

by Rolf Ward Green 

“And the fading flower of its decoration of beauty that is upon the head of the fertile valley must become like the early fig before summer that, when the seer sees it, he swallows it down...” ([Isaiah 28:4..52:7](#))

Smith

Right: The Prophet Hosea

More than seven hundred years before Jesus, a son of Beeri married Gomer the daughter of Diblaim ([Ho 1:2-3](#)) who was a prostitute woman. This was during the time of the Assyrian world power, commonly symbolized, as were the Babylonians after them, by the *lion*. It had been noted in the article *Skjöldings* that the Cimmerians were perhaps peoples escaped from the Assyrian stronghold in 679 BCE, first called Gemira, and later Cimmerians, Scythians, and Cimbrae. Cimbri are thought to have migrated to England, and we will present a proposal about how they came to be in that part of north-England-south-Scotland where a Cumbric dialect of the Welsh language still leaves a remnant in the shepherd's counting of sheep:



yan, tan, tethera, methera, pimp [5]
sethera, lethera, hovera, dovera, dick [10]
yan-a-dick, tan-a-dick, tethera-dick, methera-dick, bumfit [15]
yan-a-bumfit, tan-a-bumfit, tethera-bumfit, methera-bumfit, giggot [20]
yan-a-giggot, tan-a-giggot, tethera-giggot, methera-giggot. [24]

([Hosea 1:2-3](#); [Skjöldings](#). Ward Green; [Yan Tan Tethera](#). Wikipedia)

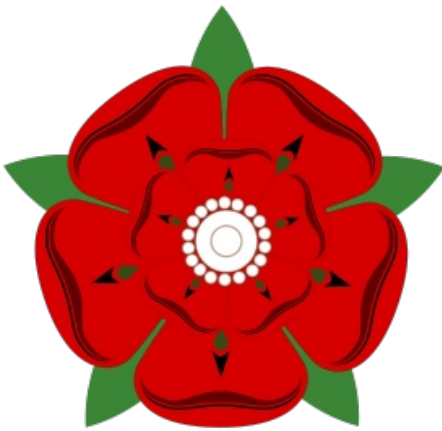
Right: Flowers (Photo by Ward Green October 16, 2008) **Click to enlarge**

The sons of Japheth were **Gomer** and Magog and Madai and Javan and Tubal and Meshech and Tiras.

([Genesis 10:2](#); [1Chronicles 1:5](#))



Seen in the article [Valdr](#), a red rose is a prominent symbol of the Coat of Arms of North Rhine-Westphalia, and it appears twice also in the Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom as part of the floral theme of the foreground (top of page, the picture in the upper left of the article *Valdr*, and the picture top centre of this article; see also below as well as at the bottom of this article).



Left: Red Rose of Lancaster, the county flower of Lancashire, first adopted by the first Earl of Lancaster (*Lancashire is in the North of England, and is where the [Green](#), [Smith](#), [Skanes](#) families appear to have their origins from 1890*)

Louis The Pious (778-840) married Judith of Bavaria. Judith (805-843) was Louis' second wife, daughter of Count Welf of Bavaria. She by Louis became mother to Gisela (820-874) and Charles The Bald (823-877), the latter of whom ruled West Francia from 840 CE. It is written in the article [Valdr](#):

Thus the Jewish ancestry of the house of Charlemagne is beyond question, as it is in evidence in the very plainly Hebrew-sounding names which have been passed down for centuries as part of that history (eg Lewis or Louis, Judith or Bertrude).

(*Valdr, Ward Green*)

Charlemagne's family situated in Westphalia is above seen to be marrying with another German family, this one located in south-eastern Germany (Bavaria). Note the similarity of `Welf' to `Alef' (name for א, ie the first letter in the Hebrew alphabet). We have seen in the article [Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne](#) how the Trojan sons of Zerah migrated from Asia into the area north of the Black Sea, then moved into the extreme northwest of continental Europe, settling in the Netherlands at the mouth of the Rhine and moving in time into Gaul and the area we today call France.

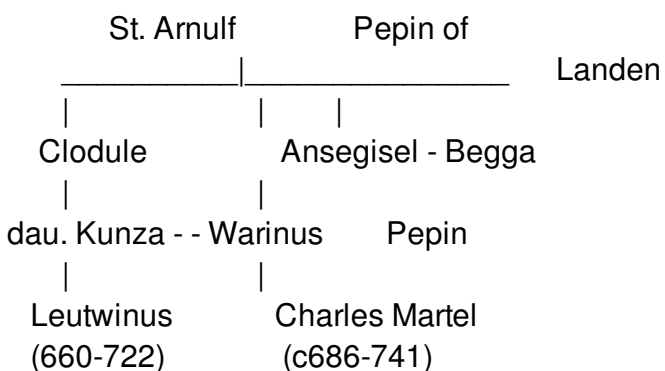
Right: *Rosa Gallica* (A species of rose native to southern and central Europe eastwards to Turkey and the Caucasus)



The red rose of Lancashire, according to *Wikipedia*, grew wild throughout central Asia and was discovered by the ancient Persians and Egyptians. Charlemagne's court used the rose as a perfume. 'Rosa gallica', as it was known, was introduced by the Romans to France (or Gaul = *Latin* 'Gallica'). ([Red Rose of Lancaster, Wikipedia](#))

The Carolingian dynasty, which included Charlemagne, had its roots with Pepin of Landen, Duke of Brabant, and with St. Arnulf the patron saint of beer, living about 582 to 640 CE. The name 'Carolingian' seems to be remarkably similar to the name 'Carling', in 2008 the name of a brewery which was founded by Yorkshire Englishman Thomas Carling when he moved to Canada in 1818, settling at London in eastern Ontario.

Below: A Chart of Descent from St. Arnulf, Pepin of Landen, and Warinus



Leutwinus, Bishop of Trier, is son to Warin (Guerin, or Warinus, Count of Poitiers (638-677)) by Kunza of Metz. Kunza is the daughter of Clodule (Clodulf) the Bishop of Metz who is the son of St. Arnulf (above). Clodule was brother to Ansegisel, the grandfather to Charles Martel. Leutwinus has a daughter Rotrude who becomes wife to Charles Martel and bears him the son Pepin, who becomes the father of Charlemagne. Lievin (also Leudwinus, Leutwinus) lived 660-722 CE and was bishop sometime during 685-715

CE. (from *Notebook 18, page 424, Ward Green*, primary source [Leudwinus, Wikipedia](#); also [Begga, Wikipedia](#))



Left: The Phoenix ([Phoenix Bible Students website](#); also [Acts 27:12](#))

Although in Carolingian times Jews and Christians in Europe are united by their struggle against Islam, a growing Anti-semitic religious influence is felt and grows stronger during the Middle Ages for, according to *The Jewish Dynasty of the Makhiri*:

Royal families of Jewish origin had to cover up their Jewish ancestry and keep any Jewish customs secret.

([The Jewish Dynasty of the Makhiri](#))

In pre-Carolingian times, Jewish Nasi (Prince) Makhir was brought by Charles Martel from Babylon, where the Jewish rulership had been established since Jerusalem was destroyed in 607 BCE by the Babylonians. Many say that the date was 587 BCE, but

the date for Cyrus the Persian freeing God's people from Babylon is 539 BCE, one of the most reliable dates of this time period:

The date of 539 B.C.E. for the fall of Babylon can be arrived at not only by Ptolemy's canon but by other sources as well. The historian Diodorus, as well as Africanus and Eusebius, shows that Cyrus' first year as king of Persia corresponded to Olympiad 55, year 1 (560/559 B.C.E.), while Cyrus' last year is placed at Olympiad 62, year 2 (531/530 B.C.E.). Cuneiform tablets give Cyrus a rule of nine years over Babylon, which would therefore substantiate the year 539 as the date of his conquest of Babylon.-Handbook of Biblical Chronology, by Jack Finegan, 1964, pp. 112, 168-170; Babylonian Chronology, 626 B.C.-A.D. 75, p. 14.

(Chronology, Insight on the Scriptures, Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, 1988)

According to God's own Word, it is Cyrus the Persian King who decrees that the house of Jehovah should be rebuilt at Jerusalem. ([Ezr 1:2](#)) In his first year, an announcement is made by Cyrus for the exiled Jews to be released from Babylon and allowed to return home, for the purpose of rebuilding God's temple. The full extent of their exile from their homeland is seventy years, because of their failure to observe sabbaths. ([Ex 31:13](#); [Le 26:34,35](#); [2Ch 36:21](#); [Jer 25:11](#); [29:10](#); [Da 9:2](#); [Zec 1:12](#); [Zec 7:5](#); [Isa 45:1](#); [Ex 23:11](#); [Le 25:4](#))

Even before the Babylonians were overthrown by Cyrus the name of Cyrus had been prophesied by Isaiah, who lived during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah ([Isa 1:1](#)). Uzziah ruled 829 to 777 BCE, Jotham from 777 to 762 BCE, Ahaz 762 BCE to 746 BCE, and Hezekiah from 746 to 716 BCE. So the name of Cyrus is named by Jehovah at least 100 years before the Medo-Persian forces under Cyrus overthrow Babylon, Isaiah prophesying that by a stranger named Cyrus Jerusalem was to be rebuilt and the temple was to have its foundation relaid. ([Isa 44:28-45:4](#))

In talking about peoples of the Dark Age (1500 BCE - 1000 CE), we are not seeking to prove things in such a way that legal evidence, for example, is sought to be proven ie ``beyond a reasonable doubt''. Instead, one purpose of our research and writing is discovery of family origins, which is faith-based research and discovery (hopefully) from the point of view ``might it be true"? In other words, if somebody says to me that my third-great-grandfather was a Smith, then it makes sense to ask: ``Was there anyone living in the area of my immediate family history named Smith?" A piece of evidence is not doubted unless it is proved false, and the burden of that proof is left to other researchers.

Right: Llyn y Fan Fawr, Carmarthenshire, southwest Wales (*Mountain range near Llyn y Fan Fach, Photo from [Wales, Wikipedia](#)*)

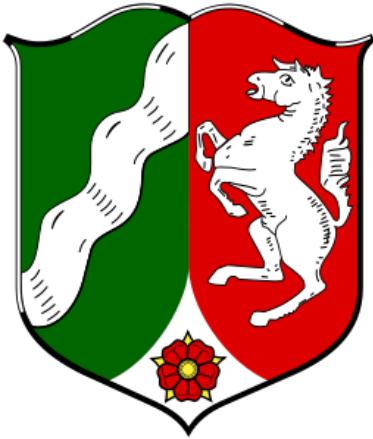
We each have, by the way, two pairs of grandparents, four pairs of great grandparents, and eight pairs of second-great grandparents. Thus we also have sixteen pairs of third-great grandparents, and so on. ``Work what is good toward all, but especially toward those related to you in the faith." ([Ga 6:10](#)) John Green, third-great grandfather of Ward Green, was a teacher of Methodism in Hants Harbour,



Newfoundland. Thus he was a man of faith, that of Christianity. He married Catherine Goby. Her father was born in Christchurch, a town of south England, said to have been a fort of King Alfred The Great about 870 CE. The Bible orders faithful ones to exalt their fathers and mothers ([Ex 20:12](#), the fifth

commandment). So to the extent that our ancestors were, faithful, we seek to honour them in accord with the scripture at Galatians 6:10, thus working good to them as well as to the faithful ones among their descendants. The little one shall become a thousand, and the small one a mighty nation, as it says at Isaiah 60 verse [22](#).

Westphalia, today a part of western Germany, is seen in the articles [Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne](#) and [Valdr](#) as the region ruled in ancient times by Baldr son of Odin (Wodan), and containing cities (which are today named Cologne and Aachen in Germany) where the Kings Chlogio Longhair and Charlemagne of Francia may have lived. `If anyone thinks he knows something, he does not know it as he ought to know it.' ([1Co 8:2](#))



Left: Coat of Arms of North Rhine-Westphalia (*Showing the Lippe rose, bottom centre. The Lippe river is a tributary of the Rhine River, and has its source near [the city of Paderborn](#), a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 795 CE and located today in the eastern corner of North Rhine-Westphalia, west central Germany*)

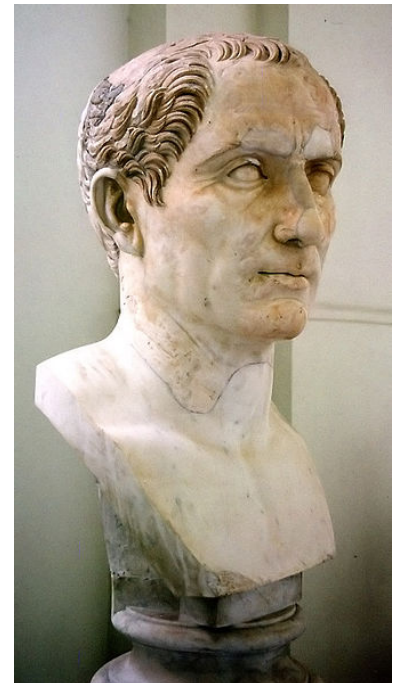
But Westphalia is also the area from which comes the Coat of Arms of North Rhine-Westphalia, at least the part associated with Widukind's white horse and with the red Lippe rose. The Lippe River is a Westphalian fount of the Rhine. The Lippe family is said to have been a Celtic family living in Westphalia during the time of Julius Caesar's invasion of Gaul

and Britain (c55 BCE).

When Julius Caesar conquered Gaul the Lippes were a Celtic clan living in Westphalia, the western plains of Germany.

([John Clifford von der Lippe Letter](#))

Right: Bust of Julius Caesar (*Gaius Julius Caesar, July 12, 100 BC or 102 BC Rome, Roman Republic—March 15, 44 BC Rome, Roman Republic, he was Dictator of the Roman Republic from October, 49 BC until his death, illustration from [Julius Caesar](#). [Wikipedia](#)*)



In the Bible there is reference also to a Judith and her marriage to a certain Esau (meaning `Hairy'). It was written of Esau that he ``came out red all over, like an official garment of hair." ([Ge 25:25](#)) Later Esau, the first-born, sold his birthright to brother Jacob. Jacob became the father of Judah, and of sons who inhabited the promised land known as Israel.

Esau, also known as Edom, took up residence in Seir, a mountainous region southeast of Israel, which name also means `hairy' ([Ge 36:8](#)). Seir the Horite may be said to be the ancestor of the Horites ([Ge 36:20](#)), a people associated also with Mount Hor on the eastern edge of the promised land ([Nu 20:23-25](#)), where Aaron the brother of Moses was said to have been buried. A list of the kings of Edom (meaning Red) prior to the rule of a King in Israel (that is, before 1117 BCE), is also given in the Bible ([Ge 36:31-39](#)):

Now these are the kings who reigned in the land of Edom before any king reigned over the sons of Israel:

And Bela son of Beor proceeded to reign in Edom, and the name of his city was Dinhabah.

When Bela died, Jobab son of Zerah from Bozrah began to reign instead of him.

When Jobab died, Husham from the land of the Temanites began to reign instead of him.

When Husham died, Hadad son of Bedad, who defeated the Midianites in the field of Moab, began to reign instead of him, and the name of his city was Avith.

When Hadad died, Samlah from Masrekah began to reign instead of him.

When Samlah died, Shaul from Rehoboth by the River began to reign instead of him.

When Shaul died, Baal-hanan son of Achbor began to reign instead of him.

When Baal-hanan son of Achbor died, Hadar began to reign instead of him; and the name of his city was Pau, and the name of his wife was Mehetabel the daughter of Matred the daughter of Mezahab.

[\(Genesis 36:31-39\)](#)



Left: Map of Troas on the west coast of ancient Turkey (*The region around Troy*)

Bela the son of Beor ruled Edom, followed by Jobab a son of Zerah ([Ge 36:32,33](#)). The similarity of `Bela' to `Beli' (Beldeg, Baldr), who we proposed was a son of Odin (*Valdr, Ward Green*) is noteworthy, to say the least. The name of Zerah has been considered at length in the lineage of the Trojan Kings, called Sicambrian Kings before becoming renamed as Frankish Kings from the time of Franco in 41 BCE. Zerah was a son of Judah, and it has been said that Dardanus the son of Zerah founded Troy (eg the writings of Jewish first-century historian Josephus, mentioning Danaus, *C. Ap. 1.103*, who was called Hermeus, who had a brother Aegyptus, saying that

Danaus fled to Argos in Greece 393 years after the Israelites left Egypt) traveling from Argos to the area near what was to be the city of Troy, named after his son Tros. Danaüs is the son of Belus and Anchinoë according to Peck. Belus is ``identified with Zeus" in *Perseus Encyclopedia*. ([Valdr, Ward Green](#); [Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 12A, Herman L. Hoeh](#); [Contra Apionem, 1.103, 1.227, Flavius Josephus](#); [Harper's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, 1898, Harry Thurston Peck](#); *Perseus Encyclopedia*)

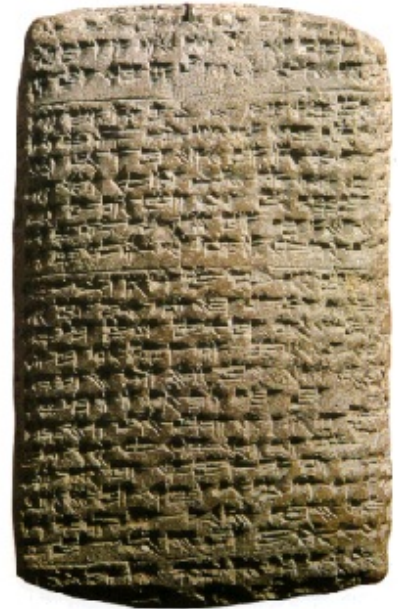
`Belерion', the ancient name for Cornwall, can mean: `Shining Land'. Cunedda (Cunedag), Beli's descendant who founded the Welsh Dynasty of Cunedda, is similar to Cinead, meaning `born of fire'. Baldr's ancestor, Thor, is known for Thor's hammer, which he wields as a blacksmith also wields a hammer to forge metals in the fire. While Beli can mean `shining' in Celtic it leaves us `without' in Hebrew, which is why Belerion (Cornwall) is `Shining Land' or `Seat of Storms'. In *Wikipedia*, Beli Mawr is said to be related to the bel- in the Irish god `Beltane' (`bright fire'). `Mawr' is a title meaning `The Great' sometimes used in referring to a descendant of the same name, which creates confusion in the minds of many. However, the title is not unlike the Jewish `Mar' (`prince'), and is like the title `The Great' (cf Charlemagne).

But why do we go to the trouble of making so much of Baldr (Beli) our acclaimed son of Odin or descendant of Thor with the chariot pulled by goats `gap-tooth' and `tooth-grinder', or of the fire with which these men may have been associated?

Right: Amarna Akkadian letter

One of the longest of the Amarna letters was written in the Hurrian language by King Tushratta of Mittani to Pharaoh Amenhotep III, and consists of one in the collection of clay tablets written in correspondence between the Egyptian government and its Canaanite or Amurru representatives about a thousand years before Jesus. The Amurru god Amurru was also known as 'Belu Sadi'.

The Assyrian world power ruled in the land of Sumer, the Sumerians being said to be a black-faced people, descended from an Egyptian named Samothēs. Samothēs, or Horus, is also known as Gilgamesh of Erech. He is said by Hoeh to have left Egypt so as to restore the Kingdom of Nimrod in Babylonia, known as Mesopotamia or 'land between the rivers' (Tigris and Euphrates). As a people the Hurrians (Horites) were said to have had a close relation to the sons of Heth, who were a Canaanite tribe living in the promised land (Israel) and were by means of their forefather Canaan sons of Ham. Ham was the son of Noah and had sons Cush, Put, Misraim, and Canaan, three of whom settled in Africa and the first of those, Cush, is father of Nimrod. A widespread tribe were the Hurrians, spread according to *Wikipedia* across all parts of the Ancient Near East two thousand years before Christ. In faith the Horites were Hurrian, and we humbly seek to find the knowledge of the truth hidden by ages and buried under the dust of collapsed civilizations. ([Ro 14:23](#) cf [Jas 4:17](#)) The name Samothēs is like 'Smith'. Yet, it is highly presumptuous of us if we think that the name Smith in England today may be traced to Horites who were descendants of Samothēs living so long ago. On the other hand, all things are possible with God. ([Mt 19:26](#); [Mr 10:27](#); [14:36](#))



Left: Tor Bay and Three Cliffs Bay, Gower (Gŵyr), Glamorgan, southwest Wales (Photo from [Wales, Wikipedia](#))

In Sturlasson's *Edda*, Odin came from the city of Asgard (Troy) in the land of Asia (Turkey). He is called Asian and the people with him 'Æsir'. He set up twelve chieftains after the manner of Troy.

Of Esau, in the Bible, we read:

Behold, away from the fertile soils of the earth your dwelling will be found, and away from the dew of the

heavens above.

By your sword you will live, and your brother you will serve. But it will certainly occur that, when you grow restless, you will indeed break his yoke off your neck.

([Genesis 27:39,40](#))

When the Cimbri came out of Denmark about 100 BCE, a world power known as the Romans ruled Europe. Magog, son of Japheth, as seen in *Antiquities* of Josephus, is father of those *named Magogites, but who are by the Greeks called Scythians*. Jordanes mentions this bit of Josephus, whom he calls *a most reliable relator of annals*. Then he adds:

--but why he has omitted the beginnings of the race of the Goths, of which I have spoken, I do not know.

[\(Antiquities of the Jews, 1.122, Josephus; The Origin and Deeds of the Goths, 551 CE, Jordanes\)](#)

Dudo writes in *Gesta Normannorum*, Ch 2:

Thus, spread over the plentiful space from the Danube to the neighborhood of the Scythian Black Sea, do there inhabit fierce and barbarous nations, which are said to have burst forth in manifold variety like a swarm of bees from a honeycomb or a sword from a sheath, as is the barbarian custom, from the island of Scania

[\(Gesta Normannorum, Ch 2, 1000 CE, Dudo of St. Quentin\)](#)

Jordanes writes a history of the Goths in 551 CE, of which Dudo is apparently reminiscent:

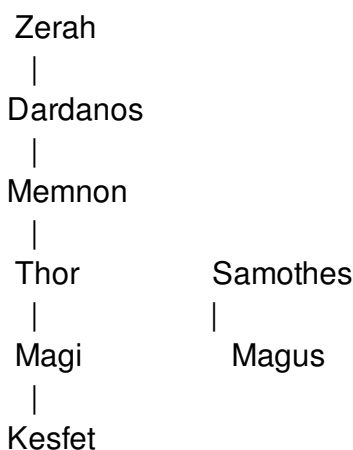
Now from this island of Scandza, as from a hive of races or a womb of nations, the Goths are said to have come forth long ago under their king, Berig by name. As soon as they disembarked from their ships and set foot on the land, they straightway gave their name to the place. And even to-day it is said to be called Gothiscandza.

[\(The Origin and Deeds of the Goths, 551 CE, Jordanes\)](#)

'Scythian', as touched upon in [Skjöldings](#), may mean 'son of Isaac', as it is derived from the word Sacae (Sakka cf Isaac), or Sacacene (cf Scandza, Scandinavia).

Esau, son of Isaac, brother of Jacob, married Judith the daughter of Beerli the Hittite (Ge 26:34). In the work by Jordanes entitled *The Origin and Deeds of the Goths*, Berig is the first King of the Goths, the one who leads them from the island of Scandza (a form taken for Scandinavia). [\(The Origin and Deeds of the Goths, Jordanes, 551 CE, Princeton University Press, 1915, translated by Charles C. Mierow\)](#)

Below: A Chart of the Descent from Zerah to Magi Compared to that of Samothēs to Magus



Samothēs, as discussed in [Valdr](#), was also called Zeus. One of his offspring is Magus. 'Zeus' is remarkably similar to 'Zerah', or 'Yehuda' (Judah cf 'Zhe-ut') who was the father of Zerah, and this was also mentioned in that article. But does it explain things any better?

Hoeh's early history of Europe as seen in [Valdr](#) showed Narbon the son of Galathes ruling Samothea or Britain. Thus it appears that Samothea is Britain!

Where it pleases Jehovah we will examine how this is possible (see also chart of descent, above left).

[Skjöldings](#) gave the descent of Scaef to Odin, and from Snorri Sturlasson's Edda we see the earlier descent to Kesfet (Scaef) from Memnon of Troy, which lineage is also given in [Valdr](#) in the excerpt from *Edda* which appears early in the article. From that source, we see that the father of Scaef is Magi (cf Magus). We have stated elsewhere that Zerah is the progenitor of the Trojan Kings through Danaus (Dardanus) the father of Tros (cf Troy). Thus Zerah, ancestor (father) of Magi, is by analogy Samothēs, a statement which correlates well with his being named Zeus by others. The tribe of the

Magi are famous for the three kings in the Biblical account of the birth of Jesus Christ (Magi, or astrologers [Mt 2:1-16](#)).

Right: Map of Mesopotamia

Simple logic tells us that Zerah is Samoths. But if that is true, are there other signs originating from the area where Samoths ruled, which was the land of Sumer, the center of the Assyrian empire in the time of the prophet Hosea?

We hearken to the Welsh Triad fragment, as we saw in [Valdr](#):

First was the race of the Cymry, who came with Hu Gadarn to Ynys Prydain.
([Valdr, Ward Green](#))



We note Ynys Prydain is the 'Isle of Britain'. Also, simply by substituting the letter 'y' with 'u', plus the letter 'C' with 'S', we have, taking liberties:

First was the race of the **Sumru**, who came with Hu Gadarn to **Unus Prudain**.



Left: Prince of Wales flag (*for use in Wales*)

The Welsh word for 'Wales' is 'Cymru', and we have a glimpse of this in 'Sumru', where 'C' may be sounded as 'S', which is true, for example, in English. More than this, the word 'Sumru' is like 'summer', and we are told that Hu Gadarn came with the Cymry from the 'land of summer'. The county of Somerset in England, just south of Wales, is known as 'land of summer'. A lesson in the Greek language shows the letter 'u' (upsilon or ypsilon) serving for both 'u' and 'y' in English.

The Cimmerians conquered Phrygia (cf Berig) 696 BCE, not long before they disappeared from known history, about 600 BCE.

Welsh is a Celtic language, and a daughter of Celtes named Galathea gave her name to the Galatian peoples inhabiting the area of present-day Turkey (very near to the adjacent area Phrygia).

Celtes is from Hoeh's early European history seen to be a descendant of Samoths (Zerah). Amazingly, this is consistent with the city of Troy being nearby and with Dardanus and Odin being also offspring of Zerah (geographical proximity adds to it even more). Thus, Magus the son of Samoths connects the line of Zerah to the line of Samoths and results in the offspring of Zerah being considered as identical, explaining a great deal more than may be explained otherwise! For the purpose of further consideration, then, Zerah is *Samoths* !!

In Assyrian annals of 714 BCE a people called Gemiri helped the forces of Sargon II to defeat the kingdom of Urartu. The Georgian word for hero is 'gmiri' and is derived from 'Gemirri', a direct

reference to the Cimmerians who conquered the ancient Georgian states of Colchis and Iberia during the 1st millenium BCE. Colchis and Iberia are on the east of the Black Sea, while Urartu is further south and midway between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. ([Cimmerians, Wikipedia](#); [Colchis, Wikipedia](#); [Caucasian Iberia, Wikipedia](#); [Urartu, Wikipedia](#))

Right: Snowdon (Yr Wyddfa), Gwynedd, the highest mountain in Wales, 1,085 metres (3,560 ft) above sea level (As seen from Hendre Fawr farm Ynys Môn (Isle of Anglesey), Photo from [Kingdom of Gwynedd, Wikipedia](#))



The Cimmerians have been described as descendants of Gomer:

For Gomer founded those whom the Greeks now call Galatians, [Galls,] but were then called Gomerites.

([Antiquities of the Jews, 1.122, c.94 CE, Flavius Josephus](#))

Celtic literature, according to the Encyclopædia Britannica, consists of:

...the body of writings composed in Gaelic and the languages derived from it, Scottish Gaelic and Manx, and in Welsh and its sister languages, Breton and Cornish. All these trace their origins to the literature of the Celts, who, in pre-Christian times, had Druids, a priestly learned order of which the seers (vates) and bards were branches with specialized functions.

(*Celtic literature, Encyclopædia Britannica, 1990, Vol 3, p 17*)

About Celtic religion, in the same volume we read:

Because of their great reverence for the art of memory, the pre-Christian Celts themselves left no writings.

(*Celtic Religion, Encyclopædia Britannica, 1990, Vol 3, p 18*)




Left: Map of Wales c. 1217 (Yellow: areas directly ruled by Llywelyn; Grey: areas ruled by Llywelyn's client princes; Green: Anglo-Norman lordships.)

The third letter of the Greek alphabet is gamma, Γ (uppercase) γ (lowercase), while in English the third letter is 'C', which is well-known despite the problems of illiteracy faced by Western culture. But also of note is the fact that the Greek 'sigma' (or Σ = English 'S') is Σ (uppercase), σ (lowercase) ς (final). *The lowercase final 's' (Greek ς) looks like 'c'!* (ς cf 'c')

Moreover, Greek upsilon Υ (uppercase) υ (lowercase) is in English 'U, u' or 'Y, y', since in Greek there is only upsilon (ypsilon). Hence **υ (Greek) is y (English), and since v (English) can be w (German), in Welsh we see things like Gwynedd (for Cunedda).**

Right: Map of Wales in 2008 (*England is to the east and south, map from [Wales, Wikipedia](#)*)



Ever since the tower of Babel (Ge 11:1-9), languages have been confused, and men have been scattered over the surface of the earth. If we may take the letters of Old English script as a font, we have that letter , which is the letter 'S', and which looks like 'G' in most any other font. From this we see how the county of 'Somerset' could be a respelling of 'Gomerset' or from the above discussion starting with 'Sumerset' it might be 'Cymerset', land settled by the Cymbry (the people of Cymru or Wales).

Somerset is *Gwlad yr Haf* (Welsh), *Gwlas an Hav* (Cornish), *Bro an Hañnv* (Breton), *land of summer* (English). The Welsh place Glasgow is from *Glas = Green* and *cau = hollow*. So the word 'green' in Welsh appears related to that for 'land' (*Glas of Gwlad*). For someone named Green who has long sought for the origin of the name Green this may have significant meaning, and also be attached to some emotion.



Left: Trojan hero Aeneas, whose father prince Anchises is the second cousin of King Priam of Troy.

There was a group of Trojans, Scythians ruled by the Sicambrian King Antenor, living in the region of the Netherlands and of Gaul. The name Sicambrian is from the daughter of King Belinus of Britain, Cambra, who lived during the life of King Antenor (442-384 BCE). ([Harald Hildetand, Ward Green](#))

The nephew of Antenor, Grün, built the city of Grüningen in northern Switzerland, evidently as early as about 386 BCE. Grün is the German word for 'green'. ([Harald Hildetand, Ward Green](#))

Camber was the son of the Trojan Brutus and was said to have descended from Aeneas of Troy. Brutus son of Silvius, son of Ascanius, son of Aeneas of Troy came to Britain in about 1149 BCE. Brutus first landed in Britain at Totnes in Devon according to 12th century chronicler Geoffrey of Monmouth, from whom Brutus is said to be best known. ([Aeneas, Wikipedia](#); [Historia Regum Britanniae, Bk 1, Sec 15, Geoffrey of Monmouth, English translation based on Aaron Thompson \(1718\), revised and corrected by J. A. Giles \(1842\)](#))

Far Right: Celtic Tribes in North and Central England

Right: Brigantian Queen Cartimandua (*Illustration from [Brigantes, Wikipedia](#)*)

The Brigantes tribe (to right), the one Celtic tribe with a presence in both England and Ireland, is also the largest single tribe in England and includes the area called Lancashire in 2008. The word 'Brigantes' is possibly the forerunner of the word 'brigand'. As a group the Brigantes were said to be militant. They are known from Roman times. ([Brigantes, Wikipedia](#); [Carvetii, Wikipedia](#))



This tribe is associated with King Caradoc (in Latin Caractacus), who sought sanctuary with the Brigantes Queen in the days of the early Christian church (c52 CE). Caradoc is written about in [Valdr](#),

where he is said to be descended from Beli Mawr. The place where Caradoc sought sanctuary was said to have been called in Welsh `Caer Evroc' (York). The religion of the Druids had 31 chief seats of education, of which Caer Evroc was one. There were three seats for three Arch-Druids, and 28 seats for Chief Druids. The work *The British Kymry* states of Druidic religion:

The Druidic Religion was brought into Britain by the Gomeridae, from the Mountains of Noah, or the Caucasus, at the first emigration under Hu Gadarn.

(The British Kymry, R. W. Morgan, 1857)

Britain was Christianized by the British King Lucius who was a son of King Coilus (grandson of Caradoc in *Valdr*) also called Coel (not Coel Hen):



Left: Stonehenge, Wiltshire, England (*Photo by National Geographic*)

Welsh historians assert that Christianity was accepted in a National Council held by King Lucius A.D. 155, when the Arch-Druids of Evroc, Lud, and Leon became Arch-Bishops and the Chief Druids of 28 cities became bishops.

(The Arcane Schools, p. 235, John Yarker)

In the name Beli Mawr, the name `Mawr' indicates the greatness of lordship, and may be like Hebrew `Mar', an indicator of Hebrew royalty having a right, known as the divine right of kings (possessed by males who descended from King David of Israel). It is believed that in Europe among the nobles this Davidic descent was highly prized and sought after, and thus David's blood runs in many of these families.

The traceability of these titles makes them so often the preferred line of research, especially since any family has numerous descent lines, many of which are not so easily traceable.

Whether Beli Mawr is connected with the Brigantes is of great interest of course, but of greater interest is always going to be the research by which we learn the most with regard to God's people and our faith.

Right: Thor's Battle Against the Giants (*Painting by Mårten Eskil Winge, 1872, from Thor, Wikipedia*)

Beli (cf Heli = Sun) and his son Bran (Brand) are by their names related to fire, as is also Afallach the son of Beli the founder of Avalon, where it has been said that `Excalibur', the sword of King Arthur, was forged. This relates to Thor the ancestor of Odin, a god of the Viking religion, in that he had a hammer, as every blacksmith also has. Smith is also a family name in Britain, and as it pertains to research into family origins, it is of even greater interest.

There seem to be at present two lines of approach to the challenge of tracing our family descent. The one is to learn the background history of the local area in which our family was found in the earliest times. The other, and the first approach, of course, is the backwards tracing of our ancestral path from its



end to its beginning, proceeding through each generation in an ever-widening search as the number of problems increases and continuing on the path of the greatest success while trying to find leads to circumvent the problems on the other paths. The results are checked by comparing the present family situation along with family traits and as many names as may be known with the information found from research. Current results may be abandoned when better matches are found, when the earlier findings are no longer needed. Combining any and all approaches to a given problem is synergy and leads to the best possible result.

At the beginning of this article, we saw the example of the ancient Cumbric language, a language which is lost for the most part at present, in the shepherd's count. This is a Welsh language, as the Welsh relate to their Cymric origins and the land of Gomer. Cymru is in Latin *Cambria*, and in 2008 there is the county of Cumbria, located north of Lancashire.



Left: The Shambles, York, England (*a medieval street in York, once lined with butcher shops*)

Coel Hen (meaning Cole the Old, cf Old King Cole) is said to have ruled in York and is said to have ruled as High King of Northern Britain in the 410's-430's. Coel's son-in-law Cunedda was founder of the Dynasty of Cunedda (cf Gwynedd), a famous Welsh royal house. Cunedda ruled Gododdin (cf God Odin and the namesake Welsh poem Y Gododdin, in which the spelling Gododin is used), a kingdom ruled by King Lot, King Coel and which may have included Eboracum (York). Lot is said to descend from Caractacus (Caradoc, above) and from Arthurian legend is Arthur's brother-in-law and King of Lothian, Orkney, and sometimes Norway. Gwawl, the daughter of Coel Hen, married Cunedda, the cousin of Coel Hen (thirteenth cousins twice removed). Descent by the male lines in reverse order follow:

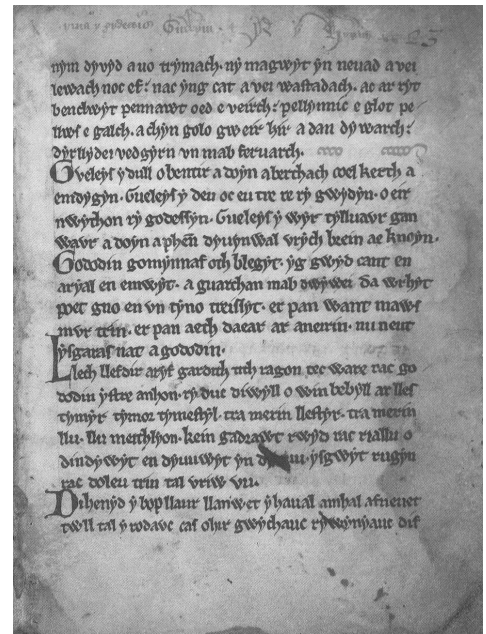
COEL20 AP GUOTEPauc, GUOTEPauc19 AP TEGFAN, TEGFAN18 AP TEUHVANT, TEUHVANT17 AP TELPUIL, TELPUIL16 AP ERB, ERB15 AP GRATUS, GRATUS14 AP IUMETEL, IUMETEL13 AP RITIGERN, RITIGERN12 AP OUDICANT, OUDICANT11 AP OUTIGERN, OUTIGERN10 AP ELIUD, ELIUD9 AP EUDAF, EUDAF8 AP EUDELEN, EUDELEN7 AP AMALECH, AMALECH6 AP BELI, BELI5 AP BRAN, BRAN4 AP LLYR, LLYR3 AP CASWALLON, CASWALLON2 AP BELI, BELI1

CUNEDDA22 AP EDERN, EDERN21 AP PADARN, PADARN20 AP TEGID, TEGID19 AP CEIN, CEIN18 AP GUORCEIN, GUORCEIN17 AP DOLI, DOLI16 AP GUORDOLI, GUORDOLI15 AP DYFWN, DYFWN14 AP GURDUMN, GURDUMN13 AP AMGUALOYT, AMGUALYOT12 AP ANGUERIT, ANGUERIT11 AP OUMUN, OUMUN10 AP DYFWN, DYFWN9 AP BRITHGUEIN, BRITHGUEIN8 AP EUGEIN, EUGEIN7 AP AMALECH, AMALECH6 AP BELI, BELI5 AP BRAN, BRAN4 AP LLYR, LLYR3 AP CASWALLON, CASWALLON2 AP BELI, BELI1

[\(Descendants of Beli, Mammoth Book of British Kings and Queens, 1998, Carroll and Graf Publishers: King Lot \(Loth\), Wikipedia\)](#)

Right: Page from the Book of Aneirin (*This page is in Old Welsh, and contains the word `Gododin`*)

Gododdin, a kingdom of what is now northeast England and southeast Scotland, is the place said by Nennius to have been the starting point for the migration of Cunedda in the 5th century from Brythonic Lothian (cf Lot) in southern Scotland, into northern Wales. A general consensus gives Cunedda as of Manaw Gododdin (Manaw meaning `man' in Welsh cf Ynys Manaw `Isle of Man'). The poem *Y Gododdin* has been attributed to 6th century Welsh poet Aneirin, who is praised by Nennius (10th century). Other early Welsh poets include Talhaearn, Taliesin, Bluchbardd, and Cian. Taliesin, by the way, was also the name given by famed architect Frank Lloyd Wright to his estate in Spring Green, Wisconsin in the U.S.



Cumbria, which is from `Cymru' (Wales), is the place in northern England today where the Cumbric language was once spoken. According to Wikipedia, Cumbric was a Brythonic (indigenous) Celtic language, and may be classified along with Welsh and Cornish in this way. It is called Insular Celtic, as distinct from Celtic languages of continental Europe which (like Cumbric) are now all but extinct. Insular Celtic is comprised of Brythonic and Goedelic branches (Irish, Manx, and Scottish Gaelic).

Right: Empress Matilda of England (*sometimes Maud or Maude; 7 February 1102 — 10 September 1167, grandmother of Richard Lionheart, she was married to (1) Henry V, King of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor, and then to (2) Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou, by whom she became the mother of Henry II King of England, illustration from [English Monarchs - Kings and Queens of England - Stephen and Matilda](#), modified) Matilda was the sole heir to the British throne, the granddaughter of William The Conqueror in his paternal line, by means of his son Henry I. Matilda's grandmother Matilda of Flanders the wife of William The Conqueror is a descendant of Alfred The Great by means of Alfred's daughter Ælfthryth who married Baldwin II the son of Baldwin of Flanders and Judith the great-granddaughter of Charlemagne. Baldwin II is the fourth-great-grandfather of Matilda of Flanders by a direct male line to Matilda's father Baldwin V (the descent is Baldwin II, Arnulf I, Baldwin III, Arnulf II, Baldwin IV, Baldwin V, Matilda of Flanders; on Matilda of Flanders see also [Valdr](#) near the beginning of the article)*

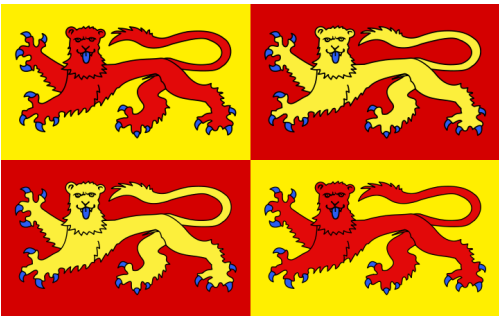


It appears that the connections between Cornwall and Somerset (Glastonbury) associated with tin mining in Cornwall and Joseph of Arimathea in Glastonbury, are strong (see also [Valdr](#)). King Arthur's burial in Glastonbury along with his association with Wales confirms this. There is also a tradition that Arthur was born in Tintagel, Cornwall. King Lucius of Wales is well associated with Christianity, and so Avalon, or Glastonbury. Furthermore, we have seen above that Cunedda the warrior from Gododdin (in north England) moved south into Wales. The Welsh language of all of these places is an independent confirmation, perhaps convincing in itself. Languages don't lie. (Ro 3:4).



Above: Traditional Banner of the Aberffraw House of Gwynedd, Wales

(Illustration from [Kingdom of Gwynedd, Wikipedia](#))



Above: Flag of Llywelyn Fawr (The Great) of Gwynedd, Wales

(Illustration from [Wales, Wikipedia](#))

There is even more emphasis that one places on proof of the connection between North England and Wales as given here. Specifically, may we consider the emblem of the House of Aberffraw in Wales (see left), which is reminiscent of the emblem of York City Council in 2008 (top of page, bottom right)—multiple guardant lions are represented in both cases.

Nennius, of the 10th century, traced Gwynedd's foundation to Cunedda ! The Aberffraw House as a line continued the traditions of the Kingdom of Gwynedd, after such time in 825 CE when the male line of Cunedda ceased. The successor was Merfyn Frych, whose father is said to have come from 'Manaw'. His mother was Epyllt the niece of Hywel. Hywel was the last in Cunedda's male line (d. 825) and was the son of Rhodri Molwynog. So we have a way to explain our links between north and south England.

Blacksmith John Green died in Trinity, Newfoundland, and was buried there December 17, 1809 at the age of 64 years. Nicholas Green, named in a Will of William Green, Batchelor (1753) is also listed in the census of 1753 Heart's Content as Neeckles Green, which was the census conducted by Thomas Warden, who is listed in the same census as a co-occupant with a man named William Green. There is a Nicholas Green who married Jenet Piccles July 18, 1732, in Lancashire, England. His son John was baptized October 27, 1745 in Colne, Lancashire, England. This is the same area where the Smith families of England originated, and John Green is 64 years old precisely in December of 1809, which makes this a match for John Green, Blacksmith, a man who

died in Trinity, Newfoundland. John married Mary Dewey. Dewey is, coincidentally, a Welsh name and is a variant of the name David. Without prejudice, this also confirms a relation between the people of north England and the people of Wales. The blacksmith shop in Trinity is still operating as of 2007. ([Dewey, thinkbabynames.com](#); [St. Paul's Anglican Burials 1786-1815, ngb.chebucto.org](#))

The name Dewey, according to the House of Names, was *first found in Devonshire where they were seated from very early times and were granted lands by Duke William of Normandy, their liege lord, for their distinguished assistance at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A.D.*

But we digress.

To quote the American author Mark Twain, "The truth is the most valuable thing we have. Let us economize it."

R. W. Morgan in the introduction to *British Kymry* writes:

The history of the great Gomeriic or Kimbriic race constitutes **the grandest drama of old or modern times**. It is the primo-genital family of mankind; and as such we find its various divisions established under the same or very slightly modified names in different countries in the earliest dawn of tradition and letters. Around the shores of the Black Sea, they were known as Cimmerioi; in Caucasus, Armenia, and Bactria, as Gomarai; in the Baltic, Chersonese, and Scandinavia, as Cimbri; in Italy, as Chumbri or Umbri; in Britain, as the Kymry. From them have sprung the nations which have led and still lead the destinies of

civilization—the Persian and Parthian in ancient Asia —the Roman in Italy—the **Norman** of the mediaeval—the Briton of the present era. Of this family, the Keltic race of France, Spain, and Ireland, are the junior branches. "The Kelts are acknowledged," states Diodorus Siculus, "to be a very ancient people—they are nevertheless but the children of the Kimbri." **[bold text ours]**

[*\(The British Kymry, Introduction, R. W. Morgan\)*](#)

Jordanes writes that in the 3rd century the Goths had gained great fame in Scythia, which is where they were dwelling, on the shore of Pontus, or the Black Sea. ([*The Origin and Deeds of the Goths, 551 CE, Jordanes, transl. Charles C. Mierow*](#))

Hoeh identifies Trojan King Erichthonius with Gothic King Berig in his *History of Sweden and the Saxons*, where he cites Bertius as saying that Berig ruled in 1511 BCE and led the Goths out of Scandinavia to the Middle East. This roughly corresponds to the date of rule of Trojan King Erictanus (1412-1366 BCE), given by Hoeh in *Early Britain and Western Europe*. ([*Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 13, Herman Hoeh; Ibid, Vol 1, Ch 19, Herman Hoeh*](#))

The Goths are thus said to be from Scandinavia, like the Cimbri, and as we quote him above, the Scythians who were described by Dudo. ([*Gesta Normannorum, Ch 2, 1000 CE, Dudo of St. Quentin*](#))

That the Goths were in the vicinity of Troy as early as 1181 BCE has been documented by Jordanes again in his saying that the Goths sacked Troy, saying it had "scarce recovered a little from the famous war with Agamemnon." Jordanes adds that the Goths devastated Asia, and that: "Thrace next felt their ferocity." He points out that the Roman army utilized the Goths for their fighting skills and called upon their help frequently. Jordanes writes:

It had long been a hard matter for the Roman army to fight against any nations without them.

[*\(The Origin and Deeds of the Goths, 551 CE, Jordanes, transl. Charles C. Mierow\)*](#)



Left: Lion on the Ishtar Gate, the eighth gate to the inner city of Babylon

The fall of Nineveh, the main city of the Assyrians, was said to have been in 632 BCE (*Insight on the Scriptures*, Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, PA, USA). Hosea, who wrote the Bible book of his own name, was son of Beerig (cf Berig), and married Gomer. Hosea wrote his book to warn the people of Israel of their own doom, saying of Samaria (cf Sumer):

Samaria will be held guilty, for she is actually rebellious against her God. By the sword they will fall. Their own children will be dashed to pieces, and their pregnant women themselves will be ripped up.

[*\(Hosea 13:16\)*](#)

According to God's Word, the Assyrians brought God's wrath to bear on Samaria, then ruled by King Hoshea, son of Elah:

In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria captured Samaria and then led Israel into exile in Assyria and kept them dwelling in Halah and in Habor at the river Gozan and in the cities of the Medes.

[*\(2Kings 17:1,6\)*](#)

Right: Shield of Richard I Lionheart (Coeur de Lion) (8 September 1157 — 6 April 1199), Duke of Normandy and King of England, second-great-grandson of William The Conqueror



The events in Samaria happen at a time very close to that of which Morgan wrote in describing the laws of a people brought by Hu Gadarn to Britain from a land called 'Summer':

On equally solid grounds of evidence, the social state of Britain has been described as from its first settlement by Hu the Mighty, that of a civilized and polished community. Had no other monument of Kymric antiquity but the Code of British Laws of Molmutius (B.C. 600), which still forms the basis of our common or unwritten law, descended to us, we could not doubt that we were handling the index of civilization of a very high order.

([The British Kymry, Introduction, R. W. Morgan](#))

The similarity of the name 'Sumeria' to 'Samaria' is striking, and it is true that Sumeria encompassed at one time an area which included Samaria, essentially an area that might be called greater Mesopotamia, to the land of Israel in the west, Turkey in the north, and to the Persian Gulf in the south and east. ([Egypt and Sumeria Slideshow, Mindy McAdams](#))



Left: Map of Balkan Peninsula (from [Balkans, Wikipedia](#))

Below Left: Map of Phrygia in ancient Turkey (Anatolia or Asia Minor, the western extremity of which is visible in gray in the map of the Balkan Peninsula, upper map, lower right edge)



The land of Phrygia in Turkey is named after Bryges, according to the Greek historian Herodotus (c484-425 BCE), who is regarded as the *Father of History* in Western culture. Bryges (Briges, Berich) might be seen as a possible founder of the Brigantes tribe of Britain. Odin of Troy had a wife named "Frigg" (cf Phrygia), so this is sound. Herodotus also says that the Phrygians lived at first in the Southern Balkans under the name Bryges (Briges) and later changed the name to Phruges (Phryges) upon migrating to Anatolia (Turkey) via the Hellespont. ([Phrygia, Wikipedia](#))

Sumer is Babylon, the area about Babel which became the centre of the Babylonian world power. Elam to the east and Akkad to the north bounded the region of Sumer which held precious the region of Mesopotamia, the land between the rivers. The destruction of Jerusalem in 607 BCE by the Babylonians led to the bringing of captive Israelites from Israel and Judah into the land of Mesopotamia. Even before this, the Assyrian world power had taken into exile a number of Israelites, some of whom were said to have escaped into the lands north of Sumer.

Right: Shield of Richard I Lionheart (Coeur de Lion) (8 September 1157 — 6 April 1199), Duke of Normandy and King of England, second-great-grandson of William The Conqueror



Jordanes makes the Goths Getae based on his faith in the witness of Paulus Orosius. The Getae are sons of Geta who according to Hoeh are through Mash grandson of Shem. Mash is the son of Aram son of Shem. Gether is a son of Aram also. ([Ge 10:22,23](#)) Jordanes writes that King of the Getae Hermanaric subdued the people called Aesti (cf Aesir) and ruled all the nations of Scythia and Germany by his own prowess. According to Wikipedia, Hermanaric (Ermanaric) died in 376 CE, on the Eve of the Migration Period of 300-700 CE, which may be called Barbarian Invasions or Völkerwanderung. Jordanes notes that the swampy places were called by the Greeks `hele'. ([The Origin and Deeds of the Goths, 551 CE, Jordanes; Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 2, Hoeh; Hermanaric, Wikipedia; Genesis 10:22,23; 1Chronicles 1:17](#))

An inscription found on a stone which was discovered in 1998 in Tintagel Castle, Cornwall reads:

PATER COLI AVI FICIT ARTOGNOV.

[translated]

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

Geoffrey of Monmouth lists one of Arthur's relatives as Coel Hen (Coel The Old), and the stone upon which the inscription was found has been dated two ways and confirmed to be 6th century. It was found securely stratified with known pottery (dated), plus the form of the lettering noted on the slate is seen from Scotland to Cornwall post-500, and elsewhere in Cornwall is seen dated as 6th century. ([Arthur Stone, Wikipedia](#))

Arthur's success in battle has been touted as reason to believe that he was a Roman commander. The Romans have been accused of invading Britain because of the mineral wealth of Cornwall and the surrounding area. The manufacture of weapons does require availability of metals and the knowledge of how to forge steel. A successful defense against the Roman armies required military force to have access to good weaponry. Thus the knowledge and ability to forge swords might have been a great asset to Arthur who according to legend `pulled the sword from the stone'. We have no axe to grind on the subject of whether Arthur himself was a blacksmith. ([Historical Basis for King Arthur, Wikipedia](#))

From Herodotus the Cimmerians are

In Athol Bloomer's [Davidic Ancestry of Prince William and Prince Harry](#), Charlemagne is shown as descending through Irish Kings.

Numbers count back in time in this case:

Olioll Olum to Charlemagne (23 to 1)

23. Olioll Olum + Sabina
22. Mar Angus (Eoghen Mor)
21. Cairbre Riata + Ethne of Scotia
20. Lughaidh + Devorah of the Gaeli
19. Conaire Mor + Mes Buachalla
18. Eochaidh + Fiona
17. Muiredach Tirech + Aioffe
16. Eochaidh Mugmedon + Cairrion
15. Niall Mor High King of Ireland
14. Eochaidh (Eoghan, Owen)
13. Muredach High King + Earca
12. Angus + Marchell
11. Lancelot + Elaine
10. Galahad + Dindaine

ancient equestrian nomads, and originally inhabited the region north of the Caucasus and the Black Sea in the 8th and 6th centuries BCE (ie Ukraine, Russia of 2008). The equestrian (horse) description relates well to the Westphalian coat of arms with its horse, and the corresponding British coat with its unicorn. Remarkably, the Viking emblem of Ragnvald the father of Rollo (Valdr), the wolf (cf Rolf, Rollo), is also seen in the wolfish Apollo image dedicated centuries earlier to a sanctuary in Argos by Danaus the father of Troy. The best narrative of this which I have yet seen is that of Pausanias in his *Description of Greece*, quoted here from perseus.tufts.edu:

[3] The most famous building in the city of Argos is the sanctuary of Apollo Lycius (Wolf-god). The modern image was made by the Athenian Attalus,¹ but the original temple and wooden image were the offering of Danaus. I am of opinion that in those days all images, especially Egyptian images, were made of wood. The reason why Danaus founded a sanctuary of Apollo Lycius was this. On coming to Argos he claimed the kingdom against Gelanor, the son of Sthenelas. Many plausible arguments were brought forward by both parties, and those of Sthenelas were considered as fair as those of his opponent; so the people, who were sitting in judgment, put off, they say, the decision to the following day.

[4] At dawn a wolf fell upon a herd of oxen that was pasturing before the wall, and attacked and fought with the bull that was the leader of the herd. It occurred to the Argives that Gelanor was like the bull and Danaus like the wolf, for as the wolf will not live with men, so Danaus up to that time had not lived with

9. Omer ha Ari of Sarras + Ava
8. Arnoldus + Ita
7. St. Arnulf + Dode
6. Angelisel + Rebecca (St. Begga)
5. Ansoud + Ruth of Hesbaye
4. Peppin II + Alpais (Aupais)
3. Charles Martel + Ruth (Rotrude)
2. Pepin III + Judith
1. Charlemagne

From Athol Bloomer's [The Davidic House of Nathan](#) the following descent from (Britons') King Lucius to Olioll Olum's wife, Sabhina, is given (with numbers, which are ours, and dates which are ours):

27. Lucius [ed. c 80 CE, dc 156 CE]
26. dau Athildis [ed. c 100 CE]
25. dau Cesair [ed. c 120 CE]
24. dau Aioffe [ed. c 140 CE]
23. dau Sabhina [ed. c 160 CE]
[m. Olioll Olum c150]

We take generations to be about 20 years since these are daughters in this case. It is purely a matter of faith. Given Olum's wife is the daughter of `Conn of the Hundred Battles', and Conn's reign dates between 113 and 180 from various sources (Conn ruled 123-157 CE according to the [Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland 1699 BCE to 1258 CE, Library of Ireland](#)), a birthdate for Olioll Olum of 150 CE is about right as we put him as son-in-law of Conn. Wikipedia notes that the Irish *Lebor Gabála Éirenn* synchronizes Conn's reign with that of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161-180), so Olioll's birth in c150 is about the time of Conn's rule and of his daughter Sabhina's birth in c160. We really do not have these numbers, but it is for the purpose of illustrating a descent line and its method of determination when it is otherwise difficult to proceed. Later the numbers may become better known. ([Conn of the Hundred Battles, Wikipedia](#))

From the [Kings of the Ancient Britons by Bill Cooper](#) the list of King of the Britons prior to Lucius is a possible descent line, except for brothers Guiderius and Arviragus. With Marius as son of Arviragus (from Wikipedia) we have:

31. Cunobelinus [ed. c 20 BCE]
30. Arviragus [ed. c 0 CE]
29. Marius [ed. c 30 CE]
28. Coilus [ed. c 50 CE]
27. Lucius [ed. c 80 CE]

them. It was because the wolf overcame the bull that Danaus won the kingdom. Accordingly, believing that Apollo had brought the wolf on the herd, he founded a sanctuary of Apollo Lycius.

(from [Description of Greece, 2nd century, Pausanias](#))

The Assyrians traced the Cimmerians and kept records of their migrations. The Cimmerians fought Sargon II the Assyrian king in 705 BCE, during which battle he died. After conquering Phrygia in 696 BCE, under the leader Teushpa in 679 BCE, they attacked Cilicia and Tabal during the reign of Esarhaddon of Assyria, but were defeated by him at Hubushna. About 654 BCE they attacked Lydia, killing King Gyges, and causing much destruction to Sardis the Lydian capital city. ([Cimmerians, Wikipedia](#))

Encyclopædia Britannica, quoted in a discussion of language and the Cymry-Celtic people offers:

Certain it is that in the middle of the 7th century, B.C., Asia Minor was ravaged by northern nomads (Herodotus iv. 12), one body of whom is called in Assyrian sources Gimirrai and is represented as coming through the Caucasus. They were probably Iranian speakers, to judge by the few proper names preserved. The name has also been identified with the biblical Gomer, son of Japheth (Gen. x. 2,3). Later writers identified them with the Cimbri of Jutland, who were probably Teutonized Celts.

(quoted from [Language Proofs Of Descent From Ancient Israel](#), from *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1957, vol. v, p. 707-8)

The Assyrian phrase for Israel's northern kingdom is 'Bet Khumri' (House of Omri), or simply Khumri. Omni became the King

In order to get a better idea of when Cunobelinus is born we consider the *generations* before him:

0. Heli [ed. b.c. 140 BCE]
1. Lud [ed. c 113 BCE]
2. Cassivelaunus [ed. c 80 BCE]
2. Tenuantius [ed. c 85 BCE]
3. Tenuantius [ed. c 60 BCE]
4. Cymbelline [ed. c 35 BCE]

or, alternatively:

3. Cymbelline [ed. c 60 BCE]
ie, son of 2. Tenuantius

Cymbelline (Cunobelinus) may thus date to 60 instead of 20 BCE. It is the hope of faithful ones that this fog of antiquity will soon be lifted, however, since the Bible tells us of the true hope, a resurrection. ([Mt 22:30-32](#); [Lu 14:14](#); [Ac 17:31](#); [24:15](#)) Resurrected ones will be able to tell us of the actual events of long ago, so we needn't despair now. Marriages which take place prior to the resurrection end when one or the other of the spouses dies, so anyone resurrected will be single, but no new marriages will occur. ([Mr 12:25](#); [Lu 20:35](#); [Ro 7:2,3](#))

From above, we calculate the maximum generation from 1 to 31, or 30 generations starting with Cunobelinus and ending with Charlemagne, who became King in 768, and is believed to have been born in perhaps 742:

$$(742 + 60 - 1) \div 30 = 26.7 \text{ years}$$

The calculation makes sense because both Charlemagne and Cunobelinus are *historically* documented Kings.

Similarly, Charlemagne to Olioll Olum gives:

$$(742 - 150) \div 22 = 26.9 \text{ years}$$

In the same *Davidic Ancestry of Prince William and Prince Harry* quoted above, Joseph of Arimathea is 29 generations prior to Charlemagne, who is Joseph's direct descendant. Joseph is said there to have wife Glas (Welsh for 'green'). We have, from Charlemagne, to Joseph (42 BCE - 45 CE), an average:

$$(742 + 42 - 1) \div 29 = 27.0 \text{ years}$$

The average generation for the Green family has been seen to be 27 years in Newfoundland studies, so this is remarkable. However, may we now use an average to **project** the time of birth of King Coel Hen. From the

of Israel in the days of King Asa of Judah ([1Ki 16:23](#)). Inscriptions on the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser, King of Assyria read, in part:

The tribute of Yahua (Jehu) son of Khumri (Omri): silver, gold, bowls of gold, vessels of gold, goblets of gold, pitchers of gold, lead, sceptres for the King's hand, (and) staves: I received.

[\(The Origin of Our Western Heritage, Ch 5, The Captivity and Deportation of Israel, The Bethel Church of God; The Text on the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser\)](#)

Omri built Samaria:

So he proceeded to buy the mountain of Samaria from Shemer for two talents of silver, and began to build [on] the mountain and call the name of the city that he built by the name of Shemer the master of the mountain, Samaria.

[\(1Kings 16:24\)](#)

That Omri (Ghomri, Khumri, Cymry) built Samaria ties in well with Hu Gadarn and—more specifically—with *some* of the Cymry whom he brought from the 'land of Summer (Samaria)'. ([1Ki 16:24](#)) These people migrated from the land of Sumer (Assyria) and are also Cimbri in Denmark to where they migrated under Odin

(Wodan) of Troy. The Assyrian reference to them as *Gemira* has a strong similarity to 'Germany', where Frankish King Charlemagne and his Trojan stock held court. It may be tempting to speculate about the Danish dragon boats with their serpent prows and the flag of Wales with its dragon emblem, but any question about these or any other matter may be resolved according to the Holy Scriptures by applying the adage of Jesus: Seek and you will find. Or, in the words of a translation of some distinction: "Keep on seeking, and you will find." ([Mt 7:7, New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures, Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, 1988](#))

Kings of the Ancient Britons list, we have 14 ruling Kings between Beli (Heli) and Coel Hen (Hen = 'the Old'), that is a *difference* of, say, 14 generations. Thus, with Beli (b 140 BCE):

$$(14 \times 27) - 140 \text{ BCE} + 1 = 239 \text{ CE birth}$$

According to Cooper in *Kings of the Ancient Britons*, Coel ruled in Britain 306-309 CE. His age, thus, was 67 years *old* upon his beginning to rule. This may explain why he was called 'Old'. However, we may note that in *The Mammoth Book of British Kings and Queens* Coel Hen the father-in-law of Cunedda ruled 410-430 CE. *That would be 191 years old!*

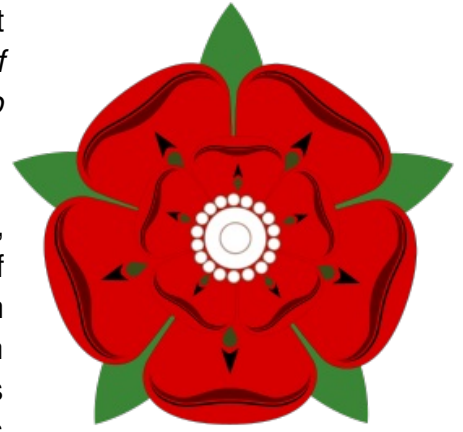
Coel is son of Guotepauc (whence Coel Godhebog).



Above: *Rosa gallica officinalis*

(Possibly the red Rose of Lancaster, the county flower of Lancashire)

Right: Red Rose of Lancaster, the county flower of Lancashire, first adopted by the first Earl of Lancaster (*Lancashire is in the North of England, and is where the [Green](#), [Smith](#), [Skanes](#) families appear to have their origins from 1890*)



The red rose of Lancaster, akin to the Lippe rose of Germany, reminds an Englishman of a countryside long the homeland of Trojans, descendants of Brutus or of his kin who descended from Zerah the son of Judah as distinguished by the scarlet thread, which thread is a symbol of his first-born right to rule. ([Ge 38:30](#)) But red is also the colour of fire, the blacksmith's flower, and Samothres was also called Zeus which once again gives a reference to Zerah and scarlet. But of Smith one speaks of the Cymry who came from the land of Summer (cf Sumer, Samaria, Somerset), the land of Samothres, with their Druids, of whom it is said that their language was Iranian.



Left: Stonehenge, Wiltshire, England (*Photo of 1877, before a restoration of Stonehenge*)

A small excerpt from R. W. Morgan's work has Druidic religion explained in part as:

God is an Infinite Spirit, whose nature is wholly a mystery to man in his present state. He is self-existence ; from him all creation emanated and into him it is always resolving and will always continue to resolve itself back. To the human mind, but not in himself, he necessarily presents a triple aspect in relation to the past, the present, and the future—the Creator as to the past, the Saviour or Preserver as to the present, the Re-creator as to the future...

([The British Kymry, R. W. Morgan, 1857](#))

We recall the shepherd's count in an ancient Cumbric dialect `yan, tan...', as described at the beginning of this article. We have not tried to give every bit of research or present an entire picture, but enough to `whet' our appetite for truth in harmony with the two-edged sword of God's word. ([Heb 4:12](#); [Isa 41:15](#))

Sheep like to be led, and the shepherd calls his own sheep by name and leads them ([John 10:3](#)). It is seen by the way that they respond to it, that they do not like to be pushed from behind.

.Smith

Or as they say in Newfoundland: *Some good.*

by Rolf Ward Green 

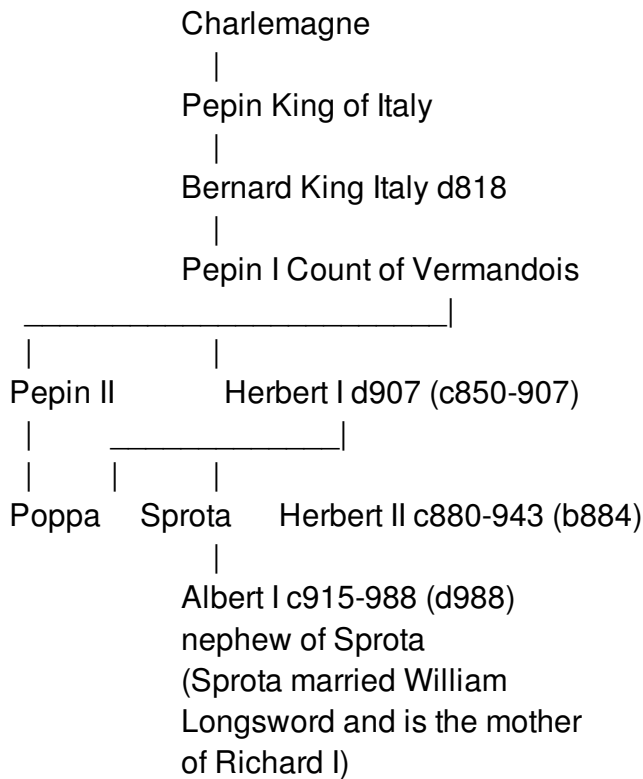
Historical Notes:

An early mention of the name Charles comes on a list of Swedish Kings/judges, where Karl (Charles) is the tenth name on the list and dates to sometime between 1500 and 2000 BCE. Otherwise Charles is known by the Carolingian namesake, for which he is famous.

In Hoeh's *Compendium Vol 2 Ch 2*, Ashkenaz the son of Gomer is said to be `mixed' with the Goths. A son of Japheth, as we said above, Gomer lived in the time shortly

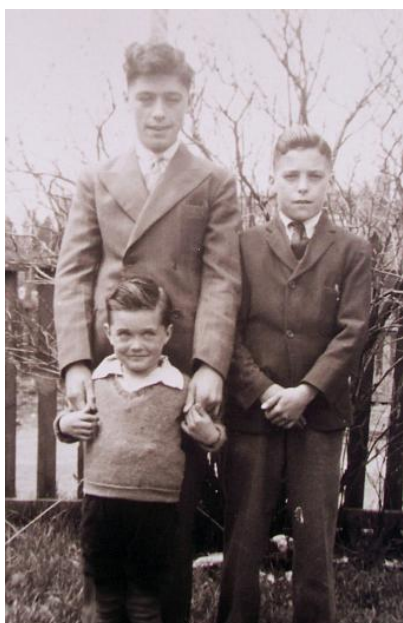
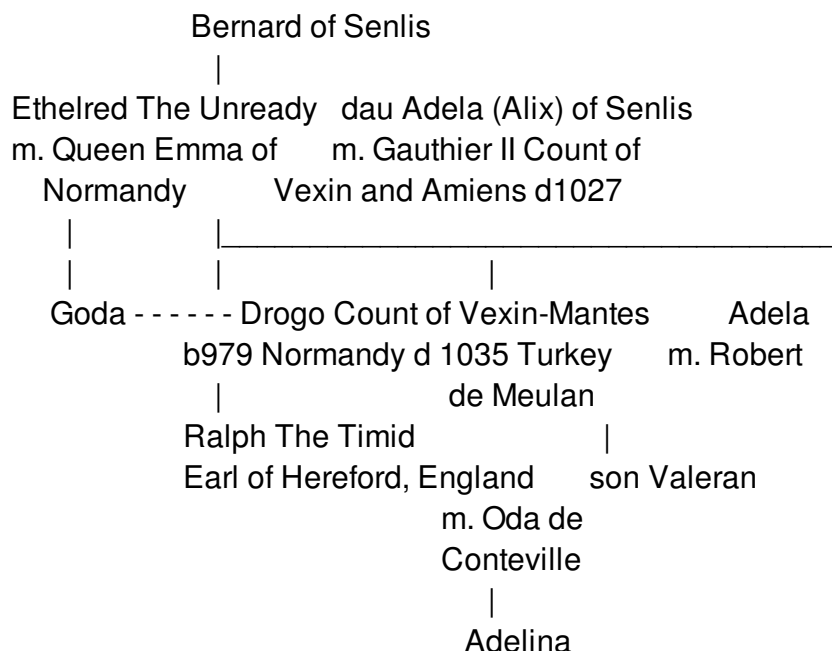
following the Flood of 2370 BCE, and he is said to have settled in Italy for a time, sons of his gradually moving eastward into Asia. (*Compendium of World History, Vol 2 Ch 2, Herman L. Hoeh; Ibid, Vol 2 Ch 9*)

Chart of the line of Poppa and Sprota from Charlemagne (*Notebook 18, page 282, Ward Green*)



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0 William + Sprota | 0 Herbert II + Adela |
| 1 Richard | 1 Albert |
| 2 Richard II | 2 Herbert III |
| 3 Robert | 3 Otto (979-1045) |
| 4 William (1066)
conquered England | 4 Herbert IV |

Chart of the line of Bernard of Senlis (presented as evidence of Bernard of Senlis son of Pepin II of Senlis) (*Notebook 18, page 317, Ward Green*)



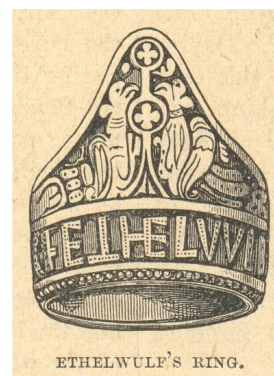
Left: Skanes brothers: Edgar, Eric, Llewellyn (left to right, back to front)

The Skanes brothers in the photo (left) are maternal uncles of Ward Green, sons of Charles Skanes and his wife Gertrude Tucker. Llewellyn is the youngest one. The name Llewellyn is of Welsh origin, meaning `like a lion'. ([Llewellyn, Think Baby Names](#))

Llewellyn's father Charles had a mining accident and lost most of his face from burns. The mining company lists other casualties of mining accidents but fails to bring to light the horror of this particular one, Charles Skanes being an immense embarassment to some important person or

persons who were representatives of the company at the time. This sorrowful situation afflicted the family for many years thereafter, with Charles receiving compensation of only a house. This required his children to work to support the family. (cf Joe 3:10; 2Co 12:10)

Right: Æthelwulf's Ring (from Castle's `History of England', Century Edition, 1902)



Æthelwulf the father of Alfred The Great was a very godly man. The name Æthelwulf means `noble wolf'. In about 853 CE Æthelwulf and son-in-law Burgred defeated the Welsh King Cyngen ap Cadell and made the Welsh subject to Æthelwulf. In the Green family, Ralph Ellis Green and Ralph Ward Green have the name Ralph (Rowe is the Cornish form for it as mentioned in [Harald Hildetand](#). Within the Skanes family, Edgar Skanes (back left of photo left) also has a son Ralph. Ralph is a form of `rolf' or `rollo' and means `wolf counsel' (Mt 7:15; 7:16-23)

Ralph Count of Ivry (b944) son of Sprota of Bretagne and Asperling de Vaudreuil of Ivry (after Sprota's 1st husband William Longsword's death) married Aubree by means of whom is the following issue:

- (i) Hugh D'Ivry
- (ii) John D'Ivry
- (iii) Emma of Ivry

(Notebook 18, page 422, Ward Green)

RECENT ARTICLES:

The order of the articles written by Rolf Ward Green is:

- 1. Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne (Dec 25, 2007)
- 2. Skjöldings (Sep 17, 2008)
- 3. Valdr (Oct 09, 2008)
- 4. Smith (Nov 1-6, 2008; Sep 19-20, 2010) (the present article)

Sep 19-20 ongoing research... corrected broken link to [Genealogist](#)., changed [Geoffrey V of Anjou reproduction](#) but retained link to old version

REFERENCES:

(1) History of Sweden and the Saxons ([Compendium of World History Vol 2 Ch 13, Herman L. Hoeh](#))

(2) The Ancient Kings of the Germans ([Compendium of World History Vol 2 Ch 2, Herman L. Hoeh](#))

(3) Italy, Home of Pagan Religion ([Compendium of World History Vol 2 Ch 9, Herman L. Hoeh](#))

...ongoing research...

If, moreover, you call out for understanding itself, and you give forth your voice for discernment itself, if you keep seeking for it as for silver, and as for hid treasures you keep searching for it, in that case you will understand the fear of Jehovah, and you will find the very knowledge of God.

(Proverbs 2:3-5)

Far Right: Matilda of Flanders (*Queen of England and wife of William The Conqueror, said to have been 4' 2", or 127 cm, tall*)

Right: The Phoenix

The research into family origins is dependent upon a faithful search into the truth of the family lineage as determined by many criteria. In recent days tests for DNA are providing additional evidence, but while it may help we still often lack ancient DNA and also often even knowledge of where bodies lie buried. (cf [Mt 5:3](#); [Ac 1:8](#))



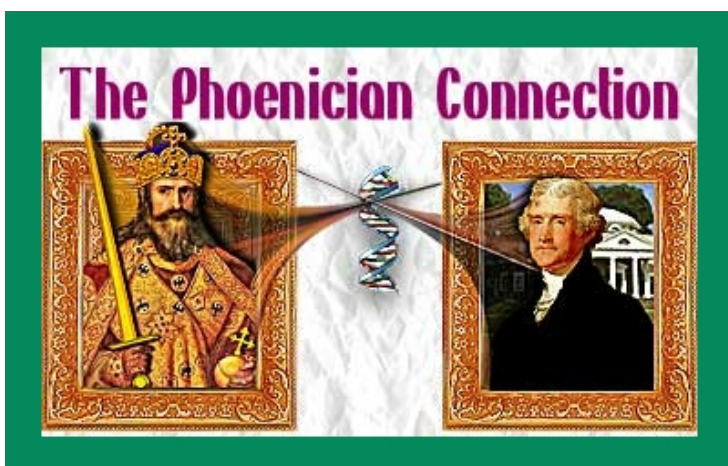
In light of the difficulties involved in determining family histories, it is worth noting how the Davidic lineage lends itself to study by virtue of its noble character. Not only are descendants of David greatly valued in royal circles as a bloodline into which to marry-- but, because of their messianic nature, they have kept more detailed records over the years since the Messiah was expected to come from their line ([Ge 49:10](#); [2Sa 7:8-16](#); [1Ki 2:1-4](#)).

The uniqueness of the Davidic line is another factor which affects family lineage. Because no other lines have the messianic prophecy, there is more incentive to marry within the Davidic genepool, as no one else can really understand the unique viewpoint involved.

The importance of preserving the bloodline has often been greater among monarchs and the ruling class. It has caused a greater probability of intermarriage as a consequence of legal precedence such as the highly sought-after Davidic 'divine right of kings'. It may become much easier to trace a family descent when it is clear that the existing evidence gives a definite link to another better-known lineage.

But, whether evidence is known yet or not, and while some may not believe it ([2Th 3:2](#)), it is possible to discover the truth on virtually any question that we may have. This is the meaning of the scripture above quoted from Proverbs Chapter 2. This belief may even be seen as providing a reason for technologies which include 'technical remote viewing', a tool developed by the U.S. Government to remotely view targets with the use of the unconscious mind. It is reported that they spent \$20 million dollars on this.

The use of science has enabled DNA testing of family genepools. As a consequence of this, many new things are now known about the DNA of human populations and many more things are being learned (cf [1Co 7:31](#); [Jer 17:9](#)). For example, study of the Y-chromosome in the male-line descendants of family lineages may give us convincing evidence of the ancestry of the line when the corresponding modern-day group is identified. In particular, study of male-line descendants of Thomas Jefferson has led to the discovery that he descended in his male-line from a *Phoenician* !



Left: Charlemagne (far left) and Jefferson (near left) (*a proposed Phoenician connection based on the male Y-chromosome DNA evidence and depending critically upon Jefferson's descent from Charlemagne in a direct male line, the Phoenician descent of Jefferson being according to actual DNA studies of the Y-chromosome common to Jefferson males, which is typed as [K2](#), evident in Spanish populations, the Middle East, and Northern Africa, where the descendants of Fenius Farsa are recorded as having*

lived. These people are also called the [Fein  or Phoen .](#))

The enormous significance of this discovery has been that it has led to the prospect that Charlemagne the famous Frankish King is descended from the male-line of a Phoenician, insofar as Jefferson is believed to be a male-line descendant of Charlemagne. ([Was Emperor Charlemagne Phoenician too, just like President Jefferson?](#))

The descent of Thomas Jefferson from Edward III King of England is alleged as documented [here](#), while one line for Edward III's descent from Charlemagne (while not for a direct male-line) may be

given as follows with one letter of the modern Phoenician alphabet symbolizing each scion in the lineage (ⴞ - ⴑ = 1 - 19):

ⴞ: **Charlemagne (d814), King of the Franks and Langobards, Holy Roman Emperor**

ⴑ: **Pepin (Carloman) (773-810), King of Italy**

ⴒ: **Bernard (797-818), King of Italy**

ⴓ: **Pepin I (b. circa 815), 1st Count of Vermandois**

ⴔ: **Pepin II (b. circa 846-893), Count of Senlis and Lord of Valois**

ⴕ: **dau Poppa (b. circa 872), Duchess of Normandy (m. Rollo Duke of Normandy)**

ⴖ: **William Longsword (893-942), Duke of Normandy**

ⴗ: **Richard I The Fearless (933-996), Duke of Normandy**

ⴘ: **Richard II The Good (963-1027), Duke of Normandy**

ⴙ: **Robert The Magnificent (1000-1035), Duke of Normandy**

ⴚ: **William The Conqueror I (1027-1087), King of England (m. Matilda of Flanders)**

ⴛ: **Henry Beauclerc I (1068/9-1135), King of England (m. Matilda of Scotland)**

ⴜ: **dau Matilda (Princess Maude) (1102-1167), Lady of the English (m. **Geoffrey V of Anjou; see below for more about Geoffrey V of Anjou, Count of Anjou**)**

ⴝ: **Henry II (1133-1189), King of England (m. Eleanor of Aquitaine)**

ⴞ: **John Lackland (1167-1216), Lord of Ireland, King of England**

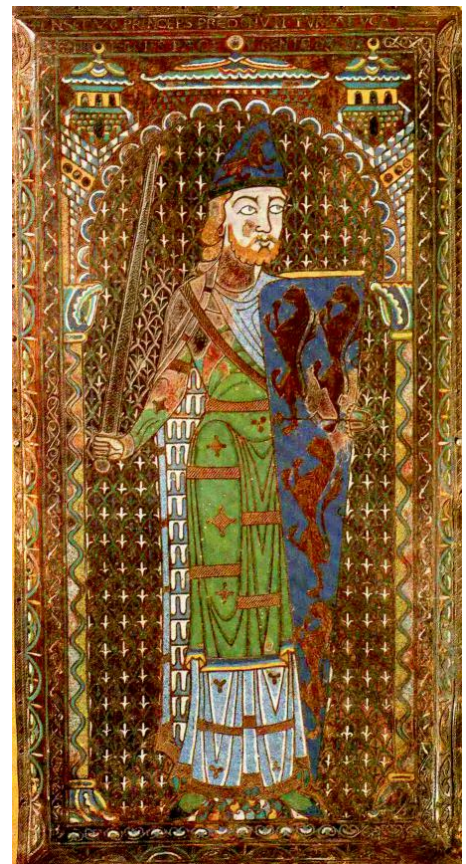
ⴟ: **Henry III of Winchester (1207-1272), Lord of Ireland, King of England**

ⴠ: **Edward I Longshanks (1239-1307), Lord of Ireland, King of England**

ⴡ: **Edward II of Caernarfon (b. 1284), Lord of Ireland, King of England (see below)**

ⴢ: **Edward III (1312-1377), Lord of Ireland, King of England**

Right: Geoffrey V "The Handsome" (*French: Le Bel*) and "Plantagenet" (*named for the yellow sprig of broom blossom; French: genêt*), Count of Anjou, Duke of Normandy (August 24, 1113 - September 7, 1151) Son of Fulk V, Count of Anjou. Fulk V later became known as Fulk of Jerusalem, marrying the daughter of Baldwin II King of Jerusalem, who had no son. Fulk V was a close personal friend of the Knights Templar, a Christian order that fought in the Crusades. The Knights Templar is associated with legends of the Ark of the Covenant and the Holy Grail, and was said to possess a number of Christian relics. Geoffrey's mother was Eremburga of La Flèche, heiress of Elias of Maine. On June 17, 1128 CE Geoffrey married Empress Matilda, daughter and heiress of English King Henry I Beauclerc. By means of his marriage with Matilda, Geoffrey V became the father of Henry II "Curtmantle", the first Plantagenet English King. Geoffrey and Matilda had a son Henry II who is the great-grandson of William The Conqueror (William, Henry I, Empress Matilda, Henry II) and the father of Richard I the Lionheart. Henry II was the first to be called "King of England" rather than "King of the English".



(*Enamel effigy of Geoffrey on his tomb, reproduction from [Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, Wikipedia](#), alternate reproduction [here](#); see also [Henry II, Wikipedia](#); [Empress Matilda, Wikipedia](#); [Richard I, Wikipedia](#))*

[\(Genealogist: Almost Everyone on Earth Descended From Royalty; primary source *Associated Press - Fox News*\)](#)

Right: Edward II, King of England (1307-1327) (*By the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine*)



While the descent of Thomas Jefferson in a male line from Charlemagne has not been demonstrated in detail it is documented by the Monticello Association (note please on a more personal note that the author of *Smith* has visited Monticello twice) that on a partially maternal line through the mother of T. J., Jane Randolph, there are three Greenes, two Sir Henry and one Sir Thomas. It bears noting that both Thomas Jefferson (20) and Edward Rutledge (39) were signers of the American Declaration of Independence. ([Medieval Ancestry of Thomas Jefferson](#); [Irish Pedigrees, p. 76, footnotes, John O'Hart](#))



Another, and very different, approach to the problem of the ancestry of the Green family as well as Smith and even Jefferson comes from the history and family descent of the famous Spaniard, Milesius, from whose lineage many Irish, Scotch, and English lines may be seen to originate somewhat as described here, below. ([Stem of the Irish Nation, Adam to Milesius, p. 44, Irish Pedigrees, John O'Hart](#); also in brief: [Stem of the Irish Nation, Adam to Milesius, p. 44, Irish Pedigrees, John O'Hart](#))

⋆	,	⊗	T	⋈	P
∂	B	⋈	Y	⋈	C
∧	G	⋈	K	⋈	Q
∇	D	⋈	L	⋈	R
≡	H	⋈	M	⋈	Š, Š
Y	W	⋈	N	⋈	Th
I	Z	⋈	S		
⊠	Ch	⊙	,		

Left: The Phoenician Alphabet

Fenius Farsa (Phoenisusa Farsaidh), the 14th generation in male descent from Adam via Japheth and Magog, studied the tower of Babel after God confused the languages in the land of Shinar (Sennar). He was the inventor of the first alphabet, which is ancient and is called Phoenician after his name. It consists of 16 letters. The Phoenician has the same number of

letters as ancient Gaelic, which also has 16. O'Hart says Gaelic is 11 consonants (BLFSNDTCMGR) plus five vowels (AOUEI). With 16 letters (2 fewer than modern Gaelic, which has 18), it may be the most ancient of all known languages, as John O'Hart writes in a book of *Irish Pedigrees*. Greek, for example, has 24 letters. Hebrew has 22 letters. ([Irish Pedigrees, p. 9, John O'Hart](#); [Irish Pedigrees, p. 28, 29, John O'Hart](#); [Scottish Gaelic Alphabet, Wikipedia](#); [Basic Scottish Gaelic](#))

Right: John Lackland, King of England (1199-1216) (*By the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou*)



In addition to the language evidence is the evidence of the Druidic practice, in which the priests wore a gold collar containing the *Iodhan Morain*, the Chaldee term for the 'Urim and Thummim' of God's own priest under the law of Moses. ([Ex 28:30](#); [Le 8:8](#); [De 33:8](#); [Ezr 2:63](#); [Ne 7:65](#); [Nu 27:21](#); [1Sa 28:6](#))

As Fenius Farsa was the King of Scythia, he traveled by necessity to the land of Shinar, for it was where he built a school. It was under the rule of Ninus in the land of Shinar that the tower of Babel first was begun and prematurely abandoned, following Jehovah's confusion of the languages (cf [Ge 10:10](#); [11:1-9](#)). It is according to O'Hart that the Scythian language is protected and preserved by the distance, this Celtic or Gaelic being the language first perfected for the son of Fenius Farsa, Niul (after whom the Nile River is named) by the learned Gael (Gadhal), after which it (the language) was also named Gaodhig or Gaelic. ([Irish Pedigrees, p. 28, 30 John O'Hart](#))



Left: Edward I, King of England (1272-1307) (*By the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine*)

Gadhal the son of Niul is thus named after the wise Gadhal (Gael) the creator of the Gaelic language, a name which persists long after in the name Goedelic, or Gaelic, the language of Irish, Manx, and Scottish Gaelic all of which comprise a branch of the Insular Celtic as it is so called. The son of Niul (not Gael the language refiner) Gadhal is also called Gadhal Glas, 'glas' meaning green in the Irish language. It is because of a scar on his neck which shows a green colour after it heals and remains that way until his death. The name Glas reoccurs in generation 27 where it is taken

by Febric Glas.

When Pharaoh heard in Egypt of the great learning of Niul, he invited him to come to Egypt to live. So he left the city of Æothena in the valley of Sennar or Shinar and came to Campus Cyrunt, 'near the Red Sea' in Egypt. The story of the ancient Irish tells us that Niul and his wife Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, are the ones who raise Moses the Israelite boy after Scota finds the babe in the Nile River in Egypt. The Israelites at this time are in slavery in Egypt, and it is Moses who ultimately delivers them out of this bondage after having been schooled in the wisdom of Egypt. ([Acts 7:21-36](#)) Thus the famous school of Niul in Egypt is the very school where Moses is educated! ([Irish Pedigrees, p. 30, 31 John O'Hart](#))

How the Gaels came to be in the city of Tyre, on the east coast of the Mediterranean, is reported by John O'Hart in the same work on page 31, where he says of Sruth the great-grandson of Niul that Sruth goes out of Egypt to Creta (Crete) where he dies, leaving his progeny there, from where they go to Carthage (north Africa) and, later, to Tyre on the coast of the land of Canaan (what is called Phoenicia in 2008). O'Hart even mentions the island of Sor on which the city of Tyre is built, and which from another source is seen as being bridged by Alexander in 332 BCE as his army builds a causeway by throwing mainland Tyre into the sea. This last was prophesized during the Babylonian exile by the prophet Ezekiel, over two hundred years before it occurred ([Eze 26:4; 26:12](#)). (*Irish Pedigrees, p. 31, 1999, John O'Hart, Insight on the Scriptures, The Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, Vol 1, p. 70, Table 'Alexander the Great and Bible Prophecy', 1988*)

Far more significantly, the lineal descent by one of the male lines of Fenius Farsa eventually arrives at generation 36, Milesius of Spain, born Gallam. He is born in Brigantia, Spain and dies in Braganza, Spain after leading the Celtic people to Ireland about the year 1699 BCE. Milesius' grandfather, Brigus, builds the city of Brigantia named after him. Milesius gets a coat of arms of three lions after killing three of these powerful animals in one day, and it is further said in *Pedigrees* that each of his sons also takes a lion to his own arms. The proof of this fact is the O'Grady coat of arms together with O'Grady's pedigree from Heber the son of Milesius, which comes down by means of Olioll Olum through his son, Cormac Cas. O'Grady's arms is three guardant lions (see the illustration at right, above). ([Stem of the Irish Nation, Adam to Milesius; O'Grady Coat of Arms and Family History](#))



Above: The O'Grady (O' Grádaigh) Coat of Arms, 'Wounded, not conquered' (*Three guardant lions and a horse's head, illustration from [O'Grady Coat of Arms and Family History](#)*)



Above: Rollo's Lion Standard (*Rollo is said by Dudo to be Danish and descended from Antenor who fled from Troy. His standard is a guardant lion, from which Normandy takes its two guardant lions. Richard I Lionheart, from Rollo, also has three guardant lions in Britain*)



Left: Henry III, King of England (1216-1272) (*By the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou*)

With the arrival of Milesius' three sons in Ireland, the Irish descent of this line begins, and the names of the three sons are Heremon, Heber Fionn, and Ir.

Milesius himself was a figure worth noting, however, as he is said to have done great deeds. Returning to his ancestor Fenius Farsa's ancient home country, so often called Scythia, he takes 60 'sail' into Egypt, where he spends eight years. Having already achieved great military victories in Scythia and received the gift of a wife there, he then marries Scota daughter of Pharaoh in Egypt. It is said that after returning to Spain Milesius fought 54 battles and succeeded in establishing peace. A famine occurs during the reign of Milesius in Spain and lasts twenty-six years, the reason for which is believed by him to be a prophecy made many years before. Heber Scot the son of Sruth, leaving Crete, had returned to Scythia and fought to find a place there with his relatives, who were sons of

eldest son Nenuall of Fenius Farsa. Heber Scot is generation 19 from Adam. Five generations later, the descendent Lambfionn (descent: 19. Heber 20. Beouman 21. Ogaman 22. Tait 23. Agnon 24. Lambfionn) wanders the Caspian Sea with his fleet when Cachear, a Druid or magician who belonged to them, utters a prophecy, saying that there be no end to their wanderings save that they one day arrive in Ireland as their resting place three hundred years later. So Milesius, noting the time for the fulfillment of the prophecy was now at hand, sends a scouting party to Ireland. The long and the short of it is, as the Irish may say, that a settlement in Ireland occurs, which explains how the Phoenician bloodline gets to Ireland, and thereafter to England and is continued in Thomas Jefferson. Any who can prove otherwise without a shadow of a doubt, is welcome to do so. The story is proven by the coat of arms of O'Grady, in which the three lions have an exact likeness to these of the flag of Gwynedd.

Right: Octopus Jar circa 1500 BCE, original in the palace at Knossos, Crete (*Heraklion Museum, Crete, illustration from [The Museum of Antiquities Collection](#)*)



Being ever cautious we must leave the subject, which may avail itself of no benefit from further research while we keep our eyes open to new revelation. Rollo is the royal petal of the flower. Rollo's descent by Trojan lines is documented and, therefore, leads one to wonder whether in fact Danaus of the Trojan line, having left Egypt to arrive in Argos, Greece, thence to the opposite shore in Turkey, is not in fact from the same male line as Fenius Farsa himself. For this might then provide to the complete wonderment of all concerned parties the Phoenician Y-chromosome to the Great King Charles as well as his descendant, Thomas Jefferson. Rollo may thus also be a descendant, from the line of Fenius Farsa, whose progeny were Trojans and which progeny inhabited during their flight from Troy the region of Scythia north of the Black Sea. A more exciting area of research is scarcely heard of, for the area of Asgard (Troy) is also the place from which we hear that Odin (Wodan) the great Dane came. Charlemagne descends from the group of Trojans under Francio, who fled with others to the same area north of the Black Sea, returning to Turkey, and migrating later into Western Europe. Hoeh writes of the Trojan groups that fled Troy about 1181 BCE, after the loss of the First Trojan War, as follows:

One of these groups was led by Aeneas and finally reached Italy. But, there were other groups who left Troy after the First Trojan War. *[editor Ward Green notes that the above was the group from which Brutus descended. Brutus arrived at Totnes, Devon in the south of England about 1149 BCE, or at least that is the tale]*

Another group of Trojan refugees was led by Francio the son of the ill-fated Hector, and heir to the line of Samothēs in Gaul. These fled to the northern shore of the Black Sea, then returned to Isauria in Asia Minor, from where they migrated to Pannonia and then on to Western Europe. From these Trojans is descended the house of the Dukes of Brabant (an old province embracing parts of modern Belgium and the Netherlands). From this Assyro-Judaic family came **Charlemagne**, the first emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. *[italics and bold emphasis ours]*

(Totnes, Wikipedia; [Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 12, Herman L. Hoeh](#))



Left: Brigantes Theatrical Mask (*The Brigantes are said to have been a Celtic tribe who in pre-Roman times (before circa 43 CE) controlled the largest section of northern England, illustration from [`Brigantes', Wikipedia](#)*)

The possible arrival of the Brigantes tribe which we have described above as 'the one Celtic tribe with a presence in both England and Ireland', and 'also the largest single tribe in England' may thus be through the grandfather of Milesius the Spaniard. We rejoice that we serve such an exalted God as Jehovah, noting also that the father of Milesius was 'Bilé', an obviously similar name to Beli Mawr the English king who was first in line to a number of great Kings not forgetting Afallach the one for whom Avalon is named and in whose town Arthur's sword Excalibur is forged in later years. Perhaps the name of Llywelyn Fawr is instructive in that the 'F' has replaced the 'M' and made 'Mawr' into 'Fawr', but even moreso in that its own form of 'Fawr' reminds us so poignantly of Farsa himself, a now all but forgotten ancestor of a great Welsh nation. Note also that according to an article mentioned also above, "Jefferson's father claimed a Welsh descent". ([Was Emperor Charlemagne Phoenician too, just like President Jefferson?](#))

Further research into the Green family might include a consideration of Irish descent, the name 'Green' a form of the Irish 'MacUaithnan', the name from which 'Tennyson' is also said to come. ([`MacUaithnan', Irish Pedigrees, p. 856, 1999, John O'Hart](#))

Right: Yorkshire Rose

'MacGowan' is the Irish name which became anglicised as 'Smith', so thus we see the origin of Samothēs in Egypt as arriving finally in England, as we proposed at the beginning of this article. *Pedigrees*, on page 827, tells us: [the MacGowans] were of the *race of Ir*; and were remarkable for their great strength and bravery. Thus Smith, Smyth, Smeeth, and Smythe, may claim their descent from the Milesian MacGowan, originally a powerful clan in Ulidia. The word 'smith' itself derives from 'smitan', which is from the Anglo-Saxon language, meaning 'to smite' or 'to strike'. ([`MacGowan', Irish Pedigrees, p. 827, 1999, John O'Hart](#); [`MacGowan', Irish Pedigrees, Index, p. 879, 1999, John O'Hart](#); [`Smith', Surname Meaning and Origin](#))



The Rutledge name is seen in another Irish work, the [Lebor Gebála Érenn, the Book of Invasions, §65-95: The Milesians](#), where in §87 it names 'Rudraige' a descendant of Ir. *Lebor* in §48 mentions [Rudraige of the Road](#), "a people sweet, that was not narrow... Rudraige, master of wiles". In §49 it says that "On Friday Genann and Rudraige landed." In §52 it names "Rudraige the Red." ([Lebor Gebála Érenn; Lebor Gebála Érenn Intro and Table of Contents; Lebor Gebála Érenn §39-54: The Nemedians and the Fir Bolg](#))

On page 35 of *Pedigrees*, we read:

Ruadhraige or Rudhraighe has been anglicised Rory, Roderick, and Rogers; and may be derived from *ruadh*, valiant, or *ruadh*, red, and *righ*, a king: signifying "the valiant, or red-haired king."

([Irish Pedigrees, p. 35, 1999, John O'Hart](#))



Left: Queen Matilda (*Daughter of Malcolm III King of Scots. She married Henry I and became the mother of Princess Maude. By means of Henry II the son of Princess Maude and Geoffrey V of Anjou comes a line of direct descent of Queen Elizabeth II from William I The Conqueror, illustration from [Matilda of Scotland, Wikipedia](#)*)

Queen Matilda the mother of Empress Matilda (or, the Princess Maude) descends from Heremon, in generation 110. Heremon is the son of Milesius of Spain. So the English monarchy, by a virtuous marriage of Henry I, himself the son of William The Conqueror, to a young Scottish lass named Matilda, has an origin in Spain. The line of Matilda is from John O'Hart, *Pedigrees*, and goes through Fergus Mor Mac Earca. Edith was her name at her christening according to

Wikipedia, at which it adds that Matilda of Flanders, the Queen of England, was also present. (*Irish Pedigrees, John O'Hart*)

By searching the Google version of O'Hart's book for 'Hemphill' we find reference to it on page 873, from whence we are referred to page 391, where it is said that it comes from 'Cowell', with the arms of a lion rampant. It is from the O'Neill pedigree. Fearach is generation 90 in that pedigree, and is the third son of Muiredach, as well as the brother of the 131st in the line of Irish Monarchs, Fergus Mor Mac Earca. It is from Fearach that the line descends, and the line is seen as proceeding back to Adam as it is given by name from 89 back to 1 in the line of Muiredach. The easier part is the tracing back to Adam, as shown in the book of John O'Hart which gives Adam to Milesius as well as Milesius to many Irish families. May some other researcher prove convincingly otherwise. ([Irish Pedigrees, p. 40-41, 1999, John O'Hart](#); [Irish Pedigrees, p. 873, 1999, John O'Hart](#); [Irish Pedigrees, p. 391, 1999, John O'Hart](#); [The O'Neill Pedigree](#))

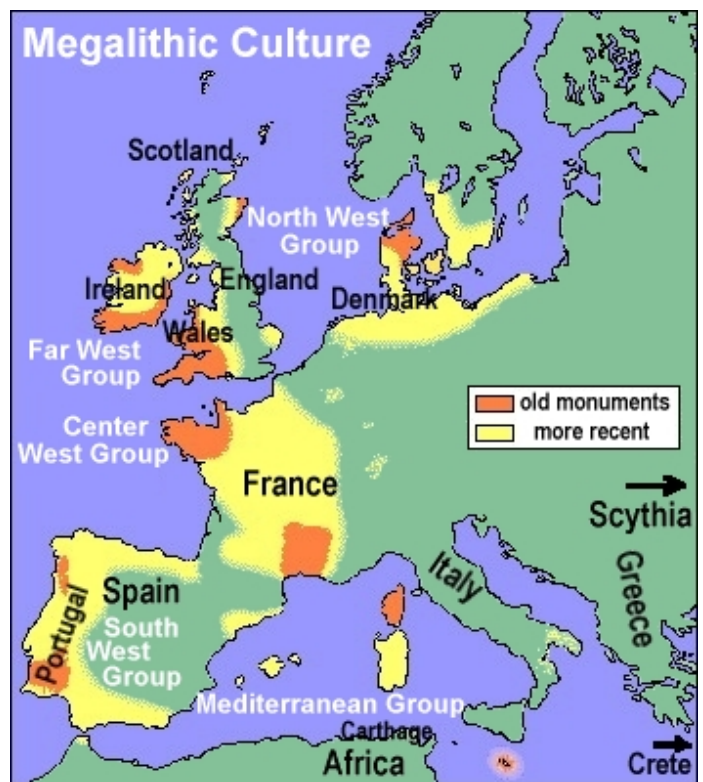
The flower of Fenius Farsa, it must be said, depends upon the strength of the Irish tradition, from which we learn of Moses in the arms of Fenius' son Niul as well as a whole host of other details, which blossom forth from the dust of antiquity into full glory and adorn the history of the English people as well as a Scottish and Irish one.



Above: Map of Assyrian Empires
(illustration from [Bible History](#))

Right: Map of Megalithic Distribution in Western Europe (illustration from [Britam](#), modified)

The Green family of Lancashire is an early family of Greens in England as indicated by the [1890 census](#) showing the heaviest concentration there. This is in nature similar to the Phoenicians living in the area of Tyre in 2008, whose DNA is today being studied in order to provide types for ancient Phoenician DNA on the assumption that the majority of a population has remained in the area where they settled long ago. It may, of course, not always be a valid assumption. [John Green](#) of Hants Harbour, who married Harriet Adey also from that district in 1887 Newfoundland, is seen with the Scottish tam o' shanter on his head in what purports to be [his wedding picture](#). This may be yet shown to be by descent from the Irish Gaels, for the Scottish are Gaelic of repute, but it seems that the area of Lancashire was long populated by Cumbric (Cymry) people of Welsh flower whose origin is above in bloom. O'Hart in his book says of the Irish line:



From these three brothers Heber, Ir, and Heremon (Amergin dying without issue), are descended all the Milesian Irish of Ireland and Scotland, viz. : from Heber the eldest brother, the provincial Kings of Munster (of whom thirty-eight were sole monarchs of

Ireland), and most of the nobility and gentry of Munster, and many noble families in Scotland, are descended.

(Irish Pedigrees, p. 54, 1999, John O'Hart)

While it is not a closed subject, it seems Jefferson is certainly a male-line Phoenician by Fenius Farsa, while Charlemagne and Rollo can hardly be considered to be of the same male line, since the K2 haplogroup of the Phoenician Y-chromosome is **rare** in Europe and Britain both, and both Charlemagne and Rollo seem to have had male-line progeny in Europe, while Rollo by means of William The Conqueror has perhaps many more in England.

Below: A Chart of Three Successive Generations in the Descent from Matilda of Flanders, Malcolm III of Scotland, and Fulk IV of Anjou

**From
St. Arnulf... The Carolingian
Dynasty**



Matilda
of Flanders
(born c. 1031 -
November 2, 1083)

**From
Milesius of Spain, Heremon,
... Fergus Mor Mac Earca**



Malcolm III
King of Scots
(born c. 1031 -
November 13, 1093)

**From
St. Arnulf... The
Carolingian Dynasty**



Fulk IV,
Count of Anjou
(1043-1109)



Henry I, King of England
(born c. 1068 -
December 1, 1135)

m.



Edith (Matilda)
(born c. 1080 -
May 1, 1118)



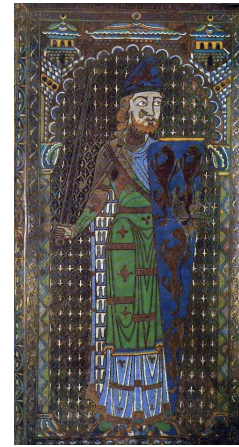
Fulk (Foulques) V,
Count of Anjou,
King of Jerusalem
(died November 13,
1143)

Right: Empress Matilda (Maude), daughter of Henry I and Matilda, above. She married Geoffrey V of Anjou.

Far Right: Geoffrey V of Anjou, son of Fulk V, above. He married Empress Matilda on June 17, 1128. He subsequently became the Count of Anjou when his father Fulk V moved to Jerusalem to marry and become King of Jerusalem.



Empress Matilda (Maude)
(February 7, 1102,
September 10, 1167)



m.

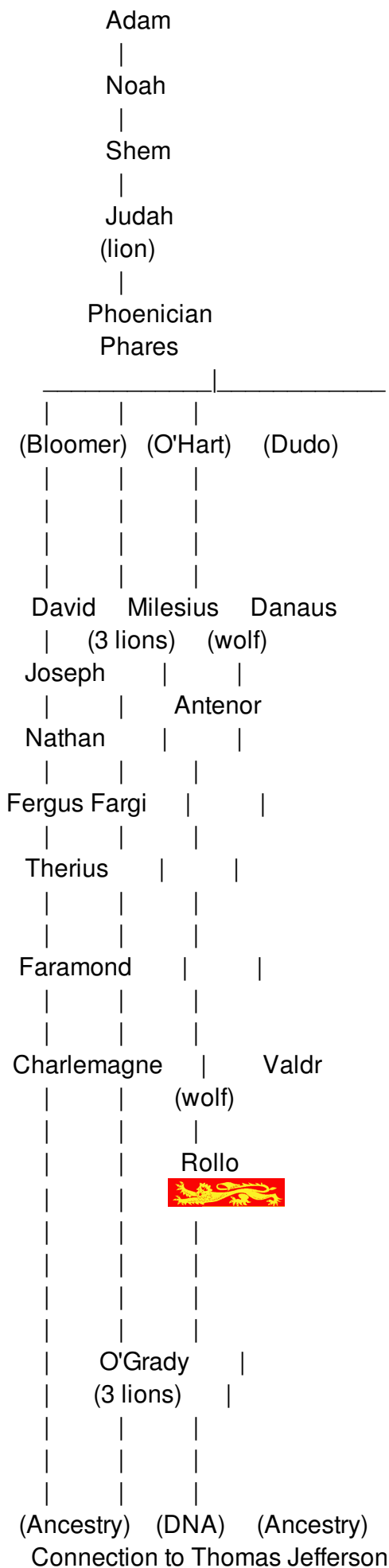
Geoffrey V of Anjou
(August 24, 1113 -
September 7, 1151)

Charlemagne and Rollo are both of Trojan stock. This certainly does not imply that they are both from the same male line. Rollo's standard is a guardant lion, which indicates a descent from Farsa by Milesius, or else another reason need be found for the lion which resembles so closely those of the arms of O'Grady, a documented Milesian descendant. By means of Poppa, a descendant of Charlemagne, Rollo is said to have got a son of the 'noblest possible' bloodline, which may give Charlemagne a Davidic descent in the male-line. One possible explanation for this is a Trojan family descent from the Jewish Exilarch called Sunno, Hunno (Huna Mar) ie Ahuna whom some have affiliated as son of Farabert, but who may have been his nephew and of possible Davidic descent in the male line. The basis for this belief is in part the existence of a record for a Jewish Exilarch named Huna Mar I, who ruled as Babylonian Exilarch (170-210 CE). Athol Bloomer gave details of this in his great kindness in some detail in [The Davidic House of Nathan](#), where he also (praise Jehovah!) gives many other details on Jewish ancestry and regarding many of the things seen above to be merely in the bud. As he explains in that same article, Chuna I (Huna) has a daughter Hilderica who marries Therius an heir of Fergus Fargi (ie Phoenisa Farsa)! He there identifies Phoenisa Farsa as son of Red Nathan the eldest son of Joseph of Arimathea who was involved in trading tin and owning the tin mines in southern Britain. A son of Therius is Bar Therius who became King of the Franks after Hildericus (also see [Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne](#)).

The descent of Charlemagne from this line definitely appears to give him a Y-chromosome from Fenius Farsa and is precisely the line traced and stipulated by a student of these matters. Although we stated in that article just mentioned (ie *Harald Hildetand*) that Charlemagne came from a male line which was not from Faramond, many (if not most) other witnesses do affiliate Clodius as the son of Faramond. So we must say that Jehovah deserves the credit for this, as it is too great a thing to give the male-line for Great King Charles as Fenius Farsa, a descendant of Joseph of Arimathea in his male line, and also son of David in direct Davidic male-line descent from David's son Nathan, and attach a human set of credentials to it.

Below: A Chart of Descent from Adam to Fenius Farsa (Phoeniusa Farsaidh or Phoenician Phares) and three possible descents for Thomas Jefferson

God keep us humble... But this is really possible if Jehovah is willing, and Jehovah may also give Thomas Jefferson's K2 haplogroup from this source, with him descended from Charlemagne's male line. Jehovah? Any other explanation is much more complicated. Still if this is the case, then Fenius Farsa lived about 1700 years after the



story given by ancient Irish legend, which accounts for a fair piece of Irish history. So more planting is clearly needed yet to sow the truth into full bloom. Rollo the Dane, the ancestor of the Normans in northern France and the House of Normandy among the English Kings, is our royal petal. Jehovah give us mercy, what is the descent of this man as to his male lineage? The answer may come in the form of DNA evidence from descendants of William I who was a male-line descendant of Rollo. Haste makes waste. So the Proverb says ([Pr 21:5](#) cf [Mr 6:25](#)). As usual, the choice always branches as two distinct shoots, one which gives a Jewish descent and progeny for Fenius Farsa, and the other which gives him as a descendant of Japheth. Perhaps truth lies in both to some degree or other, as maternal and paternal genes come together through a number of generations. Still there can be only one male line, ie one Y-chromosome which was passed down from... Adam. May we find fear also in the Word of God, where we read:

¹⁷If some of the branches have been broken off, and you, though a wild olive shoot, have been grafted in among the others and now share in the nourishing sap from the olive root, ¹⁸do not boast over those branches. If you do, consider this: You do not support the root, but the root supports you. ¹⁹You will say then, "Branches were broken off so that I could be grafted in." ²⁰Granted. But they were broken off because of unbelief, and you stand by faith. Do not be arrogant, but be afraid. ([Romans 11:17-20, New International Version](#))

([The Babylonian Exilarchs](#); [The Davidic House of Nathan](#); [Romans 11:17-20](#))

From *Harald Hildetand*, we read of Charlemagne descending in the male line of Marcomer (220-281). A descent from Sunno (Huna Mar I) is believable, since another Sunno occurs in descent from Marcomer in the line of Priarios (324-396). In this case Charlemagne is direct male-line Davidic from that earlier Sunno. We are thus endeavouring

to pay attention to our own teaching (1Ti 4:16). In this case we have yet to see what the descent is from Sunno to Marcomer (220-281) so it remains a matter of faith.

We also may recall that we have stated elsewhere the descent of Charlemagne from Anna the relative of the Virgin Mary, Anna being a descendant of David. So it is said in any event that Rollo's son William was by means of his mother Poppa from the 'noblest blood'.

To quote the author of *Smith*, fear may also represent the acronym: Facing Even All Realities.

That Rollo descends from an earlier Fenius Farsa the King of Scythia is inspired by the guardant lions of both Rollo's and the O'Grady family's arms. Scion of Danaus the Trojan as inspired by the Wolf emblems of both Danaus and Ragnvald King of the Northmen, Rollo as son of Ragnvald thus takes his place in the olive tree of history. Danaus may be the son of Zerah, the scarlet one, or perhaps the son of Fenius Farsa, but this we will determine be the good Lord willing. The group of Trojans who fled under Antenor from Troy in Rollo's family history of which Dudo writes may have met and married with the people of Scythia, of which Fenius was King, while they tarried in the region of the Black Sea. Thus some of the Scythian people, who were also said to be descendants of Isaac, a Shemite son of Abraham, may have joined with the Trojans and migrated north, carrying the rare K2 haplotype along with them in their Y-chromosome. Perhaps Isaac's son Esau, all but forgotten in the history of which many have sought to write, is important in this story. He is mentioned in the scripture at Genesis 36:15-19 as well as 36:40-43 as follows:

¹⁵ These were the chiefs among Esau's descendants:

The sons of Eliphaz the firstborn of Esau:

Chiefs Teman, Omar, Zepho, Kenaz, ¹⁶ Korah, [a] Gatam and Amalek. These were the chiefs descended from Eliphaz in Edom; they were grandsons of Adah.

¹⁷ The sons of Esau's son Reuel:

Chiefs Nahath, Zerah, Shammah and Mizzah. These were the chiefs descended from Reuel in Edom; they were grandsons of Esau's wife Basemath.

¹⁸ The sons of Esau's wife Oholibamah:

Chiefs Jeush, Jalam and Korah. These were the chiefs descended from Esau's wife Oholibamah daughter of Anah.

¹⁹ These were the sons of Esau (that is, Edom), and these were their chiefs.

⁴⁰ These were the chiefs descended from Esau, by name, according to their clans and regions:

Timna, Alvah, Jetheth, ⁴¹ Oholibamah, Elah, Pinon, ⁴² Kenaz, Teman, Mibzar, ⁴³ Magdiel and Iram. These were the chiefs of Edom, according to their settlements in the land they occupied.

This was Esau the father of the Edomites.

Snorri Sturlasson in the Icelandic epic *Edda* related that Odin (Wodan) brought the Æsir with him from Asia, and specifically gives a number of 12 chieftains as associated with them. But the names of Esau's chiefs number only 11, as that was the number of all of his sons. 11-- or 12, *counting Esau*. ([Ge](#)

[36:15-19](#); [Ge 36:40-43](#); [excerpt from Edda in Valdr, primary source Prologue, Edda](#))

Isaac told Esau: 'Away from the fertile soils of the earth your dwelling will be found.' (cf what he told Jacob [Ge 27:28](#))

As Jehovah is willing, he's grafted...



Left: The Prophet Hosea

Genealogies are futile unless they impart faith ([1Ti 1:4](#); [Tit 3:9](#)). Returning to how we began this article, we saw Hosea depicted holding a scroll containing some writing. A close look at the scroll reveals that the first word contained in it is 'Celts', which is more than a bit astounding. Hosea, as the Bible tells us, is the son of Beerli. The Hebrew word 'beer' means 'well' (water source) or as a verb means 'to explain', other forms of this word 'br' in Hebrew meaning 'son' and 'bar'. Saint Arnulf was the patron saint of beer who taught that well water was unsafe to drink. Hosea is living at the same time as the prophet Isaiah, as the Kings Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah ruled the kingdom of Judah. ([Ho 1:2-3](#)) This places him, according to a

Biblical accounting of years, somewhere within years 829-716 BCE. The time of the Assyrian capture of the city of Samaria was 740 BCE as we wrote in [Harald Hildetand](#), so this is doubtless the right timing for Hosea. The prophet Amos visioned during the time of Uzziah King of Judah, speaking in the name of Jehovah to warn an Israelite nation of impending destruction. ([Am 1:1](#); [2:6-3:15](#)). The Bible commentary *Insight on the Scriptures* provides us with the following:

Other historical events likewise attest to the truthfulness of the prophet. It is a matter of history that all the nations condemned by Amos were in due time devoured by the fire of destruction. The highly fortified city of Samaria itself was besieged and captured in 740 B.C.E., and the Assyrian army took the inhabitants "into exile beyond Damascus," as foretold by Amos. ([Am 5:27](#); [2Ki 17:5, 6](#)) Judah to the south likewise received her due punishment when she was destroyed in 607 B.C.E. ([Am 2:5](#)) And true to Jehovah's word through Amos, captive descendants of both Israel and Judah returned in 537 B.C.E. to rebuild their homeland.-[Am 9:14](#); [Ezr 3:1](#).

(Insight on the Scriptures, Amos, Book of, The Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, 1988)

Right: Flowers in October (Video by Ward Green)

As Christians we are not ignorant of Satan's designs ([2Co 2:11](#)). How much more are we, under pressure from this world, to be aware of God's purposes? So, it is of importance to prayerfully put into action the very truth of Jehovah's Word such as we read in the books of Hosea and Amos. In *Compendium of World History*, Hoeh identified Hu Gadarn from the 'land of Summer' as Joshua (Hoshea) of the Bible who came with the Cymry to Wales, as recorded in the Welsh Triads. Since the names Hoshea and Hosea speak of a 'saviour' or 'deliverer', and the Hebrew 'sh' (ש) is the same as 's' (ש) apart from a dot placement, the names are the same name. In his work, Hoeh gives 'Hu' as a shortened form of 'Hesus'. Thus Hosea is also the same name in Old Celtic as 'Jesus' is in English !! Might this Hu Gadarn have been that Hosea who lived in the time of Israel's destruction?





Left: Stonehenge, Wiltshire, England

Who better to have led the Israelites to safety than the prophet who foretold their imminent peril, whose name also meant `Saviour'. He also married Gomer and his father's name was Beeri, so that the land of the Cimmerians (Gommerians) ruled by Berig (Erichthonius of the Trojans) and inhabited by the Celts also fits well. Nowhere in the book of Hosea does it say where Hosea lived. Hallelujah ! ([Compendium of World History](#),

[Vol 2, Ch 5, Herman Hoeh](#))

The fact that the Bible states that Hosea prophesied during the time of Kings of Judah and Israel doesn't rule out that he led people of Judah away to safety. Hosea 1:7 specifically prophesies Judah's salvation, and Hosea 1:11-2:23 continues:

To the house of Judah I shall show mercy, and I will save them by Jehovah their God; but I shall not save them by a bow or by a sword or by war, by horses or by horsemen... The sons of Judah and the sons of Israel will certainly be collected together into a unity and will certainly set up for themselves one head and go up out of the land, because great will be the day of Jezreel... and I shall certainly sow her like seed for me in the earth, and I will show mercy to her who was not shown mercy, and I will say to those not my people: "You are my people"; and they, for their part, will say: "You are my God."

[\(Hosea 1:7-2:23\)](#)

This sowing of seed in the earth prophesied by Hosea means nothing without the faith to believe. Faith is through the thing heard ([Ro 10:14-17](#); [Lu 19:40](#)). As preachers of the good news, we are simply a means of conveyance of the Word of Jehovah. This in no way lessens the immensity of the message of truth, as we recognize the great privilege which we have to share with others the promise of salvation. It was written that the Celts had Druids, a `priestly learned order of which the seers and bards were branches'. Believe it or not, the Hebrew word רבִּים (`rabim') means `wells', `bards', and `teachers'. It is hardly surprising that the Druids were said above to have come with the Gomeridae, led by Hu Gadarn to Inys Prydain from the land of summer !!! Whether our story takes place at the right time in history so as to be explained as proposed is answered above in the comment of R. W. Morgan regarding the ancient law of Molmutius which he dated to circa 600 BCE. Hosea, by way of comparison, dates to before 740 BCE, which is definitely early enough. So, what of the name Druid, the origin of which is said by some to be uncertain?

Right: Megalith used in an advertisement for tourism in Ireland

The letter combination `D_uid' is rather unique. Can we identify it with another name among Jehovah's own people? Maybe `David', where the Latin `u' is as `v' in ancient texts. Thus, a Roman reading `David' sees `Dauid', an pronounceable word, unless perhaps `a' is altered to ...`r'? Descendants of `David', `Druids', escaping the doomed nation of Israel and becoming an Israelite tribe said to be of the land of Gomer, but as now seems clear were led by Hosea to Inys Prydain (Isle of Britain) together with his wife Gomer, from the land of Gomer, settling in Somerset, the land of `Somer'. Sumer and Samaria fit into the story, as we have also seen above. We may later see how Israelite faith influenced British development among the Welsh (Cymru), who we have also seen were called by a name `Cymry', which was related to the name of Omri, King of Israel, who was called Khumri by the Assyrians as they wrote it on the Black



Obelisk of Shalmaneser.

Caesar reported that the Gauls used Greek characters in their written language. Greek was the language of the time of Jesus, but earlier the Celts who derived from the exodus out of Israel and into Galatia (Asia Minor) moved west, bringing their Greek writing from there. Niul the son of Fenius Farsa employed Gaodhal the son of Eثور, said to be a Gomerite from Greece, to refine the Phoenician language for the people who were descendants of Fenius Farsa living in Egypt who became known as Gaels (cf Gauls). In Caesar's time a use of Latin had replaced Greek and Phoenician under Roman rule, and any writing of the Druids has yet to be seen. This is not surprising, however, given what may be called a Druidic insistence on memorization. ([Druid, Wikipedia](#); [Hebrew Celtic Namesakes, Yair Davidiy](#); [The British Kymry, The Druidic Religion of Britain, 1857, R.W. Morgan](#); [Celtic Religion, Encyclopædia Britannica, 1990, Vol 3, p 18](#))

As Joshua was a type of which Hosea is the antitype, so may Jesus be the antitype of Hosea, as Jesus also is an antitype of Moses ([De 18:15](#)).

In *Christian Identity* by Chester L. Quarles:

Bloodline Identity adherent Sheldon Emry says Joseph of Arimathea "was the younger brother of the Virgin Mary's father, and the great-uncle of Jesus Christ." Since Joseph of Arimathea was responsible for the family's welfare as next of kin, he moved them to Glastonbury in his position as manager of the tin mills. Jesus and Mary were said to have lived near the "Chalice Well", or Holy Well, at Glastonbury. There are many legends of Jesus visiting the tin mines of Cornwall.

([Christian Identity, p. 45, Chester L. Quarles](#))

Some organizations may use the Bible to promote race but this does not reflect the truth of God's Word as exemplified by the teaching of [Romans 3:1](#), [Acts 13:1](#), and [Acts 10:35](#), the last of which states:

In every nation the man that fears him and works righteousness is acceptable to him.

([Acts 10:35](#))



Left: Llywelyn The Great of the House of Gwynedd, Wales (Welsh *Llywelyn Fawr* c. 1173-1240 CE, illustration from [Llywelyn The Great, Wikipedia](#))

To this day in southwest Somerset there is a saying. It might be appropriate as applying to this article. When someone in the area of the town known as Priddy really desires to convince someone of something they say: "As sure as the Lord was in Priddy." Jesus is reported as having said to his disciples: "I have a great deal more to tell you. You aren't able to bear it at present, however." There is much more that we may yet learn about our family history. When we pray for revelation may we do so in harmony with truth in Jesus' name and according to the truth of God's Word ([Joh 17:17](#)) Mark Twain was quoted as saying of his own autobiography: *Now, then, that is the tale. Some of it is true.* (1907)

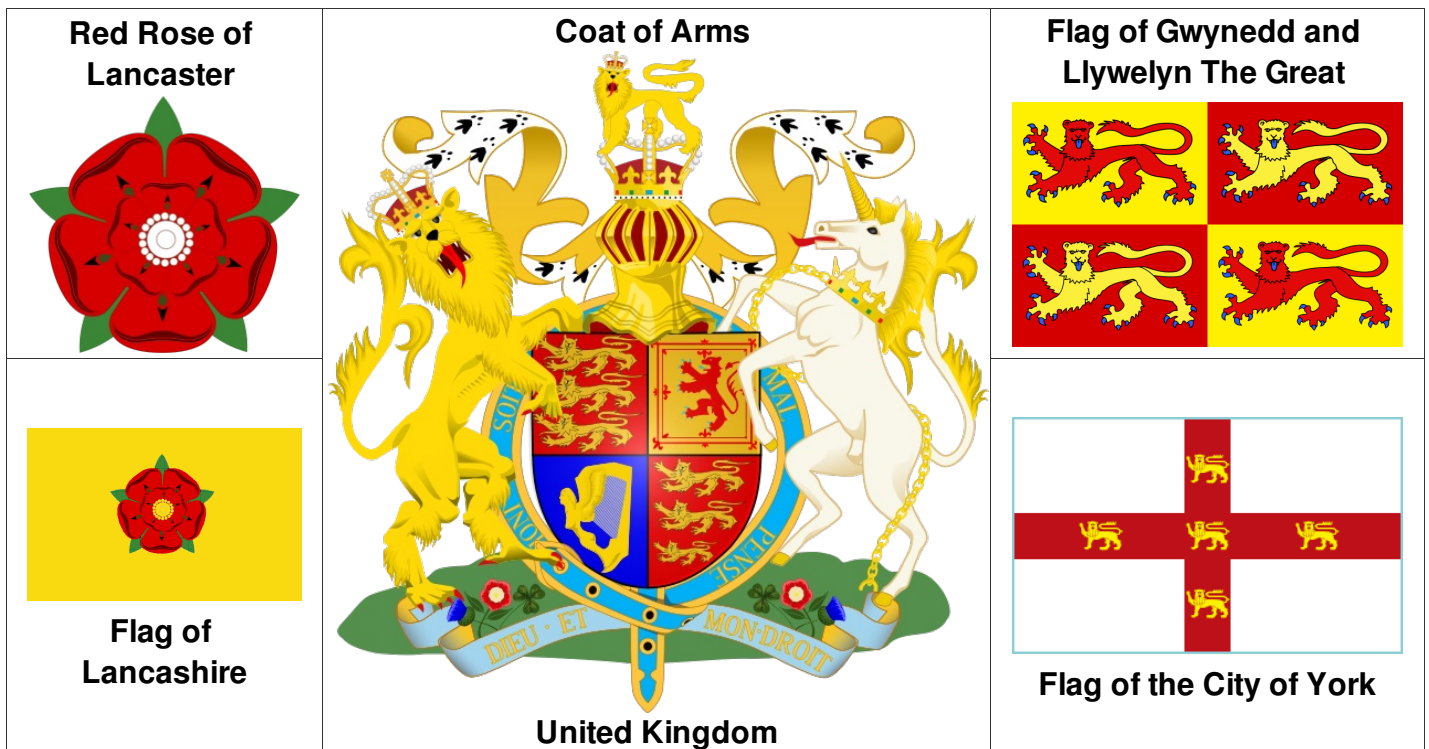
We do believe, however, that the Bible is reliable. ([2Ti 3:16](#); [Joh 6:64-71](#))

May those of us who are faithful always remember the scripture's admonition: "Everything that is not out of faith is sin." ([Ro 14:23](#))

The earliest known ancestor of Charlemagne is Arnulf the Bishop of Metz. His history warrants perhaps the benefit of further study.

The island of Jersey in the English Channel is worth some consideration with regard to the name of Jersey and the Brock family by whom the author is descended in connection with the Brock family of Trinity, town and harbour of Newfoundland. Sarah Taverner daughter of Andrew and Sarah Taverner of Trinity was the wife of William Sweet Senior of Trinity. Elizabeth Sweet, believed to be their daughter, married James Goby of Old Perlican and they had a daughter Catherine Goby. Catherine is Ward Green's third-great-grandmother.

It has been my great privilege to share with you the above commentary. If it was brief, it was only so as to spare you. ([2Co 1:23](#)) In faith now, "Jesus is Lord!" ([1Co 12:3](#))



by Rolf Ward Green 

``...Mor weddaidd ar y mynyddoedd yw traed y negesydd sy'n
cyhoeddi heddwch, yn datgan daioni, yn cyhoeddi iachawdwriaeth;
sy'n dweud wrth Seion,

`Dy Dduw sy'n teyrnasu !' " (Isaiah 28:4...52:7 *Revised New
Welsh Bible*; see also [The William Morgan Bible](#))

Smith