficial; to others, injurious. Many leaped into water and the sea—In many turned into a gangrene, and these died with excruciating torture.

The physicians opened the bodies of some, and found within the sores huge carbuncles. Those whose bodies were spotted with black pimples, of the size of a lentil, lived not a day. Those who had running sores escaped, and these were the most certain signs of recovery. Some had their thighs withered; others lost the use of their tongues. To women with child, the disease was certain death. This disease in Constantinople lasted four months, raging three months with extreme mortality. In the beginning, few died more than usual; but the disease gradually increased, till it swept off 10,000 persons in a day."

Persic. lib. 2. ca. 22. Authors mention the early effects of this disease on the brain; the patients, on the first attack, saw phantoms of evil spirits, which made them imagine themselves smitten by some person.

Procopius, as an eye witness, described the pestilence of 543 in Constantinople. It did not continue incessantly to rage in every place, for this would have soon left the earth without an inhabitant; but after an interval of a few years, it returned and revisited the same places. The plague described by Evagrius was many years subsequent to that mentioned by Procopius. He wrote about the year 594. His descriptions however are general.

A.D. 594. A formidable Blazing Star appeared in January, for a Month, and was seen both in the morning and in the evening. After this, Italy was afflicted with Armies of Locusts. A sore Drought, Famine, and the Sword were the woful attendants of this Prodigy.

See Hist. Eccles. lib. 4. ca. 29. **"I will now describe the plague, which has prevailed in these times, and already raged fifty-two years, a thing never before known, and has already depopulated the world.** Two years after the taking of Antioch by the Persians,* a pestilential disease began to prevail, in some respects resembling that which Thucydides has described, in other respects different. It had its origin in Ethiopia, according to common report, and spread over the whole world, falling on different places by turns, and sparing none of the human race.

Some cities were so severely assailed by this disease, that they were left without an inhabitant. Some districts however were more slightly affected. The pestilence did not always begin its attacks at the same season of the year, nor cease to rage, in all places in the same manner. In some places it broke out in the midst of winter; in others, in the spring; in some, it began in summer; in others, in autumn; and in some cities, it attacked certain parts of the town, and left others untouched.

Very often we might observe, particular families all perished, in a city where the disease did not prevail, as an epidemic. In some places, one or two families only perished, while the rest of the city escaped. But we observed particularly that the families which escaped, the first year, experienced the same calamity in the year succeeding.

But what above all appeared singular and surprising was, that the inhabitants of infected places, removing their residence to places, where the disease had not appeared, or did not prevail, were the only persons who fell victims to the plague, in the cities which were not infected. And these effects were particularly observable, both in cities and in other places, in the cycles of the Indictions.* Especially in the second year of each indiction, was the plague extremely mortal. Of this I am myself a witness, for it may not be improper, when the occasion seems to require it, to interweave into this history what concerns myself. At the commencement of this calamity, I was seized with the inguinal plague; and in the diseases, which have at different times prevailed, I have lost many of my children, my wife and great numbers of my kindred, of my servants and laborers: the cycles of indiction parcelling out my calamities among themselves.

At the time of writing this account, the disease had already invaded Antioch the fourth time; the fourth cycle of indiction had passed, after the first invasion of this disease, when I lost a daughter, and her son.

This disease was a compound of various others. For in some persons, seizing the head, it rendered the eyes sanguineous and the face tumid: Then falling upon the throat, soon put an end to life in all that were thus seized. Some were afflicted by discharges from the bowels. In others an abscess formed in the groin, a raging fever followed, and the second or third day, the patient died, with his body and his mind apparently sound, as tho they had not felt disease. Some were seized with delirium and expired. Carbuncles also arising on the body extinguished the lives of many. Others recovered once and again, and afterwards died of the same disease.

The modes of contracting the disease were various and all calculation was baffled. Some perished by once entering infected houses, or remaining in them—some by only touching the sick. Some contracted the disease in open market. Others, who fled from the infected places, remained safe, while they communicated the disease to others who died. Many who remained with the sick, and freely handled them as well as dead bodies,

wholly escaped the disease. Others who had lost their children and dependents, and in despair sought death, by attempting to throw themselves in the way of infection and assiduously attending the sick, found all their efforts in vain; they could not contract the disease.

The distemper has already prevailed fifty-two years, to this time, exceeding all preceding plagues: For Philostratus was surprised that, in his time, that calamity had prevailed for fifteen years. What will happen hereafter is uncertain, since all things are at the disposal of God who understands the causes of things and the events."

Thus far Evagrius. See also Nicephorus lib. 17. ca. 18. The reader is desired to attend particularly to the foregoing relation of facts, as some important conclusions will, in the sequel, be drawn from them, and other authorities hereafter to be cited.

It will be remarked that although authors speak of this pestilential period, as of fifty-two years duration, as Evagrius and Gibbon have done, yet this is not accurate. Evagrius, from whom this number is copied, says, the pestilence had then prevailed fifty-two years; but it was still raging, and what was to happen afterwards, he could not determine.

The years remarkable for mortality are specified by historians, viz. 542 and 543, 547, 558, 562 to 565, 582, 583, 587, and finally one of the most destructive periods of all was 590 and the few following years. Altho this was a long and severe period of calamity, yet from the best accounts I can obtain, I see no reason to believe the mortality, in any given term of five or ten years, from 542 to 600, to have been greater, than in some other periods of the same duration. More people probably died in a short space of time, in the reign of the Antonines—in that of Gallus and Volusian—and far more, in the dreadful plague of 1346 to 1350.—It is even probable that in the last 50 years of the 16th century, the earth sustained as great a loss of inhabitants as in the same space of time in the 6th century. General descriptions are rarely correct, and Mr. Gibbon's unphilosophical, tho eloquent flourishing description of the miseries of the human race, in Justinian's reign is calculated to mislead a careless reader.

Evagrius indeed says, this plague exceeded all preceding ones. This is natural; Thucydides said the same of the disease in his time. But we are more able to form a correct comparison between the different epidemics that have prevailed, than the contemporaries with any particular one.

Agathius relates that in the pestilence at Constantinople in 558, many died suddenly as with an apoplexy. The most robust constitutions survived only to the 5th day. The critical period in the Athenian plague was the 7th or 9th. Thucydides makes no mention of the stupor at the beginning of the distemper, nor of the *volutatio humi*, whirling of the earth, or dizziness, nor of buboes, nor of the effects of the disease on pregnant women.

Freind's Hist. of Medicine 416 et seq. Baron. vol. 7. 357, 358. Warnefred relates of this pestilence, in Liguria, where it was particularly mortal, that there appeared suddenly certain marks "*quaedam signacula*," upon the doors of houses, on garments, and utensils, which could not be washed out but grew brighter by washing. The next year, appeared in men's groins, or other delicate parts of the body, tumors like nuts or dates, which were soon followed by intolerable fever, which extinguished life in three days. If the patient survived the third day, he had hopes of recovery.

I should have ranked this account among the fictions of a disturbed imagination, had not more recent and well attested facts given me reason to credit it. The description of the terrible effects of this disease in Italy by the same author, is melancholy and painful to the reader.

The dysentery which raged in France in 548 was accompanied with signs of the plague, and was nearly equal to it in mortality. The plague raged this year at Munster, in Ireland.

Short vol. 1. 67. Smith's Hist. Cork 10. The desolating plague of 590 was mortal almost beyond example, and preceded or attended with extraordinary phenomena. In 588 Antioch was overwhelmed by a violent earthquake, and 60,000 people buried in its ruins. The inundation of the Tyber exceeded all that had been known, as did the drouth of the succeeding summer. The intervening winter was equally remarkable for its severity — "*qualem vix aliquis prius recolebat fuisse*," says Warnefred; such as the oldest persons could scarcely recollect. Violent tempests overturned

buildings. About the same time, swarms of locusts appeared in Trente and devoured every species of vegetable. In some parts of Italy, they continued their ravages for five years. Cedrenus adds, that fish died, and this mortality he ascribes to the freezing of the waters,—Modern observations prove the fallacy of the reason here assigned; fish do not die beneath a cover of ice; but the death of fish by means of earthquakes, and of sickness, is a common event.

Agust. Hist. 1156, 1157. Magd. Cent. 6. ca. 13. The order of the phenomena here related was this—the earthquake at Antioch—deluges of rain and inundations, tempests, a most rigorous winter, with a comet, excessive drouth, pestilence.

See also Echard's Rom. Hist. vol. 4. 246. Africa was almost depopulated by this plague. So sudden and rapid was the disease in its action, that during a procession in Rome, instituted by St. Gregory, on account of that calamity, no less than eighty persons fell dead in the street.

Authors relate that the serpents, washed from the mountains by the flood, and lodged on the earth, putrefied, and contributed to the subsequent plague. Gregory of Tours relates, that the plague, at that time, was introduced into Gaul by a vessel and her cargo, but it did not spread regularly from house to house, but started up in distant and detached places, like fire in a field of stubble. Marseilles and Lyons were made waste by its mortality. It was most fatal to the poor.

The following facts are related of the pestilence in Rome in 581, in the collection of German writers by Pistorius. Men died suddenly, at play, at table, and in conversation. Sometimes they fell dead in the act of sneezing, "dum sternutabant," so that when one heard another sneeze, he turned to him and exclaimed, "God help you"—which was the origin of a custom still observed in some countries.* Sometimes persons expired in the act of nodding or gaping; which gave rise to the practice of making the sign of the cross, on such occasions—a custom not yet obliterated.

In 599, the plague in the east, in Africa and Rome, was dreadful. The death of the Emperor Mauritius, in 602, was preceded by the appearance of a comet. A severe winter, about this time, killed the vines, and grain suffered

by frost and blight. The army of barbarians, marching to besiege Constantinople, was so harassed and weakened by the plague, as to be compelled to abandon the enterprise. Cayanus their commander lost seven sons.

A.D. 600. (circiter) A Horrendous Comet, appeared for six Months. Emperor Mauritius was murdered by Phocas as requested by the Bishops of Rome. Great contentions were kindled between the Bishops of Rome and Constantinople. The former, was now declared to be the universal head of the Church. Ever since this time the Bishops of Rome have been no better then Blazing Stars. Four Years after this, another Comet was seen in the Months of April and May, & again in November & December, Not long after which Cotroes the King of Persia grievously infested the Roman Empire, He delivered ninety thousand Christians into the hands of the Jews, to be by them with wicked hands slain and murdered. A.D. 620. Another Comet appeared. About this time Mohamed began to diffuse his Doctrine. He had an apostate Monk to help him in composing his Religion, whereby much of that part of the World, which had been enlightened with the Sun of Righteousness was overwhelmed again with the darkness of Infidelity. He is therefore fitly set forth in the apocalypse, by the type of a Star falling to the Earth, & a smoke arising therefrom, whereby the Sun & the Air was darkened; And it is not to be wondered at, if so great a Plague to the World as Mahometism, is, was preceded and attended with Blazing Stars, as in the after Relations will appear. Never was the dominion of any Nation spread so far, and in so short a time as that of the Saracens....

A.D. 633. A Blazing Star in form of a Sword standing towards the South appeared for Month. This was attended with an Earth-quake for thirty days together. About this time the Saracens subjugated Jerusalem, Damascus, and all Syria...

We can see from these descriptions of the many catastrophes and the sudden cooling, severe weather changes & new calendars instituted, that could point to a pole shift at that time or even during the time of Mohammed, as I go into the details in my eBook 'Pole Shifts Hidden in Medieval Maps.'

Sources

*For a COMPLETE and amazing detailed compilation of comets and catastrophes recorded since 3600 years ago, please see book by Webster, Noah, 1758-1843.

"A BRIEF HISTORY OF EPIDEMIC AND PESTILENTIAL DISEASES; WITH THE PRINCIPAL PHENOMENA OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD, WHICH PRECEDE AND ACCOMPANY THEM, AND OBSERVATIONS DEDUCED FROM THE FACTS STATED."

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*Kometographia. Or A discourse concerning comets; wherein the nature of blazing stars is enquired into: with an historical account of all the comets which have appeared from the beginning of the world unto this present year, M.DC.LXXXIII: Expressing the place in the heavens, where they were seen, their motion, forms, duration; and the remarkable events which have followed in the world, so far as they have been by learned men observed. As also two sermons occasioned by the late blazing stars. By Mather, Increase, 1639-1723., Sherman, John, 1613-1685.

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*Theatrum Cometicum (in Latin) Is an account & description of all the Comets which have been observed since Noah's flood being in number 415, together with the Events, whether Prosperous or Adverse. By Stanislaw Lubinieck 1666-81. (It also contains chronological charts of Biblical events, including Noah's Flood, Abraham & destruction of Sodom & Gomorra; Exodus and Moses, Solomon's Temple's destruction & Cyrus the Great freeing the Jews from bondage in Babylon.

<https://archive.org/details/ned-kbn-all-00001420-001>

Andrew Hall on Electric Earth:

[https://thedailyplasma.blog/2016/02/27/leviathan-part-two/?](https://thedailyplasma.blog/2016/02/27/leviathan-part-two/?fbclid=IwAR2tFYeNEk1sg15PIZ4retzbiRTm30zVfdLTIEOu_yh0IRAw9n5wLUn7M-k)

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