For then I shall give to peoples the change to a pure language, in order for them all to call upon the name of Jehovah, in order to serve him shoulder to shoulder. (Zephaniah 3:9)

The Ark of Urartu

方舟的乌拉尔图 - 東方快車

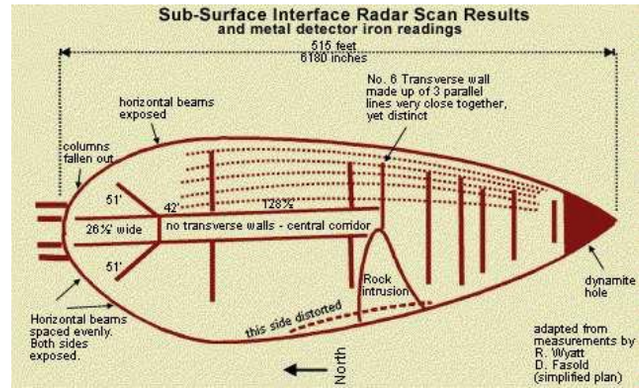
The Orient Express

Part 1:

(See also: Part 2 of The Ark of Urartu & The Orient Express)

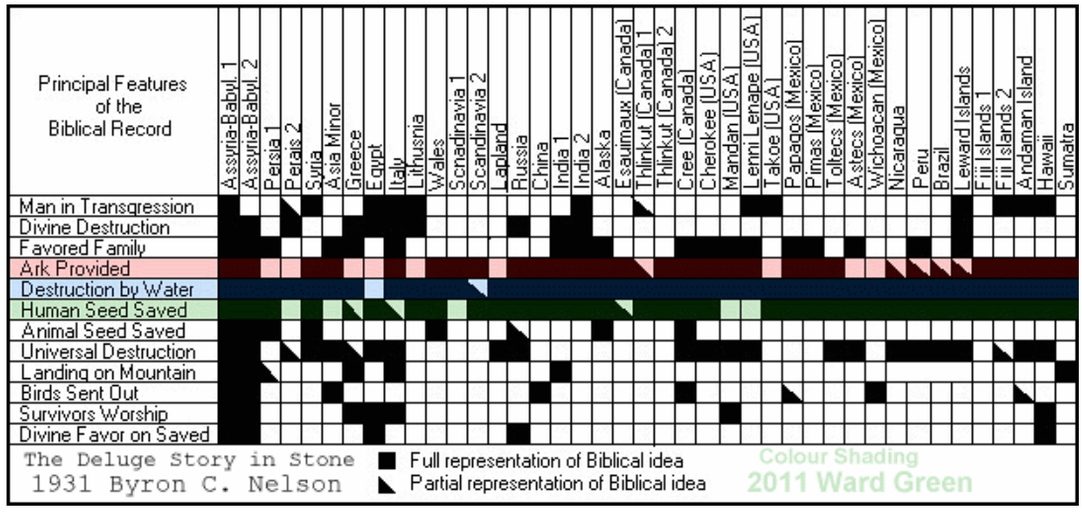
Chapter 1:
Chapter 2: Cangyan Mountain
Chapter 3: Shem, Ham, Japheth
Chapter 4: Confirmation of Dating
Chapter 5: Nimrod and the Tower
Chapter 6: Armenian History

(See also: Part 2 of The Ark of Urartu & The Orient Express)>



Right: The Ark's skeletal structure from sub-surface radar and metal detector scans *(from measurements by Ron Wyatt and Dave Fasold, Uzengili, Turkey, 1985-87; surface radar scans began some time after Ron Wyatt's first visit to the site in 1977 CE. Noah's Ark National Park, as declared June 20, 1987 CE by official declaration of the Turkish government, reported in Turkey's national newspaper, ``Hurriyet'', the next day. Reproduction from Anchorstone.com, `Turkey')*

Do you know how to build a fire? A much-neglected and perhaps long-forgotten art, fire-building has been practised since ancient times by people who lived even before the deluge-- Tubal-cain used fire to refine metals even before the time that we call the Era of the Dreamers (bef. 3282-1014 BCE)! Firebuilding is art, but it draws upon a number of skills. Fire may be used in conjunction with a woodstove for heat, but the building of a fire using kindling and larger junks of wood is far more difficult than fueling a burning fire. A small flame is a fragile thing and must be fed properly. Too much wood too quickly and pieces too large fail to go. Timing is also important if the flame is to be encouraged, and the necessity for air to circulate under the wood also requires consideration in the design of the fire geometry. What first appears to be a simple exercise is not so easy. To be able to quickly build a flame into a roaring fire is quite satisfying, and to be able to design a fire geometry that can sustain the flames to the end is also timesaving. (*Revealing God's Treasure - Noah's Ark, video*) (*Wikimapia - Noah's Ark*, or *Flash Earth - Noah's Ark*)



Above: Byron C. Nelson - The Deluge Story in Stone *(1931 book illustration, 2011 colour shading by Ward Green)*

[12] From the Greenealogy is the Deluge dated 3282 BCE, and the existence of The Ark structure as petrified wood in Turkey in the mountains of Ararat confirms both the Bible account of the location as well as of the antiquity of The Deluge. The profileration of fossils in a widely distributed layer can only encourage all believers that all of these animals died suddenly in The Deluge and so the fossils were formed rapidly, as dead animals do not sink to the bottom nor are fossils formed by gradual soil deposits caused by erosion. Animals were frozen in water, with gut contents preserved. There are, actually, flood accounts in different cultures, and from places located as far apart as America and China. All of these facts testify that a global Deluge came true. The Bronze Age is dated after The Deluge at near 3300 BCE, and was not the first time that man employed metalworking. From the Greenealogy as presented in earlier articles, the Bronze Age, as after The Deluge of 3282 BCE, is so aligned with the earliest Bronze Age dating, being 18 years later! It is vain to believe dating based on a human reasoning in any case where the lack of written records exerts silence. The futility of using human wisdom to determine even small subtleties with regard to The Deluge is exemplified by the remains of Noah's wife found in their 18-foot sarcophagus! It is a great honour to be given a glimpse into this past. The Greenealogy dating has been tested and proven already, so in this article may confirmation no longer be required. (*Genesis 4:22*) (*Wikipedia, `Bronze Age, Near East Timeline'*)

Left: Map of Noah's Ark in Kurdish-inhabited area, Turkey *(2002 Map by the CIA modified 2011 by Ward Green, reproduction from University of Texas Library, `Maps, Middle East and Asia, Turkey Republic 2002', Kurdish area in green by the CIA in 2002, with The Ark site added in 2011 in purple and red, by Ward Green. For the CIA version, albeit a cruder copy, please see also Wikimedia Commons, `File: Kurdish-inhabited area by CIA (2002).jpg'.)*

13 The survivors of the Deluge had a use for firewood as well as wood to build houses, so it is natural that the wood of The Ark was used for both of these purposes and recycling. That wood that had saved their lives from the cataclysm of the Deluge that wiped every living thing from off the face of all earth was thus used by them and by their offspring. Epiphanius (d. 403 CE) wrote that The Ark remains existed, in his day, in the mountains of the Gordians (cf. Kurds or Cordyaeans), though in the 12th century Benjamin of Tudela wrote that The Ark had been moved so as to build a mosque! Epiphanius was the Bishop of Salamis, and he added that if one looked closely enough one could yet in the 4th century see the altar that Noah had built in order to worship God. Sometime between the 4th century CE and the present day it appears that the remains of The Ark were buried by mudflow and perhaps lava, based on the still-existing mudflow that surrounds The Ark and on the nearby volcanic peak, Ararat. That The Ark location itself was known from ancient times, and in the Kurdish mountains, is witnessed to by Josephus:

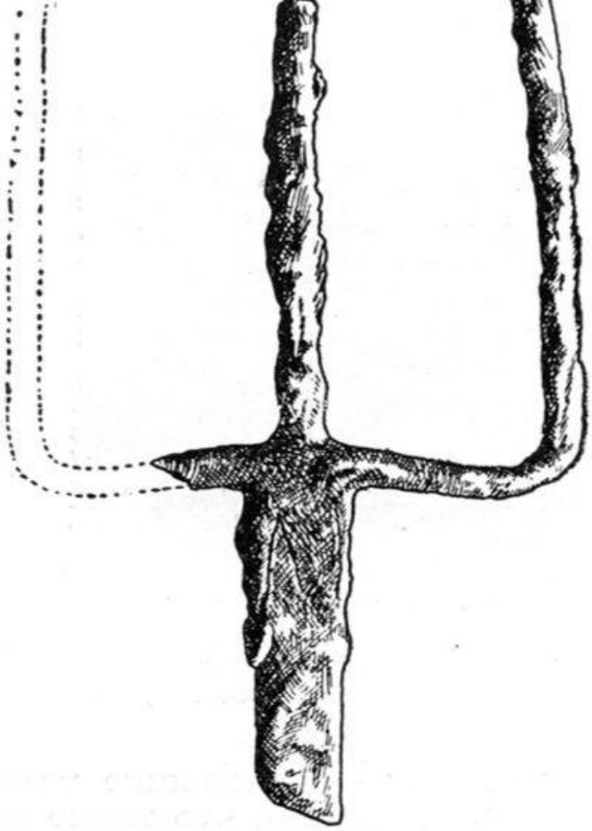
> Now all the writers of barbarian histories make mention of this flood, and of this ark; among whom is Berossus the Chaldean. For when he is describing the circumstances of the flood, he goes on thus: `It is said **there is still some part of this ship in Armenia, at the mountain of the Cordyaeans**; and that some people carry off pieces of the bitumen, which they take away, and use chiefly as amulets for the averting of mischiefs.'
> (Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, 1.3.6)(bold text ours)

Berossus wrote ca 290-278 BCE; Josephus lived 37-ca100 CE.
(*The Museum of Unnatural Mystery, `The Search for Noah's Ark'*) (*Wikipedia, `Berosus'*; *Wikipedia, `Josephus'*)

Right: Drogue anchorstone *(Kazan, Turkey)*

14 The giant drogue anchorstones found along a line northwest of The Ark landing site have tapered holes with a hollowed out interior for the knot, and curvature to prevent shear. They are entirely consistent with their use on Noah's Ark. They are too big to be used on considerably smaller boats. Mr. Samuel Windsor, a naval architect in Seattle, WA, USA, wrote that each of these stones is designed for a specific diameter of hemp rope, which easily suffices for strength. One of the features of the design is that the hole is made in the narrow, thick end of the stone, while the other end of the stone is wider, but it is weaker, as it is thinner. The modern standard by his account (a breaking strength of 5 times rated load) was surpassed by hand-wound hemp rope. The presence of the stones along a line leading to The Ark site confirms their use on the vessel known as Noah's Ark. More than that, it displays beyond doubt the path it took. Each of the stones weighs between 4 and about 10 tons, and the difficulty of moving them gives no reason to doubt it! So these heavy anchorstones stayed put for all 5291 years! The animal and human live load made navigation so crucial. Drogue stones stabilized the vessel in heavy seas or wind, and could be cut loose for closer manœvring, to land. (*Windsor, S. R., 1992, Noah's Vessel: 24,000 Deadweight Tons: Catastrophism & Ancient History, Jan. pp. 5-31, `Raw Data and Assumptions, Assumption 1.n.'*)

Left: Urartian pitchfork



[15] Both the Septuagint Bible (Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton) and the Hebrew Bible agree that after 5 months or 150 days (on the 27th or 17th day of the 7th month respectively), ``the ark came to rest on the mountains of rrt,'' where `rrt' is `Ararat' or `Urartu' and perhaps related to `Hurrite', the vowels not existing in any of the original Hebrew text, as the ancient Hebrew writing is in an abjad, without vowels. In this region southeast of the Black Sea is where Urartu, or Biainili, or the Kingdom of Van or Ararat, was located, in ancient times around 860-590 BCE (Wikipedia, `Urartu'). The name `Urartu' is also found in Assyria about 1250 BCE. What is present-day eastern Turkey in the area of Lake Van is near where Urartu lay, near today's country of Armenia. Noah's Ark is in Turkey near Iran, 35 miles SW of Armenia. It is 2 miles N of Iran and 45 miles S of Armenia as well. The similarity of `Ararat' to `Aratta' in the story of the post-Diluvian ruler Enmerkar echoes the story of Hayk, the Armenian patriarchal founder, who kills Bel the Baylonian. The location of the mountain where The Ark landed is, from Berossus, the ``mountain of the Cordyaeans'' or, as locals around Uzengili call it, ``Cudi Dagi'' (Mount Cudi, though pronounced in Turkish as `Judi') in the Kurdish mountains. While the Quran 11:44 says `it came to rest upon the Mount Judi', on this point *The Epic of Gilgamesh* asserts:

On Mount Nisir the ship stuck fast and it did not slip away.

(*The Epic of Gilgamesh, translated 1901, by William Muss-Arnolt*)

(*The Septuagint LXX: Greek and English, by Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton, London 1851, Genesis 8:3*) (*A Hebrew - English Bible According to the Masoretic Text and the JPS 1917 Edition, Genesis 8:3, `חמשים ומאה'*) (*Wikipedia, `Abjad'*) (*Wikipedia, `Urartu'*) (*Wikipedia, `Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta'*) (*Quran Explorer*) (*A Selected Portion of the Epic of Gilgamesh*)

[16] The Hebrew word `nsr' means `eagle or vulture' or `plank'. The Gilgamesh Epic said that The Ark ended on Mount Nisir. Thus from the description of the mountain as an eagle, and also as a plank, we see that The Ark landed high up on it. It is only logical that the town of Uzengili, where Noah's Ark now remains, is known as `Nasar' (cf. `Nisir', `nsr'), for that was the former name of Uzengili-- before 1948 CE. Dogubeyazit is estimated to be 12 miles (19 km) northwest, and Kazan about 15 miles (24 km) northwest, of Noah's Ark. The Ark site itself is quite close to the border with Iran to the south, and the border tower is visible on the hill.

If a plane crashes on the border between two countries, where do they bury the survivors?

So is the old saying: `Nowhere. You don't bury survivors.' Noah's Ark is impaled on a rock outcropping there at Nasar (now Uzengili), caught there on the mountain in a mudflow. The place of first descent is higher up the slope, below a face called in The Epic of Gilgamesh `The Wall of Heaven'. Here, a sheer rock face crowns the summit on the northwest side, rising some 300 feet as the diadem known as `Mashu'. The word `Mashu' is the same word as `msh' in Hebrew, with vowels removed, and becomes `Moshe', `drawn out of water'. In Akkadian `Mashu' means *twins*, and it is the name of the first pitched camp at the place of first descent to the summit of Mount Nisir, truly `Mesha' of Genesis 10:30. Uzengili is also known as Masar or Maşar (cf. Mashu). (*Historical Note 1*)

Above: The Wall of Heaven in Üzengili, Turkey, from the northwest side looking southeast,
(Noah's Ark in middle-right centreground, Mount Judi centre background)

Right: The Wall of Heaven with Mount Judi in the Right Background *(photo by Ron Wyatt, with Noah's Ark in right foreground, Üzengili, Turkey, looking southeast)*

[17] Gilgamesh has been identified as a ruler of ancient times. He features in the Sumerian clay tablets of *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, the oldest unsourced account of The Deluge. In that work The Ark is described as being an Iku in area, which is compared to today's unit area, the acre, in size. With a great Babylonian cubit of 21", and the Iku given as 120 cubits square, the deck area of The Ark is calculated:

120 × 21 × 120 × 21 = 6,350,400 square inches

As one square inch is 1/144 of a square foot, we now have:

6,350,400 ÷ 144 = 44,100 square feet

Accepting that Noah's Ark has been measured with radar and metal detectors at Üzengili, and found as 6180" long, anyone may now measure The Ark's area with an aerial shot! Calibrating The Ark's dimensions to the length, I find the area of The Ark is in fact quite close to the modern acre. The acre at 66 by 660 feet is 98.7755% of the ancient Iku! Gilgamesh gets the dimensions of The Ark directly from its builder, Utnapishtim, who is said to be a Deluge survivor. Noah lived 350 years after The Deluge (Ge 9:28-9), so that Gilgamesh evidently lived within 350 years after 3282 BCE. We are wise to be wary, though, of evidence based on myth. We may have dated The Deluge, and the Bible we have reason to believe as historical, but without a date Gilgamesh may be a manifestation of mythical characters of various ages. There is a tale about the world's first King, Nimrod, that tells how he came to be the first to wear a crown, when he saw in a vision a crown coming down from heaven, the story causing some to miss the idea that he had it manufactured. Gilgamesh, who some say was Nimrod, had sought immortality when he went to see Utnapishtim, and as he saw the Wall of Heaven, he saw the crown of its summit, in shape a diadem! Does this prove the object at Üzengili is Noah's Ark? (*Noah's Ark: Its Geometry, by S. R. Windsor, Catastrophism and Ancient History, Jan 1993, pp. 40-57*) (*Historical Note 2*) (*Kitab Al-Magall*)

Above: Turkish military photo of The Ark (at centre - round end at right, pointed end at left), *(taken by the Turkish air force in perhaps 1958 or 1959, at the Üzengili site that became known as the Durupinar site, named after the man who first noticed the Ark's shape in a similar photo, during the routine examination of the photo, shortly after it was taken. Reproduction from squidoo.com, Noah's Ark Found. Great Evidence)*

[18] The testimony from Mr. Forster's book tells us once again:

> It is astonishing how few men know when a point is proved!
> (*Israel In The Wilderness, by Charles Forster, p. 201, (1865)*)

The point of validation is not that of The Ark itself, but of the Bible, which is seen as more of a test of religion. It's simply that The Ark confirms the Bible-- that's true. We say this on the understanding that no little scientific study, scientific testing, and/or scientific analysis have already been done on the petrified remains themselves, and still a large amount work remains to be done on the topic. There are essentially two main points here as one sees it. The first is that we all descended from Noah, according to the Bible, and finding Noah's Ark is a great ancestral key to the past, through which we may learn about Noah, family members with him, and even about people before The Deluge! Descending from Noah's wife, I say: `God bless my mother!' On the other hand, I do not know if I descend from Nimrod. Once again, we may view it as a confirmation of the Bible. But does The Ark correspond to the dimensions given there? (*Proverbs 30:11*) (*Genesis 6:15, various translations*) (*Genesis 6:16-7, Septuagint translation by Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton*)

[19] Can you imagine a wooden ship as large as an acre in size? Why, the largest wooden ship built in modern times was the *Wyoming,* a schooner measuring 329.5 feet in length, 50 feet wide, and 30.4 feet deep, and was launched Dec 15, 1909 at the shipyard of Percy & Small, Bath, Maine, U.S.A. She foundered in heavy seas in Mar of 1924, buckling, with seams leaking, and then sinking with the loss of all crew. Now the fact remains, that The Ark was bigger than the one that sank in 1924, and demonstrates a superior technology. If one doubts that Noah's Ark is of superior technology to the *Wyoming*, one might do well to consider that the cargo capacity of The Ark is almost exactly four times the capacity of the *Wyoming*, and-- The Ark foundered in a mudflow and now lies at an elevation of about 6300 feet! Seriously, though, there is nothing worthy of speculation. Remember that there is an old saying about it: If `if's 'n `and's were pots and pans there'd be no trade for tinkers. The dimensions of The Ark of Noah from the Bible (Ge 6:15) are 300 by 50 by 30 cubits, similar to the *Wyoming*, except that The Ark is larger (cubits are more than feet). The length of The Ark as measured by David Fasold was 6180 inches, and with the inch being a standard measure used in the Great Pyramid, the number 6180 becomes significant for the reason that it is a `phi' number, as are 1.618, 2.618. When the width of The Ark given in the Bible is taken as a quotient of the beam (maximum) width divided by 1.618, the maximum width of 138.88 feet is now calculated as follows:

$$B = 50 \times 20.6 \div 12 \times ((1 + \sqrt{5}) \div 2) = 138.88 \text{ feet,}$$

where:
B is the beam or maximum width of the vessel
50 is the Ark's width in cubits from Genesis 6:15
20.6 is the number of inches in an Egyptian cubit
12 is the number of inches in a foot
and $((1 + \sqrt{5}) \div 2)$ is a precise representation of phi

The length of the Egyptian cubit was determined to be 20.6 inches, based on the length of the Ark as 6180 inches, and noting that the Bible gave the Ark's length as 300 cubits. Moses wrote Genesis and was raised in Egypt, so that cubit to which the Bible refers at Genesis 6:15 may logically be the Egyptian cubit, a distance thought today to be 52.3 to 52.4 cm, and calculated as 52.324 cm (20.6 inches) when we take the measured length of The Ark as both 300 cubits and 6180 inches (Ge 6:15 gives the length of Noah's Ark as 300 cubits, and the Ark length as measured by Fasold = 6180"). Scans at the site showed that The Ark had a moon pool, and that massive quantities of iron are present where it would have been needed at the aft corners for anchor deployment. I know it seems hilarious; The Ark really had a moon pool! (*Wikipedia, `Wyoming (schooner)'*) (*Wikipedia, `Cubit'*) (*Historical Note 3*) (*Windsor, S. R., 1992, Noah's Vessel: 24,000 Deadweight Tons: Catastrophism & Ancient History, Jan. pp. 5-31*)

[110] The measured area of the moon pool, 752,544 square inches, compares to 761,712 square inches estimated by Mr. Windsor (by my own estimate this is 4 times the area of my house). After computing the outline area from the measured points, Mr. Windsor subtracts the deck area of one Babylonian acre from the total area of The Ark's computed outline in order to obtain the area of the moon pool to within 1.2 percent. But what if we, remarking the Egyptian cubit to be 20.6 in and noticing 10 cubits to be a multiple of 103 inches, put the moon pool at 763,848 square inches instead, what then?

$$763{,}848 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 103 \times 103$$

When we now add to the area of the moon pool the deck area given from the Biblical dimensions and the Egyptian cubit:

$$763{,}848 + (300 \times 20.6 \times 50 \times 20.6)$$
$$= 763{,}848 + 6{,}365{,}400$$
$$= 7{,}129{,}248 \text{ square inches}$$
$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 103 \times 103$$

This, our own result from the product of factors of 103 as a simplification of the numbers of The Ark's dimensions, a close approximation to these, compares to 7,112,112 square inches from Mr. Windsor's own account, or 7,291,132 square inches from what measured dimensions are given of The Ark.

Total Area of Ark Shape = Measured Deck Area + Measured Moon Pool Area

$$7{,}291{,}132 = 6{,}538{,}588 + 752{,}544$$

(all in square inches)

The measured length of The Ark is 6,180 inches (as already mentioned) and the measured width is 1,656 inches (80.3883 Egyptian cubits), from Mr. Fasold as given by Mr. Windsor. The measured length is exactly the 300 cubits of the Bible and while the measured width appears large, it is the beam width rather than the average width, and when we divide it by 1.618 we obtain an average width of 49.68 cubits, to be compared with the 50 cubits for the Bible width dimension. It now appears that phi has been used in the Ark's design. The number phi (about 1.618), is often observed in nature. According to Mr. Windsor, The Ark design is sophisticated:

Moreover, the presence, size and location of the moon pool indicates **EXTREMELY SOPHISTICATED VESSEL DESIGN.**
(*Windsor, S. R., 1992, Noah's Vessel: 24,000 Deadweight Tons: Catastrophism & Ancient History, Jan. pp. 5-31*)

The moon pool provided forced air ventilation for The Ark, as well as providing a place for large waves to rise up in the middle of the boat (a softening of midship buoyancy as allowed The Ark to sink into a wave rather than balance on the top of it with its ends unsupported), and "access for handling anchor stones, access for dumping garbage and manure...without it the hogging and sagging stresses could have demolished the vessel," a naval architect wrote! (*Noah's Ark: Its Geometry, by S. R. Windsor, Catastrophism and Ancient History, Jan 1993, pp. 40-57*) please see also (*A Debate-- The Site of Noah's Ark: At Uzengili, by Donald W. Patten, 1995, `Phi and the Ark Artifact'*)

111 Before the Ark was first built in Noah's day, violence had become abundant on the earth (Ge 6:3), and there is a time given by Jehovah for the days of man, which was 120 years:

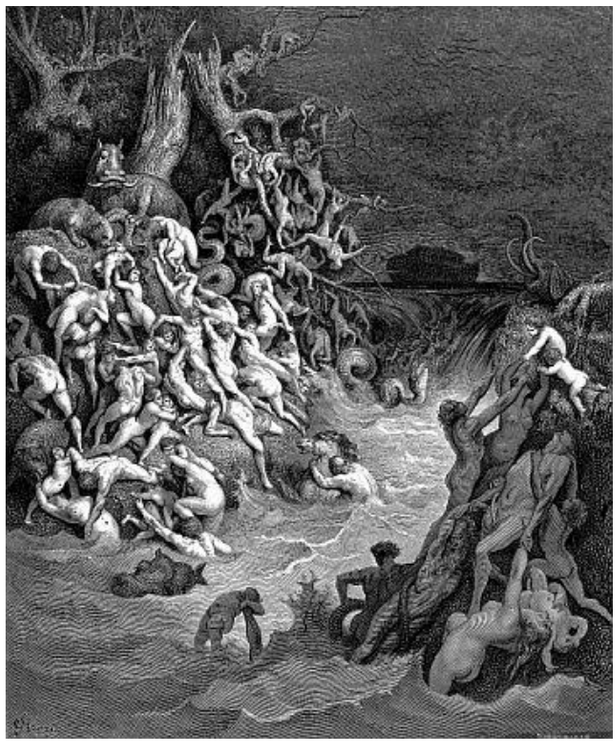
> My spirit shall not act toward man indefinitely in that he is also flesh. Accordingly his days shall amount to a hundred and twenty years.

With Noah born in 3882 BCE in the Greenealogy, how much of a coincidence is it that the Hebrew calendar begins in the year 3761 BCE, or the very year Noah became 120 years old? Noah was faithful, and we might be inclined to expect that he began to count the years from that time, since he could not yet know the length of time to which Jehovah referred. In the Book of Jasher Chapters 5 and 6, we read an account of how the preaching was carried on by Noah for 120 years, but the math in the Book of Jasher doesn't add up so well, and the account itself is not considered as entirely true. The account of how the animals came to the Ark is given in Chapter 6, and how Noah selected the animals to bring with him and with his family into the Ark may be worth reading:

> 1. At that time, after the death of Methuselah, the Lord said to Noah, Go thou with thy household into the ark; behold I will

gather to thee all the animals of the earth, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, and they shall all come and surround the ark.
2. And thou shalt go and seat thyself by the doors of the ark, and all the beasts, the animals, and the fowls, shall assemble and place themselves before thee, and such of them as shall come and crouch before thee, shalt thou take and deliver into the hands of thy sons, who shall bring them to the ark, and all that will stand before thee thou shalt leave.

3. And the Lord brought this about on the next day, and animals, beasts and fowls came in great multitudes and surrounded the ark.
4. And Noah went and seated himself by the door of the ark, and of all flesh that crouched before him, he brought into the ark, and all that stood before him he left upon earth.
5. And a lioness came, with her two whelps, male and female, and the three crouched before Noah, and the two whelps rose up against the lioness and smote her, and made her flee from her place, and she went away, and they returned to their places, and crouched upon the earth before Noah.
6. And the lioness ran away, and stood in the place of the lions.
7. And Noah saw this, and wondered greatly, and he rose and took the two whelps, and brought them into the ark.
8. And Noah brought into the ark from all living creatures that were upon earth, so that there was none left but which Noah brought into the ark.
9. Two and two came to Noah into the ark, but from the clean animals, and clean fowls, he brought seven couples, as God had commanded him.
10. And all the animals, and beasts, and fowls, were still there, and they surrounded the ark at every place, and the rain had not descended till seven days after.
11. And on that day, the Lord caused the whole earth to shake, and the sun darkened, and the foundations of the world raged, and the whole earth was moved violently, and the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared, and all the fountains in the earth were broken up, such as was not known to the inhabitants before; and God did this mighty act, in order to terrify the sons of men, that there might be no more evil upon earth.
12. And still the sons of men would not return from their evil ways, and they increased the anger of the Lord at that time, and did not even direct their hearts to all this.
13. And at the end of seven days, in the six hundredth year of the life of Noah, the waters of the flood were upon the earth.
14. And all the fountains of the deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened, and the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights.
15. And Noah and his household, and all the living creatures that were with him, came into the ark on account of the waters of the flood, and the Lord shut him in.



16. And all the sons of men that were left upon the earth, became exhausted through evil on account of the rain, for the waters were coming more violently upon the earth, and the animals and beasts were still surrounding the ark.
17. And the sons of men assembled together, about seven hundred thousand men and women, and they came unto Noah to the ark. 18. And they called to Noah, saying, Open for us that we may come to thee in the ark--and wherefore shall we die?
19. And Noah, with a loud voice, answered them from the ark, saying, Have you not all rebelled against the Lord, and said that he does not exist? and therefore the Lord brought upon you this evil, to destroy and cut you off from the face of the earth.
20. Is not this the thing that I spoke to you of one hundred and twenty years back, and you would not hearken to the voice of the Lord, and now do you desire to live upon earth?
21. And they said to Noah, We are ready to return to the Lord; only open for us that we may live and not die.
22. And Noah answered them, saying, Behold now that you see the trouble of your souls, you wish to return to the Lord; why did you not return during these hundred and twenty years, which the Lord granted you as the determined period?
23. But now you come and tell me this on account of the troubles of your souls, now also the Lord will not listen to you, neither will he give ear to you on this day, so that you will not now succeed in your wishes.
24. And the sons of men approached in order to break into the ark, to come in on account of the rain, for they could not bear the rain upon them.
25. And the Lord sent all the beasts and animals that stood round the ark. And the beasts overpowered them and drove them from that place, and every man went his way and they again scattered themselves upon the face of the earth.

26. And the rain was still descending upon the earth, and it descended forty days and forty nights, and the waters prevailed greatly upon the earth; and all flesh that was upon the earth or in the waters died, whether men, animals, beasts, creeping things or birds of the air, and there only remained Noah and those that were with him in the ark.
27. And the waters prevailed and they greatly increased upon the earth, and they lifted up the ark and it was raised from the earth.

We see thus that the animals acted instinctively, and that Noah was in wonder at their very wise, instinctive nature. The Bible account of these events is found at Genesis 6-9. (*The Book of Jasher, Chapter 6*) (*Snow Leopard, video and music*)

Left: Map of Kunlun Mountains towards Hebei, China *(showing the Yellow River and the Tibetan Plateau, with Mount Everest)*

112 The story of how the nations spread out to fill the earth, descending from Noah's three sons, is found in Genesis 10. The nations descending from Shem, Ham, and Japheth and the dividing of the earth amongst these sons has been of great usefulness in understanding the families of our ancestors, but the Chinese ancestry has been separated from the West. Yet Chinese history preserves, in its most ancient record, evidently, a portion of the history of one ancestor, Shem. At Genesis 10:30, Shem is ``from Mesha as far as Sephar". “Sephar” is “the eastern hill country” (or, alternatively, “the mountain of the east”). The evidence of a correspondence between Chi You, of Jiuli (meaning “nine black”) tribe, and Nimrod, and of that between the Yellow Emperor and Heber is considerable. More than that, the first Chinese emperor to be dated from written records is Fu Xi, given as reigning 2852-2737 BCE. The Yellow Emperor, who invented a south-pointing chariot, and Cang Jie, who invented writing, are now here identical with and identified as the sons of Shem, Heber and Cainan. Furthermore, Cang Jie is here identified as Fu Xi himself. In China (cf. Shinar), history began with script on bones. In Chinese mythology is where we find a part of our story. “Hihking” tells of Fuhi, father of civilization, who survived a worldwide flood and by whose three sons was the earth repopulated (but Cainan, WG Notebook 26, p. 90). A story without reference or signpost, originating in sign (or sin) from the land of Shinar (cf. Sinar, Sennar, Sin), the story of writing had an even earlier origin in Cainan.

This one (Cainan, Kenan) was 4th from Adam, and was a wise man who, according to the Book of Jasher, at the age of 40 ruled over men and led them to knowledge and to serve God. He knew that Jehovah would destroy the sons of men who had sinned, and that he would bring upon them a Deluge, and he wrote the details of it on stone tablets (Jasher 2:11-14). The Book of Jubilees relates to us of a son of Arpachshad, Kainam (Cainan), how he was taught to write by his father, and how he found an ancient writing inscribed on rock as a sinful (signful) record of the Watchers of the Heavens, in their looking for omens in sun and moon and stars, to sin. Cainan wrote a copy of it, but he knew it to be sin and so said nothing to Noah out of fear (Book of Jubilees 8:1-5). Cainan (Kainam, 3145-2685 BCE), according to that tale, is a son of Rasu'eja, daughter of Susan, daughter of Elam, as might suit his appearance as father of the Chinese people, as well as the geographical location (dates,

Greenealogy). More importantly, Cainan was alive in Peleg's days (2749). “In his days the earth was divided.” (separated, Sephar) (Ge 10:25,30; Lu 3:36; Grk. Septuagint Ge 10:24). Thus, we may now restore a portion of the ancient history. May we meet with an humble and hardworking Chinese people, from the Kunlun Mountains where the Yellow Emperor had his mythological palace, to Hebei province of east China where he later lived, a travelling antiquity of a long-forgotten separation, one we pray share with you-- the untold story. (*Wikipedia, `Chi You'*) (*Genesis 10:8-12, New Living Translation*) (*Greek Septuagint [ie. LXX], translated by Sir. Lancelot C. L. Brenton, Genesis 10:21-32*) (*Biblos.com Greek Septuagint Tranliterated, Genesis 10:24 `kainan'*)

Chapter 2: Cangyan Mountain

Right: The Yellow Emperor

2[1] At Hebrews 13:8, Jehovah's Word by Paul is: “Carry on prayer for us, for we trust we have an honest conscience-- we wish to conduct ourselves honestly in all things.” It would be not be honest to say that we evolved, when the evidence points to the truths of the Bible and Noah's Ark. The truth is, the only reason people publish theories like evolution is in order to make trouble for true Christians. We are wise not to take it personally, because this is how we may be delivered from trouble-- faith (2Th 3:2; Ro 10). They won't be responding to this for they are all cowards, and if they knew how to read, they would know their Bible. In China, the eastern tip of the Taihang Mountain Range is called Mount Cangyan, which means: `Green Cliff Mountain'. It is in Hebei province, and Hebei means `north of river'. There is yet another meaning for `Hebei', which is `hope'. The `River' is another way of saying the `Yellow River' in Chinese, as implying the `cradle of Chinese civilization'. While I studied only a small part of the place names found in the 22 provinces of China, the names of the patriarches Cainan and Heber are immediately evident at the beginning. Hainan province is also an island province in south China. The name of Cangyan resembles the English word ``canyon'', and as ``green cliff'' may be related to the name `Green'. This is significant for this author, who was born a Green! Cang Jie, the inventor of ancient Chinese hanzi characters for writing the Chinese language (and the Japanese kanji), has a name like `Cainan', and even more like the `Cajani', the people descended from Cainan, according to Epiphanius. Emperor Shao Hao is the son of the Yellow Emperor (Heber), and `Shao Hao' means `little vast' (Joktan = `smallness'). `Jin Tian', the other name of Shao Hao, apart from obvious similarity to `Jok-tan (Yok-tan)', means `precious day', a name presenting no objection to the shortened life span of Joktan's day (Gr. LXX Ge 11:18-9; WG Notebook 26, p. 130). Forget implications-- we say that the Chinese are Hebrews! (*Wikipedia, `Cainan'*) (*Wikipedia, `Epiphanius of Salamis'*) (*Sacred Annals, The History and Religion of Mankind, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, footnote of p. 319, New York 1854*) (*Universal History, Ancient and Modern, vol. i, William Fordyce Mavor, p. 133*) (*Jasher 7:20*) (*Wikipedia, `Joktan'*) (*Greek Septuagint [ie. LXX], translated by Sir. Lancelot C. L. Brenton, Genesis 11:18-19*) (*Genesis 10:25, Parallel Translations*)

Left: Shennong, Emperor of the Five Grains *(Posthumously called `Yan Di', `The Flame Emperor')*

2[2] When I was a little girl, my father took his binder out to the fields to cut the grain, and he bound it into sheaves. The sheaves were then formed into stooks, and left to dry. When the sheaves were dry, then they were gathered up onto the racks, and the men took them to the threshing machine, pitched them into its mouth to separate the grain from the straw, and the grain was stored in the granaries or carted by wagon eight miles on a dirt road to the local elevator. Yan Di, or Shennong, had the same sounding syllable as the end of Cang Yan (Yan), is a kinsman of the Yellow Emperor, and had for his enemy Jiuli Chi You (the Biblical Nimrod). Cainan's son Shelah, according to the Greenealogy, is born in 3014 BCE, and `Shelah' means, in the Aramaic, `to send, sprout, shoot, missile, or weapon' (Book of Jubilees 8:6). `Yan' means `flame' in Chinese, and `Shennong' is `spirit' (`shen') and `farming' (`nong') (cf. Shelah = ``sprout''). Without vowels, `sprout' and `spirit', both become `sprt'. Is the date of Shennong consistent with Shelah's 3014 BCE? Incredibly,

Shennong is said to have lived 5,000 years ago (Wikipedia, `Shennong') and so may be dated to 2991 BCE, a year in which Shelah was 22 years old (ie. born 3014 BCE)! Han Chinese take Huang Di and Shennong as their ancestors. We may now view the ancestry of the Huaxia Chinese as from the sons of Shem through Huang Di, Eber the son of Shelah!

Table 1:
Chinese Ancestry and the Bible in Greenealogy

Chinese Emperor	Emperor (Hanzi)	Personal Name	Reign[1] (BCE)	Bible Patriarch	Born - Died[2] (BCE)	Life Span[3] (Years)
Nüwa	女媧	—	—	Noah	3882—2932	950
Youchao	有巢	—	—	Shem	3380—2780	600
Suiren	燧人	Suiren	—	Arpachshad	3280—2745	535
Fuxi	伏羲	Fuxi	2852—2737	Cainan	3145—2685	460
Yan Di	炎帝	Shennong	2737—2699	Shelah	3014—2554	460
Huang Di	黃帝	Gongsun Xuanyuan	2699—2588	Eber	2883—2479	404
Jin Tian	金天	Shaohao	2587—2491	Joktan	[Peleg, bro.]	[2749-2410]
Zhuanxu	顓頊	Gaoyang	2490—2413	—	—	—

[1]Reigns of Chinese Emperors from Wikipedia, `List of Chinese Monarchs'
[2]Born — Died from `Seventh Summer & The Writ of History - Green', R. W. Green
[3] Life Span from Genesis 9:28; 11:10-19, English translation of the Greek Septuagint, `The Translation of the Greek Old Testament Scriptures', translated by Sir L. C. L. Brenton

[23] On Dec 15, 2010, in doing this research, I read from a guy called "Tater79" online in an Ark forum (thanks) here, because he put me on to the site arkdiscovery.com, and also to a video, Revealing God's Treasure - Noah's Ark. On Dec 30, 2010, I found video with the late Bill Fry in a 2002 Tour to Noah's Ark.

Right: The Eight Immortals *(in a temple in Hue, Viet Nam, reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Hue-EightImmortals.JPG')*

[24] That Noah and his three sons lived long lives (all of four wives, eight people) is paralleled in Chinese mythology by the Eight Immortals, wearers of rainbow-coloured clothing. 霓 (ni), a word for rainbow in Chinese, is formed of ancient Cangjie, 一月竹難山, ie. MBHXU, or "1-moon-bamboo-disaster-mountain"! Cudi Dağı (Cesnakidag), the mountain where Noah's Ark descended, is also known as "Doomsday Mountain". After the Biblical global Deluge, Jehovah gave a sign of a covenant between him and mankind that no more would waters become a deluge to bring all flesh to ruin: the sign was a rainbow-- he said it was to accompany clouds (Ge 9:11-17), quote: "It shall occur that when I bring a cloud over the earth, the rainbow will come to be in the cloud." A tombstone found in the area of The Ark site had carvings of a boat on a large wave, a rainbow, and people in number equal to the number of Noah, his wife, his three sons, and the three wives of his sons (Noah's Ark video - 34:40-52). (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `霓' (ni) (click on the 霓 character in the table and then look to the right for the Cangjie characters)*) (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `一月竹難山'*) (*Revealing God's Treasure - Noah's Ark, jump to 34:18, Noah's House*)

Left: Cang Jie, official historian of the Yellow Emperor *(1685 painting)*

[25] Chinese culture bears many kinds of relation to the Bible. The Chinese symbol for boat, 船 (chuan), consists of a boat (舟), eight (八), and mouth (口), a mouth being a person, as the eight people on Noah's Ark. From this, it appears that a study of the Chinese language and its origins is a significant way to trace the history! Other examples are presented elsewhere, one being the word for righteousness in Chinese (義), being composed of a sheep (羊), hand (手), and spear (戈). "Righteous" Abel was a herder of sheep (Ge 4:2), so he gave some of his sheep, as a fatty offering, to God. The Miao tribes, from China, carry an oral tradition which resembles greatly the Bible's flood record and description of the confusion of languages known as the Tower of Babel. The Three August Ones of Chinese culture and/or myth are a reminder of the three sons of Noah, while disguised by the inclusion of anybody from Nüwa to the Yellow Emperor. The Three August Ones were demi-gods who lived long lives. The Five Emperors might have at one time been generations, from Nüwa to Yan Di, but now remember later Emperors. Noah is the father of mankind in the Bible, but Nüwa, as the creator of humans in Chinese mythology, is a woman. Remember the table above, showing how the worldwide Deluge myths represent only part of the story given in the Bible? (Genesis 4:2-12)(Matthew 23:35) (Hebrews 11:4) (Genesis 6-11) (*China, Its Biblical Past and Future, Part I: Genesis and Chinese Characters*) (*Genesis According to the Miao People, by Edgar A. Truax*) (*Wikipedia, `Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors'*) (*Wikipedia, `Nüwa'*)

Right: Fu Xi *(13th century painting by Ma Lin, with trigrams (Ba gua) and a turtle)*

26 Fuxi and Cangjie both invented Chinese writing, so that it be most logical to think they are one and the same person. The first dates in Chinese history begin with Fuxi, but it was during the reign of Huang Di that writing was created. Cang Jie saw a Phoenix flying in the sky and was inspired, by the uniqueness of the Pixiu hoofprint which the Phoenix dropped, to invent writing (that is, he began studying the heavens, earth, and their details, from that day forward). Cainan, by way of comparison, is an inventor of astronomy, his earlier ancestor of the same name being also a writer. After the invention of writing, the history was apparently extended back to include the two previous reigns in China. The Greenealogy's simplest assumptions here is that Cainan (as Fuxi and as Cangjie) is a scribe of his grandson Eber, and he writes history back to when he himself was Emperor. How common for inventors to come to fruition late in life! As we believed that Joseph's family history was written in the Greek mythology, so is Cainan's penned in the Chinese! Fu means `low-lying' in Chinese, as `Canaan' is `lowland'. Might Green Family history begin with writing by 2737 BCE? (*Wikipedia, `Cangjie'*) (*Sacred Annals, The History and Religion of Mankind, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, footnote of p. 319, New York 1854*)

Left: Arpachshad, son of Shem *(1553 illustration in "Promptuarii Iconum Insigniorum", published by Guillaume Rouille, reproduction from Wikipedia, `Arpachshad')*

27 Having now embraced our Chinese brethren and the marvelous Chinese history preserved by the earliest writer, Cangjie, it is time to put right the scant Bible history of Cainan. Arpachshad the son of Shem and grandson of Noah became the father, at the age of 135 years, to the son called Cainan. Cainan is both great grandson of Noah, and 13th from Adam. He might not be so confused with `Canaan', the son of Ham. `Cainan' (Kenan) means `purchaser, possessor, possession'. Canaan the son of Ham bespeaks of `lowland' (Ge 10:15-20). The terrible fact that Cainan has been removed from Hebrew Old Testament Bibles is hardly any final resolution of the case, whether or not Canaan lay as the cause (Ge 9:20-25). The Bible, when it is held to be infallible, may not be so based on man's reasoning, but on God's, which is how Kenan (Cainan) came to be preserved in the gospel of Luke, 3:36. "That most learned and indefatigable of chronologers, Jackson," takes Cainan as by the ancient Hebrew text. How disgusting is it that men later removed Cainan's name? Human wisdom is, in Jehovah's eyes, disgusting. (Lu 16:15) Cainan, father of the Chinese, may now be wholly restored. Cang Jie means `storehouse', `contest', in ancient Chinese the character Jie including the Cangjie `Jin', for `gold'. The connection between Jin and the Arabic Genie (Jinn), as well as between Cangjie and Fuxi lies in their meaning, in that `Cainan' (`cnn') is similar to `Jinn' both in its two `n's as well as its meaning of `possession' (cf. gold, the universal possession), while `Jinn' and `Fu' shine: `hid'. How much better is it, when Turkish `c' is pronounced `j'? (*Historical Note 4*) (*Sacred Annals, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, p. 316-19, New York 1854*) (*1Chronicles 1:24, Grk. Old Testament by Brenton*) (*Genesis 10:24, Grk. Old Testament by Brenton*) (*Luke 3:36, various translations*) (*Chronological Antiquities, vol. I, by John Jackson, p. 79, London 1752*) (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `Cang Jie ' (倉頡) (click on the 倉頡 characters in the table and then look to the right for the Cangjie characters)*) (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `十口一月金 '*) (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `jingling 精灵 ', English: `spirit, fairy, elf, genie '*)

28 Hallelujah! So we have found the Chinese family of Cainan! Tony might say, `My hallucination is that I found Cainan.' Believe it or not, the Jinn and Jones appear as of Cainan! I feel like I have found the Holy Grail-- as I am writing. One of the things Mr. Wyatt says in a video-taped Q and A, is that God doesn't use smart people for the reason that a human then might get credit for God's work based on human, individual cleverness, and people may not see God working. Of course, the Bible says something like this, although it says that not many men of wisdom are called (1Co 1:25-29):

> Because a foolish thing of God is wiser than men, and a weak thing of God is stronger than men. For you behold his calling of you, brothers, that not many wise in a fleshly way were called, not many powerful, not many of noble birth; but God chose the foolish things of the world, that he might put the wise men to shame; and God chose the weak things of the world, that he might put the strong things to shame; and God chose the ignoble things of the world and the things looked down upon, the things that are not, that he might bring to nothing the things that are, in order that no flesh might boast in the sight of God.
> **(1Corinthians 1:25-29, New World Translation)**

Barnes' Commentary `Notes on the Bible' (by Albert Barnes, 1798-1870 CE) gives us insight on the writing of Cainan in China, since the word “Sephar”, referring to the easternmost extent of the place of dwelling of the sons of Shem, Arpachshad, and Eber, means in Hebrew “counting or writing” (Ge 10:30 A. Barnes' Notes on the Bible). Cainan *is* the grandfather of Eber (above, Lu 3:36). Separation (cf. Sephar) is thereby understood as referring to China, the place where the oldest continuously employed writing system was created by Cainan (ie. Cangjie, Fu Xi):

> Their place of dwelling came to extend from Mesha as far as Sephar, the mountainous region of the East.
> **(Genesis 10:30, New World Translation)**

What if writing was created because of the dividing of the earth, or a confusion caused by God at the Tower of Babel? Then, perhaps writing might have served to preserve words, the separated peoples being aware of the confusion herein. Fenius Farsa created the Gaelic alphabet for writing about the time immediately following the confusion of languages. Also, Enmerkar (Nimrod) wrote to the Lord of Aratta (Hayk) after the confusion, wanting to restore one true language. In Egypt, Thoth created Egyptian hieroglyphics at the time of Nimrod, as both are son of `Misraim' (Hebrew, `Egypt'). We have here an interesting situation where four languages are all created at the same time after the Tower of Babel. This makes it particularly significant, say, when exactly. (*The Babel of Tongues, A Sumerian Version, by Samuel Noah Kramer*)

Above: Chi You (Nimrod) *(Stone print of the age of the Han Dynasty, reproduction from Wikipedia, `Chi You')*

[29] The late Moses Khorenatsi (lived 410-490s CE), in his book *History of the Armenians,* gives us the lineages for Hayk, Nimrod, and the Biblical Peleg (see Table 2, below):

Table 2:
Hayk, Peleg, and Nimrod— Generations from Noah

Moses Khorenatsi, “History of the Armenians”, pp. 74-5, Robert W. Thomson, Harvard University 1978
(dates provided courtesy of the Greenealogy)

Other Identity (Shem's Line) (Bible or Chinese Mythology)					
Other Identity (Ham's Line) (Chinese Mythology)					
and Fenius Farsa John O'Hart, “Irish Pedigrees”, pp. 47-8, Dublin 1892					
1.	Noah's son **Yapheth**		Noah's son **Sem (3380-2780)**	**有巢 Youchao**	Noah's son **Ham**
2.	Magog	Gamer	Arpaxat (3280-2745)	燧人 Suiren	Kush
3.	Boath	Tiras	Caynan (3145-2685)	伏羲 Fuxi 倉頡 Cangjie	Mestraim
4.	**Farsa**	Torgom	Salay (3014-2554)	炎帝 Yandi 神農 Shennong **蚩尤 Chi You**	**Nimrod**
5.	Niul	**Hayk**	Eber (2883-2479)	黃帝 Huangdi the Yellow Emperor	Bab
6.	Gaodhal	Aramaneak	**Palek (2749-2410)**	**Peleg**	Anebis
7.	Asruth	Aramaysis	Ragav (2618-2279)	Reu	Arbel
8.	Sruth	Amasya	Seruk (2485-2155)	Serug	Kayal
9.	Heber Scut	Gelam	Nakor (2355-2151)	Nahor	Arbel
10.	Beouman	Harmay	Taray (2276-2071)	Terah	**Ninos**
11.	Ogaman	Aram	Abraham (2206-2031)	亞伯拉罕 Yabolahan	Ninuas
12.	Tait	**Ara, the Handsome**	Isaac (2105-1925)	以撒 Yisa	

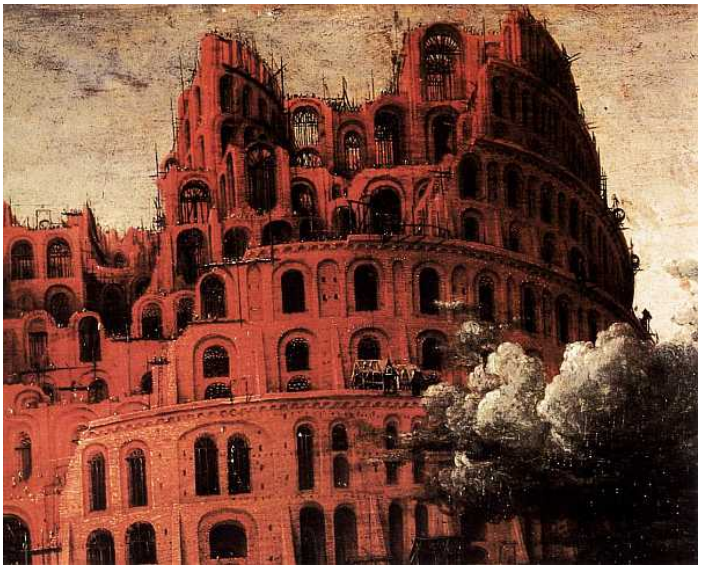
Above: Nuwa and Fuxi
(ancient tomb painting)

Shelah (Salay) and Nimrod appear to be contemporaries from this, both being born in the fourth generation after Noah. It agrees with Shennong and Chi You being opposing powers. In the Chinese mythology, when Shennong sought the help of the Yellow Emperor, the latter won a victory over Chi You. The Book of Jubilees says Heber marries Nimrod's daughter, Azurad, and by her begets his son, Peleg (Jubilees 8:7-8). In the Book of Jubilees Nimrod is called Nebrod, and he is called Chi You in Chinese mythology, from the Jiuli tribe. Jiuli (`nine-black') corresponds to Mizraim with his eight sons in the Bible, depending upon the inclusion of Nimrod: Caphtorim, Ludim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, Pathrusim, Casluhim, and Anamim, descending from grandfather Cush (Ge 10:13-4). Hayk, evidently, was also a contemporary of Nimrod, living in the fifth generation after Noah in the line of Japheth, and being the one who is said to have killed Nimrod with a longbow from a great distance, so by an `impossible shot'. (*Wikipedia, `Moses of Chorene'*) (*Scribd, `Moses Khorenatsi (Chorenensis), History of the Armenians, translated and with commentary by Robert W. Thomson'*) (*Wikimapia, Where Hayk killed Bel*)

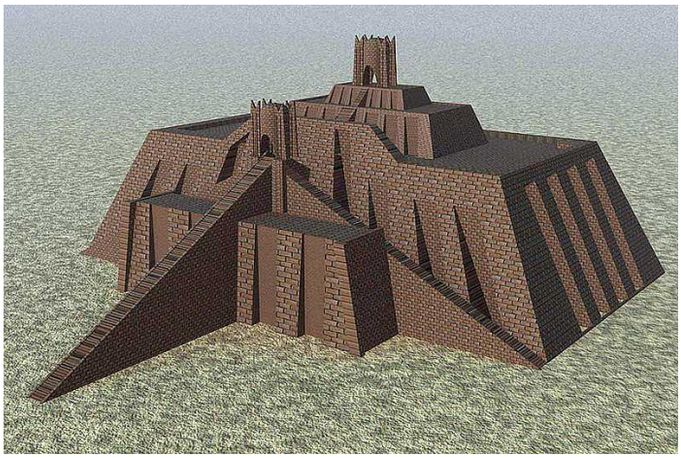
Left: Peleg, son of Heber *(1553 illustration in "Promptuarii Iconum Insigniorum", published by Guillaume Rouille, reproduction from Wikipedia, `Peleg')*

2[10] In the days of Peleg (Palek) was the earth divided, so the generation of Peleg, the sixth after Noah (or seventh with Noah included) is a clue to when a rift opened (Ge 10:25). Some say that this is when the continents divided, or that it refers to the dividing up of the lands amongst the sons of Noah in a formal agreement, but the usage of that word, "earth", elsewhere can be taken to mean the part of humanity subject to the statutes and laws of heaven, as may be said to be true of the family of the line of Heber. By this interpretation we find that the family of Heber is split up after the birth of Heber's son, Peleg (2749 BCE). Peleg's son Reu (Ragav) was given his name "Reu" (Hebrew, "friend") because of the evil of men in their building a tower, according to the Book of Jubilees. Chi You, warrior and inventor of weapons of Chinese myths, lived at a time when Shennong (Salay) and Huang Di (Heber) sought a place with him (ie. the dividing up of the earth, as was said to have occurred in the days of Peleg, the son of Heber), as fits Nimrod, son of Mizraim, a mighty hunter ("black" = Heb: "Cush" cf. Jer 13:23). Ara the Handsome of Armenia (as shown) from Hayk in Noah's line, 12th in the line of Japheth (Yapheth), is known from Armenian legend as suffering a tragic death in war against Assyria, when the affections of Semiramis (widow of Ninus) mother of Ninuas for the already married Ara were spurned. (cf. Matthew 18:18) (Book of Jubilees 10:18-9) (Genesis 10:8-14)

Right: "Little" Tower of Babel *(c. 1564 painting by Pieter Bruegel the Elder)*



2[11] The timeline is very well-anchored by two time alignments: Chinese history (what is otherwise a mythology with dates) aligned with Cainan the grandson of Shem (by Greenealogy), and Semiramis former wife of Assyrian King, Ninus (Ninos), aligned with Ara the Handsome in a famous Armenian legend. Since we are dealing with dates without a mirror (as dates reflecting the same numbers have yet to arrive in 2011 CE) for comparison, we resort instead to the principle whereby we look for truth in a multitude of counselors (Pr 11:14): "I don't know, you've got to ask Joe Two Rivers" (Joe Two Rivers is a character on an old TV show *Forest Rangers*, which was a Canadian outdoor-adventure show). In the genealogy of Mr. Khorenatsi, changing the dates for Nimrod or Hayk likewise affects the date of Ninus and Ara. There is yet another line which we have not considered, in complete agreement with these three lines of Hayk, Shelah, and Nimrod-- it is Fenius Farsa, who lived during the time of the Tower of Babel (`Irish Pedigrees', by John O'Hart). The account of Fenius Farsa as one of the builders of that Tower and, after the confusion of the languages, a creator of the Phoenician alphabet therefrom, proves the lineages. (*Scribd, `Moses Khorenatsi (Chorenensis), History of the Armenians, translated and with commentary by Robert W. Thomson'*) (*Irish Pedigrees, by John O'Hart, `The Stem of the Irish Nation, from Adam down to Milesius of Spain'* or *here*)



Left: Ziggurat at Ur, Reconstruction *(the main shrine to Nanna, based on the 1939 reconstruction by Leonard Woolley [Ur Excavations vol. V, fig. 1.4] reproduction from Wikipedia, `Sin (mythology)')*

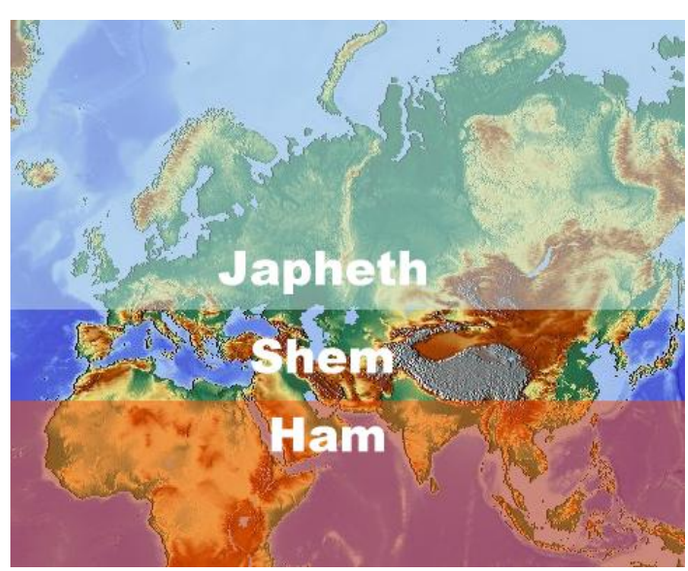
212 Cainan is identified as Nanna the moon god, based upon the `nan' ending of his name alone, where `Cainan' is reduced, in Arabic, to `jnn' (hidden), as in the Jinn and in Fu Xi. Since Nanna is also called Sin (Suen), the moon god, there is a similarity to `Shinar' (Sennar), and as there existed in Shinar after Cainan's day a long tradition of observing the heavens in order to make predictions (a `sin' in God's eyes), it is not very surprising that Cainan himself might have become the god `Nanna', whose father is called Enlil. Enlil is "Lord of the Wind", whereas the name of Arpachshad the father of Cainan means, in Hebrew, `healer' or `releaser' (cf. healing or releasing power, of breath). Enlil is said to have invented the mattock, and `Shennong' (Shelah son of Cainan) means, in Chinese, `divine farmer'. The land of Shinar was a very fertile area, so cultivated. The father of Arpachshad (Enlil) was Shem, called in China `Youchao', meaning `there exists a nest', or home builder. After The Deluge we might imagine that home building was a top priority, so that Shem (meaning `name') was a builder. Shinar was occupied in the days of Nimrod, about 2800 BCE. The Sinitic language is the Chinese branch of Sino-Tibetan which derives its name from the moon god Sin, from Shinar. Tibet derives its name from a root similar to teba, `ark'. Cainan lived until the Yellow Emperor, evidently Heber his grandson, ruled China beginning in 2699 BCE in the Chinese mythology, which agrees amazingly with the other evidence. Proceeding to the three sons of Noah, we honour this King:

> There once was a ruler named Kinar
> Who took up his dwelling in Chinar
>
> > His message was sent
> > So he got up and went
>
> Leaving great-grandson Peleg in Shinar

(*Mr. Ron Wyatt talking about JESUS blood sample, video*) (*Frequently Asked Questions On Noah's Ark*)

Chapter 3: Shem, Ham, Japheth

Right: Japheth, Shem, and Ham *(division of the earth into upper, middle, and lower regions)*



31 From the families of Shem, Ham, and Japheth do we see how:

> 1. The families of the earth were spread around after The Deluge
> 2. The events surrounding the Tower of Babel unfolded at the time of the development of writing
> 3. The family of Cainan settled in what later became known as China

We have already seen how the events surrounding Nimrod are tied to the time of Irish and Chinese languages' creation. There are four lineages with four traditions, all of which correlate Armenian, Hebrew, Irish, and Chinese patriarchs! Now how unavoidable it is is noted where Mr. Smith writes:

> Every other scheme more or less diminishes these strikingly corroborative circumstances, and consequently encumbers the subject with difficulties. (*Sacred Annals, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, p. 320, New York 1854*)

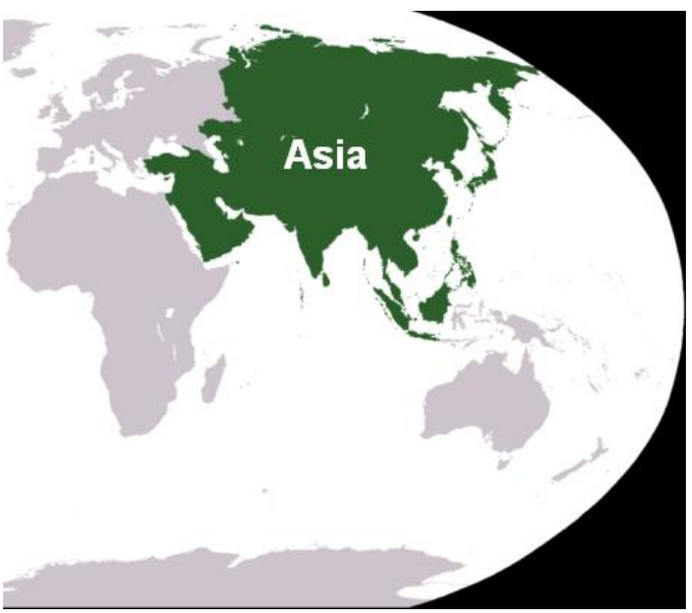
The significance of this point is no less than the ability to bring events of this ancient time into a dated history. We have the dating of the Greenealogy to guide us in this. Many have tried to date these events and we use that work. The blisteringly masterful work of Mr. William Hales says:

> According to the Armenian tradition recorded by Abulfaragi, Noah distributed the habitable earth from north to south between his sons, and gave to Ham the region of the blacks; to Shem the region of the tawny (fuscorum); and to Japheth, the region of the ruddy (rubrorum). P. 9. And he dates the actual division of the earth, in the 140th year of Peleg, B.C. 2614; or 541 years after the deluge, and 191 years after the death of Noah.
> (*A New Analysis of Chronology and Geography, History and Prophecy in 4 volumes, by William Hales, vol. I, p. 351, London 1830*)

The point taken is 541 years after The Deluge (using ours) 3282 BCE in the Greenealogy, bringing us to thus 2741 BCE, which is about *four years* before Fuxi's rule ended. Mr. Jackson says that Peleg was born 531 years (we say 533 years, or 3282 - 2749) after The Deluge, and he also gives the rule of Nimrod as ending 6 years after the dispersion. This now dates Hayk killing Nimrod as 2735 in Greenealogy. The lines of Shem, Ham, and Japheth corroborate this along with a Chinese history as we have presented it in Table 2. In previous articles, we have presented Joseph as having a family connected with the maritime god Poseidon (Neptune), and gods Zeus (Jupiter of Roman mythology, cf. Japheth, as the consonants `jpt') and Hades (Reuben; the Roman Pluto). Mr. Hales makes a heathen fire of Noah and his three sons:

> *Chronus,* the god of time, or *Saturn,* divided the universe among his three sons; allotting the heaven to *Jupiter;* the sea to *Neptune,* and hell to *Pluto.*
> (*Ibid, p. 351*)

So the lands of earth were indeed divided, with Japheth in the cool northern climes, Shem in the mixed region of heat and cold, and Ham in hot areas, areas near to the Equator. (*Book of Jubilees 8:30*)



Left: Location of Asia (Chinese: 亚 洲) *(created using Wikimedia Commons, `Category:Locator maps of continents')*

32 The name of the place where Noah's Ark landed in 3281 BCE, Mount Cudi, is by all accounts a part of "Asia". "Asia" means, in the Chinese language, `second'. Here began without doubt the second civilization since the time of Adam's creation in 5550 BCE, from our Greenealogy. There are five cities known from before The Deluge, named: *Eridu, Badtibira, Larak, Sippar, and Shuruppak,* and it was from Shuruppak that Utnapishtim (Noah) disembarked. The word "Asia" appears to be logically derived, in the absence of other evidence, from "Amasia", the name of the great grandson of Armenian patriarch Hayk. The first use of the term is by Herodotus (about 440 BCE). `Asia' in Chinese is 亚 (or Traditionally 亞). Asia Minor, the western projection of Asia that makes up a large part of Turkey today, is the location of Noah's Ark, and has a name that literally translates from the Greek as `micro Asia', highlighting Asia Minor as the seed of Asia. (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `亚' (ya)*)

Top Right: Mt. Ararat and Little Ararat, as viewed from the site of Noah's Ark, Üzengili, Turkey, looking north *(as viewed from the stern of The Ark looking towards the bow [prow], with Mt. Ararat on the left, reproduction from 6000years.org, `Noah's Ark')*
Bottom Right: Map of Mt. Ararat, Little Ararat and Noah's Ark *(Note: the distance between Mt. Ararat and Üzengili is about 18 miles [29 km])*

33 When we contemplate how a population grows up out of eight humans, four of them male, it is largely seen to depend on the females of the population and their time for birthing. The nine-month gestation period for a human baby is still, as we may imagine it was 5000 years ago, a natural turn of events which places some limitations upon baby production. Unlike the days of Adam and Eve, no brother had any of his sisters, even though the gene pool of the eight were good. As new females grew up and reached social sexual maturity, they could marry a male cousin and begin producing babies. Before the Deluge, Noah was 498 years old when Japheth was born, The Book of Jasher saying that his wife, Naamah, was 580 years old when she married Noah and began having sons. Noah may have been 499 years old when Naamah gave birth to Japheth, Yafeth bin Nuh (Japheth son of Noah), her eldest. Shem was 100 years old at the birth of his son Arpachshad, two years after The Deluge, when Noah was, say, about 602. Jasher 5:18 gives Shem as born when Noah is 502 years old. The Book of Jubilees makes Shem the eldest and says Noah's wife's name is Emzara, the daughter of Rake'el (Jub 4:33). This might be why only the Bible is considered as genuine. Ham may be the middle child, as in Jubilees; it is unsure, but Genesis makes Ham the `young' son, at Genesis 9:20-24. In the

Bible Shem is mentioned first (Ge 6:10; 10:1), this being typically indicative that he is born first, and thus is eldest, although this may show that Noah favoured Shem. Shem is called `brother to Japheth the oldest' (Ge 10:21). Everyone agrees that Noah had three sons and one was Shem. With each daughter at age 40 having 3 daughters, the total population generated after 400 years would near 1,062,882. Or, when each daughter has 3 daughters about age 20 years, then the total population after 500 years is 15 trillion!!

9 × 3 ^ (400 ÷ 40) × 2 = 1,062,882
9 × 3 ^ (500 ÷ 20) × 2 = 1.5 × 10 ^ 13
(9 daughters born right after The Deluge, total as males and females)

(*Book of Jasher 5:15-17*) (*Genesis 7:11; 9:20-4; 10:21; 11:10, New International Version*) (*Book of Jubilees 4:33*)

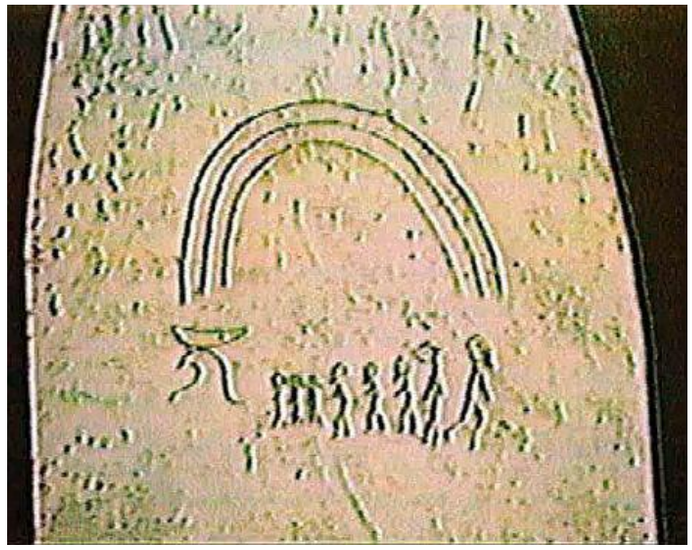
Left: Gudea of Lagash (Biblical "Chedorlaomer, Chodollogomor," the legendary "Ninus" of Assyrian history) *(reproduction from Wikipedia, `Gudea')*

[34] In a document of this length, even with our 144 paragraphs of twelve sections with twelve paragraphs each, there will be no room for discussion of points outside of the main, a regrettable and necessary lack of beating around the bush. While the Bible provides an account of the ages of fathers at the time of Noah's sons' births, it does so only in the line of Shem, while Ham and Japheth are not so documented. As Shem's God, Jehovah has been blessed by Noah (Ge 9:26). What this means is that Ham and Japheth are shy of record, and what little we may learn must be found out indirectly. More to the point, we may know only what Jehovah gives us. One such gift is an ancient Sumerian tablet, of which only one copy exists, *The Royal Chronicle of Lagaš*:

After the flood had swept over and caused the destruction of the earth, when the permanence of humanity had been assured and its descendants preserved, when the black-headed people had risen up again from their clay, and when, humanity's name having been given and government having been established, An and Enlil had not yet caused kingship, crown of cities, to come down from heaven, [] by [] Ningirsu, they had not yet put in place the spade, the hoe, the basket, nor the plow that turns the soil, for the countless throng of silent people, at that time the human race in its carefree infancy had a hundred years. Coming into an advanced age, it had [] hundred years. [] without the ability to carry out the required work, its numbers decreased, decreased greatly. In the sheepfolds, its sheep and goats died out. At this time, water was short at Lagaš, there was famine at Girsu. Canals were not dug, irrigation ditches were not dredged, vast lands were not irrigated by a shadoof, abundant water was not used to dampen meadows and fields, [] humanity counted on rainwater. Ašnan did not bring forth dappled barley, no furrow was plowed nor bore fruit! No country or people made libations of beer or wine...
[with the beginning of agricultural work there begins a list here having some 34 Kings, ending with one, Gudea, known from other sources as a modest conquering King who preferred the lowly title of governor, a famous King of Lagaš, believed to be the son-in-law of Ur-Baba, and who is listed in the Royal Chronicle of Lagaš as:]
...Gudea, younger brother of Ur-Baba, [], who was not the son of either his mother or father.

The above-quoted document is significant for its possible, important link to the Biblical patriarch Abraham, where we believe that Gudea is probably Chedorlaomer, King of Elam. The Septuagint Bible calls him Chodollogomor King of Elam. The similarity of the words `gut' and `cud' is significant (in German: `kind' and `gut', `d' and `t' sound the same). In archaeology, Cheorlaomer is `Kudur-Lagamar', translated as: `servant of Lagamaru' (Wikipedia, `Battle of Siddim'). However, no such King of Elam is yet known, and yet we see a similarity of Kudur-Lagamar to `Gudea, ruler of Lagash'. Greenealogy dates Chedorlaomer as 2141 BCE (Jasher 13:12), the events of Genesis 14 also, as 2146 BCE (Jasher 13:11). Wikipedia offers a most comparable date for Gudea at 2144. Gudea claimed to have conquered the city of Anshan in Elam in the sixth year of his rule, and Jasher 13:12-14 has the perfect parallel to this regarding Gudea's master, Nimrod. Throughout history, many have written of the great King of Assyria, *Ninus,* how he was the son of Belus, or not the son of Belus, how he ruled much later, or never ruled.

Ninus got assistance in legend by the Arabian King, Arius. What does Genesis 14:1 say, if not: Arioch King of Ellasar (cf. Arius of Arabia, with Ellasar identified as Larsa and Larsa annexed to Lagash by Eannatum, grandson of Ur-Nina)? Ctesias dated Assyria as 1000 years before the Trojan War, which amounts to 2183 BCE with Troy dated as falling 1183, and with 55 years for its first King, Belus, some put 2127 BCE as a date for the beginning of the rule of King Ninus. Akkad was defeated by the Gutium in 2128 BCE, according to Wikipedia, when the dynasty of Sargon the Great ended with the reign of Shar-kali-shari (translated `King of Kings'). It is not obvious that these two events were coincidental, corresponding events, both because of the seeming shortage of people named Ninus at this time, and the 13-year shift, between a date computed by reigns of 36 Assyrian Kings, in total more than 1300 years, from the last King of Assyria, which was computed by Ctesias from the days of Artaxerxes. An adjustment to 2141 from 2128 is afforded by raising the date for the sack of Babylon from 1531 BCE to 1544 BCE, as both a solar and a lunar eclipse are said to have occurred in the month of Sivan in the year of that event, and there are such seen in Sivan, 1544 BCE (WG Notebook 26, p. 141)!



We would rather it not be we who are the first to declare, about Gudea, for the full burden of proving the first such identification, that Gudea is the legendary Ninus himself!
(Here, now Jan 13, 2011 CE)

This we say, while no one has ever successfully identified Ninus, founder of the first great Assyrian Empire, as long as we say on Assyria, quoting the late Mr. Henry Bostwick:

> It is vain to seek either for the founder, or the time of its foundation.
> (*Lectures Upon Portions of History [posthumous], of the late Henry Bostwick, New York 1838, pp. 48-9*)

(*Historical Note 5*) (*The Septuagint LXX: Greek and English, by Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton, London 1851, Ge 11 etc* or *here*) (*Mesopotamian Chronicles, by Jean-Jacques Glassner, edited by Benjamin Read Foster, p. 144,146-155, The Netherlands 2004*) (*Wikimapia, `Larsa'*) (*Young's Literal Translation, Genesis 14:1-17*) (*The Septuagint LXX: Greek and English, by Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton, London 1851, Genesis 14:1-17*) (*Jasher 13:11-16*) (*History of Egypt, by L. W. King and H. R. Hall, British Museum 1906, p. 342*) (*The Sacred and Profane History of the World Connected, by Samuel Shuckford, Vol. I, Oxford 1810, p. 256 [Preface], p. 261*) (*Records of the Past, The Society of Biblical Archaeology, Vol. III, Assyrian Texts, London 1874, p. 7*) (*History of Egypt, Chaldea, Syria, Babylonia, and Assyria, by G. Maspero, Vol. III, Part A, London [1903]*) (*A Connection of Sacred and Profane History, by Michael Russell, Vol. I, London 1865, p. 343*) (*The Sacred Books and Early Literature of the East, by Charles Francis Horne, Vol. I, p. 50*) (*An Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, by Henry Fynes Clinton, Oxford 1851, pp. 101-2, 113-4, 177*) (*Wikipedia, `Sumerian King List, Dynasty of Akkad'*) (*Lectures Upon Portions of History [posthumous], of the late Henry Bostwick, New York 1838, pp. 48-9*)

Left: Murex with engraved name of Rimush, King of Kish *(son of Sargon the Great of Akkad, reproduction from Wikipedia, `Rimush')*

35 One thing about wood: in order to burn it needs to be dry. Nimrod (Nebrod, Namurd) has been identified with people of various times, from Narmer in the early days of post-flood Egypt, to Enmerkar of Uruk (these first two may be Nimrod, having the `nmr' of his name right), to Gilgamesh of Uruk, to the Semite, Sargon the Great of Akkad, to Naram-Suen of Akkad (Sargon's grandson, `Naram-Suen' contains `nmr'), to Amraphel who is so identified in The Book of Jasher (11:6, 27:2), to Shar-kali-shari (son of Naram-Suen or Amraphel), to Belus, the Babylonian King or supposed father of Ninus. The sons of Ham were Cush (Hebrew: `black'), Mizraim, Put, and Canaan according to the best of authorities (Ge 10:6). *Cush became father to Nimrod* from Genesis 10:8, and Moses Chorensis states: *Nimrod is a son of Mizraim.* Thus Nimrod is Egyptian, for Mizraim is `Egypt' in Hebrew. While nothing is certain, Mr. George Smith says Nimrod was “called Belus” or, quoting Sir William Drummond:

Among the early descendants of Ham, Nimrod appears to have been one of the most distinguished for his genius, his valour, and his fortune, but the most dreaded for his cruelty, and the most hated for his crimes. Known by various titles and denominations to the ancient Orientalists, he was adored by the Chaldeans under the name of בל, Bel, Dominus, and as the image of the sun; and he was called زوحق Zohak, the just Lord, by his Persian flatterers, while his enemies, by a slight alteration of the sound, converted this laudatory title into a bitter reproach. The chiefs of Iran, whom fortune had made his slaves, denominated the conqueror, نامورد Na-murd, immortal; but the descendants of Shem, in the line of Eber, appear to have altered this name in derision from Namurd, the immortal, to Nimrod, the rebel—(מרד prefixed by נ appellative). We shall find in another part of this work, that Zohak, or Dohak, was the name given by the Persians, not only to Nimrod, but to a long line of Assyrian kings, his successors.
(*Origin of Empires, by Sir William Drummond, Vol. I, London 1824, p. 92*)

Right: The Four Rivers of Eden (Genesis 2:10-4) *(Pishon River reported discovered by satellite imaging, and later space shuttle echolocation, reproduction, with slight changes, additions, from Ancient Geography: The Lost River of Eden and Recent Geological Discoveries)*

In the Bible, Genesis 10:10 puts the beginning of Nimrod's kingdom in the land of Shinar, at Babel, Erech (cf. Uruk), Accad (Akkad), and Calneh, furthermore naming the Assyrian cities of Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah, and Resen as later. We are principally interested in God's Word, but there are many traditions about Nimrod, some connected with Abraham. The Book of Jasher says Nimrod lived for 215 years and was killed by Esau the grandson of Abraham (Jasher 27:1-16)!!! Naram-Suen began to reign, in the Greenealogy, in 2203 BCE (three years after Abraham's birth), and with a similarity to what is said of Nimrod of his name and accomplishments, he may be seen as a test of the later Nimrod of tradition. The Egyptian name `Narmer' resembles the Hebrew `leopard'. Jeremiah 13:23 says, ``Can a Cushite change his skin, or a leopard his spots?'' (`leopard' Hebrew: `nâmêr') The Strong's number for `nâmêr' is H5246; Strong gives `Nimrod' as number H5248, while `rod' is near H7291. There are Hebrew words `râdaph' meaning `to hunt', as well as `râdad', `to conquer', and `râdâh', meaning `to reign', showing Nimrod as hunter or as a King. Leopards are depicted with serpent necks interlocked so as to form a circle on the Narmer Palette, a claimed eclipse. Nimrod is held from some tradition to be born December 25. Erech, or Unug on the Sumerian King List, may be that city built by Cain before the flood, named after his son Enoch. Eridu, where Enmerkar built a temple, is said to have been the first pre-flood city (cf. Eridu, earth, German: Erde). Where else to stop peoples scattering than the first city? (*Sacred Annals, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, p. 333, New York 1854*) (*Origin of Empires, by Sir William Drummond, Vol. I, London 1824, p. 92*) (*Universal History, by William Fordyce Mavor, Vol. I, New York 1804, p. 130*) (*History of the Armenians, by Moses Khorenatsi (Chorenensis), translated by Robert W. Thomson, Harvard University 1978, p. 75*) (*Legends of the Patriarchs and Prophets and Other Old Testament Characters, by Sabine Baring-Gould, New York 1881, p. 149*) (*Sacred Annals, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, p. 436, New York 1854*) (*Ibid, p. 330*) (*On Nimrod and Christmas Trees - part II*) (*Wikipedia, `Erech'*) (*Wikipedia, `Sumerian King List, First Dynasty of Uruk'*) (*Wikipedia, `Eridu'*)

SHEM, HAM AND JAPHETH. Gen. ix. 18.

Left: Shem, Ham and Japheth (Ge 9:18) *(1904 illustration by James Jacques Joseph Tissot, reproduction, from Wikipedia, `Shem')*

36 Jehovah is a person, he personifies love, and he is alive. “Blessed be Jehovah, Shem's God,” Noah declared. Shem's line was greatly favoured by Jehovah as his people, as was Shennong, God's farmer, or Shelah grandson of Shem. The Chinese word 神 (shén) means `spirit, god'. Later known as 炎帝 (Yándì, meaning, The Flame Emperor), Shennong fought with Nimrod (Chi You). The region of Mesopotamia, or the fertile farmland between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, was through the ages much contested for its importance as a trade route in a desert. Mesopotamia is in the region known as the Fertile Cresent. According to the Book of Jubilees 8:21-2 and 9:2-4, it was land that was given to Shem, Noah's favoured, blessed son:

The whole land of Eden and the whole land of the Red Sea, and the whole land of the east and India, and of the Red Sea and the mountains thereof, and all the land of Bashan, and all the land of Lebanon and the islands of Kaftur, and all the mountains of Sanir and 'Amana, and the mountains of Asshur in the north, and all the land of Elam, Asshur, and Babel, and Susan and Ma'edai, and all the mountains of Ararat, and all the region beyond the sea, which is beyond the mountains of Asshur towards the 22 north, a blessed and spacious land, and all that is in it is very good...

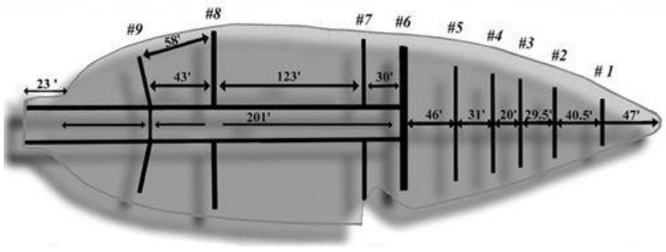
...The first portion came forth for Elam and his sons, to the east of the river Tigris till it approaches the east, the whole land of India, and on the Red Sea on its coast, and the waters of Dedan, and all the mountains of Mebri and Ela, and all the land of Susan and all that is on the side of Pharnak 3 to the Red Sea and the river Tina. And for Asshur came forth the second Portion, all the land of 4 Asshur and Nineveh and Shinar and to the border of India.
(*Book of Jubilees, 8:21-2, 9:3-4*)

The oral tradition of the Miao tribes (Miautso), a Chinese minority group, calls Nuah's (Noah's) wife `Gaw-Bo-lu-en', saying, *Their sons were Lo Han, Lo Shen and Jah-hu*. Lo-shan (Shem) begat Elan (Elam) and Nga-shur (or Asshur). The Chinese character shén, 神, employs Cangjie characters for spear, fire, middle mark (China), and farm. Shàn 单 has those of gold (jin), farm, and ten. So Shem was given the middle of the earth, Shinar, and his Chinese name Shen (cf. Shinar), with its implied middle of the earth, signifies an early form as translated to China. Sino-Tibetan languages such as Chinese are of the earliest to record a common origin with the moon god Sin of Shinar. Youchao 有巢 (English: `there is a nest'), one of the Three August Ones, is revered for inventing houses. Every house is built by someone, and by God (cf. Heb 3:4). Shàn also means good, meals, to abdicate, to rewrite. Shān (even pitch) 山 is Chinese for `mountain'. As the world population approaches 7 billion, China is the most populous state (1.3 billion; cf. India 1.19 million). (Exodus 15:3; 1John 4:8,16 cf. John 3:16; Psalms 42:2) (*Ward Green Version, `Song 42'*) (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `神' (Shen)*) (*Near East Wikia, `Shinar'*) (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `有巢' (Youchao)*) (*Mandarin Pronunciation and Tones*) (*Wikipedia, `Youchao'*) (*Wikipedia, `List of Countries by Population'*)

Right: Ebla clay tablet *(reproduction, from Wikipedia, `Ebla Tablets')*

37 Abraham was a son of Shem, descending by Shem, Arpachshad, Cainan, Shelah, Heber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah, or Youchao, Suiren, Fuxi, Shennong, Huangdi, Peleg, Reu, etc. Abraham's descent from Shem defines him as Semitic, and it is noteworthy that the language of Naram-Suen, that of the family of his Akkadian grandfather Sargon, is Semitic too. As well as Arpachshad from whom Abraham came, Shem had son Asshur (Assyria), and sons Aram, Lud, and Elam (Ge 10:22). Abram lived in Ur of the Chaldees (Chaldea) (Ge 11:28,31), and King Ibrium of Ebla was a ruler at about Abram's time. Eblaite is closely related to the Akkadian language, as by the *Ebla Tablets* it's East Semitic.

related to the Akkadian language, as by the *Ebla Tablets* it's East Semitic, circa 2250 BCE. Ebrium King of Ebla allows Assyrian King Tudia (cf. Tidal) the use of a trading post, from *Treaty with Asshur*. Tidal King of Goiim is ruling in Abraham's day, as Genesis 14:1,13 shows, so Ebla is synchronized by the Greenealogy! The *Ebla Tablets* reveal names Adamu, H'a-wa, Jabal, Abarama, Bilhah, Ishma-el, Isura-el, Esau, Mika-el, David, names which are very similar to those of Abraham's family! Ebla is located in Tell Mardikh, Idlib Governorate, Syria. Abraham evidently stayed a time in Aram-Naharaim (English: "Aram of Two Rivers"), what replaced Mesopotamia in Masoretic, Samaritan, and Syriac Bibles, in the passage where the Greek LXX Bible has `Mesopotamia', and the Latin Vulgate expresses it as: `Mesopotamia of Syria' (De 23:4). Abraham lived in Ur-Kasdim (Ur, Chaldea, Ge 11:28,31), and Kesed (`ksd') was the brother of Kainam (Jub 8:1-6; 11:3). Isaac sent Jacob to Paddan-Aram, to get a wife from there, and Aram is given land in the Book of Jubilees near there, the Biblical home of Bethuel the Syrian, Abraham's nephew, Jacob marrying two daughters of Laban (the son of Bethuel) (Ge 11:27; 22:20-22; 24:24,29,50; 25:20; 28:2,5; De 26:5). Haran is where Terah brought Abram, along with the rest of the family, when they moved from Ur of Chaldea, to come to Paddan-aram, as the Bible has it (Ge 12:1; 28:2,10; 29:4). The Book of Jasher gives Abram as 55 years old (13:3,9,17) on his 1st arrival in Canaan, age 75 (13:25) the 2nd time. In Abraham's 10th year in Canaan, Chedorlaomer the King of Elam battles against Nimrod and routs him (Jash 13:12-15), a date making Abram 65 years old, so 2206 - 65 = 2141 BCE, 600 years after our 2741 BCE dividing of the earth, above. (Genesis 11:10-27) (*Wikipedia, `Abraham'*) (*Wikipedia, `Ebla'*) (*Mesopotamian cosmic geography, by Wayne Horowitz, p. 82*) (*Wikipedia, `Aram, son of Shem'*) (*Wikipedia, `Aram-Naharaim'*) (*New World Translation, Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, 1988, Deuteronomy 23:4 footnote*) (*A Hebrew - English Bible According to the Masoretic Text and the JPS 1917 Edition, Deuteronomy 23:5, `ארם נהרים'*) (*Samaritan Pentateuch, Deuteronomy 23:5, `ארם נהרים'*) (*Peshitta-Aramaic-English Trilinear Targum, Syriac Peshitta Version, Deuteronomy 23:5 (1st of 3 lines in the Targum), in Hebrew, `ארם נהרים'*) (*The Septuagint LXX: Greek and English, by Sir Lancelot Charles Lee Brenton, London 1851, Deuteronomy 23:4*) (*Latin Vulgate, Deuteronomy 23:4*) (*Wikipedia, `Chaldea'*) (*Wikipedia, `Ur Kaśdim'*) (*Wikipedia, `Paddan-aram'*) (*Wikipedia, `Harran'*) (*Jasher 13:3,9,12-15,17,25*)



Left: Noah's Ark, Üzengili, Turkey *(showing ribs in the side, which were exposed by the earthquake that occurred between Ron Wyatt's 1977 and 1979 visits and, below, some of the internal structure of the Ark as revealed by the results of ground-penetrating radar scans performed in April and May of 1987 by Mr. Wyatt, reproduction of Ark structure from wyattnewsletters.com. For a photo of Noah's Ark taken before the earthquake exposed the ribs, see here, reproduction from here. For the scale of the Ark, see here. For more information about Noah's Ark, please see ArkDiscovery.com, `Noah's Ark'.)*

38 Abram is 10th in line from Arpachshad, and 12th from Noah. In the Bible, we read how Jehovah tells Abram not to fear, and he assures him that he's a shield for Abram (Ge 15:2), telling him that his reward would be very great (Ge 15:2), his seed would become like the stars for number (Ge 15:5). Abram 's wife Sarai was barren, and so she gave to him her maidservant Hagar as a wife and he had relations with her. When Hagar was aware that she was pregnant, she started to despise Sarai, and so Sarai got upset (please read Ge 16). Hagar ran away, but an angel spoke to her (Ge 16:7-16), so that Hagar returned, and bore to Abram his first-born son, when Abram was 86 years old, and he called him Ishmael, as the angel also had told Hagar his name must become Ishmael ("Ishmael", English: "God will hear"). When Abram became 99 years old, Jehovah gazed upon him and told him, "Endure and prove yourself faithful, that I may give my covenant between me and between you, so that I may give you very, very great increases" (Ge 17:1-2). After that, Abram's name became Abraham, `father of many'. Sarai's name was changed also, to Sarah (Ge 17:5,6,15,16). Sarah's son Isaac was born when Abraham was 100 (Ge 21:5). Ishmael was about 14 years old when Isaac was born and, as the elder, Ishmael naturally held the right of first-born. However, Isaac became the seed of promise, of the Messiah. Later, Jacob stole Esau's birthright and became that seed. Jacob prophesied that Judah's line then got that blessing. Shem is the line through which Judah descends, by Abraham. Ishmael fathered tribes of Arabs, the Bedouin, the nomads. Also, the Arab descendants of Shem acknowledge their line. So Jews and Arabs agree that Shem was Noah's favoured son. As the Hebrews descended from Heber, the Jewish nation was named for the descendants of Judah, a Hebrew son of Jacob. Jacob wrestled with an angel and won, the angel declaring: "Your name will no longer be called Jacob but Israel, as you have contended with God and with men and won." Judah is thus son of Israel, son of Isaac, son of Abraham. In South Arabian tradition, it is said that the eldest son of Noah, Shem, founded the city of Ma'rib (Marib), said to have been known as the capital city of the Queen of Sheba. The son of David, King Solomon of Israel, being also a son of Judah, was friend to the Queen of Sheba (1 Ki 10:1-13). In Israel's prophesy to his sons (Ge 49:2) he tells Judah:

> A whelp of a lion is Judah. You will get up out of the prey, my son. Sinking, he crouched low as a young lion and, as a lioness, who will stir him up? The rod shall not turn aside from Judah, nor these words of law from between his feet, until the owner comes and claims the obedience of the peoples.
> (*Ward Green Translation, Genesis 49:8-10*)

The Bible is an account of God's dealings with the seed of promise which began with Adam and was passed down by means of Abraham to Judah, and through the virgin Mary to Jesus. For more on the descent of the line Judah, please refer to your Bible, where Jesus the Messiah is followed from Adam. In Chinese, Judah is 犹大 (Yóudà) as `like big', by 大竹戈大山 or by Cangjie characters `big, bamboo, spear, big, mountain'. Like Cainan, Abraham studied celestial creation (Ge 15:5). (*Sacred Annals, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, p. 317-8, New York 1854*) (Genesis 3:15; 32:28)(Matthew 1)(Luke 3) (*Wikipedia, `Ma'rib'*) (*Wikipedia, `Sheba'*) (*Wikipedia, `Marib Dam'*) (*New International Version, Genesis 49:8-10*)

[39] In Hebrew `Shem' means `name' while Japheth's name implies openness or expansiveness (cf. Noah's word, Genesis 9:27): "May God give room to Japheth, and cause him to dwell in the habitations of Sem." (Greek LXX by L. Brenton) *The Jewish Encyclopedia* notes Japheth may be elder, since Noah was 500 years old when he begot sons (Ge 5:32), 600 years old when The Deluge occurred (Ge 7:6 or 11 etc), and Shem was 100 years old two years later (Ge 11:10), the scriptural evidence indicating Shem born when Noah was 502 (ie. 600 + 2 = 602 and 602 - 100 = 502, and 502 is > 500). Armenian tradition possesses a list of patriarches, in the line of Japheth, of 43 generations, from Hayk (ruling 2735 BCE, from above) to Paroyr (King of Arme-Supria, 748 BCE). This is the most complete genealogy of its kind, including 60 generations in all from Hayk to Vahe ending in 350 BCE! As there are also, in the Bible, 43 generations from Salay (Shelah, contemporary of Nimrod in Table 2) in the line of Shem to King Ahaz (King of Judah, 741 BCE, determined from Table H5a in the article *Moses*, the 12th after David, who with Heman, 1Chronicles 6:33-38, lived 22 generations after Jacob the father of Levi, while Shelah lived 9 generations before Jacob the son of Isaac), these two lineages confirm each other in full generations, a proof that there are no generations missing from either. Shelah as Shennong is contemporary with Nimrod as Chi You, and the legendary Armenian patriarch list is, in this way, through Hayk seen to synchronize with the Chinese legends. In *Kitab Al-Magall* Nimrod is said to have died 3000 years after Adam, which by the old Byzantine calendar with Adam taken as created 5492 BCE, makes Nimrod die 2492 BCE. With Hayk killing Nimrod, the two are living coincidently. In the Greenealogy, 5550 BCE for Adam's start might adjust the death of Nimrod to 2550 BCE, were it not for the facts of the *Kitab Al-Magall* being considered unreliable. (*JewishEncyclopedia.com, `Japheth'*) (*Patriarchs, Kings and Rulers of Armenia*) (*Kitab Al Magall*)

Table 3: Shelah to Ahaz

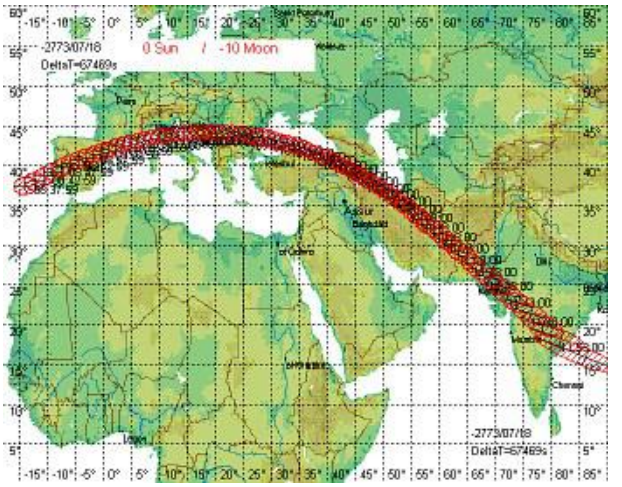
Shem's Line (Generations)	Japheth's Line (Generations)
Noah to Shelah **4**	Noah to Hayk **5**
Shelah to Jacob **9**	Hayk to Paroyr **43**
Jacob to David **22**	
David to Ahaz **12**	Paroyr

Shelah (Shennong) to Ahaz = **9 + 22 + 12 = 43**

Above: Facsimile of the Narmer Palette (left is front), The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada
(a 63-cm or 24-inch, shield-shaped, ceremonial palette, carved from a single piece of flat, soft green siltstone, reproduction from Wikipedia, `Narmer Palette')

[3]10 During the brainstorming for a title for this article, one was *The Tower Of Nimrod And The Birth Of Nations*, a reference to the Tower of Babel and the consequence of the confusion of languages, the dispersion of Genesis 10-11:9. The spreading of the nations throughout the earth has been better understood when synchronized by a true Greenealogy. According to *Sacred Annals*, the events described at Genesis 11:1-9 occurred about 100 years after the death of Noah (or 2932 - 100 = 2832 BCE in the Greenealogy), at the time when Eber (Heber, Huangdi) was about 51 years of age. Abulfaragi (Abu al-Faraj or Bar-Hebraeus), an Armenian who studied local traditions in the area and wrote on Biblical chronology, estimated that 60 years after their arrival on the plains of Shinar, the people conspired together to the beginning of building of the Tower of Babel, say 2772 BCE. *The Book of Jubilees* gives 43 years for the time of construction for the Tower of Babel, until the dispersion. The resulting date, 2772 - 43 = 2729 BCE, has a dispersion about eight years after the end of the rule of Fuxi in the Chinese history, where Fu Xi (Cainan) ruled 2852-2737 BCE, and here a remarkable convergence is taking place, because the beginning of the Cynic Circle in Egyptian history (the Sothic Cycle, start of Egyptian rule in the Old Chronicle) in Mr. Jackson's book occurred 553 years after The Deluge, and this is in the Greenealogy also 3282 - 553 = 2729 BCE. In a talk in 1997, Mr. Ronald Eldon Wyatt told an audience in Chico, California the radiocarbon dating results of the tests performed on the petrified wood slab which he dug up on the day of the official opening for Noah's Ark National Park, at Üzengili, Turkey, June 20, 1987 CE, an event witnessed by many people, which was: 5700 years B.P., that is, 5700 years before present, where present is defined as 1950 CE, and thus: 5700 B.P. = 1950 - 5700 - 1 = 3751 BCE. The wood, incidentally, had NO tree rings, which is a fact consistent with the absence of rain prior to The Deluge of Noah's day, and which depend upon temperature changes that stop sap from running in the tree during the cold seasons. Genesis 1:11 and 2:5,6 show that trees were growing in the wild long before Noah's birth in 3882 BCE, as dated by the Greenealogy, and 3751 BCE corresponds to Noah as aged 131. A radiocarbon date for wood corresponds, of course, to the time that the tree stops growing or, in other words, dies. Mr. Wyatt makes the point in this 1997 video that the date done by radiocarbon for the Ark wood is, in his opinion, a completely meaningless number, because of how few years it took, after the atom bombs got dropped, for Japan's cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to recover and become inhabited. So, we may not rely on radiocarbon dating in any real way. For what it's worth, some of the wood used in the Ark, and tested as cut down in 3751 BCE, was 469 years old when The Deluge came upon the earth in 3282 BCE (Greenealogy date). We thus far see no reasons to doubt our Greenealogy dates. We dated Abraham as born in 2206 BCE, a date which closely agrees with the dating of meteorite showers by scientists, to 2200-2000 BCE, as mentioned in our own earlier article, *Joseph and On, `Science In The News'*, with Sodom and Gomorrah being recorded as being destroyed, at Genesis 19:24, by Jehovah causing the sky to “rain sulphur and fire”, in 2107 BCE (from Ge 17:17, 21:5). Also, 2107 has two factors of seven: 7 × 7 × 43. The date of 2206 BCE for Abram's birth agrees too with the archaeological record of ancient cylinder seals as regards the time of the Amorite domination in Palestine (2200-2060 BCE) and with those for Old Kingdom Egypt (2700-2200 BCE), according to the book by Beatrice Teissier, p. 410, and in that book the Dynasty of Akkad is dated from 2334-2154 BCE (180 years total, for four generations, or a little less). As Sargon of Akkad is the first King to rule Akkad, and as he is famous for having first created the modern zodiac as we now know it, it is only sensible or seems so reasonable that the first astronomy was performed in Mesopotamia from the time of his reign, as recorded at some earliest dating as formerly established by the loyal servant of Alexander. Mr. William Whiston writes that Callisthenes discovered at Babylon, in the year 330 BCE (*Six Dissertations*, p. 194), astronomical records of Belus dated back 1903 years, thereby establishing 2233 BCE as the year astronomy began. With Gudea (Ninus) beginning to reign in 2141, we add, for the Kings of Akkad: for Shar-kali-shari 25, for Naram-Suen 37, Man-ishtishu 15, and Rimush of Akkad 9, which totals a date very near 2227 BCE for the end of the rule of Sargon, implying that his reign was still on in the year 2233 BCE, the year established above for the beginning of astronomy. This also puts his grandson Naram-Suen at 2141 + 25 + 37 = 2203 BCE, but three years after Abram's birth of 2206 BCE, making Naram-Suen Nimrod, the despot of Israeli tradition. With Sargon ruling 41 years, thus his rule began 2268 BCE, 2268 being useful, and powerful, by article *Joseph*, and differing from the Sumerian King List by two years, by *Wikipedia, `Sumerian King List'.* The Dynasty of Akkad totals thus: 2268 - 2141 = 127 years. You see, it is not that Christians as a whole do not think that science is useful, it is just that some sciences have been, on the whole, more reliable than other sciences were, and science is, generally, wrong and continually advancing. (*Historical Note 6*) (Genesis 1:11; 2:5-6) (*Sacred Annals, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, p. 320, New York 1854*) (*Book of Jubilees, 10:21*) (*Wikipedia, `List of Chinese Monarchs'*) (*Chronological Antiquities, vol. I, by John Jackson, p. 237, London 1752*) (*Ron Wyatt Talk and Q & A, Chico, California, 1997, video - 1 hr 15 min, 1:16:30 - 1:17:40, `Radiocarbon dating of Noah's Ark'*) (*Ancient Near Eastern Cylinder Seals From The Marcopoli Collection, by Beatrice Teissier, University of California 1984, p. 410*) (*Six Dissertations, by William Whiston, London 1734, p. 194*) (*Wikipedia, `Callisthenes'*)

We thus far see no reasons to doubt our Greenealogy dates.



Above: Annular Solar Eclipse, Noah's Ark, Üzengili, Turkey,
July 18 (Thoth 1*), 2774 BCE
*or perhaps the day before Thoth 1, as first suggested by Ward Green Dec 11, 2013
(synchronized with the heliacal rise of the Dog Star, Sothis)
(probably the most important chronological discovery to date, after The Deluge)

3[11] That the first World Empire was Egypt, followed by Assyria and Babylon, then Medo-Persia and Greece, Rome, and lastly the dual-power of the United Kingdom and United States, is a brief and essential overview of the post-Diluvian world, as it followed from its beginning down to the present day, a sequence which is little questioned and well understood. The Babylon referred to is that of Nebuchadnezzar himself, Assyria being the former Kingdom as it was begun by Ninus, or as the even earlier power exercised by Sargon of Akkad. Where the Egyptian World Empire ended and the Assyrian one began is not immediately apparent, but as Nimrod is Narmer and an Egyptian, so Egypt's Empire made a start by Nimrod. Shem the blessed son of Noah died in 2780 BCE, as he lived after the birth of Arpachshad 500 years and, at this time, Arpachshad, the son of Shem, became surviving family head. That is, providing that both of Shem's brothers were dead. As we said above, the entire company moved to Shinar about 2772 BCE, and Genesis 11:2 says they came `from the east.' As Mr. Smith says in his book on p. 320, such direction as might enable moving from the east, and ending up southward and eastward, is following the bed of the Euphrates River. Still, is there an event that sparked the move from Nasar? Much interest has been shown in the date 2773 BCE, since a date of 139 CE was established as a true rising of Sothis. This event occurs on the first of the Egyptian month Thoth only once in 1460 years by our calendar, enabling the next earliest such year to be calculated as 1322 BCE, and 2782. No year zero adds an extra year when passing the era line. The circle, or Phoenix, of 1460 years varies, depending on the exact length of the solar year, and is only exact when the solar year is exactly 365¼ days for the observer. Recomputation of the Phoenix of 1460 years has resulted in (eg. see p. 40 of Duncan Steel's book *Marking Time*) adjustment for the 2782 BCE date, some making it 2773 BCE. The proposed date 2773 BCE is actually truly 2774 BCE when the zero year is accounted for, when Thoth 1 fell July 18, this being verifiable by means of the Almagest Calculator. Set the Calculator for the year -2773, taken for 2774 BCE. This is the common convention with dates for calculations. Thoth 1 in the year 2774 BCE (-2773) is therefore July 18. A truly incredible and remarkable thing now occurs, in our searching for an eclipse in the year 2774 BCE, on July 18. Beyond our wildest imaginings, a solar eclipse is found in the exact location of Noah's Ark, Üzengili, Turkey!!! It's a full annular eclipse at 1040 hrs GMT, July 18, 2774 BCE (it happened early afternoon, or 1337 hrs local time)! The result was found with the Solex 10.2 computer program. My notebook entry is Book 27, p. 21, 2112 hrs, 2011-01-22. The longitude of the Ark is 44.2346048º, and with one hour added for every 15º further east, the difference is calculated as some 2 hrs, 56 min, and 56 sec after GMT. A perfect annular solar eclipse at Noah's Ark is a Friday, July 18, 2774 BCE, the 1st day of Thoth, Egypt's calendar. This synchronizes all of Egypt's history to Sothis rising. I can't think of a more important chronological discovery, and I wish someone would say something stupid about it, so that some of the excitement would be reduced a little bit. This might be some reason the people left to go to Shinar! The eclipse is 507 years after The Deluge, having factors:

I can't think of a more important chronological discovery! (WG Notebook 27, p. 21, 2112 hrs, 2011-01-22)

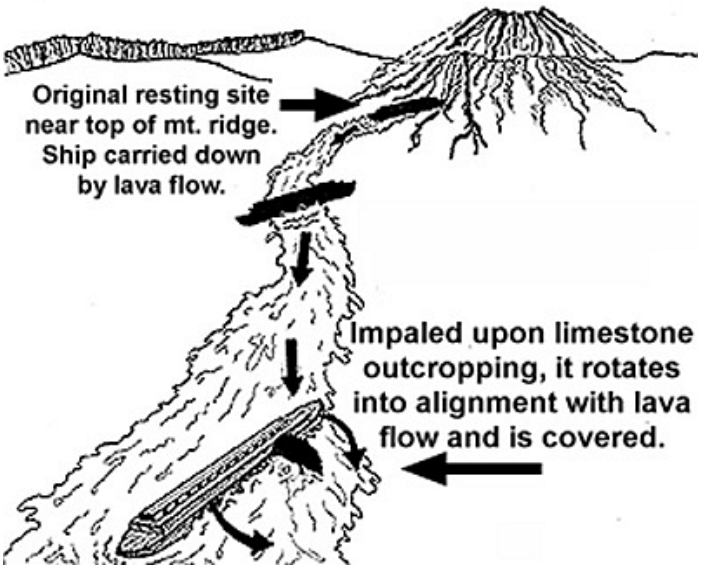
$$507 = 3 \times 13 \times 13$$ (how incredible!)

The Julian date for The Deluge, from the previous article, *Moses—Drawn Out*, was December 07, 3282 BCE, which is 224 days more than 507 years before July 18, 2774 BCE (3281 BCE is a leap year as expressed by -3280), and 224 is built up of these factors:

$$224 = 4 \times 56 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 = 2^5 \times 7$$ (Note: divine factor of 7)

May we give account from The Deluge to the Tower of Babel? (*Insight On The Scriptures, Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, `Kingdom'*) (*Almagest Ephemeris Calculator*) (*Solex, by Aldo Vitagliano*) (*Moses—Drawn Out, `Deluge Date'*) (*The Geologic Column, by Mary Nell Wyatt, Part I*) (*The Geologic Column, by Mary Nell Wyatt, Part II*) (*The Geologic Column, by Mary Nell Wyatt, Part III*) (*Most Ancient Days - A Biblical Reconstruction of Ancient History from Noah to Saul*) (*Marking Time: The Epic Quest to Invent the Perfect Calendar, by Duncan Steel, New York 2000, p. 40*) (*A History of Ancient Egypt, Volume 1992, by Nicolás Grimal, Nicolas-Cristophe Grimal, Oxford 1988, p. 51-2*) (*The Cambridge Ancient History, Chapter VI, Chronology, I. Egypt - To the End of the Twentieth Dynasty, by William C. Hayes, Cambridge 1973, p. 173, footnote 3*) (*Wikipedia, `Narmer'*) (*Wikipedia, `Djer'*)

Right: Noah's Ark in the lava flow *(illustrating place of first descent, and its subsequent repositioning by the lava and mud flow)*



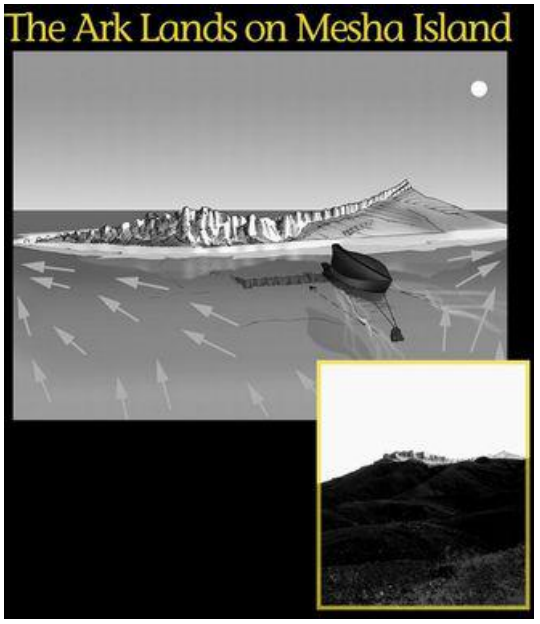
$^{3}12$ The amazing annular solar eclipse of Friday, July 18, 2774 BCE occurred on the first day of the Egyptian calendar and synchronized to an heliacal rising of the Dog Star Sothis! It had its maximum effect at Noah's Ark, in Üzengili, and was an annular solar eclipse, as computed by Solex 10. The odds of it occurring (fully a pun) are `ASTRONOMICAL'. Narmer's palette has recorded what looks to be an eclipse, so Nimrod evidently was ruling Egypt by the year 2774 BCE. We have identified Narmer with Nimrod and so with Chi You! It is whelming to believe that it may never again be said:

> Modern historians are unable to determine any certain date for the beginning of the ``historical period'' of mankind.
> (Insight On The Scriptures, Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, `Chronology')

Since Nimrod was a rebel, it makes sense to begin counting his rule from the time of this historic eclipse, 2774 BCE. There is great meaning to be derived from this occurrence, because it means that the ancients were very interested in the celestial phenomena, for one thing, and knew Dog Star. I am terribly excited about this discovery, because in the future all history from The Deluge on will be fixed by our annular solar eclipse during the reign of Narmer of Egypt. July 18, 2774 BCE acts now as a go-between point for times between The Deluge of 3282 BCE and 2774 BCE and, also, for times after 2774 BCE, when a start was made by Genesis 10:

> Cush is ancestor to Nimrod, who made the start in becoming a mighty one in the earth. He was a mighty ruler from God. As they do say: Just like Nimrod, a mighty ruler from God.
> (Ward Green Translation, Genesis 10:8-9)

When we believe this eclipse to be the time of Nimrod, and yet we continue consistent with our Christian faith, it is finally possible to say that Nimrod, the mighty ruler from God of the Bible, is not the same person as Sargon, who is dated by us as ruling in 2268 BCE, so not close in period. The myth of confusion which entangled the identities of so very many rulers of history shall never be the same again. A correction for the latitude of Eridu compared to Memphis adds four years to the year of the heliacal rise of Sothis (also called Sirius), which appears to shift the beginning of the Tower of Babel to, possibly, 2778 BCE, a date which is exactly 43 years before 2735, the date we have proposed above as the year in which King Nimrod was killed by Hayk. Nimrod, in the the *Book of Jasher*, rules 185 years, exactly the difference between 2735 and 2550 BCE, the date 2550 BCE being 3000 years after Adam is created (5550 BCE, the Greenealogy), which was the time (ie. 3000 years after Adam) Nimrod passes away, from the *Kitab Al Magall*. A great many possible chronologies will now have to be put under examination by a multitude of counselors (Pr 15:22). The Dynasty of Nimrod has been given as 190, or 225 years. There was said to be an Arabian Dynasty which followed it, and which lasted for 215 years, ending sometime near 2233, near the reign of Belus, who started astronomical records. Working upwards from Sargon, whom we call `Belus', say, we add 215 to 2268 to get 2483 BCE, 252 years after 2735 BCE, which is thus 62 years more than 190 (The Nimrod Dynasty). Unless we are prepared to throw away the date of 2233 BCE, the start of astronomy, say, we are inclined to delve into the time of the 62 years and the reason for its existence.



First, though, the time from The Deluge to 2778 BCE or the Tower is 504 years, or exactly 2 × 252 years, and the build on The Tower was begun two years after Shem's death. This also dates the Narmer Palette to the eclipse of 2774. When we believe that Shelah (Shennong) lived 460 years, it is seen that Nimrod and his immediate posterity might have lived comparably long lives, which renders the time of 252 years, said to be six reigns, each as 42 years on average, seemingly small, although double the number typical today. I'm guessing Nimrod born in 2887 BCE and his son, Enmerkar (the more famous Nimrod), born in 2765 BCE, dying in 2550. This supposes a yet unsupported ordering of events, and it endeavours to accommodate whatever information gifts tell. As we said before, many counselors will be required, which without writ means many impositions will have to be tried. Cush born 3149-- Misraim born 3018-- Nimrod born 2887 BCE. (*Insight On The Scriptures, Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, `Chronology'*)

Chapter 4: Confirmation of Dating

[41] In Moses Khorenatsi's book *History of the Armenians* (please see also Table 2, above), the number of years from the birth of Shem to the the birth of Abraham is 1161, and *Sir L. Brenton's Greek Septuagint*, Genesis 5-6, has a total from Adam to the birth of Shem of 2142 years, from the sum *230 + 205 + 190 + 170 + 165 + 162 + 165 + 167 + 188 + 500* (Methuselah 3rd last, in Greenealogy = 187). Adding 1161 and 2142 to Abraham's birth year, 2206 BCE, we arrive at a total of 1161 + 2142 + 2206 = 5509 BCE, in the Byzantine calendar the date of the beginning of the world. Having noted a seemingly remarkable agreement, there is an equally notable victory in the addition of 1161 years onto 2206 to arrive at a date for Shem's birth of 3367 BCE, and a Deluge date 98 years later, thus 3269 BCE, a date barely 13 years remote, and comparable with a true date, of 3282. What may these numbers determine about the date of Nimrod? According to Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea in Palestine who lived about 300 CE, Abraham and Ninos were contemporaries, something completely consistent with the Jewish tradition, which says that Nimrod was reigning when Abraham was born, where we allow that the name of Nimrod be taken for Ninos, recognizing that, in the *Book of Jasher* also, Gudea (as Chedorlaomer) had been earlier some servant of Nimrod. There is a wonderful tradition of Abraham in *Legends of the Patriarchs and Prophets*, by Sabine Baring-Gould, a legend supplying much of the missing background to make up what the Bible had spared us of questionable facts and, in it Abram's father, Terah, is the general of Nimrod's army. With the first Olympiad in 776 BCE (which is, from Adam, 2 × 7 × 11 × 31 = 4774 years after Adam, btw) Eusebius puts Ninos at 1240 years before 816 BCE, or 2056, and when we add to that the age of Terah at Abram's birth, together with those of their fathers from Table 4, we get:

$$2056 + 70 + 79 + 130 + 130 + 133 + 134$$
$$= 2732 \text{ BCE}$$

(the birth of Eber as calculated from Table 4, Shem's line)

Table 4:
Age at Birth—Shem's Line
(with the Lines of Hayk and Nimrod)

Moses Khorenatsi, "History of the Armenians", pp. 74-5, Robert W. Thomson, Harvard University 1978

Age at Birth of Son	Shem's Line	Ham's Line	Japheth's Line
100	Sem (3380-2780)	Ham	Yapheth
135	Arpaxat (3280-2745)	Kush	Gamer
120	Caynan (3145-2685)	Mestraim	Tiras
130	Salay (3014-2554)	**Nimrod**	Torgom
134	**Eber (2883-2479)**	Bab	**Hayk**
133	**Palek (2749-2410)**	Anebis	Aramaneak
130	Ragav (2618-2279)	Arbel	Aramaysis
130	Seruk (2485-2155)	Kayal	Amasya
79	Nakor (2355-2151)	Arbel	Gelam
70	Taray (2276-2071)	**Ninos**	Harmay
Total 1161	Abraham (2206-2031)	Ninuas	Aram
			Ara, the Handsome

May the dividing of the earth of Peleg's day (Ge 10:25) be in the slightest bit doubted as to its reference to Babel, it is because the name *Nimrod* also occurs at a much later time, when Abram fought with the forces of Gudea and *Nimrod* (Chedorlaomer and *Amraphel;* Ge 14:1). The newly discovered eclipse of Jul 18 2774 BCE, now to be named *The Eclipse of Nimrod*, vindicated the earlier start, and indicated what was also evident to the faithful by Fenius Farsa, or *by Chi Yóu and Shennong,* by Chi Yóu being Nimrod or Narmer, and Shennong being the Shelah (Salay, Sala) of the Bible, living 3014-2554 BCE in the Greenealogy (all of these people living at the time of Peleg, who is born in 2749 BCE in the humble Greenealogy). *The Eclipse of Nimrod* at 2774 BCE, a miracle by any stretch of the imagination, is 42 years before 2732 BCE, a near-agreement with the 43 years of *Jubilees* 10:21, or Nimrod's 42nd year for Fenius Farsa in Irish tradition. The difference of 151 years for the birth of Eber (2883 in Green), one or two generations at most, is reconciled by a comparison with Ara The Handsome who was alive at the time of Semiramis the wife of Ninus, in

Armenian legend, and so there are more years to add, Amraphel perhaps missing from the line of Ninos, or perhaps another name for Arbel, some such being indicated in order to reconcile the chronology. Were it our place to insert names into ancient genealogies as they suited us, we might be inclined to reckon the ages of the patriarches as more comparable to the people living in our own generation, and to add generations as required. However, there is no comparison between facts beyond that. There is, overall, excellent agreement between the time of Eber and that of Hayk in Table 4, differing one generation by each way from Nimrod and Peleg (Palek) the son of Eber. The Hebrew word *`peleg',* in *Albert Barnes' Notes on the Bible,* can mean *`canal, brook',* a divide in land itself, and what did divide up the land of Shinar, in the days when agriculture first was begun in that land. Still, in a cautious salute to Jehovah, Creator of All, it confirms: `Grief is what rejoicing ends up in' (Pr 14:13). (*Legends of the Patriarchs and Prophets and Other Old Testament Characters, by Sabine Baring-Gould, New York 1881, p. 149*)

Table 5:

Date of Nimrod or the Tower of Babel

WG, Notebook 26, p. 133

Nimrod (BCE)	Source	Method	Reference
2753	*Era of Antioch, Kitab Al Magall, M. Chamchian*	5492 - 3000 = 2492 BCE 2492 - 1743 + 2056 - 52	*Eusebius*
2749	*Greenealogy*	Birth of Peleg	*LXX*
2737	*Greenealogy*, *Book of Jubilees*	Death of Shem minus 43 years	*LXX*
2729	*Mr. Jackson, p. 237*	**553 years after The Deluge**	*Greenealogy*
2731	*Narmer Palette*, this, Annular Solar Eclipse, Jul 18, 2774 BCE, Üzengili, Turkey	*Solex 10.2, A. Vitagliano*, eclipse date synchronized with start of Egyptian year (Thoth 1) and heliacal rising of Sothis, eclipse date minus 43 years	***Almagest Ephemeris Calculator,*** ***Book of Jubilees***
2732	***M. Khorenatsi (Chorenensis), p. 74***	Ninus back to birth of Eber	*LXX, Table 4*, this
2729	Abulfaragi, *Book of Jubilees*	100 + 60 years after the death of Noah 43 years building the Tower (Jubilees)	*Mr. Smith, p. 320,* *Greenealogy*
2741	Abulfaragi	541 years after The Deluge	*Hales vol. I, p. 351*
2737.6	Mean Value	mean ± std deviation (n-1)	± 9.3 years

The genealogy of patriarchs after The Deluge, from article *Green, by Rolf Ward Green* or *Joseph, by Rolf Ward Green* or *Phoenix, by Rolf Ward Green and Anne Ruth Rutledge,* of Shem was taken from the Septuagint, as from the book by Mr. Nathan Rouse, and from a combination of the Septuagint and Samaritan Pentateuch, as from the work of Mr. Jackson: *Chronological Antiquities in 3 volumes, vol. I, by John Jackson, London 1752, p. 66.* (*A Dissertation on Sacred Chronology, by Nathan Rouse, London 1856, p. 9*) The Septuagint (LXX) version by Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton *may be found here* or *here*. A similar version of this chronology is given in the book: *History of the Armenians, M. Khorenatsi (Chorenensis), p. 74 [entered as page 42].* The numbers accredited to Abulfaragi's work are taken from *Sacred Annals, by George Smith, vol. I, The Patriarchal Age, p. 320, New York 1854,* and *A New Analysis of Chronology and Geography... in 4 volumes, by William Hales, p. 351, London 1830.*

[42] As Mr. Khorenatsi drew on the wisdom of Abulfaragi for his book, we have likewise found 2741 BCE, an estimate for the date of the dispersion at the Tower of Babel, from the 541 years (please see above) of this same Armenian catholicos. *The Eclipse of*

Nimrod is 541 years before 2233 BCE, and exactly 8 × 541 years and some months before 1556 CE, on Jan 23 of which year there was an earthquake in the Shaanxi province of China, the deadliest earthquake known, that killed about 830,000 people in China on that morning. The Number 541 is a prime number with some properties that bear mentioning: it is a centred 12-gonal number; it is a centred 15-gonal number, a centred 36-gonal number, and, is the number of orderings of 5 objects with ties allowed. We have adopted, as have others before us, the association of The Tower of Babel to the dividing during Peleg's days, and the synchronization to any years of Nimrod is natural. Several methods of evaluating either the time of the Tower (or the time of Nimrod) may now be compared, from Table 5. The midpoint of the high and low dates is 2741 BCE, or the same as the date computed from 541 years after The Deluge, the last value in the Table (accredited as to Abulfaragi):

$$(2753 + 2729) \div 2 = 2741 \text{ BCE}$$ (average of high and low dates, Table 5)

(*Wikipedia, `1556 Shaanxi earthquake'*) (*VirtueScience.com, `The Number 541'*)

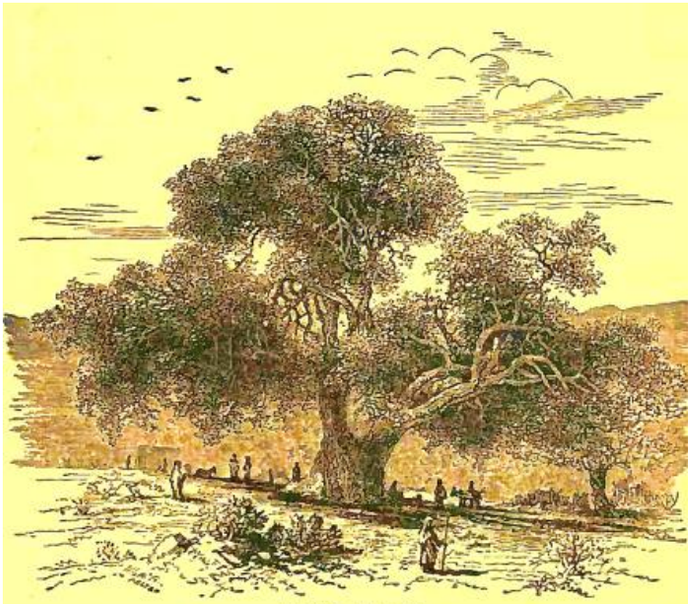
Table 6:

7^4 Years from the Patriarchs

WG, Notebook 26, pp. 67-71

2401 (years)		Birth or Death of Patriarch (BCE)	Ending
from	to		
3380	978	Birth of Shem to death of Solomon	Solomon d. 978 BCE
3280	879	Birth of Arpachshad to reign of Jehoash	Jehoash r. 879-839 BCE
3145	744	Birth of Cainan to reign of Tiglath-Pileser	T.-P. r. 745-727 BCE
3014	613	Birth of Shelah to reign of Josiah	Josiah r. 639-608
2932	531	**Death of Noah to death of Cyrus**	Cyrus d. 530 BCE
2883	482	Birth of Eber to the revolt of Babylon	Xerxes refused kingship 482 BCE
2749	348	Birth of Peleg to capture of Sidon	Artaxerxes III takes Sidon 348 BCE
2749	348	Birth of Peleg to death of Plato	Plato d. 348/347 BCE
2618	217	Birth of Reu to Battle of Raphia	Ptolemy IV vs. Antiochus III 217 BCE
2485	84	Birth of Serug to end of Mithridatic War I	Mithridatic War 85 BCE
2485	84	Birth of Serug to birth of Mark Antony	Mark Antony b. 83 BCE
2410	9	**Death of Peleg to birth of Vespasian**	Vespasian b. Nov 17, 9 BCE
2355	48 CE	Birth of Nahor to Apostolic Council	Apostolic Council 48-49 CE
2276	126	Birth of Terah to Pantheon rebuilt	Hadrian rebuilt Pantheon 126 CE finished Hadrian's Wall 128 CE
2206	195	Birth of Abraham to sack of Byzantium	sack of Byzantium 196 CE
2155	247	Death of Serug to 2nd Council, Arabia	2nd Council, of Arabia 247 CE
2151	250	Death of Nahor to 1st Council, Carthage	1st Council of Carthage 251 CE
2071	331	Death of Terah to death of Gregory the Illuminator	Gregory d. 331 CE
2071	331-2	Death of Terah to birth of Julian The Apostate	Julian b. 331-32 CE
2071	330	Death of Terah to founding of Constantinople	Constantinople founded 330 CE
2071	330	Death of Terah to discovery of Babylonian records	**Callisthenes finds records 330 CE**
1918	483	Birth of Hercules to death of St. Aemilius	St. Aemilius d. 484 CE

Right: Abraham's Oak, Hebron *(1886 illustration from the book Explorations in Bible Lands, by Frank S. DeHass, Philadelphia 1887, p. 215 [entered as page 221], reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `Hebron'. For a recent photograph of this oak tree, see Wikipedia Commons, `Oak of Mamre')*



[43] The radiocarbon date for Noah's Ark, we said, is 3751 BCE, and reflects the age of the wood and not The Ark itself, a subtle but crucial distinction between the actual building of The Ark and an earlier time when the tree was cut down. Radiocarbon dating is not as reliable as recorded history, which now by the Greenealogy is 4750 years old (2741 BCE):

> It is about the time of the first dynasty in Egypt that the last [earliest] historical date of any real certainty has been established — W.F. Libby, "Radiocarbon Dating." in American Scientist, January 1956, p. 107. [Libby was the one who pioneered the discovery of Carbon-14 dating.]
> (*Scientists Speak About Radiocarbon Dating*)

OAK OF ABRAHAM.

The half-life of Carbon-14 is 5730 years, and dates depend upon knowing how much C-14 is present initially, making an assumption that none is removed or added in any other way. The pioneer of C-14 dating, Willard Libby himself, did not place his faith in dates earlier than written history, and wrote, “These numbers are not known accurately.” Radiocarbon dates are always calibrated by another method. The purpose of our article is to impart faith, not method. Another method is tree ring dating, or dendrochronology, a method for dating wood samples which display growth rings, such rings indicating variations in growth rates of trees. The problem with using tree rings to date wood is that the rings produced for wood depend on temperature and rainfall fluctuations which are not equatable to one ring per year:

> Trees would appear too old if they grew more than one ring per year. Most dendrochronologists, drawing on an influential study by LaMarche and Harlan (1973), believe that bristlecone pines do indeed add only one ring per year. Yet not all scientists accept this study. According to Harold Gladwin (1978), the growth patterns of the bristlecone trees are too erratic for dating. Lammerts (1983) found extra rings after studying the development of bristlecone saplings. He suggested that the existing chronology should be compressed from 7,100 to 5,600 years.
> (*Dating in Archaeology: Radiocarbon & Tree-Ring Dating, by Trevor Major*)

Left: Ancient rivet found at Ark site, Üzengili, Turkey *(Best example of many metalic rivets found. Contains high-tech metal alloy, as proven by separate lab analyses paid for by Ron Wyatt, then performed later by Kevin Fisher. Aluminum metal and titanium metal was found in the fittings which are MAN-MADE metals! reproduction from 6000years.org, `Noah's Ark'. Please see lab report here)*

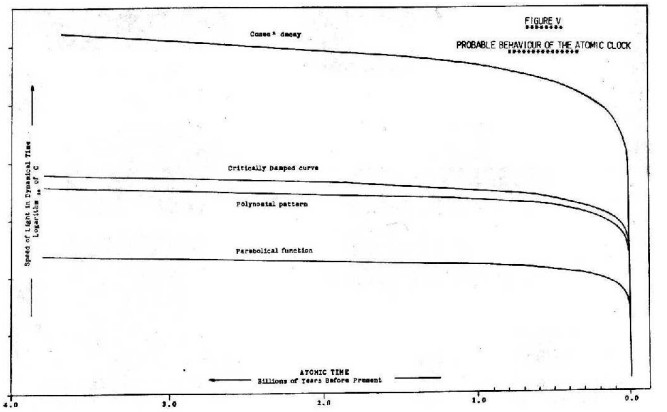
The petrified wood of Noah's Ark displayed no growth rings at all because, consistent with the written record (of the Bible), it came from trees grown before The Deluge when no rain had ever fallen (Ge 2:5), and vegetation received its water from mist *coming up from the ground* (Ge 2:6). The Latin Vulgate and Syriac Peshitta versions of the Holy Bible put the word *fountain* instead of *mist*, according to *New World Translation* (in the footnote suggestion is added of an underground fresh-water stream). Hushai told Absalom, of David, “We ourselves shall be upon him as the dew falls to the ground” (2Sa 17:12). Look! God is more exalted than we can know. (Job 36:26-9). My root is opened for the waters, and dew itself will stay overnight upon my bough. My glory is fresh (Job 29:19-20). There were waters above the expanse of the heavens from an early time before Jehovah created trees (Ge 1:7; Pr 3:20). In the English Standard Version of the Bible, the word for *expanse,* in Genesis 1:6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 20 is in the footnote to 1:6 rendered alternatively, *canopy*. The lack of tree rings in the wood of Noah's Ark evidently is consistent with a greenhouse effect caused by the water in the atmosphere, believed to create such uniform climate conditions before The Deluge in some places as prevented a growth of tree rings, and whose dispersive effects against the sun's harmful rays may have increased human longevity. A warmer climate may have contributed to the growth of the reptiles known as the dinosaurs, whose footprints are seen together with human footprints in fossilized mud examples, and whose large size is then accounted for by longer life, some reptiles being said to grow bigger up until they die. The CreationWiki article `Canopy Theory' mentions that the increased atmospheric pressure associated with atmospheric water vapour can have a beneficial effect on human health. As we have seen, Nimrod ruled in 2774 BCE, whereas his was the 4th generation after Noah according to Mr. Khorenatsi, in faith corroborated by three other independent lineages. The Biblical line of Shem tells that an average generation is about 130 years for the first few generations after The Deluge, and Nimrod's line corresponds with this (Table 4). By the time of the 10th generation, Terah, the average age of a father at the birth of a son might be 70 years, and a lifespan 200 years (Genesis 11; cf. Shelah, at 460 years). (Isaiah 53:1; Romans 3:3,28,31; 4:13-4) (Psalm 104:2) (*Scientists Speak About Radiocarbon Dating*) (*Wikipedia, `Radiocarbon Dating'*) (*Dating in Archaeology: Radiocarbon & Tree-Ring Dating, by Trevor Major*) (*The Evolution of a Creationist, Chapter 7, `Earth's Pre-Flood Water Canopy'*) (*Answers in Genesis, `Noah's Flood - Where did the water come from?'*) (*CreationWiki, `Canopy Theory'*) (*Skeptic Friends Network, `Didn't you all know? Lizards never stop growing!'*) (*Top 10 Proofs, `Evidence Dinosaurs Lived With Man (and yes, went on Noah's Ark)', by Bob Dutko*) (*`What Causes Growth Rings', by Mary Nell Wyatt*) (*`Dinosaurs! And the Geology of the Flood', by Mary Nell Wyatt*) (*`Reptiles Grow in Size as long as they Live', by Mary Nell Wyatt*) (*`Must We Rewrite Ancient History?', by Gene D. Matlock*)

[44] In our previous article, *Moses-Drawn Out,* the verse taken for the caption was from Job 38:31, Hebrew Tanach or Bishops' Bible, in Hebrew and English respectively, quote:

> Wylt thou hinder the sweete influences of the seuen starres? or loose the bandes of Orion?
> התקשר מעדנות כימה או־משכות כסיל תפתח:
> (Job 38:31, The Bishop's Bible (1568) and Hebrew Tanach Versions)

During my research for that article, I had found a website that cast further light on that scripture, and it has been right here this whole time, waiting to be revealed to all. As the website still exists, please see Setterfield below. Otherwise, the article may be found in our root directory. Orion the Hunter bears apt relation to a `hunter', Nimrod, and in Hungarian mythology, Orion is called `Nimród'. On the subject of Nimrod, an Egyptian whom we have earlier identified as Narmer, that leopard tamer of Narmer Palette fame, may we confirm his date by a 2774 BCE solar eclipse? Let's attempt to be clear, here, as the world is restless; Tunisia has had a revolution; the Middle East and northern Africa are rushing to the streets in mass protest rallies; Thursday Jan 27 2011: An Hurriyet Daily News International headline reads, *Demand for change rocks Arab world.* The eclipse date of July 18, 2774 BCE was an historic date from its first discovery (WG, Jan 22, 2011, please correct me, as I am not aware of any earlier reference, 2112 hrs). It was discovered sometime after the noted time, 2112 hrs, (EST) through a comparison of estimated dates for a rising of the star Sothis (Greek: also *Seirius* `scorcher'; Chinese: *天狼星 = Tiān láng xīng* `daily wolf star'; Latin: *Canis Major* `big dog'; English: *Sirius*, brightest star in night sky, also named *Dog Star*; Egyptian: *Sopdet.*) shortly before sunrise, at the start of the Phoenix cycle, according to the estimated year of 2773 BCE, adjusting one year for the lack of a zero year to 2774 BCE, by searching for all solar eclipses in that year using Solex 10.2, with a topocentric setting, Hillah, found on July 18, 2774 BCE. It registered as Thoth 1 by Almagest Ephemeris Calculator, and it startled me because the Phoenix Cycle of Sothis was also started on Thoth 1, first day of the ancient Egyptian calendar, but my main feelings were of excitement and joy. As I went down to warm up by the fire, I remember thinking that all of the implications of this discovery could in no way have hit me yet, and I believed it to be very big, the biggest chronological discovery of all time without doubt, so I felt deep excitement, inner fire, and a certain calm. Finally the chronology was settled, by an impossible shot! The only reason I had looked in the year 2774 BCE was some belief that whoever calculated the year as 2773 BCE hadn't accounted for the fact that there is no year zero, but the truth might be better expressed as faith operating by God. This was no random search, and there was no reason to look anywhere else, both because there would be no reason to do anything different if it was random and had not succeeded. The bull, symbol of Nimrod, symbol of a ruler, is there on the Narmer Palette, his power clearly first (cf. Pr 14:4). On front and back are the bulls' heads at each top corner. On the back stands Nimrod himself wielding a rod of power. The titulary at top and centre of each side is similar but not repeated precisely in the same form, the scenes on the Palette also telling a story without language, not a word. The story cries out, but had there been any written words, would they not have more effectively conveyed the meaning? Why would there be no writing, unless there was no writer? The conclusion of this matter is that the King, Nimrod, is the ruler of all men and unable to find a writer anywhere. The year 2774 BCE came, and writing did not yet take form. The presence of the eclipse proves at once both the dating and the absence of written language to convey the message. Chronus the god of time and Kronos, derived from the `krn' or `horn' of the later Aramaic and Hebrew languages, `krn' in Hebrew signifying either rays of light, a hill, or horn such as is grown by, for example, a bull, may at last come together in the person of Nimrod, whose symbol was a bull! Kronos need not be viewed as confused with Chronos, god of time, any more than Nimrod with Narmer, nor I with myself. No, for instead, the Narmer Palette has united Narmer with Nimrod, Chronos with Kronos, history with mythology in one divine moment in time before, and at the dawn of, the pen. The Hebrew word `shr' means `bull', or `ruler' and, in the Chaldee, the word `tur' means the same thing, from which a Latinized `taurus', `the bull', derives, as too `turannus' (`ruler'), taken as basis for `Tyrannosaurus Rex' (`tyrant lizard king'), or Assyrian winged bulls, echoes of Nimrod. (*Astronomical Insights, by B. Setterfield*) (*Wikipedia, `Orion (constellation)'*) (*Hürriyet Daily News, International, `Demand For Change Rocks Arab world'*) (*Almagest Ephemeris Calculator*) (*The Two Babylons, by Alexander Hislop, The Papal Worship Proved to be the Worship of Nimrod and His Wife, 4th Edition, London 1871, pp. 33, 35, 38, 42*)

Right: Probable Behaviour of the Atomic Clock *(The logarithm of the speed of light c plotted over billions of years for various assumed curves)*



[45] Mr. Barry Setterfield and Mr. Trevor Norman in 1987 made a report on changing atomic constants and, specifically, the mechanism of a changing speed of light was proposed as the means by which to adjust the atomic age of dated sediment. Their calculation dated The Deluge to 3555 BCE, which puts it 273 years earlier than the 3282 BCE of the Greenealogy. But they date Methuselah's and Noah's births as earlier by 273 years (exactly) as well, whereas their model is formed from light speed measurements in our modern day which have been extrapolated back thousands of years and which make a date of 720 million atomic years (age of rocks) equivalent to 3555 BCE, based on a scientifically proposed mechanism. They state that the speed of light has been falling and is reaching equilibrium presently after a rapid early plunge. This has the effect of making rocks present as much older. Their results agree thus with a 4th-millenium Deluge date. This refreshingly disagrees with the dates given by others for The Deluge, as with that of Dr. Livingston, I presume. Once again, it appears, science will undergo a revolution, this time where fundamental constants were once variables. When it does, hopefully the Greenealogy will be confirmed, placing Nimrod 507 years, NOT 780 years, after The Deluge. (*A Brief Earth History, by Barry Setterfield*) (*The Atomic Constants, Light, and Time, by Barry Setterfield and Trevor Norman*) (*A Universal Flood: 3000 B.C., by Dr. David Livingston*)

Left: Human-headed Winged Bull of Sargon (Sennacherib)

[46] Abraham's time was one of famine (Ge 12:10), as we believe the Bible, and so was late 22nd-century BCE Egypt from the Wikipedia articles on Egypt's `Old Kingdom', and `Famine'. The book by Mr. Fotheringham gives Manetho's Egyptian rule according to Africanus as 808 years from Menes (or Narmer) to Suphis, 2nd King of the 4th Dynasty, which, if we begin 43 years after 2774 BCE (see above), computes to 1923 BCE:

2774 - 43 - 808 - 1923 BCE
(p. 145, WG notebook 26)

which, in the Greenealogy, is when Joseph became 2nd ruler of Egypt, identified earlier by us as Sesostris II, who is succeeded by Sesostris III (cf. Suphis next after Suphis), who is in turn succeeded by Amenemhet III (cf. Mencheres), Amenemhet III being identified as Minos in *Phoenix*. The agreement is striking 中, for one thing, because it makes Joseph perhaps ruling as Giza's pyramid is built. We follow only our best leads in research such as this is. The similarity of the names together with the exactness of the chronology makes this an excellent lead, very amazing. Suphis is also known as Cheops, or Khufu, and he was known for having built the Great Pyramid of Giza, as well as for having a son Djed*efra* (cf. Joseph's son `Ephraim'). The 27 Egyptian Kings from Menes to Suphis, each ruling 30 years, gives 810 years total (cf. 808, Manetho-Africanus). The Arabian list of Egyptian Kings, from Mr. Crosthwaite's book, *Synchronology*, pp. 233-4, gives 12 Kings from Ham's son Beisar to Tulis, of Abraham's day, and it offers that Misraim (Mesr) is the grandson of Ham, further having Joseph at the reign of the 16th King, Riyan, son of Walid. From Nimrod (#3) to Joseph (#16), is 13 rules of 62 years, very nearly, and allows that the generation might be above 70 years provided that the Kingship is not only inherited. Mr. Crosthwaite accuses the Egyptian historians, on p. 230 of his book, of expanding the rolls of their listed Kings, and he says that the Byzantine George Syncellus, in giving lists, has five times as many rulers as some predecessors. The Arabs list 29 Egyptian Kings before Solomon of Israel:

(2774 - 43 - 2147) ÷ (12 - 3) = 64 years per reign (Nimrod to Abram)
(2774 - 43 - 1923) ÷ (16 - 3) = 62 years per reign (Nimrod to Joseph)
(2774 - 43 - 1018) ÷ (29 - 3) = 65 years per reign (Nimrod to Solomon)

Hence the Arabian list of Egyptian Kings confirms that the general patriarchal chronology of the Bible is correct, as Abraham (10th from Shem) relates to Tulis (12th from Ham). The 12th ruler in any case may not correspond to 12th son. It is furthermore typical of Kings to strive early in life to generate a son, in further assistance of a descendancy. The 27 Kings of Manetho according to Africanus, as related to us by Syncellus, as presented by Mr. D. R. Fotheringham in *The Chronology of the Old Testament,* as compared to the 16 Kings of the Arabian traditional list, shows how little trust may be justified in any non-Biblical sources. Whatever the case with the Kings' reigns, whether there be Kings missing or extra names thrown in, the date of *The Eclipse of Nimrod* couples The Deluge to rule in Egypt. (*Wikipedia, `Famine'*) (*Wikipedia, `Old Kingdom'*) (*The Chronology of the Old Testament, by David Ross Fotheringham, London 1906, Egyptian Chronology, p. 115*, reproduction from *The Chronology of the Old Testament, by David Ross Fotheringham, London 1906, Egyptian Chronology*) (*Ibid, Manetho's Egyptian Dynasties, pp. 118-9*) (*George Syncellus, `Excerpts from "The Chronography" '*) (*Joseph and Khufu*) (*The Plain Truth, May 1964, `Who Built the Great Pyramid?', by Hermann L. Hoeh*) (*Synchronology, by Charles Crosthwaite, London 1839, p. 227*) (*Ibid, p. 233-4*) (*Ibid, p. 230-1*)

[47] It is common knowledge that the Jewish date for the end of King Zedekiah's reign, Jerusalem's destruction, is late by about 163 years, a discrepancy-- *the missing years*. Is it possible that this gap may be resolved, by a similar problem in the *Kitab Al-Magall,* page 34, about Reu? There it says that Reu was 163 years old when Nimrod ruled over the whole earth, and that Nimrod died after 69 years, page 35, when the third thousand since Adam was completed. The third thousand after Adam is 2550 BCE by our reckoning from Adam in 5550 BCE, Greenealogy, ie. Reu born 2618 BCE, a scant 68 years before 2550 BCE, *or, nearly, 163 years after the death of Shem,* who died in 2780 BCE (Green). A King ruling at the birth of Reu who reigned 69 years and dies comes near to the date of death given, within a year. Other dates, such as about Lamech and Shem, make no sense, devaluating the larger part of the *Kitab Al-Magall.* The beginning of Asia, the second world, sparked after The Deluge, so why not try to establish a date for The Deluge? We have already found *The Eclipse of Nimrod,* dating the Tower of Babel: 2774 - 43 = 2731 BCE (Jubilees 10:21). 541 years before this is Abulfaragi's approximate date for The Deluge (from Mr. Hales, p. 351) 2731 + 541 = 3272 BCE. The Elm collapse in New England is documented as 3270 BCE, according to the detailed article *Neptune's Deluge.* According to Wikipedia, the Bronze Age and Early Dynasties of Egypt date between 3300 and 3000 BCE, as do the Written Histories of the Sumerian and Persian languages, the first days of the Hindu and Mayan calendars, and the Norte-Chico Caral-Supe native culture of the earliest American people. Analysis of the metals used for the fittings of Noah's Ark proves that steel, aluminum, and titanium were used before The Deluge, meaning that early Bronze Age work is revival. There is no accurate way to date anything prior to written history, which writing began in Asia following The Deluge. In the Sumerian flood myth, Zi-ud-sura becomes the founder of Naxuan and Seron, the earliest cities after The Deluge. *Zi-ud-sura* is, in Greek, *Xisuthros*, and this bears a fitting resemblance to *xī,* the Chinese word for emperor (also, by its similar sound, to: to wash, creek, to put out a fire, giggle, news, to separate, rare, west, former times, tides, cf. Fú Xī the creator of fishing, trapping, and writing from Chinese mythology). From the Wikipedia date for Chinese Emperors from Fuxi on, an average reign is taken to extrapolate Nüwa's date. With the Chinese Emperor Huangdi identified as Heber, born 2883 BCE, 399 years after The Deluge, therefore The Deluge is estimated at more than 399 years before Huang-Di rules. The lowest Troy (Troy I) excavation is dated ca. 2900 BCE. Of Nimrod, we read: *he made the start in becoming ruler in the earth...and the start of his Kingdom was Babel.* Thus Genesis 10:8-10 explains nothing as finished from the use of the word *start,* and where it says in Genesis 11:5-9 that from Babel Jehovah scattered the builders over all the surface of the earth, it makes no end of it as the word is: *they gradually left off building the city.* This means that a date of 2774 BCE for Nimrod still allows time for the completion of the later city of Babylon, at a date near 2500 BCE, according to the book by Trevor Bryce. The dating of the Ebla tablets is afforded by reference to an inscription by Naram-Sin of Akkad, in which he destroys Ebla, thus putting that event in his reign, 2203-2166 BCE, agreeable to a reign of Sargon his grandfather dated 2268, a dating which is based on the birth of Abraham, 2206 BCE, and the conquest of Chedorlaomer (now Gudea), in 2146 BCE, all of these dates being based on The Blessed Greenealogy. The article *Neptune's Deluge* offers that a collapse of Elm Trees in New England, from cold, is dated 3270 BCE. Other events date to between 3300-3250 BCE, it says there, some of these being reports of cold, flood, and sea level, more events being added, up to the Nile flood of 3090 BCE. The ditch at Stonehenge has been nearly dated to 3100 BCE. The Greenealogy date of 3282 BCE for The Deluge faithfully delivers, being 12 × 430 years before the light bulb, Thomas Edison's invention signalling the end of lamp wicks 5160 years after a Global Deluge ended earthly wickedness. Wickedness came back, in some measure marked

Table 7:
The Date of The Deluge
WG, Notebook 26, p. 104, and Notebook 27, p. 25

Source	BCE
Fessenden, 1923	9500
Boulay, 1990	4000
Setterfield, 1987, 2000+	3555
Bronze Age (Near East)	^3300
Greenealogy, 2009-11	**3282**
The Eclipse of Nimrod 2774 - 43 + 541 Abulfaragi & *Jubilees*	3272
Elm collapse, New England	3270
Chinese Emperors, Nüwa est.	3122
Mayan Calendar	^3113
Hindu Calendar	^3101
Stonehenge ditch	^3100
Predynastic Egypt	^3100
Protodynastic Egypt	^3200-3000
Early Dynastic Egypt	^3100
Written History Sumerian	^3100
Huang-Di, r. 2699	^3098
Written History Persian	^3000
Bronze Age (India)	^3000
Bronze Age (Europe)	^3000
Bronze Age (China)	^3000
Norte-Chico, Supe (America)	^3000
Troy I	^2900
Jehovah's Witnesses, 1988	2370
Ussher, 1654	2348
Jewish, Corrected	2268
Jewish Tradition	2105
Mean Value	3273.2

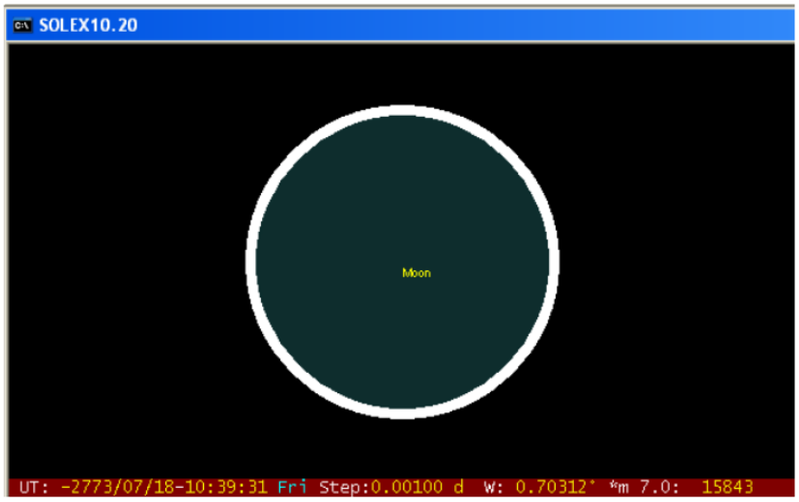
by the tyrant rulers who began with Nimrod, still Jehovah may rebuke the wicked (1Ki 8:46), seeing as the customer is always right. (*Wikipedia, `Missing Years (Jewish Calendar)'*) (*Jewish History Timeline*) (*Jewish Encyclopedia, `Nimrod'*) (*The Deluged Civilization of the Caucasus Isthmus, by Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, Chapter II, 1923, Sequences, 3h*) (*Flying Serpents and Dragons, by R. A. Boulay, 1990, editorial comments by Roberto Solàrion, 1997, `Chapter 10, The Deluge and Other Problems of Chronology'*) (*Wikisource, `Annals of the World, Age 2, by Ussher'*) (*Seventh Summer & The Writ of History, Green, The Blessed Greenealogy, by Rolf Ward Green*) (*A New Analysis of Chronology and Geography... in 4 volumes, by William Hales, p. 351, London 1830.*) (*Tribes of Atlantis, `Neptune's Deluge'*) (*Wikipedia, `Stonehenge'*) (*Wikipedia, `Predynastic Egypt'*) (*Wikipedia, `Protodynastic Period of Egypt'*) (*Wikipedia, `Early Dynastic Period of Egypt'*) (*Wikipedia, `Kali Yuga'*) (*Wikipedia, `Maya Calendar'*) (*Wikipedia, `Sumerian Language'*) (*Wikipedia, `Elam'*) (*Wikipedia, `Xisuthros'*) (*Wikipedia, `Sumerian Flood Myth'*) (*MDBG Chinese-English Dictionary, `羲 Xī'*) (*Wikipedia, `Bronze Age'*) (*Wikipedia, `Civilization, History, Early Civilizations'*) (*Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society of Pennsylvania, Insight on the Scriptures, vol. 1, 1988, p. 459*) (*University of Cincinnati, Center for the Electronic Reconstruction of Historical and Archaeological Sites, `CERHAS, Troy, Troy I'*) (*Wikipedia, `List of Chinese Monarchs'*) (*The Trojans and Their Neighbours, by Trevor Bryce, Routledge 2006, p. 40*) (*Mesopotamian Cosmic Geography, by Wayne Horowitz, Winona Lake Indiana 1998, p. 82*)

Left: Petrified antler, found in Noah's Ark, Üzengili, Turkey *(Ron Wyatt drilled into one the Ark's sealed cavities, and extracted petrified animal dung, cat hair, and a piece of petrified antler, reproduction from the video, Revealing God's Treasure - Noah's Ark)*

48 Lord keep us humble, the Greenealogy has truly solved many of the major difficulties that are encountered in attempts to perfectly recreate history, though we dare not say all. Only Jehovah and his miracle of life have brought this on. The Deluge date and the date of Abraham have been found to be very much help in studying how the Greenealogy is true. Believers believe everything; unbelievers believe nothing. So believers benefit from unbelief and unbelievers do not, because they believe neither believers nor their unbelief. In the Chinese calendar this is the Year of the Tiger, and on Feb 03, 2011 will be a start of the Year of the Rabbit. The Chinese calendar is said to date to Huangdi, 2699 BCE, and began reportedly in the Year of the Dog, calculated as 392 cycles (of 12 years each) from 2699 BCE until 2006 CE:

$$(2699 + 2006 - 1) = 4704 = 12 \times 392$$
$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

The next 12-year cycle, $393 = 3 \times 131$, is in 2018 CE. Coming up is the Year of the Dragon, the Snake, the Horse, the Sheep, the Monkey, the Rooster, and the Dog (2018 CE). Adam was created in the Year of the Rabbit, say, 5550 BCE. The year 2011 is now 630 cycles from the creation of Adam. Moses was born in the Year of the Rooster Mar 01 1572 BCE. Noah was born in the Year of the Rabbit 3882 BCE, which is 491 cycles of 12 years, or some 5892 years before 2011 CE. The Deluge occurred in the Year of the Rabbit 3282 BCE, or 441 cycles of 12 years, exactly 5292 years before 2011 CE. Arpachshad was born in the Year of the Snake 3280 BCE, and The Exodus took place in the Year of the Dragon, 1493 BCE. The year 2001 CE came 440 cycles after Arpachshad's birth. The year 2000 CE is 291 cycles after 1493 BCE, The Exodus. Moses dies, and Israel crossed the Jordan River, 1452 BCE, all of 288 cycles before 2005 CE, the Year of the Rooster. Solomon's Temple was founded 1014 BCE, Year of the Rabbit, completed 1007 BCE, Year of the Dog, and destroyed in 586, perhaps in 587 BCE, Years of the Pig and Dog respectively. Jesus was born in the Year of the Rabbit (Note 26 p. 108). I was born in the Year of (go figure) the Monkey, 1957 CE. It seems strangely appropriate that I should be the person who discovered *The Eclipse of Nimrod*, because there was a gentleman by the name of Frederick W. Green, who was working with a team, and found the Narmer Palette in 1898. I cannot adequately express my gratitude to all of so many marvelous people whom I have encountered in my researches. As Twain said: The report of my death was an exaggeration. I am more than grateful to my wife who, as sounding board, assists my writing, and to Jehovah, my God and my Saviour. If Jehovah is willing, this shall be a very exciting year. (*Wikipedia, `Chinese New Year'*) (*Wikipedia, `Frederick W. Green (Egyptologist)'*)



Left: Jul 18 2774 BCE Annular Solar Eclipse at Noah's Ark Site, Üzengili, Turkey (*Lat = 39.51° Long = 44.21°*) *(a three-hour correction to the time given, one hour later for every 15 degrees of longitude east, makes this event as occurring in early afternoon in eastern Turkey, reproduced using Solex_10.2,_A. Vitagliano)*

[49] We now have three dates occurring before the mirror of the Common Era: to wit, *The Deluge* 3282; *The Eclipse of Nimrod* 2774; and, *The Birth of Abraham* 2206. These dates are BCE, with no corresponding mirror CE date. While radiocarbon dates have tested as terribly unreliable for dates as ancient as *The Deluge,* they can not be used without historical documentation in a meaningful way. What this boils down to is that radiocarbon dating does no actual dating of itself, or else the dates that result are hopelessly without merit without independent confirmation. This was proven in 1951 by the work of J. R. Arnold and W. F. Libby, as published in *Science* Feb 02 1951, 111. In that article the historical date for Sneferu of 2625 is compared to the radiocarbon result of 2852 BCE, an average of four measurements, and appearing in error by 227 years! The date of Zozer (Djoser) is given as 2700, historically, whereas the radiocarbon gives 2029 BCE, late by 671 years! These are two examples of problems with radiocarbon dates. In *Science* Apr 19, 1963, W. F. Libby, ``Accuracy of Radiocarbon Dates," the author assessed Egyptian dates as distinct from other places, saying that: "radiocarbon dates for Egypt for the period 4000 to 5000 years ago (or, 2038-3038 BCE) may be consistently too recent;" also, "Egyptian historical dates beyond 4000 years ago (ie. dates before 2038 BCE) may be somewhat too old, **perhaps 5 centuries too old at 5000 years (or 3038 BCE).**" The fact that this discrepancy was only noted for Egyptian dating suggested not a radiocarbon-specific problem, but a chronological problem with the ancient Dynasties of Egypt. He details specifically that the Egyptian chronology is an interlocking one and subject to possible systematic error:

> whereas other historical dates are presumably more independent of each other and therefore relatively free of such errors.
> (*Science, Apr 19, 1963, Vol. 140 no. 3564, pp. 278-280, `Accuracy of Radiocarbon Dates', by W. F. Libby, quote from p. 278, top right, second paragraph, beginning in the 6th line*)

At that time, Mr. Libby noted that the oldest astronomical fixed event was 4000 years ago (2038 BCE), whereas we have today found *The Eclipse of Nimrod* at 2774 BCE, more than 700 years earlier than what looked available by 1963. (*The Eclipse of Nimrod,* discovered Jan 22, 2011 CE) (*Science 2 February 1951: Vol. 113 no. 2927 pp. 111-120, `Radiocarbon Dates', by J. R. Arnold and W. F. Libby*, or *Science 2 February 1951: Vol. 113 no. 2927 pp. 111-120, `Radiocarbon Dates', by J. R. Arnold and W. F. Libby*) (*Science, Apr 19, 1963, Vol. 140 no. 3564, pp. 278-280, `Accuracy of Radiocarbon Dates', by W. F. Libby*, or *Science, Apr 19, 1963, Vol. 140 no. 3564, pp. 278-280, `Accuracy of Radiocarbon Dates', by W. F. Libby*)

[410] I have created a recipe for Chocolate Mint Cheesecake, by:

Raw Organic Chocolate Mint Cheesecake

2010-10-09-1926hrs

Ward's 3/4 Recipe:

(3/4 of all ingredients)

3/4 cups + 3/8 cups raw organic cashews

Recap: All ingredients

- **1.5 cups raw organic cashews**
- **1.5 cups raw organic walnuts**
- **1 cup organic coconut oil** (virgin cold-pressed unrefined)
- **½ cup raw organic agave syrup**
- **½ cup purified water** (eg. distilled)
- **½ cup Medjool dates**

3/4 cups + 3/8 cups raw organic walnuts
Chop in food processor fairly finely.

- **½ cup raw cacao powder**
- **1 tsp vanilla**
- **1 tsp peppermint**
- **1 tsp lecithin**
- **¼ tsp salt**

Add remaining ingredients:

- 3/4 cup organic coconut oil (virgin cold-pressed unrefined)
- 3/8 cup raw organic agave syrup
- 3/8 cup purified water (eg. distilled)
- 3/8 cup Medjool dates (say, 3 to 4)
- 3/8 cup raw cacao powder
- 3/4 tsp organic vanilla extract (or equivalent in organic vanilla bean)
- 3/4 tsp organic peppermint flavour
- 3/4 tsp granulated lecithin
- 3/16 tsp himalayan salt

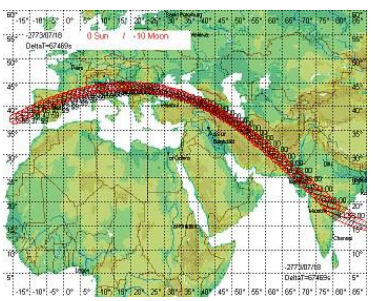
Right: Chocolate Mint Cheesecake *(WG Note 26 p. 65)*

Process to a fine consistency. Spread in a pie plate and chill a few hours. Clean up the food processor and measuring cup and spoons. Put everything away and wipe the counters. This is raw food with tons of energy and brings health to the body. Trust your body and taste buds as you dive in. Delicious taste. Technically does not require refrigeration, as none of the ingredients is kept in the refrigerator as a rule. Enjoy.

(*The Hurrian Ark, Ward Green, music*)

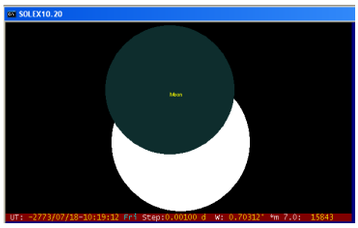
Left: Kelly Tilghman *(the world's first lead golf announcer, female)*

4[11] We might do nothing without Jehovah, for he is our Creator (Joh 8:28; 15:5; 21:3; 1Co 13; 14:1; 2Co 12:11; Eph 2:12). As I read over my notes, and the first part of the article which I am now writing, there appear to be, at times, many pathways upon which historians of the past ages have trod. This is both a burden and a blessing, and burden-optional. I am truly amazed at the self-restraint that was exercised without any apparent reason by those without any interest. In concluding this Chapter I would like to make only a few brief remarks about dating itself, turning rather to love. In Chinese mythology the Yellow Emperor (Eber) is a famous personage, above how many others, and a phoenix is said to have appeared at the end of his reign (WG Note 26, p. 92). *The Eclipse of Nimrod* is as Eber was 109 years old, with his birth, in the Greenealogy, taking place 2883 BCE. A phoenix bird is a symbol of fire and of the Sothic cycle of 1460 years that the Egyptian Nimrod began, in 2774 BCE. This is symbolized by the graphic depiction of the eclipse on the Narmer (Nimrod) palette, dating to Jul 18, 2774 BCE (annular solar), Thoth 1 of the ancient Egyptian calendar. The circle of the annulus corresponds to the Sothic cycle. It is crucial to note that this eclipse was only perfectly annular on a line that included the location of Noah's Ark (Üzengili, Turkey-- 1575 km, or 979 mi, NE of Cairo). *Sacred Annals,* by George Smith, p. 317, has it that Berosus the Chaldean annalist refers to Abraham as 10th in lineal descent from *The Deluge,* Abraham being great and righteous, and a man skilled in the celestial science. The apostle Luke mentions Cainan in his genealogy of Jesus (Luke 3; 1:1-4), a statement of facts given full credence. By means of Chinese mythology, Jehovah makes sure that the truth of our ancestry as humans has not been lost forever. Cangjie saw a phoenix flying in the sky, and was inspired. Cangjie became interested in studying the heavens, and the different kinds of animals, everything on earth and above, and through his study of creation he then created writing. Cainan was said to have invented astronomy, so we conclude that he is Cangjie (Fú Xī), inventor of writing. In China writing is said to have begun during the reign of the Yellow Emperor as an improvement over the use of knots for record-keeping, the old method having been inadequate. Cainan died in 2685 BCE in Greenealogy, so writing is thus dated as 2699-2685 BCE for the invention of early Chinese, Eber's reign as Yellow Emperor being 2699 — 2588 BCE. Léi Zǔ, Fanglei, Tongyu, and Momu, are the names of the four wives of the Yellow Emperor from Chinese myth. (*Wikipedia, `Yellow Emperor'*) (*Almagest Ephemeris Calculator, `Calendar Date Module'*) (*Mapcrow Travel Distance Calculator, `Üzengili to Cairo'*)



Right: Noah's Ark, National Treasure, Üzengili, Turkey *(large file satellite view without labels here, with many thanks to everyone who helped to get this rather beautiful shot)*

4[12] Jesus said that he came to start fire on earth (Lu 12:49), while Nimrod is said to have been founder of fire worship. According to Wikipedia article `Enmerkar', the grandfather of Gilgamesh, a man called Euechoros (Evechorus), has long been identified with Nimrod, and identified as `Enmerkar'. Nimrod founded Erech (Uruk, Ge 10:10), now called `Warka', 40 miles NW of Ur (cf. Ur, Ge 11:31, the city of Abraham). Erech is the home of Gilgamesh by the 1st Dynasty of Uruk. Enmerkar, identified by David Rohl as Nimrod, was given by a King List as builder of Unug (Uruk) (WG Note 26, p. 96). Mr. Jackson on p. 267 of *Chronological Antiquities,* Vol. I, footnote 61, gives a rule to Belus of 62 years, by some "old *Latin* Chronicle in *Scaliger's* Edition of the Chronicon of *Eufebius,*" on page 74, he says, and on his own p. 263 accounts for Belus as contemporary of Haic (cf. Hayk) the Armenian Patriarch, and Nimrod's Dynasty as 190 years, on his own p. 235 as by *Alexander Polyhistor*, who drew upon *Berosus*. A comparison to the 1st Egyptian Dynasty of *Manetho* from *Syncellus* in *Fotheringham's* book (on p. 118) by intermediary *Africanus*, or *Eusebius*, produces either 253 or 252 years, or about 190 + 62 years! So that when the 1st Dynasty began in Egypt in 2735 BCE at the death of Nimrod (Narmer), the 252 years of that period plus the 215 years of the Arabian Kings mentioned as after Nimrod's Dynasty, leads us to Sargon of Akkad in 2268 BCE. We present this not as dogma at all, but rather as benefit to the understanding derived by existing coincident dates, such as may facilitate some coordination of national eras. Writing began after the scattering of nations into groups. This offers a reason for the reign of Nimrod getting lost, as for the 62 years discussed in paragraph 3_{12}, the discrepancy in Sargon's date as accounted from Nimrod. The date of the King of Uruk, Enmerkar, is estimated as of the 27th or 26th century on the Sumerian King List, and as of circa 2900 BCE by Kate Fielden's dating of the years of the height of the city of Eridu, the oldest city on earth, and the place chosen by David Rohl for the Tower of Babel. Fire worship is connected to the worship of the sun god in ancient Egyptian religion, a god known as Ra (or Re), from the day of Nimrod being associated with the name of Belus, which means "lord", as likens to a mighty ruler. The sun's light, as it is a source of life, providing food by assisting plant growth, is manifestation of God's love. *The Eclipse of Nimrod* illustrates that the ancients studied astronomy in Cainan's time (3145 BCE-2685 BCE) and were very knowledgeable, as they synchronized their months based on the coincident rising of Sirius, at dawn, with an annular eclipse of the sun that occurred Jul 18, 2774 BCE. The heavenly bodies were thus recognized by them as worthy of rapt attention, and their light was recognized as fire. People have proposed that human life span was shortened by the changes to the solar radiation that were a consequence of a global cataclysm which is known as *The Deluge*. Love may manifest itself as discipline at times (Pr 3:12). The Greenealogy is still in an early stage of development, so we don't seek to draw conclusions about any chronology. Our faith is Bible-based and our work is a preaching work. Only as Jehovah is willing may we focus on some particular avenue of research, and such focus is necessary because of the number of possibilities and our faith in a single one. (*Noah's Ark and Naxuan*) (*Wikipedia, `Enmerkar'*) (*Mazzaroth.com, Chapter 3, `The Tower of Babel and Babylon, Gilgamesh, Ningizzida, Gudea'*) (*Legend: The Genesis of Civilization, by David Rohl, 1998*) (*The Lost Testament, by David Rohl, 2002*) (*Wikipedia, `Sumerian King List, First Dynasty of Uruk'*) (*Wikipedia, `Eridu'*) (*Wikipedia, `Nimrod'*) (*Kitab Al Magall*)



Chapter 5: Nimrod and the Tower

Left: Naram-Suen of Akkad, Victory Stele, The Louvre, Paris *(reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `Category: Victory stele of Naram-Suen')*

5[1] The history of China, and of all the nations, are confused by the confusion of languages, something which occurred at the Tower of Babel, which many associate with King Nimrod. The Bible says not a word about Nimrod and the Tower being connected, from what I know, but that they wanted to build the Tower for fame and to stop their separation (Ge 11:4). Babel itself is connected explicitly to Nimrod, in Genesis 10:10, by the mention of the names of the cities he ruled:

> *The beginning of his Kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.*
> (The Holy Bible, The American Standard Version, Genesis 10:10)

Jesus said, at Matthew 7:22-3, that not everyone saying to him "Lord, Lord," will enter into the Kingdom of the heavens-- rather the one doing the will of his Father. So that this chapter on Nimrod should be tempered with the view that understanding may increase or otherwise, but our actions are inevitably what matter more than any thoughts. Some have proposed a Babel in Egypt and others at Eridu, a location already mentioned by us above in this connection. This Babel, as well as the other cities mentioned as being later: Ninveveh, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah (Ge 10:11), and Resen, will each require their own fair consideration (Ge 10:12), some translations naming Nimrod the founder of these also. "Exert yourselves vigourously," the disciples of Jesus were advised, that they not be denied (Lu 13:24-29). Just when Nimrod ruled and what connection he had with the Tower of Babel may be thus subjects of considerable study. Ecclesiastes 9:10 encourages us to: "do with our very power" all we can, because there is no work in Sheol, or the grave (ie. hell) to which we "are going." Nimrod and the Tower of Babel are nonetheless of interest, because of their great antiquity, if this makes any sense. Our first task, when we accept it, is laying a foundation. (*The Hurrian Ark, Ward Green improvisation, version 210*)

Right: Nemrut, a dormant volcano near Lake Van, Turkey *(photo by NASA, latitude: 38º 37' 10" N; longitude: 42º 14' 28" E, Wikimapia satellite view (here)*

52 The Bible puts Nimrod as son of Cush; Mr. Khorenatsi added a descendancy through Mizraim son of Cush, as noted above. Mizraim, or *Misor*, is father of Taautus, the latter of whom is *Thoth,* the inventor of Egyptian writing. The first month of the Egyptian calendar is also called by the same name, *Thoth*, allowing for some connection, such as that perhaps Nimrod might be *Thoth* himself. Discoveries do occur from time to time in ancient studies, and the history itself is, anyway, based on The Holy Word. Provided that we don't put too much stock in those sources outside the Bible, *The Book of Jasher* 11:6 notes of Nimrod that he was called *Amraphel* by `the subjects and princes of Nimrod,' they `saying that at the tower his princes and men *fell through his means*.' [it. ours] *Amraphel* is a Hebrew word meaning, according to the Brown-Driver-Briggs Definition, *sayer of darkness; fall of the sayer* H569 אמרפל. Notably, there is a Mount Nemrut in southern Turkey, and a volcano named Nemrut further east near Lake Van in Turkey. In the Greek Septuagint translation by Sir Brenton, Nimrod is called *Nebrod* and Akkad is called *Archad.* Mizraim (Hebrew: *Mitsrayim*) means *Egypt*, and *double affliction*, in Brown-Driver-Briggs' Lexicon. Strong's Concordance notes the dual nature of *Egypt* in taking *Mizraim* for *Upper and Lower Egypt*. Manetho's list of Egyptian Kings according to Fotheringham by means of Syncellus after the registers of Africanus and Euſebius accounts the first two Kings as *Menes* and *Athothis* (for Euſebius, *Athosthis*). (Genesis 10:8) (*Wikipedia, `Misor'*) (*Wikipedia, `Taautus'*) (*The Book of Jasher, Chapter 11*) (*Wikipedia, `Mt. Nemrut'*) (*Wikipedia, `Nemrut (volcano)'*) (*The Hurrian Ark, Ward Green improvisation, version 205*)

Left: Masada *(reproduction from Wikipedia, `File:Vista general de Masada.jpg')*

53 According to Stephen R. Covey, the sixth habit that highly effective people practise is *synergy*-- not that one is not great, but that our strongly valuing other peoples' contributions and their inherent differences from us is so important that it merits a place among performance habits. It is applicable to ancient history especially, since here a single viewpoint would be a scant account of all events. We thus seek to bring together many different testimonies. The city of *Nekhen,* where the *Narmer Palette* was discovered in Egypt by 1898 (curiously 1898 CE mirrors closely the date of the start of the rule of Sesostris II, whom we identified as Joseph in earlier work), is situated on the latitude 25º 5' 50" N (Wikipedia, `Nekhen'), a location south of Üzengili, Turkey by nearly 1924 km, or 1195 mi, Noah's Ark lying presently at 39.441206º. Those interested in temporal and geographical calculations may be advised to purchase a calculator capable of dealing with deg-min-sec to facilitate the conversion or mixed use of numbers which are given either as decimal degrees or in the other form-- degrees (or hours), minutes, and seconds. Division of time and space into increments of 60, dated as 3rd millenium BCE, appears thus dated by both the Sumerian sexagesimal system and Chinese sexagenary calendar cycles! My calculator computes mixed sums like, for example, this:

39.441206 - 25º 5º 50º = 14.34398378º
(may be toggled with º"' key) = 14º 20º 38.34
(output exactly as shown)

The numbers given above are the actual latitudes of Noah's Ark, in Üzengili, Turkey and, also, Nekhen, in Egypt. How do we adjust the rising of Sirius to Nekhen, in Egypt? For were Narmer in Nekhen at the time of the solar eclipse of July 18, 2774 BCE, Sirius was not rising exactly, then, since the rising of Sirius is dependent upon the latitude. In the Wikipedia article on *Amenhotep I,* we learn a 20-year shift higher is expected for a 4.14º-shift of latitude, from Thebes to Memphis in Egypt (ie. the rise of Sirius synchronizes earlier in north, WG note 26, p. 132):

$$14.34398378 \times 20 \div 4.14 = 69.29 \text{ years}$$

(Sothis alignment is earlier in Turkey by 69 years)

The meaning is not yet clear, but the rising of Sirius, or Sothis, is aligned (that is, occurs close after dawn) at a date 69 years earlier in Üzengili, Turkey than in the early capital of Egypt, Nekhen, based on the difference in latitude between Thebes and Memphis as some 20-year shift. (*Wikipedia, `Stephen Covey, The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People'*) (*Wikipedia, `Nekhen'*) (*Wikipedia, `Narmer Palette'*) (*MapCrow Distance Calculator, `Idfu, Egypt to Üzengili, Turkey'*) (*Wikipedia, `Sexagesimal'*) (*Wikipedia, `Chinese Calendar, Early History'*) (*Wikipedia, `Amenhotep, Dates and Length of Reign'*)

Right: Black siltstone obelisk of King Nectanebo II, the last native Egyptian ruler of the country in antiquity *(r. 360 - 343 BCE, reproduction from Wikipedia, `Nectanebo II' or Wikipedia, `Hermopolis'.)*

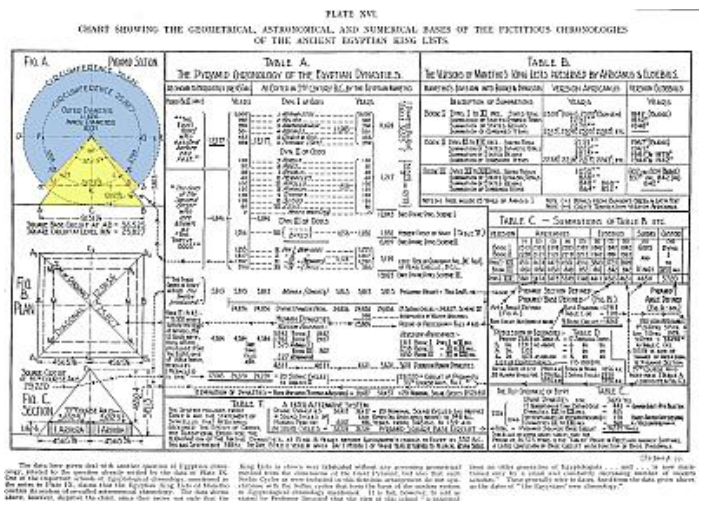
[54] Paul, at 1Corinthians 5:6-8, writes them: "Do you not know that a little leaven ferments the whole lump?... Keep the festival... but with *unfermented* cakes..." Did not Solomon himself write more than 1000 years before:

> Dead flies are what cause the oil of the ointment maker to stink, to bubble forth. [So] a little foolishness does to one who is precious for wisdom and glory.
> (*Ecclesiastes 10:1, New World Translation*)

From Ezekiel 18:4 and again at Ezekiel 18:20 we also read: "The soul that is sinning-- it itself will die." Jehovah does not take delight in anyone dying (Eze 18:32). We are responsible to warn others of their sin (Eze 3:18). Jehovah asks back from us the blood of those who died when we did not speak in order to warn the wicked of their sin. Exodus 20:5 says that Jehovah requires exclusive devotion. When his people do not worship Jehovah exclusively, things do happen which are not exactly in accordance with wisdom:

> I shall certainly make boys their princes, and mere arbitrary power will rule over them. And the people will actually tyrannize one over the other, even each one over his fellowman. They will storm, the boy against the old man, and the lightly esteemed one against the one to be honored. For each one will lay hold of his brother in the house of his father, [saying]:
>
> > **You have a mantle. A dictator you ought to become to us, and this overthrown mass should be under your hand.**
>
> He will raise [his voice] in that day, saying:
>
> > **I shall not become a wound dresser; and in my house there is neither bread nor a mantle. You men must not set me as dictator over the people.**
>
> For Jerusalem has stumbled, and Judah itself has fallen, because their tongue and their dealings are against Jehovah, in behaving rebelliously in the eyes of his glory. The very expression of their faces actually testifies against them, and of their sin like that of Sodom they do tell. They have not hidden [it]. Woe to their soul! For they have dealt out to themselves calamity. Say, you men, that it [will be] well with the righteous one, for they will eat the very fruitage of their dealings. Woe to the wicked one!--Calamity; for the treatment [rendered] by his own hands will be rendered to him! As for my people, its task assigners are dealing severely, and mere women actually rule over it. O my people, those leading you on are causing [you] to wander, and the way of your paths they have confused.
> (*Isaiah 3:4-12, New World Translation*)

The intense joy of serving Jehovah does not come without a price, but by our giving up all false worship, we may then come to savour `unfermented cakes of sincerity and truth.' (cf. Deuteronomy 6:4)



Left: Chart Showing the Geometrical, Astronomical, and Numerical Bases of the Fictitious Chronologies of the Ancient Egyptian King Lists (**click to enlarge– Warning: large file.** The Old Chronicle of Egypt is in the bottom right corner, `Table E'.) *(reproduction from [The Great Pyramid: It's Divine Message, `Chapter II, The Evidences Of Scientific Origins In Ancient Egypt, Section I—Geometrical Metrology and Dynastology'.])*

[5] My primary function, as I see it (my vision being not free of accusation), is to record moments before I forget them. It may not be logical, and I may come back and rewrite the article later, so I ask you to please be patient, with me. Mr. Fotheringham gives 62 years to Menes of Egypt, as from Africanus, a number that agrees too with the rule of Belus (see "old *Latin* Chronicle in *Scaliger's* Edition of the Chronicon of *Eufebius,*" as described above), and Mr. Jackson gives the rule of Thoth, son of Mizraim (cf. Athothis, Egypt's successor to Menes), as that of the first King of the Cynic (ie. Sothic) Circle (or Cycle), he saying that he began to rule in Egypt about 553 years after *The Deluge* (Chron. Antiq., p. 237):

$$3282 - 553 = 2729 \text{ BCE}$$

(Greenealogy date)

Since this is alleged to have been after the dispersion of the people which we refer to as the confusion of languages or *The Tower of Babel,* Nimrod's time nears 2729 BCE as, with *The Tower* associated to Nimrod, 2729 is 45 years after *The Eclipse of Nimrod,* and *The Tower of Babel* was built 43 years, in *Jubilees 10:21.* The same book by Fotheringham has 62 years more, according to *Africanus,* than *Eufebius,* for reigns combined, of the first Egyptian Kings, Menes and Athothis:

$$(62 + 57) - (30 + 27) = 119 - 57 = 62 \text{ years}$$

(difference, Menes plus Athothis, Africanus compared to Eufebius)

Wikipedia's *Sothic Cycle* says: *the first dynasty of Egypt did* ***not*** *begin* ***before*** *c.3100 BC,* and it is conventional to begin Egypt with Menes (Narmer). Manetho's list contains too many years' worth of Kings for them all to fit in the time before Egypt's last King ended rule in 343 BCE, so do all such lists want for perfection. We have already seen how Manetho's 4th Dynasty corresponds to Joseph in 1923 BCE from calculations beginning 2774 BCE with *The Eclipse of Nimrod,* and the fact is that it is conventional to date 1923 BCE as the 12th Dynasty here! Do I have to become an Egyptologist to sort this mess out? Or are we rather spoiled, and do we say instead, "Not bad, Manetho, you were only out by eight Dynasties?!" Mr. Libby also mentioned Egyptian chronology difficulties. A document called the *Old Chronicle of Egypt* counts up the years (bottom right of picture, above left) for the total period from the beginning of the Cynic Circle to the end of the rule of the last Egyptian Pharaoh, Dynasty XXX:

$$443 + 835 + 178 + 868 = 2{,}324 \text{ years}$$

(heliacal rising of Sothis to end of last Pharaoh)

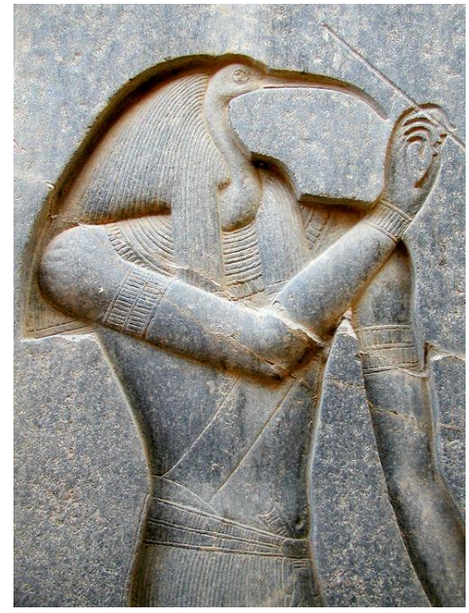
This hardly seems likely to be of any value, unless we add it to the date of the last Pharaoh's end in 343 BCE (343 = 7 × 7 × 7 by the way), to get the date for Thoth who, as according to Mr. Jackson, is Egypt's first King, a rule of 62 years being added for Menes given by Africanus:

$$343 + 2{,}324 + 62 = 2729 \text{ BCE}$$

(beginning of first Egyptian Dynasty)
(Old Chronicle of Egypt, Mr. Jackson, Africanus)

This is incredible, as it agrees with the beginning of the Cynic Circle as computed above from Mr. Jackson's estimate of 553 years after *The Deluge*, with it in 3282 BCE! The Greenealogy and the Old Chronicle of Egypt thus agree! (cf. 1Corinthians 16:1; Galatians 6:11) (*The Chronology of the Old Testament, by David Ross Fotheringham, London 1906, Egyptian Chronology, p. 118*) (*Wikipedia, `Sothic Cycle'*) (*Wikipedia, `Narmer'*) (*Wikipedia, `Menes'*) (*Wikipedia, `Manetho, Aegyptiaca'*) (*The Great Pyramid: It's Divine Message, `Chapter II, The Evidences Of Scientific Origins In Ancient Egypt, Section I—Geometrical Metrology and Dynastology'*) (*Wikipedia, `Nectanebo II'*)

Right: Thoth *(a figure of Thoth carved on the back of the throne of the seated statue of Rameses II, reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Luxor_temple_15.jpg', primary source Egypt Archive, Luxor Temple'.)*



[56] In Egyptian mythology Thoth (taut) is god of wisdom, time, writing, magic, and the moon. (Wikipedia, `Book of Thoth') He is called Danaus, Mercury, Hermes (Armais), Pluto, etc. Belus is the father of Danaus in Greek mythology, and thus Mizraim the father of Thoth bears identification to Belus; the 62 years of Belus, as of Menes, confirms the identity. Menes or Mizraim, now Belus, is the famous Egyptian god of antiquity, whose other son was Osiris, also called Nimrod. Ninus the son of Belus is here seen also as Nimrod's name, offering a very ancient explanation for why some said this Ninus was the son of Belus, and others disagreed with this assertion, while all the while they spoke of another King. A direct application of the Greek mythology makes Poseidon posit to be Cush, Cronus to be Ham, and Uranus to be Noah. Nothing like this article has ever been undertaken before, and consequently discoveries are being made on the fly, so much so that I have no time to consider these until later. There are also, of course, alternate chronologies, but may it suffice to say that none of these compares to our best. We do well to avoid missing identifications of ancient and obscure people-- forget about avoiding misidentifications. Comparison to the Chinese Emperor Shennong, 2737-2699 BCE, held to as Nimrod's opponent Shelah, in time is seen fully aligned with the year 2729 BCE of the first Egyptian King. I remember very well the beginning of my research into the Green Family, and how everything changed the day I entered into the Google search engine `armais and hermes', finding Mr. Crosthwaite's book *Synchronology,* and from that point onward began my search for the history of the world, what I call the Greenealogy, which new returns to a start. For what began with Thoth or Armais has returned there now after many dreams have come true, by the grace of Jehovah, the chronology from Adam having been greatly, or modestly, elucidated, from his beginning in 5550 BCE in Greenealogy. On this subject please see *Green* and later writing. Of the year 2729 BCE, when we add back the 43 years of the construction on *The Tower of Babel,* we come to 2772 BCE, or some two years after *The Eclipse of Nimrod,* 2772 BCE being 160 years after the death of Noah, as found in 3_{10} above for the start of *The Tower!* (*Wikipedia, `Book of Thoth'*) (*Wikipedia, `Taautus'*) (*Synchronology, by Charles Crosthwaite, Cambridge University London 1839, p. 194*) (*Wikipedia, `Belus (Egyptian)'*) (*The Two Babylons, by Alexander Hislop, The Papal Worship Proved to be the Worship of Nimrod and His Wife, 4th Edition, London 1871, pp. 33-56*) (*Seventh Summer & The Writ Of History—Green, by Rolf Ward Green*)

[57] Mr. Jackson dates Nimrod at 2738 BCE on the testimonies of Herennius Philo of Byblus, translator of the *Phoenician History* of Sanchuniathon, and of Herodotus, of Bodrum, Turkey; Herennius dated Nimrod 2000 years before the later Semiramis, Queen of Nabonassar (Jackson, p. 277 footnote). In another place he uses the same reasoning, for 2747 BCE. Another look at Mr. Jackson's book shows (p. 233) the rule of Nimrod is six years, as from *The Tower of Babel,* which places it 2751–2745 BCE where we use our Deluge date of 3282 BCE and his estimate afterwards of 531 years. This spans the birth of Peleg who was born, say, 2749 BCE. The remarkable agreement of the general date is confirmed. That the rule of Nimrod in its beginning preceded Egypt is evidenced in the history of the ancient religious systems. The book *Nineveh And Its Remains,* vol. 2, by Austen Henry Layard notes of the early Assyrian religion, p. 439:

Of the great antiquity of this primitive worship there is abundant evidence; and that it originated amongst the inhabitants of the Assyrian plains, we have the united testimony of sacred and profane history. It obtained the epithet of **perfect,** and was believed to be the **most ancient** religious system, having **preceded** that of **the Egyptians.***

*...On the Babylonian cylinders and monuments, the sun and moon constantly occur, and often seven stars arranged more in the manner of the Pleiads than of the Great Bear, but probably the latter. Zodiacal signs are frequently placed in the area along with the sun, moon, and seven stars, and show unequivocally that the Greeks derived their notions and arrangements of the Zodiac from the Chaldees... **The identity of Nimrod with the constellation Orion is not to be rejected.**

(*Nineveh and Its Remains, in two volumes, vol II, by Austen Henry Layard, London 1854, pp. 439-440, and p. 440 footnote*) quoted in (*The Two Babylons, by Alexander Hislop, The Papal Worship Proved to be the Worship of Nimrod and His Wife, 4th Edition, London 1871, pp. 12-13*)

"I shall be well satisfied, and my literary labours, as well as those of a more active nature, will be amply rewarded, if I have succeeded in an attempt to add a page to the history of mankind by restoring a part of the lost annals of Assyria."

—from *Nineveh and Its Remains, in two volumes, vol II, by Austen Henry Layard, London 1854, p. 482*

(*Chronological Antiquities, vol. I, by John Jackson, p. 277 footnote, London 1752*) (*Chronological Antiquities, vol. I, by John Jackson, p. 234 footnote, London 1752*) (*Wikipedia, `Herodotus'*) (*Chronological Antiquities, vol. I, by John Jackson, p. 233, London 1752*) (*The Hurrian Ark, Ward Green improvisation, version 226*) (*The Hurrian Ark, Ward Green improvisation, version 231*)

Right: Tower of Babel *(unknown German master active at the end of the 16th century in Nuremberg (Nürnberg), reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Tower-of-babel-unknown.jpg'.)*

[58] As Christians, we pray for Kings and those in high station (1Ti 2:2), that we may be free to enjoy calm, godly lives. The connection of Nimrod to Assyria is Biblical (Mic 5:6), and the origin of nationhood lies in the 28th century BCE, as indicated by *The Eclipse of Nimrod* Thoth 1 2774. The Pharaoh called Djer has been identified with Athothis. There's an "ivory tablet from the reign of Djer which supposedly indicates the beginning of a Sothic cycle" that Wikipedia, `Sothic Cycle', puts at 2773 BCE, July 17. Thoth 1 shifts ¼-day a year in the Egyptian calendar. Thoth 1 fell on Jul 18 in 2774 BCE and Jul 17 in 2773 BCE. The annular solar eclipse over Noah's Ark in Üzengili on Jul 18, 2774 BCE actually occurred on Thoth 1 very near in latitude to the place expected from the Egyptian Sothic Cycle and it was, according to Solex 10, observable there. As the Egyptian King Narmer (ie. Nimrod) preceded Athothis (ie. Thoth, who invented writing), the timing is right on, with the proviso that this start for the Egyptian calendar was set prior to the beginning of the Egyptian nationhood. The beginning of the Egyptian calendar necessitated that a means be devised immediately for the recounting of events. Wikipedia tells us, on the rarity of total solar eclipses:

> **It has been estimated that they recur at any given place only once every 370 years, on average.**
> (*Wikipedia, `Solar Eclipse'*)

An heliacal rising of the star Sothis (heliacal = at dawn) on the same day as an annular solar eclipse is exceedingly rare, as seen

from the rarity of the solar eclipse itself. More research is needed into the nature of solar eclipses, but even a partial eclipse, it grows clear, is unlikely to happen on the same day as an heliacal rising of this star. The eclipse was partial in Egypt, annular from Noah's Ark. It is of interest whether the annularity of the eclipse at the Ark site was important to any observers further south. It is perhaps safer to view this as an unimportant detail. The advanced science that is evidenced by the construction of Noah's Ark, when we believe it, easily accounts for it. When we believe the science of astronomy to have been very advanced amongst the early inhabitants of Shinar, it is an even easier thing to imagine how calendars were corrected. We must understand that while we may learn anything we set our minds upon, it is a different thing entirely to learn, at one and the same time, *everything* our minds see. As the southern part of Shinar is near-Egypt for latitude, the rising of Sothis (Sirius) is nearly in common to them. This brings us then to a King known as Enmerkar (Enmekar). (*Wikipedia, `Solar Eclipse'*) (*Wiziq.com tutorial, `Solar Eclipse'*)

Left: Cylinder seal and impression (cattle herd in a wheat field), The Louvre, Paris *(limestone, Uruk Period 4100-3000 BCE, Mesopotamia, reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Cylinder_seal_cattle_Louvre_MNB1906.jpg'.)*

5[9]

In the post-Flood era Nimrod is described as a prominent builder of several cities. (Ge 10:8-12)
(Insight on Scriptures, Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 1, 1988, p. 158)

.....

Cain, the first son of Adam and Eve, is the first man mentioned in the Bible as the builder of a city, giving it the name of his son Enoch. (Ge 4:17) Noah was the builder of an ark, the pattern of which was given to him by Jehovah. (Ge 6:13,14) Nimrod, "a mighty hunter in opposition to Jehovah," was the builder of several cities, namely Babel, Erech, Accad, Calneh, as well as Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah, and Resen.—Ge 10:9-12.
(Insight on Scriptures, Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 1, 1988, p. 372)

According to Wikipedia, *Euechous,* who has been long identified with Nimrod has been, more recently, identified with *Enmerkar, King of Unug, who built Unug* (Uruk). Enmerkar appears on the Sumerian King List as the son of a *Mesh-ki-ang-gasher,* son of Utu, of E-ana, and dates before Gilgamesh, who is 2600 BCE, according to Wikipedia:

In a legend related by Aelian (ca. AD 200), the king of Babylon, Euechoros or Seuechoros (also appearing in many variants as Sevekhoros, earlier Sacchoras, etc.), is said to be the grandfather of Gilgamos, who later becomes king of Babylon (i.e., Gilgamesh of Uruk).
(Wikipedia, `Enmerkar')

Enmerkar is dated as from Enmebaragesi, conqueror of Elam. Enmebaragesi of Kish is the earliest ruler on the Sumerian King List to be witnessed by independent record, as he has been attested by archaeology in alabaster vase sherds that were found in the very city (Nippur) where he first built, according to the *Tummal Chronicle* (Sumerian tablet, ten copies known), the temple of the god Enlil, and where, in the same context, his son Aka (Aga) makes *the Tummal splendid,* and Gilgameš (Gilgamesh) is also named. The Old Elamite Period was about 2700 BCE, from Wikipedia. The identification of Enmerkar as Nimrod agrees to a date! (*Wikipedia, `Enmerkar'*) (*Wikipedia, `Sumerian King List'*) (*Mesopotamian Chronicles, by Jean-Jacques Glassner, edited by Benjamin Read Foster, p. 151, Note 6*) (*Wikipedia, `En-me-barage-si'*) (*Mesopotamian Chronicles, by Jean-Jacques Glassner, edited by Benjamin Read Foster, p. 157*) (*Wikipedia, `Elam, Old Elamite Period'*)

Right: Tower of Babel, Pieter Brueghel the Elder, The Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria *(1563 painting, oil on panel, reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Pieter_Bruegel_d._Ä._075b.jpg'.)*

5[10] "Go away Satan! We serve only Yahweh!" (Mt 4:10) Returning to *The Eclipse of Nimrod,* an unbelievable happenstance were it not for the fact that it was depicted by the Narmer Palette and is confirmed by Thoth, the month named after the second Egyptian King, in 3_{12} we noted that Sothis' alignment came four years earlier, 2778 BCE, on the latitude of Eridu, or Old Babel, south Shinar. Eridu is known as the oldest city in southern Mesopotamia. It also targets the remains of the largest known ziggurat. Bitumen was found at the site (see *Jubilees 10:20*). Mr. Jackson allotted a six-year rule to Nimrod, and Nimrod ruling six years after 43 years of *The Tower* gives:

$$2778 - 43 - 6 = 2729 \text{ BCE}$$

(Egypt's rule from Eridu Sothic Alignment)

With Nimrod given 69 years, in the *Kitab Al Magall*:

2778 - 69 = 2709 BCE

(beginning of Thoth's rule from Eridu Sothic Alignment)

May we indulge for a moment in the reigns of Africanus and Euſebius on Mr. Fotheringham's p. 118, where we allow that Menes is Nimrod, and using the 20 years that Nimrod's reign overlapped with Egypt, we may reconcile the 35 years of discrepancy between the totals of Africanus (= 263) and Euſebius (= 228) in part by taking Euſebius from Thoth in 2709 BCE and subtracting from Africanus 20 years, counting then 243 years from Egypt as started in 2729 BCE.

2709 - 228 - 215 = 2266 BCE

(Sargon of Akkad from Thoth by Euſebius)

2729 - 243 - 215 = 2271 BCE

(Sargon of Akkad from Egypt by Africanus)

The average of these two numbers is not far from 2268 BCE. Juris Zarins of Southwest Missouri S. U., in *Journal of the American Oriental Society 112.1, pp. 55-77*, wrote:

> p. 55
> Many regard the attempt to deal with early history as an exercise in futility or, at best, a step-child of the real thing. Modern historians of Early Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, and the Maya find themselves delving into realms often uncharted by analysts of later historical data and utilizing data often ignored in later periods...
>
> p. 65
> Literary texts... emphasize the connection between the Eridu waters and bitumen... Certainly during the Ubaid and Uruk periods bitumen was exploited at Eridu... The use of bitumen for basketry and as a ceramic wash is well known through the third and early second millenia B.C. in East Arabia and Bahrain.
>
> p. 68
> The nature of Mesopotamian society during the period 3200-2500 B.C. when writing was introduced remains particularly elusive and debatable...
> (*The Early Settlement Of Southern Mesopotamia: A Review Of Recent Historical, Geological, And Archaeological Research, by Juris Zarins, Journal Of The American Oriental Society, Vol. 112, No. 1, Jan. - Mar. 1992, pp. 55-77*)

"Many regard the attempt to deal with early history as an exercise in futility."

Prehistory cannot be dated, as there was no writing of it. What could be better than the chronology as we see it now? With Adam in the autumn of 5550 BCE, in whole years *The Eclipse of Nimrod* is exactly halfway to 1 CE (autumn):

5550 BCE to 2775 BCE = 5550 - 2775 = 2775 years

(autumn 5550 BCE to autumn 2775 BCE)
(same number of whole years to Jul 18, 2774 BCE)

2775 BCE to 1 CE = 2775 - 1 + 1 = 2775 years

(autumn 2775 BCE to autumn 1 CE)
(no zero year)

The Narmer Palette did away with prehistory as we know it. (*Wikipedia, `Eridu'*) (*Wikipedia, `Eridu, Possible Location Of Tower Of Babel'*) (*Wikipedia, `Asphalt'*) (*Book of Jubilees*) (*The Early Settlement Of Southern Mesopotamia: A Review Of Recent Historical, Geological, And Archaeological Research, by Juris Zarins, Journal Of The American Oriental Society, Vol. 112, No. 1, Jan. - Mar. 1992, pp. 55-77*)

Left: Ani before Osiris *(1300 BCE vignette from the Book of the Dead of Ani,*

reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:BD_Ani_before_Osiris.jpg'.)

5_{11} As I and my co-author noted in our earlier article, called *Phoenix:*

> I believe genealogical basis is the strongest basis for history. Generations within a family allow a check on dates within a chronology, leading to a self-correcting method of study, and the desire for the increased knowledge of one's true family is a driving force.

The history of the world cannot be separated from families without great risk of losing human qualities such as love, and in a general sense the divine nature is embodied here. More than that, ignoring family relations leads to greater risk of losing the alignment of families in the historical perspective, thereby losing the temporal nature of family. On the other hand, why would we want to ignore the family? From parents to children is passed the inheritance of both titles and material goods, as well as the spiritual gifts. I am only too well aware of the seeming departure from the generational and family approach which has been manifested by perhaps the greater part of the writing of this present article, but please know that this is not without purpose. In this article I have chosen to present the research from an earlier point in the research, because of the increased benefit derived from sharing my viewpoint with many souls. From a reader's perspective, it looks slipshod, confusing. Still, this is a sacrifice I make willingly for the flock. Affection is preferable, I believe, to wartime efficiency. The way in which history is made may illustrate the point:

> Anne Rutledge says, "In the early days of our farming community, most babies were born at home. This story was told to me by my mother, Elizabeth Rutledge (née Muir), concerning the birth of a neighbour's baby:
>
> > One day a boy came to school and told the teacher that he had a new brother.
> > 'Oh, that's nice,' said the teacher. 'What is his name?'
> > The boy hesitated a moment, then said: 'There was no name come on him.' "

(Psalms 78:52; 79:13; 80:1; 107:41; Pr 27:23; Ca 1:7-8; Isa 13:14; 63:11; Jer 13:20; 25:34-36; 50:6,8; Eze 34:2; Ac 20:28-29; 1Pe 5:2-3) (*The Hurrian Ark, Ward Green improvisation, version 241*)

Right: Guardian of the dead and the underworld, Osiris *(Osiris is "classically" depicted as having green skin, according to Wikipedia, `Osiris', reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Osiris_2.jpg'.)*

5_{12} In China, Chī Yóu 蚩尤 is creator of weapons, who fought with Shennong; his name means `comet'.[1] As he lived in the time of both Shennong and Huang Di (the Yellow Emperor), and is an ancestor of the Chinese people, so Nimrod's daughter Azurad wedded Eber the son of Shelah.[2-3-4] *The Eclipse of Nimrod* is 541 years before 2233 BCE. Narmer, Enmerkar, and Chī Yóu provide the dating for Nimrod, with agreement of three independent witnesses. More than this, Nimrod 2774 BCE agrees well with the fixed Biblical record of Nimrod, which is the most certain word. [5] This agrees closely with 2778-2735 BCE for the building of *The Tower of Babel* at Eridu (as in 5_{10}). With no writing by the time of the Narmer Palette, written language after *The Deluge* started after 2735 BCE in Assyria, China, Egypt, by extension India, with Phoenician started by Fenius Farsa, confused from Babel at the start. Egypt began as a nation, as determined above, in 2729 BCE. As a grandson of Cush, Nimrod had black skin, like Osiris, as evidenced by the Egyptian portrayals of the god Osiris. As Osiris, Nimrod is the brother of Thoth, son of Mizraim. Nimrod was not Naram-Suen, who was ruling 575 years later. The language of Naram-Suen was Akkadian, as that of Sargon of Akkad, his grandfather, while the testimony of the epic *Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta* is in the Sumerian. Nimrod is specifically mentioned in the Bible as a builder of the city of Nineveh in northern Mesopotamia and, later, the northeast of Assyria was inhabited by warlike Guteans. Gudea or Ninus of Table 4 evidently descended from Nimrod. We have much more research to do on Nimrod, such as on his historical association with Hayk the patriarch of Armenia.

Nimrod 2774 BCE agrees well with the fixed Biblical record

[1](*Wikipedia, `Chi You'*) [2](*Wikipedia, `Shennong'*) [3](*Wikipedia, `Yellow Emperor'*) [4](*Book of Jubilees 8:7*) (*Wikipedia, `Nimrod'*) [5](*Genesis 10:8-12*)

Chapter 6: Armenian History

[61] Armenian tradition possesses a list of patriarches, in the line of Japheth, of 43 generations, from Hayk (ruling 2735 BCE, from above) to Paroyr (King of Arme-Supria, 748 BCE). This is the most complete genealogy of its kind, including 60 generations in all from Hayk to Vahe ending in 350 BCE:

Table 8: Armenian Patriarchs

1.Hayk	21.Arnak, son	41.Parnawaz, possibly son
2.Armenak, son	22.Shawarsh, son	42.Pharnak II, possibly son
3.Aramaiyis, son	23.Norayr, son	43.Skayordi, son
4.Amasia, son	24.Vstam, son	44.Paroyr, son
5.Gegham (Gelam), son	25.Kar, son	45.Hracheay, son
6.Sisak, son	26.Gorak, son	46.Pharnawaz, son
7.Arma (Harma), brother of Sisak	27.Hrant, son	47.Pachoych, son
8.Aram, son (whence `Armenians')	28.Yndzak, son	48.Kornak, son
9.Aray Geghetsik the Handsome, son	29.Glak, son	49.Pharos, son
10.Kardos (Aray), son	30.Horoy, son	50.Haykak II, son
11.Anushavan Sosanwer Poplar, son	31.Zarmayr, son	51.Yerwand Sakawakeats the Shortlasting, son
12.Paret, son	32.Shawarsh II, possibly son	52.Tigran I the Great, son
13.Arbak, son	33.Perch, son	53.Vahagn, son
14.Zawan, son	34.Arbun, son	54.Arawan, son
15.Parnak, son	35.Perch II, possibly son	55.Nerseh, son
16.Sur, son	36.Bazuk, son	56.Zare, son
17.Honak (or Hawatak), son	37.Hoy, son	57.Armog, son
18.Vashtak, son	38.Husak, son	58.Bagam, son
19.Haykaka I, son	39.Ambak II, possibly son	59.Vahan, son
20.Ambak, son	40.Kaypak, son	60.Vahe, son (351 - 331 BCE)

(*Wikisource, `The History of Armenia, in two volumes, Vol. 1, by Michael Chamich, transl. by Johannes Avdall, Calcutta 1827'*)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Left: Hayk, Armenian Patriarch (Belus interred, left, and Noah's Ark in the background on Mount Ararat, right) *(Painting by Mkrtum Hovnatanian (1779-1846), reproduction from Wikipedia, `File:PatriarchHayk.jpeg'.)*

The confusion of languages that began with Babel by divine intervention of Jehovah has created a diversity-synergy of expression through which we may see the world from a great multiplicity of viewpoints with different consequent eras. Robert K. Cooper writes in *Get Out Of Your Own Way: The 5 Keys To Surpassing Everyone's Expectations,* clearly:

> "You don't see the world as it is, you see it as *you* are." This line from The Talmud aptly expresses why you need help to create accurate perceptions of life as it moves forward. [1]

In his book *The 7 Habits Of Highly Effective People* Mr. Stephen Covey addresses, on p. 278, how synergy works:

> "Good! You see it differently! Help me see what you see." If two people have the same opinion, one is unnecessary. [2]

Right: Winterling Crocus *(reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Winterling-005.JPG'.)*

In the same way that the languages are confused, different views have emerged on many subjects, including chronology. Rather than seeing it as trouble, we may embrace it fully. The Armenian history is a remarkable story that fills in a great many details that were missing from our own history. When I had no information about something that I wanted to know about, I was looking for anything, and so I developed a particular skillset-- I was highly attuned to searching, to looking more deeply into a thing from different angles. Then when I found something concrete, my skills changed to analysis, critical questioning, the rearrangement of known or proposed details into existing or adapted formulations, and in some cases a complete revamping of the formulation. During this process, I found that it was only when I found conflicting information that any serious changes occurred. I saw that old theories work so well with old information. By comparing different viewpoints the formulation changed. Being open-minded, however, does not mean giving up truth. It does not mean allowing any stray thought at all either. I found that searching and analysis must be very focussed. In other words, I always visualized on what I was seeking. I could see in advance what result might be a desired one, based on what would narrow down the possibilities at last. The best arrangement is one that enables everybody to win. The story of Hayk adds greatly to the legacy of our times.

Old theories work so well with old information.

[1](*Get_Out_Of_Your_Own_Way:_The_5_Keys_To_Surpassing_Everyone's_Expectations,_by_Robert_K._Cooper,_New_York_2006,_p._127*) [2](*The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People, by Stephen R. Covey, New York 1989, p. 278*) (*The_Hurrian_Ark,_Ward_Green_improvisation,_version_244*) (*The_Hurrian_Ark,_Ward_Green_improvisation,_version_245*) (*Patriarchs,_Kings_and_Rulers_of_Armenia*)

62 At Matthew 23:9, Jesus spoke to a crowd and his disciples:

> Do not call anyone your father on earth, for one is your father, the heavenly one.
> (Matthew 23:9) [1]

When the walls of Jericho fell down in the days of Joshua, Israel burned the city, and Joshua then spoke these words:

> Cursed may the man be before Jehovah who gets up and does build this city, even Jericho. At the forfeit of his firstborn let him lay the foundation of it, and at the forfeit of his youngest let him put up its doors.
> (Joshua 6:26) [2]

There is, by means of Ecclesiastes 3:6, a time to give up.[3] Now we see why it was important to find a date for Nimrod. For, as it has been recorded in the writing of Mr. Hislop:

> Who that is at all acquainted with the laws of Chaldaic pronunciation does not know that **Chaos** is just one of the established forms of the name of **Chūs** or **Cush?*** [4,5]
>
> *The name of Cush is also Khūs, for *sh* frequently passes in Chaldee into *s;* and **Khus, in pronunciation, legitimately becomes Khawos, or,** without the digamma, **Khaos.**
> (*The_Two_Babylons,_by_Alexander_Hislop,_The_Papal_Worship_Proved_to_be_the_Worship_of_Nimrod_and_His_Wife,_3rd_Edition,_London_1862,_p._38*)

"That Cush was known to Pagan antiquity under the very character of Bel** 'The Confounder,' **a statement of Ovid very clearly proves.*"
**Fasti, Ovid, London 1854, lib. i, v. 103, p. 9* —from *The_Two_Babylons,_by_Alexander_Hislop,_p._38*

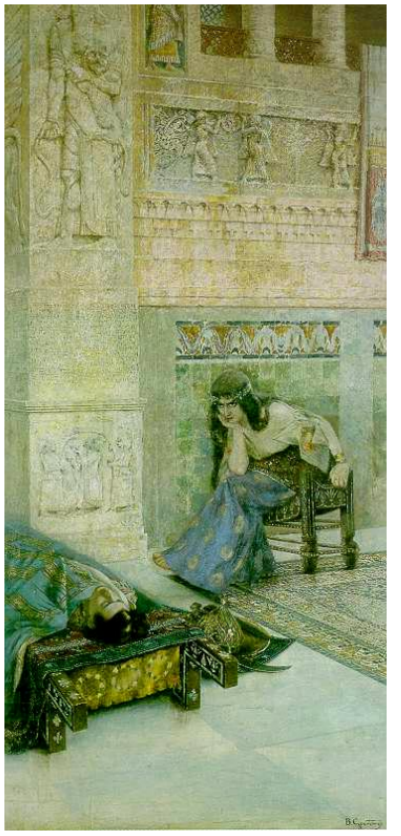
This explains how Ninus might be "son of Belus," as Nimrod is, himself, a son of Cush (Ge 10:8), the detail of the difference of the names Ninus and Nimrod put aside, and the interposition of a further generation, in Mizraim.

[1](*Matthew_23:9*) [2](*Joshua_6:26*) [3](*Ecclesiastes_3:6*) [4](*The_Two_Babylons,_by_Alexander_Hislop,_The_Papal_Worship_Proved_to_be_the_Worship_of_Nimrod_and_His_Wife,_3rd_Edition,_London_1862,_p._38*) [5](*Jeremiah_50:2*)

Above: Ararat (NASA)

(Mount Ararat, Turkey, Perspective with Landsat Image Overlay Original Caption Released with Image: This perspective view shows Mount Ararat in easternmost Turkey, which has been the site of several searches for the remains of Noah's Ark. The main peak, known as Great Ararat, is the tallest peak in Turkey, rising to 5165 meters (16,945 feet). This southerly, near horizontal view additionally shows the distinctly conically shaped peak known as "Little Ararat" on the left. Both peaks are volcanoes that are geologically young, but activity during historic times is uncertain. Mission: Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) Spacecraft: Space Shuttle Instrument: C-Band Imaging Radar X-Band Radar Product Size: 1876 samples x 423 lines Produced By: JPL View Size: 124 kilometers (77 miles) wide, 148 kilometers (92 miles) distance Location: 39.7 degrees North latitude, 44.3 degrees East longitude Orientation: Looking South, 2 degrees down from horizontal, 1.25X vertical exaggeration Image Data: Landsat Bands 1, 2+4, 3 as blue, green, red respectively Date Acquired: February 2000 (SRTM), August 31, 1989 (Landsat), reproduction from Wikipedia, `File:Ararat_PIA03399_modest.jpg')

Right: Semiramis mourns for Ara the Beautiful *(Painting by Vardkes Sureniants (1860 - 1921), reproduction from Wikipedia, `File:Shamiram_ara.jpeg'.)*



63 The Armenian nation derives its name, as also appears true from the name itself, from *Aram,* the 8th from Hayk.[1] Note the distinction between this *Aram* and a son of Shem by that name, the Armenian being from Japheth's line.[1,2] Aram the son of Shem established his posterity from Syria, being well-known in the north and central part of it, such as in the city of Aleppo (Eblaite: Armi; Assyrian: Arman).[2] *Aram* the Armenian the 4th great grandson of Hayk is said to be living during the reign of Ninus, the Assyrian, giving a 6-generation runback from Ninus, ruling 2141, as:

$$2141 + (6 \times 100) = 2741 \text{ BCE}$$

(Hayk six generations before Ninus)
(6 generations of 100 years each, say)

The six generations result from the eight being inclusive, as well as Arma (the father of 8. Aram in Table 8) being a brother of Sisak (6.), making Aram as 7th and Hayk as 1st. From p. 19 of Mr. Avdall's book, the name of the followers of Aram was *Aramians,* later corrupted to Armenians.[3] Mount Ararat is said to be named for Ara, the son of Aram.[4,5]

[1](*Wikisource, `The History of Armenia, in two volumes, Vol. 1, by Michael Chamich, transl. by Johannes Avdall, Calcutta 1827, p. 17'*) [2](*Wikipedia, `Aram, son of Shem, From Archaeology'*) [3](*Wikisource, `The History of Armenia, in two volumes, Vol. 1, by Michael Chamich, transl. by Johannes Avdall, Calcutta 1827, p. 19'*) [4](*Wikipedia, `Mount Ararat, Names and Etymology'*) [5](*Wikipedia, `Ara the Handsome'*)

Left: Salma Hayek *(`Salma' is Arabic for `Welcome', or `Peace', see also Wikipedia, `Salma', Wikipedia, `Salma Hayek', reproduction from Probert Encyclopedia, `Photo Library, People, Salma Hayek'.)*

64 It's these expressions I never give that keep me searching for a heart of gold, and I'm growing old (Neil Young HOG). A new day has dawned at the Green household: Who's feeling “jealous, for me?” (Nu 11:29; Ps 27:13; He 6:18) The fire is roaring in the woodstove right about now; fire needs air, as I said at the outset, so it needs a hole for the air to get in, and I suppose for the waste to get out. Any resemblance to real people was purely coincidental. :D We need to test the inspired expressions, loves (1Jo 4:1). OK, I have been trying, working on, some numbers, I admit. But right now it's time for my first cup of tea for today. Since I can't get organic lemons locally, I might drink it with Himalayan salt and organic honey (Hunzas, rock salt). I tried it (it's now a few minutes later) and I think that I'm still too used to the lemons with the honey in my tea. I need to go check the fire now, but I will be right back. I'm back now, and the fire is hot today, I have been told. It's time for another cup of tea, and then the second pot. I noticed that the green tea I now drink comes from China. This, somehow (strangely) reminds me of an old expression, something I heard, about “all the tea in China.” Another one I remember from way back (plug your ears kids) is “dead as a doornail,” which I altered in more recent times to, hold on: “tight as a doornail.” I would like to welcome y'all to *The Ark of Urartu.*

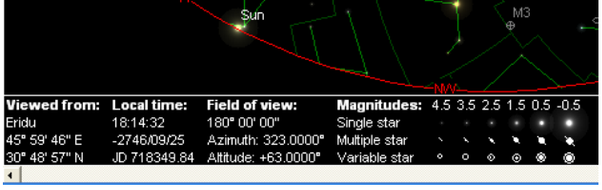
Right: Angelina Jolie *(see also Wikipedia, `Angelina Jolie', Wikipedia, `Chi You', reproduction from Oh No, They Didn't, `Iconic Beauties (According to MSN)'.)*

65 The second pot of tea tastes much better salting it right. I want to write quickly because I have some more beauties. The similarity of the name *Ara* to *Arioch* the King of Ellasar (Ge 14:1) was striking me by this morning. You see, Abraham lived in the times of Arioch according to that inspired scripture, and Ara (cf. Arah) was said to be best friends with Ninus whom we call Chedorlaomer (Gudea). I made a recording last night which I want to show to you. It's nothing more than *The Hurrian Ark* (me, piano). First, I need to check the fire again momentarily, anyhow. I'm back, and adding a link for the Arah-Ninus connection.[1] I now am going to get that audio mixed and bring it there.[2] Because it was so late last night, I haven't mixed it yet. For those of you so inclined, it was the raw, fourth take. I should also mention that the drums were a step-recorded, all-acoustic-snare sampled track, recorded a few days ago.[2] Hey, I'm not proud of it (pride before a crash, Pr 16:18).[3] In the epic *Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta,* we see that the word *Aratta* refers to Ara's *Ararat,* and the interesting use of the word *Lord* appears to have direct correspondence to the name *Hayk* (cock), as previously discussed with regard to the Egyptian Kings.[4] I wish I had more opportunity to explain my beliefs on the principles of things generally-- for example, on idolatry. One of my beliefs is how we strive for perfection and that it can be done in such a way as worshipping an image or an outward appearance instead of focussing on the underlying. Fire break, fire break, it's really cold in this room brb. Meanwhile, back at the farm, a fair treatment of Armenians and their history would require a consideration of all the dates determined from books-- but, who said life was fair?

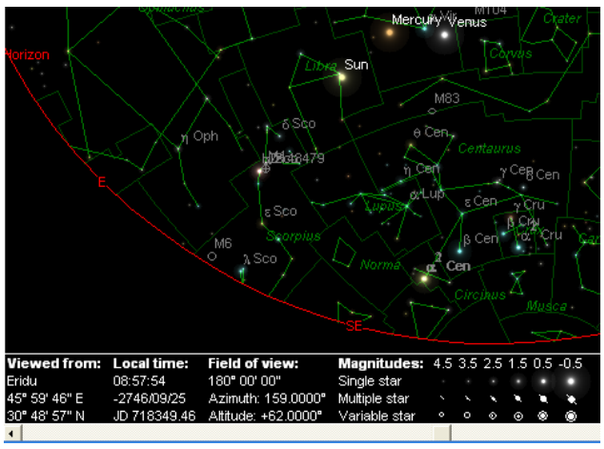
[1](*Wikisource, `The History of Armenia, in two volumes, Vol. 1, by Michael Chamich, transl. by Johannes Avdall, Calcutta 1827, p. 21'*) [2](*The Hurrian Ark, Ward Green improvisation, raw, live, recorded Feb 28, 2011, version 275*) [3](*Proverbs 16:18*) [4](*Poseidon*)

Left: Sunset at Eridu, Hathyr (Athyr) 17, Sep 25, 2747 BCE *(The constellation Scorpius is setting shortly after the sun, fully setting about 50 minutes after sunset in the simulation, Skychart III Demo)*

66 Fire requires wood, so I am about to go haul in some wood. It's a bright sunny day, 1608 hrs Mar 01, 2011, great day. 1631 hrs I am back again, and some wood is brought up, now I think I'll go check the fire again, and bring wood down. 1702 hrs Our need for lemons has surpassed any



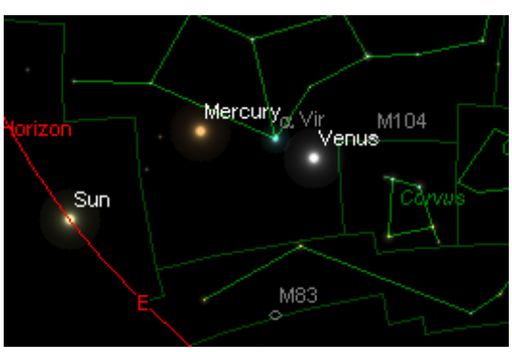
reasonable, reconcilable grounds, so I plan to shortly go out to shop. The interest in the dating of the Armenian Hayk has caused an even greater interest in the dating of Nimrod or Belus. I haven't had enough time to research this yet, so I'd say that everybody should expect that improvements may happen. Remember, your hope should be with Jehovah, and not in me. It would be my privilege to share these numerini with you. While reading Mr. Hislop's *The Two Babylons* to find out more about Nimrod's identification with Osiris, I came across a reference on p. 57 of the 1871 edition (ie. p. 81 in the 1862 edition), in the footnote, to a book in which, according to Mr. Hislop, Osiris was said to have died when the "sun was in Scorpio," the book to which this referred being John Gardner Wilkinson's own *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians,* a book I then found. Thanks to the marvel of the internet in its infancy, there is a whole host of books online, on a great many subjects. So here I am, reading, and it says, "the scorpion was in the ascendant" when Osiris supposedly disappeared. Turning to Mr. Wilkinson's *Egyptians,* on p. 75-6, I read it is "on the 17th day of the month Athyr." Excuse me, please, but the fire needs attending once more. Thank you for your patience, and now I continue on reading *Egyptians* "when the sun was in Scorpio, in the 28th year of Osiris's reign." (vol. III, p. 76, 1878) To reiterate, this says that the sun was in Scorpio on the 17th day of Athyr in the 28th year of the reign of Osiris. I pray return later this evening, and continue this story.



Right: Sunrise at Eridu, Hathyr (Athyr) 17, Sep 25, 2747 BCE *(The constellation Scorpius is rising after the sun in the east, very close to the path of the sun itself. On the morning of Osiris' death, it was written that Scorpio was in the ascendant, and it ascends shortly after dawn as shown in the simulation, Skychart III Demo)* [4,5]

67 2100 hrs Hello again, and good night, as the night begins, and I have returned with the very much-anticipated lemons. I also bought a truckload of other things (food) and since the hour is approaching lateness rapidly, I now do retire. 1100 hrs Mar 03 2011 I am up and the fire is going, but it took longer than expected to get to bed last night; I made it up before noon, but maybe an hour later than sometimes. It's time to put the tea on and...wow... the sun came out! 1111 hrs One of the things that really helps is when I say to myself "How does the Bible say to view this?" Then I get answers like: `God loves a cheerful giver,' and `Two are better than one,' or something (2Co 9:7; Ec 4:9). `Better is it to dwell upon a corner of a roof than with a contentious wife, although in a house in common.' (I don't know why they pop into my head, old habits Pr 21:9; 25:24) As John Hawkins once said, it's not enough to repent-- you have to then produce works that befit repentance (Lu 3:8). Getting back to our story about Osiris disappearing on the 17th day of the month of Athyr when the sun was in Scorpio or "Scorpio was in the ascendant," I remember at the time thinking to myself, "What does it mean, that `Scorpio was in the ascendant,' the astrology of it?" 1140 hrs That's right, I had no idea about some ascendant. Somehow I found out more about it on the internet, that it has to do with the rising of the sun and the path it takes across the sky, and whether the constellation rises first.[1] At least that is what I thought it was, so I asked myself, at that point: "What did the sky look like back there when Osiris died," and what date would it be, anyway? 1203 hrs Firstly, on the date for Osiris, I found out from *Almagest Ephemeris Calculator* that, 2000 years--no. 1216 hrs In my notes for 2011-02-25, I noted Athyr 17, the 28th year of Osiris (from Mr. Wilkinson), and then I noted an heliacal rising of Venus Sep 25 2747 BCE seen at Eridu.[2,3,4,5] You see, if Nimrod died 27 years after 2774 BCE, or *The Eclipse of Nimrod,* that is actually the year 2747 BCE. 1221 hrs Oops, the fire must be low now, please excuse me.

[1](*Wikipedia,_`Meridian_(astronomy)'*) [2](*Almagest_Ephemeris_Calculator*) [3](*Wikipedia,_`Heliacal_Rising'*) [4](*Wikipedia,_`Ascendant'*) [5](*Wikipedia,_`Meridian_(astronomy)'*)



Left: Mercury and Venus, sunrise Eridu, Hathyr (Athyr) 17, Sep 25, 2747 BCE *(Mercury and Venus rose before the sun on the day of Osiris' death, and are seen in close proximity to one another also. How incredible is it that the planets named after the brother and wife and Osiris should possess this at dawn configuration the day he died? Thoth of Egyptian myth is Hermes of Greece and Mercury of Rome, and Isis of Egypt is also Aprodite of Greece and Venus of Rome. The name Belus has been used more than 34 times in this article far, and is taken also to mean Osiris and Nimrod, who was worshipped as the sun.)* [5,6,7]

68 1330 hrs I know, I know, that was longer than a fire break and, actually, it was time to get a haircut (I cut my own) so I squeezed it in as well-- a funny thing, but shave and a haircut 10 cents might be actually true these days, when you do it yourself, by the price of everything these days. For some reason I started thinking about John Daly against Costantino Rocca at St. Andrews in 1995, when they had the playoff announced and said, "we have had a tie."[1] Anyway, the fire didn't want to start, so it took a while, but it's now on the third log so it should be good awhile. To use the *Almagest Ephemeris Calculator,* you enter the date at the top of the *Calendar Module* and then click on the button at the bottom called Update Ephemeris.[2] Among the months at the top you have the month Hathyr, the third month, which I guess is the same as the month Athyr. Since Semiramis was said to live in 747 BCE, as Nabonassar was becoming King of Babylon, our date of 2747 BCE is 2000 years before Nabonassar or Hathyr 17 -2000 Era Nabonassar. It agrees with the statement by Herennius Philo, confirmed from research, that Nimrod is 2000 years before Semiramis. 1400 hrs It also agrees with 27 years

after *The Eclipse of Nimrod,* and since I found this to be a coincidence, I looked up the source for the 17th of Athyr ie. Plutarch, writing in *On Isis and Osiris* (circa 46 to 120 CE):

> They say also that the date on which this deed was done was the seventeenth day of Athyr, when the sun passes through Scorpion, and in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Osiris; but some say that these are the years of his life and not of his reign. [3,4]
> (*On Isis and Osiris, by Plutarch, circa 46-120 CE, published in Vol. 5 of the Loeb Classical Library edition, 1936, section 13, end*) see also (*Plutarch's Morals, transl. by C. W. King, London 1889, pp. 11-12*)

1415 hrs The proposed date was Wednesday Sep 25, 2747 BCE. 1424 hrs In dates of such antiquity the Julian calendar is the one most often used, as it is also used for this case.

[1](*Wikipedia, `John Daly (golfer), Wins 1995 British Open'*) [2](*Almagest Ephemeris Calculator*) [3](*On Isis and Osiris, by Plutarch, circa 46-120 CE, published in Vol. 5 of the Loeb Classical Library edition, 1936, section 13, end*) [4](*Plutarch's Morals, transl. by C. W. King, London 1889, pp. 11-12*) [5](*Wikipedia, `Thoth'*) [6](*Wikipedia, `Isis'*) [7](*Origin of Empires, by Sir William Drummond, Vol. I, London 1824, p. 92*)

Right: Statue, Spiru C. Haret (15 February 1851 – 17 December 1912), University Square, Bucharest, Romania *(15 February 1851 – 17 December 1912, Romanian astronomer of Armenian descent, a mathematician, astronomer, and politician. He founded the Astronomical Observatory in Bucharest. A crater on the Moon is named Haret, after him. His works implied that planetary motion is not absolutely stable and he thereby played a part in the creation of chaos theory. Haret's work marked the beginning of the end of the era of exclusively quantitative endeavours in mathematics. See also Armenians and Spiru Haret, reproduction from Spiru Haret)* [11]

69 1501 hrs I have noticed the similarity of Hayk to Japetos, or Python (Typhon, Poseidon), called the brother of Osiris in the mythology, and his murderer with the help of Thoth.[1,2] Mr. John Jackson, p. 234 *Chronological Antiquities,* gives Herennius Philo of Byblus dating Nimrod as 2747 BCE.[3] This agrees remarkably well with Mr. Bosanquet's writings.[4] Mr. John Wilson also notes Belus as inventor of astronomy.[5] 1547 hrs Mr. William Williams writes of Belus and Babylon.[6] 1605 hrs Herennius Philo is known from the writings of the Stephen known of Byzantium, according to Mr. Jacob Bryant, and was quoted as saying of Babylon, concerning Semiramis:

> Herennius Philo maintained, that it was built by a son of Belus the wise, two thousand years before her birth. [7]
> (*A New System: An Analysis of Antient Mythology, 3rd Edition, in six volumes, vol. 2, Phoenix and Phoenices, by Jacob Bryant, p. 383, London 1807*)

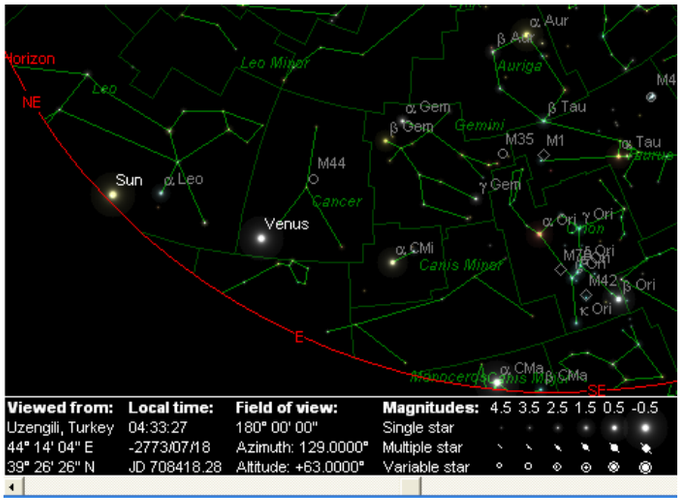
It's time to take a little tea break and to relax a while. 1735 hrs I'm back now after some tea and food, relaxation. As to the date of Osiris in Egypt, Africanus (according to Syncellus in Fotheringham) recorded 263 years as the total for the 1st Dynasty of Egypt, and when we consider the 215 years of Arabian Kings (Merodach or Marduk is the 1st King of the Arabian Dynasty according to Mr. Jackson) as adding directly to the Egyptian Dynasty that began in Shinar, but we exclude the rule of Osiris from that Dynasty we reckon:

$$2746 - 263 - 215 = 2268 \text{ BCE}$$

(year after death of Osiris to Sargon of Akkad) [8,9]

We do this in part because the Assyrian rule of Shinar was seen to precede that of Egypt according to their religion, and thus what was called the 1st Assyrian Dynasty may have in fact been inclusive of Egypt with that Belus or Osiris.[10] 1747 hrs This also takes the dispersion from after Osiris, the many details remaining being saved for the time being. 1750 hrs We are on Note 27, p. 39, and there is sufficient agreement to warrant mild excitement around 2747-2746 BCE.

[1](*Synchronology, by Charles Crosthwaite, Cambridge University London 1839, p. 192*) [2](*Synchronology, by Charles Crosthwaite, Cambridge University London 1839, pp. 193-4*) [3](*Chronological Antiquities, vol. I, by John Jackson, p. 234 footnote, London 1752*) [4](*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. 15, `Chronology of the Reigns of Tiglath Pileser, Sargon, Shalmaneser, and Sennacherib, in Connexion with the Phenomenon Seen on the Dial of Ahaz', by J. W. Bosanquet, p. 280 footnote, London 1855*) [5](*The Lost Solar System of the Ancients Discovered, by John Wilson, in two volumes, vol. II, p. 303, London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, & Roberts 1856*) [6](*Primitive History, from the Creation to Cadmus, by William Williams, p. 291, Chichester 1789*) [7](*A New System: An Analysis of Antient Mythology, 3rd Edition, in six volumes, vol. 2, Phoenix and Phoenices, by Jacob Bryant, p. 383, London 1807*) [8](*The Chronology of the Old Testament, by David Ross Fotheringham, London 1906, Egyptian Chronology, p. 118*) [9](*Chronological Antiquities, vol. I, by John Jackson, p. 235, London 1752*) [10](*Primitive History, from the Creation to Cadmus, by William Williams, p. 291, Chichester 1789*) [11](*Wikipedia, `Spiru Haret'*)



Left: The rise of Sirius the Dog Star at dawn on July 18, 2774 BCE, near Üzengili, Turkey, at the site of Noah's Ark *(The Dog Star is at the bottom, near the right, α CMa, the brightest star in the night sky. The Dog Star is also called Sothis, Sirius, Sirius A, Sopdet, or Alpha Canis Majoris, see also Wikipedia, `Sirius', Wikipedia, `Dog Days', reproduction from Skychart III Demo)*

6[10] Michael Russell, in the book *A Connection of Sacred and Profane History,* p. 331, dates the reign of Nembrod or Nimrod, as the Greenealogy also does, as commencing within the "sixth century after the Deluge," precisely. He gives the credit for the date entirely to Syncellus and says that he copies him exactly: `year of the world 2776.'[1,2] 1826 hrs The most spectacular thing about it is, no doubt, that this year is identical to the one of the Greenealogy:

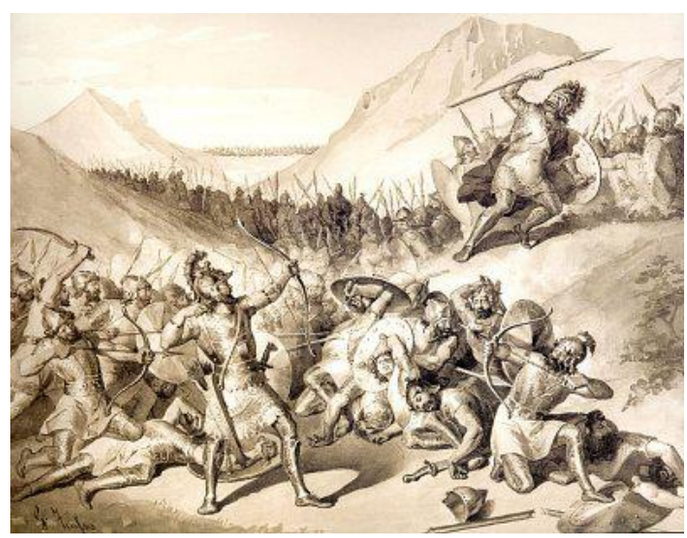
$$5550 - 2776 = 2774 \text{ BCE}$$

(Nimrod's rule begins in Syncellus and in Greenealogy) [2]
(*The Eclipse of Nimrod* Jul 18, 2774 BCE)

On p. 340 Mr. Russell also dates Abraham as flourishing at the beginning of the 12th century after *The Deluge.* Abraham is 24 at 1100 years after said in the Greenealogy, thus again coinciding with Mr. Russell's very own account.[3] 1837 hrs This makes a reasonable stopping point for today. 2011-03-03 1009 hrs God's sending his messenger (Mal 3:1). I feel as though a great weight has been lifted off of me. Still the question is not what, when, where, why, but who. I woke up about an hour earlier today--much more like it. The fire is not on yet, no tea is made, and it's all okay. 1034 hrs Yesterday I made a note of the seeming connection between the name of *Osiris* and the name of the star *Sirius,* another name for the Egyptian Dog Star that rose early on the 1st day of an ancient Egyptian calendar. There is an exact, unobservable alignment of the star with sunrise at the site of Noah's Ark (Üzengili, Turkey), Jul 18, 2774 BCE Julian, screened by the sun's dawn light. This factually relates to the time of Osiris, as evidenced also by the correspondence of the names Osiris and Sirius. There was an annular solar eclipse at Noah's Ark that day. 1058 hrs Quoting Paul, converted: "I planted, Apollos watered, but God keeps causing any growth." (1Co 3:6)

[1](*A Connection of Sacred and Profane History, by Michael Russell, Vol. I, London 1865, p. 331*) [2](*A Connection of Sacred and Profane History, by Michael Russell, Vol. I, London 1865, p. 332*) [3](*A Connection of Sacred and Profane History, by Michael Russell, Vol. I, London 1865, p. 340*)

Right: Hayk defeats Bel at the Battle of Dyutsaznamart *(art by Juliano Zasso (1833-1889). Hayk defeats Bel with his arrow at the Battle of Giants, reproduction from Wikipedia,`Hayk')*



6[11] 2011-03-04 1016 hrs 1638 hrs We are nearing the end of our 6th Chapter, and we have found some reasonably good information, as to Osiris. When we compare the 263 years of Egypt's 1st Dynasty (from Africanus) with the Babylonian Dynasty of 190 years, it is a difference of 73 years, or with the later Dynasty of 217 years (supposedly Babylonian, ruled by `Belus'), 46 years. 1650 hrs I show these things to demonstrate the procedure. 1711 hrs "Haste makes waste," and plus "all things are possible with God." (Pr 21:5; Mt 19:26-28) I believe too that we have already seen how the early date for Belus makes more sense, as it agrees with the date for the corresponding Chinese history, the Mayan calendar, and *The Eclipse of Nimrod* as an early Egyptian history. The Egyptian history itself by some accounts is much older than 2774 BCE, yet surprisingly few date Assyria so early. 1733 hrs I can't profess to have read all of the writings, by every author, on the subject of ancient history, and it might come as a shock to anyone, including me, to discover how much there actually is to read on the greater subject.

Without prejudice I have to say that recent archaeology is making some, and by no means all, of the writing obsolete, and I refer to only the writing of the past few centuries. What I find in my backyard is not as verifiable as writing transmitted with the provenance of its original source, no matter what else one may find to substantiate the find, be it writing by an unknown scribe, written in unknown times. The lack of known sources makes the authority likely weak. Before we get off of the subject, it appears from the most recent archaeological work in Ebla, Syria, as well as from the lowest dating of Sargon of Akkad (which may not be low enough, of course, and where we are wrong I hope we are to be corrected lovingly), that *The Tower of Babel* was earlier by what may be termed in a vulgar way a long shot. Eblan civilization thrived centuries before Sargon and his grandson Naram Suen, as its destruction came by such time, according to

the supposed Akkadian records, as Naram Suen. Akkadian is a Semitic language not as ancient as Sumerian, so that the most current view has to support the confusion of languages at an earlier time than Sargon or Naram Suen, which indicates such a date for Belus as we have proposed. The founding of Ebla has been dated to 3000 BCE, whereas a general tendency of ancient dates to move downward as more accurate information is obtained might apply in this case. *The Eclipse of Nimrod* in 2774 BCE makes this appear no less likely, and perhaps, I hasten to add, more likely, when we take the first civilization of nations from there. 1827 hrs There is a little more to the story to tell, now.

Left: Hayk as the Constellation Orion, 1997 Armenian Postage Stamp *(reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Hayk')*

6[12] 1908 hrs The book by Eusebius Salverte and L. H. Mordacque titled *History of the Names of Men, Nations, and Places in their Connection with the Progress of Civilization,* in Volume 2, p. 393 gives two references to an early time:

> Philo the Phoenician, quoted by Stephen of Byzantium, states that Babylon was founded by Belus, two thousand years before the reign of Semiramis; and according to Megasthenes, Belus had laid the foundations of the city when the waters which had covered the earth had retired within their usual limits. (Lexicon de Urbibus, Stephen of Byzantium) [exemplary reference copied as: Hemolaus the Grammarian, Peri Poleon, Gronovius, 2 vol. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1694] [1]

(*History of the Names of Men, Nations, and Places in their Connection with the Progress of Civilization, vol. 2, by Eusebius Salverte and L. H. Mordacque, 2005, p. 393*)

Another book, *The Origin and Evolution of Religion,* by Albert Churchward, on p. 801, refers to it differently, but the essential dating agrees with the date of 2747 BCE:

> Philo of Byblus, in his work about celebrated cities, "His. Gr.," Frag. III, 575, as stated by Stephanus of Byzantium, who made the following statement about it: "Babylon was built not by Semiramis, as Herodotus says, but by Babylon, a wise man, the son of the All-wise-Belus, who, as Herennius states, lived 2,000 years before Semiramis." [2]

(*The Origin and Evolution of Religion, by Albert Churchward, London 1924, p. 801*)

I really do appreciate so many timely comments, thank you.
2011-03-05 1032 hrs
Frank Chirkinian died yesterday at 1710 hrs aged 84 years. Jack Nicklaus told the Palm Beach Post that Frank made the Masters golf tournament theater and that he was a pioneer. I understand that he, as an Armenian-American director and producer of golf television theater, believed that golf is theater and that the job of announcers is to be reined in. It seems fitting that he died yesterday and that he was an Armenian working on this chapter, *Armenian History.* I am crying as I write that I never met the man but I felt when he died I met his art, and when he died I felt twenty pounds lighter while he also went way up in my estimation.[3] When may we have a moment of silence for Frank Chirkinian?

[1](*History of the Names of Men, Nations, and Places in their Connection with the Progress of Civilization, vol. 2, by Eusebius Salverte and L. H. Mordacque, 2005, p. 393*) [2](*The Origin and Evolution of Religion, by Albert Churchward, London 1924, p. 801*) [3](*The Palm Beach Post, Sports, `Famed Golf TV Producer Frank Chirkinian, a North Palm Beach Resident, Dies at 84', posted 9:42 pm, Friday, March 04, 2011, by Edgar Thompson*)

Rolf Ward Green Anne Ruth Rutledge

Flag of Turkey

Noah's Ark: 39° 26' 23.64" N latitude, 44° 14' 3.3" E longitude

Flag of China

For then I shall give to peoples the change to a pure language, in order for them all to call upon the name of Jehovah, in order to serve him shoulder to shoulder. (Zephaniah 3:9)

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The Ark of Urartu

方舟的乌拉尔图 - 東方快車

The Orient Express

Part 1
The Ark of Urartu & The Orient Express
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(See also: Part 2 of The Ark of Urartu & The Orient Express)>