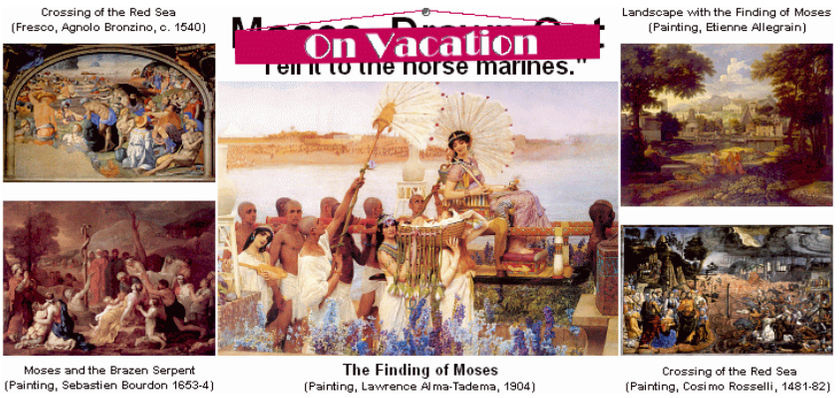
Rolf Ward Green Anne Ruth Rutledge



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

Moses~Drawn Out

On Vacation

``Tell it to the horse marines."

Part 2:

(See also: Part 1 of Moses~Drawn Out)

Left: Moses Speaks to Pharaoh, Jewish Museum, New York *(c. 1896-1902 Painting by James Jacques Joseph Tissot, gouache on board, from Wikipedia, `Bo (parsha)')*

When Moses and Aaron went in to Pharaoh and he remained less than willing to send the people of Israel from out of Egypt, they proceeded to bring up the following plagues upon Egypt: The Nile river was turned into blood, and all the fish died. A plague of frogs was brought upon the entire land of Egypt. Gnats made of the dust of the ground bit people and animals. Flies swarmed over all of Egypt except the region of Goshen. A deadly plague touched only the livestock of the Egyptians. Boils were made to break out on people and animals in Egypt. Hail fell on plants, animals, and people, but not in Goshen. Locusts came and ate everything in all the country of Egypt. For three days a total darkness fell upon the land of Egypt. The firstborn sons of the Egyptians died of plague at night. There were ten separate plagues in all, all described above. Jehovah passed over Israel's firstborn sons, hence Passover, the annual Jewish celebration in memory of that final night. The day after the Passover, all Israel left Egypt (Nu 33:3).

The Psalm which follows Psalm 90 has sometimes been credited to Moses as writer, and sometimes it is attributed to David:

Anyone dwelling in the secret place of the Most High
Will procure himself lodging under the very shadow of the Almighty One.
I will say to Jehovah: “You are my refuge and my stronghold,
My God, in whom I will trust.”
For he himself will deliver you from the trap of the birdcatcher,
From the pestilence causing adversities.
With his pinions he will block approach to you, and under his wings you will take refuge.
His trueness will be a large shield and bulwark.
You will not be afraid of anything dreadful by night,
Nor of the arrow that flies by day,
Nor of the pestilence that walks in the gloom,
Nor of the destruction that despoils at midday.
A thousand will fall at your very side
And ten thousand at your right hand;
To you it will not come near.
Only with your eyes will you look on
And see the retribution itself of the wicked ones.
Because you said: “Jehovah is my refuge,”
You have made the Most High himself your dwelling,
No calamity will befall you,
And not even a plague will draw near to your tent.
For he will give his own angels a command concerning you,
To guard you in all your ways.
Upon their hands they will carry you,
That you may not strike your foot against any stone.
Upon the young lion and the cobra you will tread;
You will trample down the maned young lion and the big snake.
Because on me he has set his affection,
I shall also provide him with escape.
I shall protect him because he has come to know my name.
He will call upon me, and I shall answer him.
I shall be with him in distress.
I shall rescue him and glorify him.
With length of days I shall satisfy him.,
And I shall cause him to see salvation by me.
(Psalm 91, The New World Translation)

The Law of Moses includes such precious principles for life:

You must not hate your brother in your heart. You should by all means reprove your associate, that you may not bear sin along with him.
You must not take vengeance nor have a grudge against the sons of your people; and you must love your fellow as yourself. I am Jehovah.
(Leviticus 19:17-18, The New World Translation)

Left: Moses *(1884 Painting by Mikhail Vrubel from Wikipedia, `Mikhail Vrubel')*

The Greek (New) Testament contains many references to Moses' writings and to Moses himself, as any discussion of Moses in Holy Scripture bears witness to this preeminent prophet, who was born in Egypt and survived some 1566 years before Jesus. As to number: 1566 = 2 × 3 × 3 × 3 × 29. Moses spent roughly 40 years in Egypt, 40 years in Midian, a total of 120 years of life made up of pieces, like a Mosaic.

An interesting result of the dating of Job to about 2000 BCE is that it indirectly dates Joseph to about the same time as that, with Job marrying Dinah the half-sister of Joseph, and 430 years from Joseph's time in Egypt indirectly date Moses. So from Job's date we arrive at an independent date of Moses which agrees with 1493 BCE, within range of about 100 years. U. S. President Abraham Lincoln, famed for that Emancipation Proclamation which ended legal slavery, is quoted over time:

You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time...
There is nothing true anywhere, The true is nowhere to be seen; If you say you see the true, This seeing is not the true one...
There is another old poet whose name I do not now remember who said, "Truth is the daughter of Time."
(*Brainy Quote, `Abraham Lincoln'*)

[ed. "Truth is the daughter of time" was the personal motto of Mary Tudor (Queen Mary I of England, daughter of Henry VIII and his first wife Catherine of Aragon; Mary reigned 1553-1558), later part of a quote from Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626), viz. "Truth is the daughter of time, not of authority."]

"I'm on the edge of my rope."—Ward Green, 2010-08-05 1102 hrs

The Holy Scriptures themselves tell us that: The heavens are declaring the glory of God, and of the work of his hands the expanse is telling...The eye cannot say to the hand: "I have no need of you"...The wind blows where it wants to (Ps 19:1; 1Co 12:21; Joh 3:8)...Do not say: "Why has it happened that the former days proved to be better than these times," because it is *not* due to wisdom that you have asked about this (Ec 7:10)...Because you do not keep on going with them to the same low sink of debauchery, they are puzzled and keep on speaking abusively of you..."Do not go beyond the things that are written," so that someone *may not be puffed up individually in favour of one versus the other*...They are admiring personalities for the sake of their own benefit (1Pe 4:4; 1Co 4:6; Jude 16)...Actually, consider closely that one who has endured such contrary talk by sinners against their own interests, that you may not get tired and give out in your souls...daring, self-willed, they do not tremble at glorious ones (Heb 12:3; 2Pe 2:10)...since the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God (1Co 3:19). Trust in Jehovah with all your heart-- do not lean upon your sense (Pr 3:5). Praise Jehovah God and his son Jesus Christ! Confucius say: "Knowledge is recognizing what you know, and what you don't"..."An oppressive government is more feared than a tiger." (Wikipedia *Confucius*) (Newfoundland Aboriginal Sites Map)

Remembering the Beothuk of Newfoundland

Moses~Drawn Out

``Tell it to the Horse Marines.''

Rolf Ward Green Anne Ruth Rutledge

Historical Notes:

Right: Moses, Drawing of statue by Michelangelo Buonarroti ***(after 1737, drawing by Peter Anton von Verschaffelt, reproduction from Wikimedia Commons, `File:Verschaffelt Moses von Michelangelo.jpg')***

The Greenealogy assigns King Hezekiah's 1st year to 725 BCE. *Easton's Bible Dictionary* dates that year as 726 BCE. When we accept the Greenealogy, it dates Hezekiah's birth to 750 BCE (2Ki 18:1-2), his death to 696 BCE (rules 29 years). His son Manasseh rules 55 years, till 641 (2Ki 20:21; 21:1). It dates Manasseh (708-641 BCE), and Hezekiah (750-696 BCE). Hezekiah is about 42 years old, thus, when Manasseh is born. *Easton's* dates the rule of Manasseh as (698-643 BCE), differing from us who make Manasseh's dates two years later. By Jehovah's will, Hezekiah and Manasseh be history at last. Confirmation of Mr. Easton's Bible Dictionary is remarkable. (Illustrated Bible Dictionary, `Hezekiah', by M. G. Easton, 1897) (*eastonsbibledictionary.com, `Hezekiah'*) (*eastonsbibledictionary.com, `Manasseh'*)

For the date of Israel's entering the Promised Land, we have 1452 BCE, while wordsight.org dates that event a year later. Hezekiah is dated by wordsight as beginning rule in 728 BCE, with the capture of Samaria 721 BCE (Green 725 and 719 BCE), The Exodus to Jerusalem burnt 1491-588 BCE (Green 1493-586). (*wordsight.org, `Bible Time-Line'*)

We date the Exodus to 1493 BCE, Mr. Edwin Thiele's 1447 BCE. Mr. Thiele pushed the Bible Kings lower to fit his position. The difference, 46 years, is Phul-Belochus, King of Assyria. King Phul-Belochus ruled Assyria (791-745 BCE) for 46 years.

Uncertainties in the dates of the Egyptian Pharaoh Ramesses, as explained in the book *David, Solomon and Egypt*, do allow for Shoshenq's rule to begin in the range 986-954 BCE. This dates the later Osorkon I, successor to Shoshenq, to an early enough time to be contemporary with King Asa of Judah, who fought Osorkon son of Shoshenq 30 years after Shoshenq's invasion of Judah in the 5th year of Rehoboam (2Ch 12:2-13). Identifying Osorkon I with the Zerah of 2Chronicles 14:9, we add the 12 years left of Rehoboam's rule, 3 years of Abijam, and 15 years of Asa's rule, for 30 years in all (2Ch 15:10). As the identification of Osorkon I is quite standard, we are looking at the 30 years as the span of a typical generation. (*David, Solomon and Egypt: a reassessment, by Paul S. Ash, p. 34, 1999*) (*Wikipedia, `Shoshenq I'*) (*Wikipedia, `Osorkon I'*) (*Wikipedia, `Zerah'*)

Table H1: Various Chronologies Compared to the Greenealogy

Event	Usher	Rouse	Newton	Crosth.	W.C.T.	Easton	Green
Adam, created	4004	5833	(4007)	(5411)	4126	*5411-4004*	5550
The Deluge	2349	3571	(2351)	(3170)	2470	2516	3282
Abraham, aged 75	1921	2364	(1924)	(2058)	2041	*2078-1921*	2131
Joseph rules, 1st year	1715	2158	(1718)	(1852)	(1835)	-	1923
– **Moses,** born	**1571**	**1799**	**(1574)**	**(1708)**	**(1692)**	**1571**	**1572**
– The **Exodus**	**1491**	**1719**	**(1494)**	**(1628)**	**1611**	**1490**	**1493**
– **Moses,** dies	**1451**	**1680**	**(1454)**	**(1588)**	**1572**	**(1451)**	**1452**
- Solomon rules, 1st year	1015	1020	1019	1015	986	(1018)	1018
- 1st **Temple,** founded	**1012**	**1017**	**1015**	**1011**	**983**	**(1011)**	**1014**
- Pharaoh Shish. vs. Rehob.	971	(976)	974	971	(943)	(971)	973
- Ethiop. Zerah vs. Asa	941	(946)	946	930	(912)	(940)	943
- Carthage founded	-	-	*883*	*884*	*840*	-	*881*
- Assyria, Pul rules	*-771-*	-	*790*	*775*	-	-	*791*
- Assyria, Tig.-P. rules	*747*	-	*747*	*747*	*722*	*(745)*	*745*
- Assyria, Shalm. rules	*728*	-	*729*	*730*	*695*	*728*	*727*
Hezekiah rules, 1st year	727	725	(727)	726	686	726	725
- Samaria captured	721	720	721	721	681	720	719
Jerusalem destroyed	588	585	588	588	547	586	586
Cyrus takes Babylon	538	536	538	538	510	538	539
2nd Temple, completed	-	516	515	-	473	516	516
Persia, Artaxerxes rules	*474*	-	*464*	*464*	*438*	*464*	*464*
Jesus is born	4	5	-	4	5	-	6

Usher - Mr. James Ussher, "Annales veteris testamenti, a prima mundi origine deducti," 1650; "Annalium pars postierior, 1654; ecmarsh.com, The Annals of the World, by James Ussher".
Rouse - Mr. Nathan Rouse, "A Dissertation on Sacred Chronology," 1856.
Newton- Sir Isaac Newton, "The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended," (posthumously) 1728.
Crosth.- Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, "Synchronology: Being a Treatise on the History, Chronology, and Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Phoenicians, and the Harmony Between the Chronology of those Nations and that of the Holy Scriptures," 1839.
W.C.T. - Mr. William Carr Thurman, "Our Bible Chronology Established: The Sealed Book of Daniel Opened; or, A Book of Reference, for Those Who Wish to Examine the Sure Word of Prophecy," 1867.
Easton - Mr. Matthew George Easton, "Illustrated Bible Dictionary," 1897.
Green - Rolf Ward Green, "Seventh Summer & the Writ of History now Declines since Troy's Overthrow," 2009; "The Key that Unlocked History - Joseph: Ruler of Egypt," 2009; "The Horns of Amen-Re and The Day of Judgment - Joseph and On (Redemption of the Phoenix)," 2010; "Phoenix (Return of the Phoenix)," 2010
(Numbers in brackets in the above table are interpolated or inferred.)

The conventional date for the Phoenician King Pygmalion made 825 BCE his 7th year, which converts to 871 BCE by the shift of 46 years noted in the Blessed Greenealogy, this being 143 years after the founding of the 1st temple by Solomon, which agrees with the 143 years of Josephus (Against Apion, 1.18), however reducing by 10 years Carthage's period of existence. The date of 881 BCE (in the Greenealogy) for the founding of Carthage has already reduced it a bit to 734 years from 737, aligning it with a solar eclipse of 878 BCE (`The Odyssey'). When we increase the shift of 46 years to 56 years for times relating to the Phoenician Kings for this era, what happens? Jehovah be praised, we see the adjusted King Hiram as ruling from 1036 to 1003 BCE, which includes 18 years from the last years of David's reign, and the first 16 years of Solomon's, something which appears to be one requirement of the balance of the Biblical passages concerning Hiram (2Sa 5:11; 1Ki 9), as he is mentioned as helping David build his house and also as having been 20 years at helping Solomon in building work. Hiram is recorded as having been a lover of David always, so that Hiram's birth in 1055 BCE, at which time David was aged 33 years, is about the time of David's prime of life, and so is permitting of possibility of a young Hiram having met the King David during the latter's early rule from age 30 years. Hiram is recorded by Josephus as having lived 53 years, this making him 19 years old at the commencement of his own rule. At that time David would have been 52 years old and, already having ruled 22 years himself, then perhaps built his house. At the other end, David made preparation for the building of the house of Jehovah in Jerusalem, with many detailed plans. When we allow 10 years for the preparation for the building, 1024 BCE may be seen as the beginning of the twenty years of building to which 1Kings 9:10 makes reference, and otherwise the death of Hiram comes too early to have encompassed that. Solomon's own house took 13 years to build (1Ki 7:1), and it followed the seven years of construction (1014-1007) for the Temple, which gives a date of 994 BCE for completion of both buildings, which is 10 years or so longer than we put Hiram. When we believe that only one King Hiram is referred to, and when we allow David 40 years for his reign, it is impossible to accommodate both 20 years of Solomon's reign as well as a portion of the prime of David's life, and Hiram would not be able to help David build his house until David were near 62. Furthermore, Carthage's founding is then lowered to 871 BCE. While we maintain our dating for King David (1088-1018 BCE), Solomon (1035-978 BCE) is determined, so now how may we have alignment of Assyrian, Phoenician, and Israelite chronology, shifting Assyria 46 years back, and Phoenicia 56 years back? Some 18 years less difference is observed for Hiram of Tyre, so from Hiram to Pygmalion the shift is from 38 to 56 years. This agrees with a version of Josephus (Against Apion 1.18). What really tips the balance in favour of the later date for Hiram is the 126 years total that the Phoenician Kings ruled in *Against Apion*, which makes 1007 go to 881 exactly, 1007 being the actual year that the 1st Temple is completed. How does the date of Hiram as born in 1037 BCE affect dating for the subsequent Kings of Tyre as well as the Greenealogy?

Table H2: Phoenician Kings from Hiram to Pygmalion (177 years)

King of Tyre	Convention	Blessed Greenealogy
Hiram	980-947	1018-984
Baal-Ezer I	946-930	984-977
Abdastartus	929-921	977-968
Astartus	920-901	968-956
Deleastartus	900-889	956-944
Astarymus	888-880	944-935
Phelles	879	935
Ithobaal I	878-847	935-903
Baal-Eser II	846-841	903-897
Mattan I	840-832	897-888
Pygmalion	831-785	888-841

The main part of Pygmalion's 1st year occurs within the year 887 BCE, ending in about Sep-Oct of 887. Greenealogy dates are Tishri 1 (late Sep- early Oct) to Tisri 1 (late Sep- early Oct), and the 8-month reign, while significant historically, does not add up to a whole year and so is taken as not counted to that King. One way of accounting for reigns is the accession year system, which accounts the year to the King who rules for the first part of that year, thus discounting reigns less than a complete year which are entirely contained within that year and which do not include the first portion. This is typical of the accession year system of accounting reigns. A reign stated as 8 months is a discounted reign, or it would have been stated as one year.

The 1st year of Shalmaneser III, when corrected, is 858 + 46 = 904 BCE, making the year of the tribute of Baal Manzer 841 + 46 = 887 BCE, also the 1st year of Pygmalion King of Tyre. It seems more than a little unreasonable for a King to pay a tribute to a foreign ruler towards the end of his own reign, or in the last year thereof, whereas it makes infinite sense for one to do so in one's own first year, as a safer course. Conversely, a King who demands tribute is far more likely to do so in another King's first regnal year, choosing the time when the new King is likely to be most vulnerable or unsure. The one making demands is not likely to wait until later on. For this reason, the date of 887 BCE for the 1st year of the Phoenician King Pygmalion is the likely date for the tribute to Shalmaneser III, in the latter's 18th year, also 887 BCE. Pygmalion rules, according to Josephus, 47 years, living for 56 years, so he is nine years old as he begins to rule, this making it more than likely that his rule is exercised on his behalf by his legal guardian, called "Baal-Manzer" in the Marble Slab inscription of Shalmaneser III (year 18). King Ahab of Israel died in 899 BCE, making Jehu's 1st year, from 2Kings 3:1, also the 18th year of Shalmaneser, 887 BCE, and the Marble Slab inscribes Jehu (or, Iaua) paying tribute, "The tribute of Iaua of Bit Humri" being rendered: "The tribute of Jehu, of the house of Omri [etc.]" This being the 1st year of Jehu, Ahab's son Jehoram reigning for 12 years after Ahab in the above scripture, the time for Jehu to render tribute to a foreign King is most favourable. These dates are based on Asa's reign being 958-917 BCE (from Solomon's 1st year as 1018 BCE, Blessed Greenealogy, a total of 40 + 17 + 3 = 60 years to Asa's 1st year, Book of Kings), and from the Bible's own 1Kings 16:29, dating Ahab's rule as commencing in 921 BCE, then running 22 years, until 899 BCE. (in Table H2, the reigns of the Kings of Tyre were obtained from *Against Apion, Book 1, by Flavius Josephus (37-ca.100 CE), section 18*)

The "synchronology" of the Kings of Israel to both a solar eclipse of 784 BCE in Samaria, and also to the Kings of Judah (1Kings and 2Kings of the Bible) creates the result that the Kings of Israel have two gaps of 12.6 and 10 years. We thank Jehovah for his Word gave us the latest tabulation:

Table H3: Greenealogy of the Kings of Israel (258 years)

Jeroboam	Nadab	Baasha	Elah	Zimri	Omri	Ahab
22 years (1Ki 14:20)	2 years (1Ki 15:25)	24 years (1Ki 15:33)	2 years (1Ki 16:8)	7:: days (1Ki 16:15)	12 years (2Ki 16:23)	22 years (1Ki 16:29)
He2784–2806	- 2806-7	- 2807–2830	- 2830-31	2831	- 2831-42	- 2842–2863
978–956	956-955	955–932	932-931	931	931-920	920–899

Ahaziah	Jehoram	Jehu	Jehoahaz	Jehoash	Jeroboam	Feb 09 12.6 years (2Ki 14:23; 15:8)
2 years (1Ki 22:40,51)	12 years (2Ki 3:1)	28 years (2Ki 10:36)	17 years (2Ki 13:1)	16 years (2Ki 13:10)	41 years (2Ki 14:23; 15:1)	
- 2862-3	- 2863-75	2875–2903	2903-2920	2920-2936	2936—2977	s2977-2990
900-899	899-887	887–859	859-842	842-826	826—785	F785-772

Zechariah	Shallum	Menahem	Pekahiah	Pekah	--	Hoshea
6: months (2Ki 14:29; 15:8)	1: lunation (2Ki 15:10,13)	10 years (2Ki 15:14,17)	2 years (2Ki 15:23)	20 years (2Ki 15:25,27,30)	10 years (2Ki 16:1; 17:1)	9 years (2Ki 17:1)
2990-2991	2990	2991-3001	3001-3	3003–3023	3023-3033	3033-42
772-771	772	771-761	761-759	759–739	739-729	729-719

Average Reign Length = 235 ÷ 19 = 12.37 years per Reign in Israel

Advancing the Reigns of the Kings of Israel in Table H3

- When Jeroboam began to rule in northern Israel at the time of the death of Solomon, he utilized a festival in the 8th month of the Jewish year, which he had invented by himself (1Ki 12:33), so that he ruled evidently from Heshvan 2783. We are considering the Kings' reigns to be accounted thus: When the Jewish year began in Nissan, the reckoning of the Kingdom of Judah to the south of Israel was to commence to count the year of the King then reigning, with reigns that ended before Nissan being considered as extending thereto. The sacred year was Nissan-Nissan in and the original year was Tishri-Tishri in the older secular, or civil calendar. With the reign of the northern Kings from Heshvan-Heshvan, the rule of a King begins a month later than a Tishri year and ends in the month after the following new Tishri year. Some of the Kings of the northern Kingdom (Israel) were so computed as ceasing rule 11 months later, the next Tishri, and the resulting rules are counted as a full year longer. Reigns indicated in red are shown to indicate Bible years, but marked in red to show also that we have accounted them as having a year in excess of reigns accounted to Kings of Judah, and a year more than Kings after Ahaziah of Israel. In Israel we take calendar dates as reckoned assuming that Kings reign from Tishri, say, so as to account a full rule of 12 years to Jehoram the son of Ahab and allow that Jehu was anointed and Jehu commenced his reign as early as 888. With Jehu's accession year having its beginning in 888 BCE after Tishri, he and Pygmalion King of Tyre are considered to be ruling during the early months of Shalmaneser's 18th year, Assyrian years being reckoned as beginning in Nisan, and Shalmaneser III's 1st year being given as 904 BCE from the eponym lists of Assyria before the eclipse of 809 BCE. The battle of Qarqar in his 5th year is thus 900 BCE, also known as the eponym year of Dayanassour, while his 18th is 887 BCE-- both Pygmalion's 1st, and Jehu's accession year.

Table H4: Greenealogy of the Kings of Judah (431 years)

Solomon	Rehoboam	Abijam	Asa	Jehoshaphat	Jehoram	Ahaziah
40 years (1Ki 11:42; 2Ch 9:30)	17 years (1Ki 14:21)	3 years (1Ki 15:1,2)	41 (38 + 3) years (1Ki 15:9; 2Ch 16:12,13)	22 (- 3 + 25) years (1Ki 22:41,42)	7 (-1+8) years (2Ki 8:16,17)	1 year (2Ki 8:25,26)
Ni2744—2784	2784-2801	2801-04	2804—42-2845	2842-45–67	2867-74	2874-75
1017—977	977-960	960-957	957—919-916	919-916–894	894-887	887-886

Athaliah	Jehoash	Amaziah	Azariah	Jotham	Ahaz	Hezekiah
7 years (2Ki 11:3,4)	40 years (2Ki 12:1)	29 years (2Ki 14:1,2)	53 (52 + 1) years (2Ki 15:1,2,5; 2Ch 26:21)	16 years (2Ki 15:32,33)	16 years (2Ki 16:1,2)	29 years (2Ki 18:1,2)
2875-82	2882—2922	2922–2951	2951—3003-3004	3004-20	3020-36	3036–3065
886-879	879—839	839–810	810—758-757	757-741	741-725	725–696

Manasseh	Amon	Josiah	Jehoahaz	Jehoiakim	Jehoiachin	Zedekiah
55 years (2Ki 21:1)	2 years (2Ki 21:19)	31 years (2Ki 22:1)	3: months (2Ki 23:31)	11 years (2Ki 23:36)	3: months (2Ki 24:8)	10 years (2Ki 24:18)
3065—3120	3120-22	3122–3153	3152	3153-64	3163	3164-Ab75
696—641	641-639	639–608	608	608-597	597	597-Ab586

Average Reign Length = 431 ÷ 21 = 20.52 years per Reign in Judah

A Faithful Record: Kings of Israel and Judah in Tables H3 and H4

– With Jehovah as Almighty God keeping the records in his Word, they are then released or uncovered to the humble, faithful ones at the proper time. Of 27 references to Kings of Israel and Judah in the Bible, two have apparent discrepancies which are not serious and are explained by accounting. In the first case we thus take Israel's Jeroboam as beginning to rule in the 15th year of Amaziah counting from the end of the latter's accession, while in the second case the rule of Jehoahaz of Israel as beginning in the 23rd year of Jehoash, counting from the beginning of the latter's year of accession, reckoned from Jehu's seventh year. For all except these two cases, the reference is to the accession, the first taking of the throne by one King measured from the start of the first official year of the other King, determined from these assumptions as falling anywhere within the Accession Year, while for two exceptional cases, above, the reference is to the very start of the first year of the official reign of the one King measured from somewhere in the Accession Year of the other King, in faith his very accession day. (Mt 24:45; Lu 12:42)

By way of explaining the minor complexities, Asa was diseased in his feet in his 39th year, `very sick', dying ``his 41st year,'' so Jehoshaphat's 1st year is 919 BCE, with a 25-year reign ending 894 BCE so that Jehoram, his son, begins to rule Judah then Nissan 1 895 BCE, ``while Jehoshaphat is king of Judah.'' Jehoram's reign, without any accession, is thus 8 years (2Kings 8:17), ending in 887 BCE. When King Asa dies in his 41st year, he is not then ruler, but Jehoshaphat's official Kingship begins actually in 916 BCE for the sake of dating Israel's Kings relative to it. Ahaziah is said to have begun ruling in the 17th year of Jehoshaphat, and Jehoram also Jehoshaphat's 18th year, their 1st years being dated to 900 and 899 BCE respectively. This makes Ahab's reign appear to be only 20 years, and may be counted from the 38th year of Asa to the 17th of Jehoshaphat, the 38th-41st of Asa's and 1st-17th of Jehoshaphat's reigns being in all 4 + 17 = 21 years inclusive.

Azariah is stated to begin rule in the 27th year of Jeroboam (2Ki 15:1), but it is just so far in disagreement with all other points as to make it completely rejectable without consideration, for it contradicts 2Kings 14:23, 15:8, and so may be better ``when Jeroboam had 27 years remaining,'' in consideration of the 12.6-year gap, following Jeroboam's rule, before his son Zechariah ruled. Azariah ruled 52 years, then when he got leprosy he stopped ruling, while Jotham judged the land. The table above allocates a whole year for this, Azariah beginning his rule on Nissan 1, 810 BCE. What history might decide better than that which we here present, the history of reigns for Kings of Israel and Judah, corroborated by twin lines, as proving true to God's divinely inspired Word?

The self-consistency of the Bible numbers allows this model, but we do not claim a model might be ``the truth'', as we desire to encourage further searching for better and improved understanding. Working assumptions to do with the accounting of years included a Nissan 1 turn of year in Judah, and both an Heshvan 15 and Tishri 1 turn of year in Israel, moving to Tishri 1 after Jehu's rule. Reigns and accessions of Kings, in humility, are truly to be found there in God's own Holy Bible. Information written in the Bible of these events is not limited to names and reigns, however, but details also included are Kings' mothers' names, their ailments, battles, and mistaken alliances, such as go a long way to making the Bible better than any profane history by a very large margin. A wonder we may date Kings' reigns in Israel and Judah faithfully to one year in 1000 BCE! Moses!

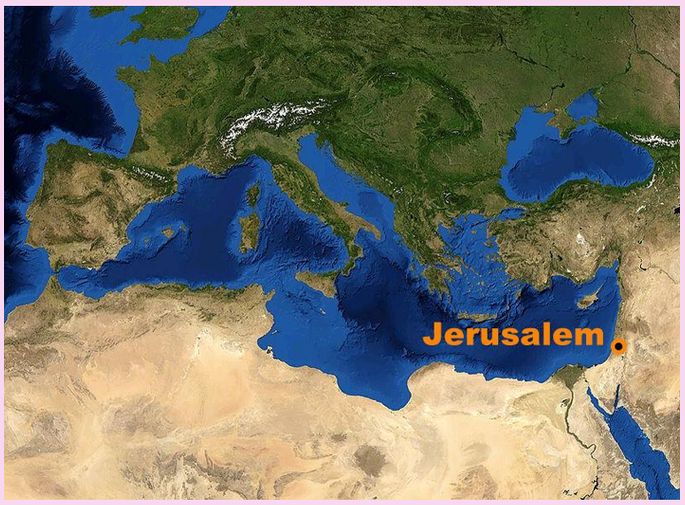
In the Table below please note that although the sacred year begins on Nissan 1, the year numbers change on Tishri 1, so that Nissan 1 3035 in the Jewish calendar is actually after Tishri 1 3035. Accession dates fall up to one whole year before the official year given in the lefthand columns, the range of dates for the accession not needing to include the official year, but to precede it. Solomon's reign is allowed as 1018 BCE, counting from when his father David was still living, but his official first year of 1017 BCE puts his 4th year in 1014 BCE, after The Exodus date of 1493, the 480th year after that date, from 1Kings 6:1. We now offer for the first time ever in history:

– Historic Kings of Israel and Judah in the Holy Word

BCE	AM	Month / Day	King—"Reigned"	Accession Year	+	#
978	– 2784	Heshvan 15	Jeroboam's 1st year, Israel		-	-
960	– 2801	Nissan 1	Abijam—"18th year Jeroboam"	Hesh 15 2801–2802	0-6	1
957	– 2804	Nissan 1	Asa—"20th year Jeroboam"	Hesh 15 2803–2804	6-12	2
956	– 2806	Heshvan 15	Nadab—"2nd year Asa"	Niss 1 2805–2806	0-6	3
955	– 2807	Heshvan 15	Baasha—"3rd year Asa"	Niss 1 2806–2807	0-6	4
932	– 2830	Heshvan 15	Elah—"26th year Asa"	Niss 1 2829–2830	0-6	5
931	– 2831	7 days	Zimri—"27th year Asa"	Niss 1 2830–2831	0-6	6
931	– 2831	Heshvan 15	Omri—"(27th year Asa)"	Niss 1 2830–2831	0-6	7
920	– 2842	Heshvan 15	Ahab—"38th year Asa"	Niss 1 2841–2842	0-6	8
916	– 2845	Nissan 1	Jehoshaphat—"4th year Ahab"	Hesh 15 2845–2846	0-6	9
900	– 2862	Heshvan 15	Ahaziah—"17th year Jehoshaphat"	Niss 1 2861–2862	0-6	10
899	– 2863	Heshvan 15	Jehoram—"18th year Jehoshaphat"	Niss 1 2862–2863	0-6	11
894	– 2867	Nissan 1	Jehoram—"5th year Jehoram"	Hesh 15 2867–2868	0-6	12
887	– 2874	Nissan 1	Ahaziah—"12th year Jehoram"	Hesh 15 2874–2875	0-6	13
887	– 2875	Tishri 1	Jehu	-	-	-
879	– 2882	Nissan 1	Jehoash—"7th year Jehu"	Tish 1 2881–2882	6-12	14
859	– 2903	Tishri 1	Jehoahaz—"23rd year Jehoash"	Niss 1 2904–2905	-18	15
842	– 2920	Tishri 1	Jehoash—"37th year Jehoash"	Niss 1 2918–2919	6-12	16
839	– 2922	Nissan 1	Amaziah—"2nd year Jehoash"	Tish 1 2921–2922	6-12	17
826	– 2936	Tishri 1	Jeroboam—"15th year Amaziah"	Niss 1 2936–2937	-6	18
810	– 2951	Nissan 1	Azariah	-	-	-
772	– 2990	Tishri 1	Zechariah—"38th year Azariah"	Niss 1 2988–2989	6-12	19
771	– 2990	1 lunation	Shallum—"39th year Azariah"	Niss 1 2989–2990	0	20
771	– 2991	Tishri 1	Menahem—"39th year Azariah"	Niss 1 2989–2990	6-12	21
761	– 3001	Tishri 1	Pekahiah—"50th year Azariah"	Niss 1 3000–3001	0-6	22
759	– 3003	Tishri 1	Pekah—"52nd year Azariah"	Niss 1 3002–3003	0-6	23
757	– 3004	Nissan 1	Jotham—"2th year Pekah"	Tish 1 3004–3005	0-6	24
741	– 3020	Nissan 1	Ahaz—"17th year Pekah"	Tish 1 3019–3020	6-12	25
729	– 3033	Tishri 1	Hoshea—"12th year Ahaz"	Niss 1 3031–3032	6-12	26
725	– 3036	Nissan 1	Hezekiah—"3rd year Hoshea"	Tish 1 3035–3036	6-12	27
Expected average accession in months = 6 (mean ± std dev of 25/27 events) =					5 ± 3	

References: 1- 1Ki 15:1 ; 2- 2Ki 15:9; 3- 2Ki 15:25; 4- 15:33; 5- 1Ki 16:8; 6- 2Ki 16:15; 7- 2Ki 16:16; 8- 2Ki 16:29; 9- 1Ki 22:41; 10- 1Ki 22:51; 11- 2Ki 3:1; 12- 2Ki 8:16; 13- 2Ki 8:25-6; 14- 2Ki 12:1; 11:3-4; 15- 2Ki 13:1; 16- 2Ki 13:10; 17- 2Ki 14:1-2; 18- 2Ki 14:23; 19- 2Ki 15:8; 20- 2Ki 15:13; 21- 2Ki 15:17; 22- 2Ki 15:23; 23- 2Ki 15:27; 24- 2Ki 15:32-3; 25- 2Ki 16:1; 26- 2Ki 17:1; 27- 2Ki 18:1-2

- Why Hezekiah's 1st year can be no lower nor higher than 725 BCE:



1) Jerusalem's destruction in 586 BCE.
The Kings following Hezekiah are Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah, and their reign lengths are 55, 2, 31, (3 months), 11, (3 months), and 10 years (and 10 months), which Biblical dates give 110 years total from the end of Hezekiah's last year. As Hezekiah ruled 29 years, so his last year is 696, and we have 110 years remaining to the destruction of Jerusalem from 696 BCE. While we ought not to lean on our own ways of thinking, this is one reason why Hezekiah's 1st year can be no lower nor higher than 725 BCE.

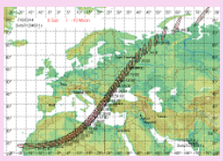
2) The reign of Merodach-Baladan ending in 710 BCE.
When Hezekiah got sick during his 14th year, and Jehovah promised him that he would get well, saying by means of the prophet Isaiah that he would get well, and that 15 more years would be added to his reign, he was given a sign by means of a shadow going back on the stairs, and at about this time of his getting well Merodach-Baladan the King of Babylon sent Hezekiah a gift (Isaiah 39:1). This King of Babylon is very widely held to have ruled Babylon until 710 BCE. This puts Hezekiah's 1st year no lower than one year lower according to the reign of the King of Babylon.

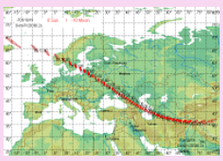
3) The solar eclipse of 711 BCE to the west of Jerusalem.
Hezekiah's 14th year being 712-711 BCE, and there having been a solar eclipse Mar 14, 711 BCE (the likely end of that sacred year being this new moon, Nissan 14 being in late March thus, and near the vernal equinox of Mar 28 for 711 BCE), there remain truly 15 years in the reign of Hezekiah, and six months more to Tishri 1 of 711 BCE. In the 14th year of Hezekiah the shadow went back on the stairs, an event which could be caused by an eclipse of the sun occurring to the west. There was such an eclipse on March 14, 711 BCE, west of Jerusalem. The two other eclipses visible in Jerusalem about this time (714-694) according to the Solex 10 program are north or south and thus could not make the shadow go "backwards" on the stairs of Ahaz. An eclipse in the west can cause a shadow to go back, because while observers directly under the eclipse path see the sun eclipsed, those to the east of the path see but the eastern fringe of the sun, effectively making the sun appear more to the east than its median position for that time of day, and as east is the direction of sunrise, the earliest time of day, an eclipse to the west is the only one that might make a shadow appear to go backwards. Thus, neither the solar eclipse of Oct 19, 704 BCE (north) nor the solar eclipse of Mar 05, 702 BCE (south) have the capability to make the shadow go back like this, all of the three eclipses mentioned occurring near midday when the sun is high and shadows are short. The only candidate for the `eclipse of Hezekiah', be there such an event, is the Mar 14, 711 BCE solar eclipse (about 1020 h local solar time in Greece), this assuming cloudless skies, and believing that Jehovah has some way of revealing a subtle change such as would be observed in this case. Just one possibility: The stairs of Ahaz may refer to the finer gradations of an accurate sundial, to which refers (as one of but many such examples) the American Standard Version, where the text of Isaiah 38:8 reads:

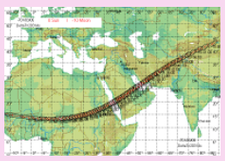
> **"I will cause the shadow on the steps, which is gone down on the dial of Ahaz with the sun, to return backward ten steps. So the sun returned ten steps on the dial whereon it was gone down."**

(the quote above from Isaiah 38:8, American Standard Version, 1901)

With Nissan 14 as the first full moon after spring equinox, the Oct 19, 704 eclipse is a month late to be the new moon commencing Tishri 1, and the Mar 05, 702 eclipse is a month early to be the new moon commencing Nissan 1, which makes the Mar 14, 711 BCE eclipse the best candidate overall for a solar eclipse of Hezekiah's 14th year, and proves a direct influence on our choice of 725 BCE as his 1st regnal year. Whether regnal years are kept as Nissan to Nissan or Tishri to Tishri, we preserve in this way the chronology as God gave it, as 711 is the beginning of Hezekiah's 15th year of rule, which commenced either Nissan 1 or Tishri 1, 711, in accord with the most reasonable possibilities:


March 14, 711 BCE


October 19, 704 BCE


March 05, 702 BCE

(see, for example, *La Chronologie Biblique Fixée par les Éclipses des Inscriptions Cunéiformes, Biblical Chronology Fixed by the Eclipses of Cuneiform Inscriptions, pp. 308-328, by J. Oppert, Revue Archaéologique, 1868 (NOUV SER, A9, VOL18), from a letter to M. François Lenormant dated Sep 11, 1867*.)

For those who doubt the Biblical chronology, the argument is that the Bible is not accurate, that it lacks factual basis. The proof of the chronology is to be found in the Bible, for Jesus said of the liars: By their fruits you will know them. It follows that if the Bible is lying it contains bad fruit. How many have looked to the genealogical background of Kings in the Bible, though, as a test of its internal consistency? Would it be a fair test to allow the words of Holy Scripture to decide the matter of whether it is truthful or not, by an analysis of Kings' ages and a comparison with reign lengths? Would it be decisive if it could be shown that the Bible had been entirely self-consistent and it proved our Greenealogy? Might it be able to prove the conventional chronology wrong? For if the Bible proves consistent in itself, and if it will not accommodate the conventional chronology, may we then not be benefitted by finally accepting God's Holy Word as truth? The test to which we refer is one which involves generations in an inherited Kingship, that of the southern Kingdom Judah in Israel, David to Jehoiakim, taking seventeen generations. The Bible gives both the reign lengths of the Kings and also ages of Kings at the birth of their sons who succeeded them. Any difference in average reign compared to average age when achieving fatherhood creates a difference in age between the 1st and 18th King, an accrued difference, it being magnified over the total number of the generations, therein seventeen. We begin by noting that although we may not know how old the Kings Rehoboam, Abijam, and Asa were at the birth of the son who succeeded them, the total of their ages is known, as 64. This is because the unknowns cancel out when we add them up. That last is true of Solomon's age at the birth of Rehoboam. The historic family life of Judah's Kings is valuable to us. Of David's descendants we give seventeen in the Table below:

Table H5a: The Fruitage of the Blessed Greenealogy vs. Conventional Chronology

King		Age, 1st Year	Age at Son's Birth		Years Reigned	Notes
0	David	30		30 + 40.5 - *x*	40.5	2Sa 5:4-5
1	Solomon	*x*		*x* + 40 - 41	40	1Ki 11:42; 1Ch 22:5
2	Rehoboam	41		41 + 17 - *y*	17	1Ki 14:21
3	Abijam	*y*		*y* + 3 - *z*	3	1Ki 15:2
4	Asa	*z*		*z* + 38 - 35	38	2Ch 16:12-13
	Average of David to Asa			26.7	27.7	about 27 years
	Sub-Total of David to Asa			= 133.5	138.5	5 years more
5	Jehoshaphat	35	35 + 24 - 32	= 27	24	1Ki 22:42; 2Ki 8:16
6	Jehoram	32	32 + 8 - 22	= 18	8	2Ki 8:17
7	Ahaziah	22	22 + 8 - 7	= 23	8	2Ki 8:26; 2Ki 11:3
8	Jehoash	7	7 + 40 - 25	= 22	40	2Ki 11:21; 12:1
9	Amaziah	25	25 + 29 - 16	= 38	29	2Ki 14:2
10	Azariah	16	16 + 53 - 25	= 44	53	2Ki 15:2
11	Jotham	25	25 + 16 - 20	= 21	16	2Ki 15:33
12	Ahaz	20	20 + 16 - 25	= 11	16	2Ki 16:2
13	Hezekiah	25	25 + 29 - 12	= 42	29	2Ki 18:2
14	Manasseh	12	12 + 55 - 22	= 45	55	2Ki 21:1
15	Amon	22	22 + 2 - 8	= 16	2	2Ki 21:19
16	Josiah	8	8 + 31 - 25	= 14	31	2Ki 22:1
17	Jehoiakim	25	-		-	2Ki 23:34, 36

Average of Jehoshaphat to Josiah	26.75	25.92	about the same
Total of Ages =	454.5	449.5	5 years less
Average Age at Son's Birth = 454.5 ÷ 17 =	26.7353	years, average generation	

Average Reign Greenealogy = (1057.5 - 608) ÷ 17 = 449.5 ÷ 17 =	26.4412 years
Average Reign Conventional = (1010.5 - 608) ÷ 17 = 402.5 ÷ 17 =	23.6765 years
Difference between Average Age and Average Reign Greenealogy =	00.2941 years
Difference between Average Age and Average Reign Conventional =	03.0588 years
Age Difference Accrued Over 17 Reigns Greenealogy = 17 × 0.2941 =	younger 5 years
Age Difference Accrued Over 17 Reigns conventional = 17 × 3.0588 =	younger 52 years

Table H5b: The Fruitage of the Conventional Chronology vs. the Blessed Greenealogy

	King	Age, 1st Year	Age at Son's Birth		Years Reigned	Notes
0	David	30		30 + 40.5 - *x*	40.5	2Sa 5:4-5
1	Solomon	*x*		*x* + 40 - 41	40	1Ki 11:42; 1Ch 22:5
2	Rehoboam	41		41 + 17 - *y*	17	1Ki 14:21
3	Abijam	*y*		*y* + 3 - *z*	3	1Ki 15:2
4	Asa	*z*		*z* + 41 - 38	41	2Ch 16:12-13
	Average of David to Asa			26.7	28.3	about 27 years
	Sub-Total of David to Asa			= 133.5	141.5	8 years more
5	Jehoshaphat	38	38 + 22 - 33	= 27	22	1Ki 22:42; 2Ki 8:16
6	Jehoram	33	33 + 7 - 22	= 18	7	2Ki 8:17
7	Ahaziah	22	22 + 7 - 7	= 22	7	2Ki 8:26; 2Ki 11:3
8	Jehoash	7	7 + 39 - 25	= 21	39	2Ki 11:21; 12:1
9	Amaziah	25	25 + 29 - 39	= 15	29	2Ki 14:2
10	Azariah	39	39 + 17 - 25	= 31	17	2Ki 15:2
11	Jotham	25	25 + 19 - 20	= 24	19	2Ki 15:33
12	Ahaz	20	20 + 16 - 25	= 11	16	2Ki 16:2
13	Hezekiah	25	25 + 29 - 23	= 31	29	2Ki 18:2
14	Manasseh	23	23 + 44 - 22	= 45	44	2Ki 21:1
15	Amon	22	22 + 2 - 8	= 16	2	2Ki 21:19
16	Josiah	8	8 + 31 - 25	= 14	31	2Ki 22:1
17	Jehoiakim	25	-		-	2Ki 23:34, 36
	Average of Jehoshaphat to Josiah			22.92	21.83	4-6 years too low
	Total of Ages =			408.5	403.5	5 years less
	Average Age at Son's Birth = 408.5 ÷ 17 =			24.0294	years, average generation	

Average Reign Greenealogy = (1057.5 - 608) ÷ 17 = 449.5 ÷ 17 =	26.4412 years
Average Reign Conventional = (1011.5 - 608) ÷ 17 = 403.5 ÷ 17 =	23.7353 years
Difference between Average Age and Average Reign Greenealogy =	02.4118 years
Difference between Average Age and Average Reign Conventional =	00.2941 years
Age Difference Accrued Over 17 Reigns Greenealogy = 17 × 2.4118 =	older 41 years
Age Difference Accrued Over 17 Reigns conventional = 17 × 0.2941 =	younger 5 years

– The Gift of the Ages - A True Chronology at Last (Psalms 36:12)

– Thus, in the conventional case, the 17th King is 52 years younger than the 1st King, a difference of nearly two generations, and thus the conventional chronology is evidently in error, as David's descendant Jehoiakim was not 52 years younger than David when he began to reign, the Bible telling us that David was 30 years old when he began to reign (2Sa 5:4). This is the clear and able demonstration of the Greenealogy's correctness and a proof of the falsehood of the conventional view, for the conventional chronology would have put Jehoiakim as reigning 22 years before he is even born. Jehovah be vindicated! We note that 52 years of accrued age difference is about the 47-year difference in the two dates for Solomon. The Bible's self-consistency ruling, Solomon thus reigned, not from 970 BCE, but 1017 BCE! The Bible is true and it does have factual basis as known by its own fruitage, the details of Kings' ages at the births of their own sons! May God be found true, though every man be found a liar (Romans 3:4)!!! Only to the glory of Jehovah does the difference of 5 years in the Greenealogy cancel with the 5-year age difference between David and his 15th-great grandson Jehoiakim, which is 30 - 25 = 5 years, Jehoiakim being younger because the average age at the birth of the Kings' sons is slighter higher than the average reign. The 26.7353-year generation compares favourably to Sir Isaac Newton's 27 years for 1st-born sons (see *The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended*; Pr 27:2). Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, in *Synchronology*, gives 22.2 years as the average reign in the case of sons born in an inherited Kingship, allowing that the inheritance of the rule is broken occasionally by overthrows which shorten the average considerably. When we allow the 27-year generation for 1st-born sons as Mr. Newton suggests (Mr. Crosthwaite gives 24½ years, and I have observed 26 or 27 years for the Green family in Newfoundland), the average expected Reign in Judah for an uninterrupted series of Kings David through Josiah is therefore 26-27 years, and we have 26.44 years, even with the early death of Ahaziah (to his only year of reign are added the seven years of his seclusion, when Athaliah ruled, while he was rightful heir). **We thus see that the Kings of Israel and Judah fit only to the numbers of the Blessed Greenealogy and not to the conventional dating,** the lineage from David to Jehoiakim being uninterrupted for 17 generations, and the northern Kingdom of Israel, having frequent cases of rebellion and overthrow, being interrupted often. The 26.4-year average for David-Jehoiakim in the south combined with the 12.4-year average for the northern Kingdom of Israel after their division are two extremes, and both are in harmony with the Bible and its corresponding chronology, the Greenealogy (see also *Synchronology: Being a Treatise on the History, Chronology, and Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Phoenicians, and the Harmony Between the Chronology of those Nations and that of the Holy Scriptures* by Mr. Charles Crosthwaite). The analysis of our results may continue, but there is no doubt about the conclusive nature of these results, which show conventional chronology is false and vindicate Jehovah and the Blessed Greenealogy! Hallelujah, hallelujah!! WG notes: I would like to see a Chi-Squared Analysis of these data, or some other similar quantifiable probability analysis. I feel very happy and I am grateful to my wife and to everyone around the world who has contributed their time and effort to historical study. Thank you all from the bottom of my heart. The work goes on... I am working on my gardening this year and it is the second year that I have planted an organic garden, using organic seed. Yard work is being done by me, and involves a lot of top-dressing and seeding and watering, wood-cutting, digging sumac roots, which provides for lots of physical activity, naturally, and the experience of being with nature I do love. Jehovah's loving-kindness is better than life, and words and numbers fail to express how I feel right now (Ps 63:3; Ec 3:12). Congratulations to Graeme!

From Tables H5a and H5b above, the Greenealogy compares well to the Bible record without modifying its generation length, which at 26.4 years for 1st-born sons is truly as we expect. The 24-year generation suggested by the conventional dating, while low, may not have been out of the realm of possibility had it not been for a multitude of other factors against it. The notably lower age and reign averages for the last twelve Kings Jehoshaphat through Josiah in the conventional history are too low for typical direct male lineages, they don't fit with the higher average of the first five Kings, and are the result of Mr. Thiele's squeezing Kings into the time period. In order to do this, he had to modify the Bible text so that the reigns of the Kings of Judah overlap rather than add up. The result of this unnatural compression is to push down the date of Solomon in the conventional chronology to 970 BCE, a date which misses the lunar synchronicities of Moses and The Exodus by some 47 years, abandoning as it does the 430 years of Ezekiel's prophecy, which accounted periods of 390 and 40 years to Israel and Judah for Jerusalem's siege (Eze 4:1-7), *and* losing also the exact correspondence of 430 years which exists between Friday, Nissan 15, 1923 BCE and Friday, Nissan 15, 1493, and which is given by the Bible (Ex 12:41). On the other hand, the Greenealogy finds the lunar relations to the days of the week as though by some miracle, the exact day of the Exodus being determined as the same day Joseph is made ruler 430 years earlier, a Friday Nissan 15 (Ex 12:41), and Solomon's taking the throne in 1018 BCE as corresponding to 430 years before the siege of Jerusalem began in 588 BCE. We might have been fooled were it not for the contrast of an impressively normal set of averages, as based on an unforced interpretation of the Bible, such as within the Greenealogy. Here an average of the first five Kings differs from that of the twelve last by 0.05 years for ages and by 1.78 years for reigns, the average of 27 years being also what we expect as faithful to a realistic average generation of 1st-born sons, an average determined for the first five Kings in all cases.

So when we see the typical reign lengths of an uninterrupted lineage for an inherited Kingship manifesting itself for the Kings of Judah (27 years), and we see the typical generation average of 1st-born sons manifesting itself for the Kings of Judah (27 years), perhaps it is not very surprising that the date of The Exodus also should be found within this setting, synchronized by the moon and by the dating of Egypt's Kings.

Considering the important relation between the dating of the Kings of Israel (ie. King Solomon's 4th year from 1Kings 6:1 of the acclaimed Book) and The Exodus date, Wikipedia notes:

> Equating the biblical chronology with dates in history is notoriously difficult. (*Wikipedia, `The Exodus'*)

The date Mr. Edwin Thiele had himself assigned to The Exodus was 1447 BCE, based on his widely accepted chronology of the Kings of Israel and Judah, but dates in the mid-15th century were rejected based on archaeology, by the mid-20th century. A radio-carbon date for the destruction of Jericho published by Ms. Kathleen Kenyon, 1573 BCE, when adjusted by 120 years in harmony with the minimum correction proposed to the Thera volcanic eruption by eminent Egyptologist Mr. Manfred Bietak (although perhaps not his most recent proposal), agrees with the date of 1452 BCE for the Israelites crossing the Jordan, a date determined unequivocally by the lunar synchronization of The Exodus and the death of Moses within the Greenealogy. However, radio-carbon dates are extremely prone to error due to many factors, not the least of which is the initial value of the carbon-14 concentration in the atmosphere, and may be pseudo-aged by older volcanic carbon present in an eruption. Thera's date was in some wise overridden by Egyptian dating, Mr. Manfred Bietak dating a use of Thera pumice to 1450 BCE. Archaeology, through Mr. John Garstang's identifying of Late Bronze I pottery at the site of Jericho, would date the fall of Jericho as 1550-1400 BCE, which confirms the Greenealogy. You don't build an history on archaeology with any more hope than you build your family home in an earthquake-prone area. Speaking of which, we had an earthquake yesterday in Central Canada and it ended up being rated 5.0 on the Richter scale. Our house shook and the deck door rattled loudly, causing me to think that the furnace was going to explode at the least. Post-traumatic shock is significant, and we are not, because Jehovah tells us so, in Isaiah likening the nations to dust. Jehovah, by Isaiah, told God's people the shape of the Earth more than two thousand years before Columbus sailed the sea. It is Jehovah who imbues us with strength (Isa 40:15,22,31). (*Conservapedia, `Thera Volcanic Eruption, Radiocarbon Dates for Thera'*) (*Conservapedia, `Thera Volcanic Eruption, Pottery Dating of the Thera Event'*) (*Conservapedia, `Jericho Chronology Dispute, Critique of Garstang Research'*)

Notable dates already provided by Jehovah's Greenealogy are:

Event	Date	BCE
The Deluge	Heshvan 17, 480	Tuesday, Dec 7, 3282
Joseph `arrives'	Nissan 15, 1838	Friday, April 18, 1923
Birth of Moses	Adar 7, 2189	Thursday, Mar 01, 1572
The Exodus	Nissan 15, 2268	Friday, May 03, 1493
Death of Moses	Adar 7, 2309	Saturday, Feb 21, 1452
Solomon crowned	after Nissan 1, 2743	1018 or early 1017
Death of David	before Nissan 1, 2744	after Solomon crowned
1st Year of Solomon	Nissan 1, 2744	spring 1017
1st Temple Founded	Iyyar 2747	May 1014
1st Temple Finished	Heshvan 2755	(about Oct-Nov) 1007
1st Year of Azariah	Nissan 1, 2951	(about March) 810
1st Year of Pekah	Tishri 1, 3003	autumn 759
1st Year of Hezekiah	Nissan 1, 3036	(about March-April) 725
Siege of Jerusalem	Tevet 10, 3174	late 588
Jerusalem Destroyed	Av 7-10, 3175	summer 586

Ithobaal, now dated as ruling from 935 to 903 BCE (Table H2, above left), provides a point of reference for the dating of King Ahab of Israel, and by means of something which is more than merely dates and names, because it involves a marriage. King Ahab's wife Jezebel is mentioned in 1Kings 16:31 as the daughter of Ethbaal the King of "the Sidonians", a people so named because of the city Sidon, a city near Tyre. The identification is generally accepted, of Ethbaal as that Ithobaal, and Ahab begins to rule 14 years after the latter. Thus his marriage to Jezebel is now a `genealogy', where the considerations of his wife's age become important, such that we are interested in the age of her father, King Ithobaal, a King who, according to Josephus, reigned 32 years, and lived 68 years (Against Apion, 1.18), so he began to rule aged 36, and apparently had a daughter Jezebel born when he was about 30 years old, or 941 BCE, being 20 years before Ahab's rule. This is the acceptable age of marriage for women in general. Might Hiram, Jezebel, and Pygmalion, Phoenicians, be aligned with the Assyrian Shalmaneser, and Israelites Jehu and Ahab, such that Hiram reigned Tyre concurrently with King Solomon, both Pygmalion and Jehu gave tribute in their 1st year (also Shalmaneser III's 18th year), and Jezebel married King Ahab? When a better version of the story be found, may we have it. So we have alignment between Israel, Phoenicia, and Assyria. (*Baal-Manzer The Tyrian: A Reappraisal, by Brad Aaronson*)

When Elissa (she is called Dido) the sister of Pygmalion ran away in the 7th year of her brother's rule, as 881 BCE, puts the Temple of Solomon as completed in 1007 BCE, which we may take as the 12th year of Hiram, 126 years earlier, according to the total years of Phoenician Kings (Against Apion 1.18), which is 18 years fewer than the sum itself therein written. This dates Hiram as beginning to rule in 1018 BCE, the exact same year as King Solomon himself, and enables the completed reign of Hiram to easily extend as far as scripturally would be consistent with 1Kings 9:10-27, to 984 BCE (or 34 years). This takes into account that the building work of Solomon is completed in 20 years beginning 1014 BCE and ending 994 BCE. For King Solomon to have sent to King Hiram by way of asking for wood, following after Hiram's own sending of servants to King Solomon upon hearing Solomon was made King (1Ki 5:1-6), seems not unlike the behaviour of a new King sending tribute to a foreign King shortly after his own enthronement, and it is all the more understandable that King Solomon as ruler of Israel, newly crowned by his father David, offered a payment of food to Hiram in the time of their both becoming King, as both became sharers in the Temple construction (1Ki 5:7-18). Thus the idea of a King sending tribute in his own 1st year, showing humility to a neighbouring ruler, fits here as well, and how much more so seeing as both Kings were newly ruling. The difficulty with this, while it appears to agree entirely with the scriptural account of King Solomon's reign, is that there is now a need for an earlier Hiram to help King David, while it be clear not yet whom, as a Hiram born in 1037 BCE, with David now 51 years old, lived some generation too late. There are two Tyrians named Hiram in the Bible, suggesting a third Hiram, an earlier King of Tyre, as he who helps David. The record of Josephus provides Abi-baal as father of Hiram: `Upon the death of Abibalus his son Hirom took the kingdom.' The Hiram who knew Solomon may or may not be named after his own father, and in Greenealogy we have Hiram (1037-984 BCE). (*Against Apion, Book 1, by Flavius Josephus (37-ca.100 CE), section 18*)

With King Hiram beginning to rule Tyre in 1018 BCE, his 12th year corresponds to exactly 1007 BCE, agreeing with `Against Apion 1.18', where Josephus says: "The temple was built at Jerusalem in the twelfth year of the reign of Hirom" (although we note that the writing is not considered as on a par with the Holy writings at all, there being variations on the reigns of the Kings given in Josephus, and few copies of the work itself, while the Bible is inspired of God and also extant in thousands of manuscript copies), as is our intent. While the work of Josephus is obviously corrupted in some of the versions, its details of the Kings' reign lengths having variations, it offers a possible connection between Israel's and Phoenicia's chronologies, something difficult to ignore. He sums up the time which passes: "from the building of the temple, until the building of Carthage" (Josephus). It seems, frankly, all too easy to alter the number of years and, anyway, we are pretty far from relying on any old math. When we take the reigns given by Josephus as they are given, they add up to a total of some 126 years (not 143, his sum). The advantage of having two answers is that we have choices. The weight of the evidence in favour of the date for Solomon having built the 1st Temple between 1014 and 1007 BCE has to be weighed against the recorded age of the city of Carthage. Carthage was destroyed in 146 BCE, as part of Roman history. In allowing her an existence of 734 years, we have given the date for her founding as 881 BCE, because of an 878 eclipse. On the other hand, the date of 1014 BCE for the 1st Temple's founding we get by three more or less independent ways: from Jerusalem's destruction in 586 BCE counting back using Kings reigns in the Bible; 1Kings 6:1 and a lunation-linked Exodus date of 1493 BCE; and Temple axis alignment, Apr 18 1014 BCE (Nisan 15, Passover, Erwin Reidinger's alignment is Apr 18). The difference 1014 - 881 = 133 years is not close to either 143 or 126 years, but the 1st Temple completion is 1007 BCE, exactly 126 years before 881 BCE, as if by some divine plan. One rationale might be that Josephus intended to give a time between events as completely clear and free, from the finish of the one thing to the beginning of the other, and this may be consistent with the idea that the year that Dido (Elissa) ran away is absolutely the earliest possible date for her to have founded the city of Carthage rather than the true date. Without prejudice it follows that 1007 BCE is absolutely the latest date possible for the "building" of the 1st Temple, and the time from one to the next is free and clear. This reasoning may or not hold up under scrutiny, when it is found that Josephus was not particularly talented with math, or perhaps that his work has been corrupted more than a bit. So the difficulty is in weighing all of the evidence, truly. We see now the more clearly the value of the Holy Scripture. For one may hardly look to the original languages when there is so much corruption of the documents as to render it moot. However, in this case, we find that the original Greek sense is altered by the translation, which plainly reads in Greek:

"συναγεται πασ ο χρονοσ απο τησ **Ειρωμου βασιλειασ** μεχρι Καρχηδονοσ κτισεωσ ετη ρνε μηνεσ η. επει δε δωδεκατω ετει τησ **αυτου βασιλειασ** ο εν ιεροσολυμοισ **ωκοδομηθη** **ναοσ**, γεγονεν απο τησ **οικοδομησεωσ** του ναου μεχρι Καρχηδονοσ **κτισεωσ** ετη ρμν μηνεσ η."
(the above from Josephus, Against Apion 1.126-127, Greek, perseus.uchicago.edu)

The two Greek words in the above which signify building are:

Table H6: 25 Christian Dates for the Founding of the World

Source (CE)	Year (BCE)
Theophilus, Antioch d. 181	5529
Clemens, Alexandria fl. 194	5624
Maximus Martyr fl. 196	5501
Hippolytus fl. ca. 200	5800
Julius Africanus ca. 221	5500
Origen ca. 230	5415
Cyprian ca. 250	5750
Hesychius ca. 293	5956
Isadorus Hispalensis fl. 304	5210
Lactantius ca. 306	5651
Eusebius ca. 314	5184
Ambrose, Milan ca. 380	5600
Julius Hilarion ca. 397	5496
Augustine ca. 410	5330
Isidore of Pelusium ca. 412	5336
Sulpitius Severus fl. 420	5469
Council Constantinople 691	5508
Nicephorus fl. 758	5700
George Syncellus ca. 692	5500
Eutychus, Alex. ca. 940	5500
Geo. Cedrenus ca. 1060	5506
sinner Mark 1332	5508

Muscovite historians 1497	5509
Book of Acts, Moscow 1564	5509
Nathan Rouse 1856	5833
The above numbers from *A Dissertation on Sacred Chronology by Nathan Rouse, pp. 18-22, 1856,*	
Average ± Std. Dev.	**5537 ± 180**

ωκοδομηθη = build, build up from the foundation
οικοδομησεωσ = act or manner of building

The Greek word, in the above, meaning founding is:

κτισεωσ = found, ordain

The Greek word, in the above, for Temple or Most Holy is:

ναοσ = Temple, Most Holy

The English translation, shown below, is by Rolf Ward Green:

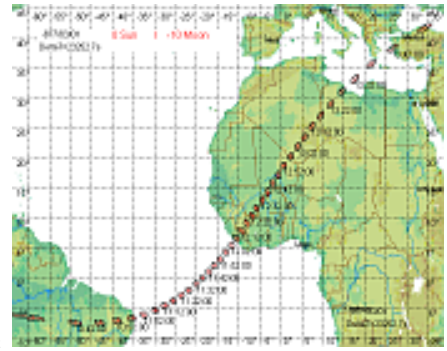
> "Now when you gather together all the time from the **Kingdom of Hiram** to the founding of Carthage, it is 155 years and 8 months. Now when in the 12th year of the **same Kingdom** the **Temple** in Jerusalem was **built,** it comes about that from the **act of building** of the Temple to the **founding** of Carthage are 143 years 8 months."
> **(the above from Josephus, Against Apion 1.126-127, English transl. by Rolf Ward Green)**

(*perseus.uchicago.edu, `Against Apion, 1.126,' by Flavius Josephus (37-ca.100 CE) [also called 1.18 in Gutenberg.org version, below]*) (*gutenberg.org, `Against Apion, 1.18,' by Flavius Josephus (37-ca.100 CE) [called 1.116-127, perseus.uchicago.edu version, above]*)

Since ωκοδομηθη may have the sense of founding or building, it is by context that these are distinguished, ναοσ being the Greek word for Temple or Most Holy, implying a completed act since the Most Holy is the crowning glory of the Temple. Οικοδομησεωσ means "act or manner of building", and the word to specifically signify founding is used of Carthage in writing immediately following, so Temple `founding' is not intended. In the King James Bible `oikodomeo' (G3618) occurs 39 times. Strong's Dictionary defines `oikodomeo' as ``to construct'', while Thayer's Dictionary also gives ``to build (up from the foundation)'', secondarily in metaphor ``found, establish''. Strong's also gives the senses of ``to build up, embolden.'' Related Greek words in Thayer's are `oikia', ``a house'', or `oiketerion', ``a dwelling place, habitation'', and one gets a sense of `dwelling' where the house was fully established. (*Thayer's and other Dictionaries, 3618*) (*searchgodsword.org, 3618*)

Even to the non-Greek reader, it should be clear that if the writer had wished to refer to the founding of the Temple, he would have done so, but that the words differ in this sense. The total number of years aside, the measure may be taken to be from the 12th year of the Kingdom of Hiram, or equally of Solomon himself, the Temple being completed from 1Kings 6:38 in the 8th month of Solomon's 11th year but, as building was begun in the 2nd month of his 4th year, the resulting 7-year period being explicitly enumerated (1Ki 6:37,38), it clearly is the 12th year according to the ancienter Jewish calendar, which begins, even as still it does today, in the 7th month. So it is most reasonable, even obvious, that the time period goes from the Temple completion to the founding of Carthage. The more important thing to remember here is that we have no preference for one date over other dates, simply what works. When everything lines up, there is no more agenda, it works. On the other hand, when nothing works, it is time to change. (cf. 2Corinthians 10:4) (*The Hebrew Calendar - Is It Reliable?*)

Right: Solex 10.2, 878 BCE Solar Eclipse, Ithaca, Greece (click to enlarge)
(Computer-generated eclipse path, Solex 10, by A. Vitagliano, Mar 03 1338h UT, 878 BCE as seen in Ithaca, Greece, total, possibly dating the fall of Troy to 10 years earlier from The Odyssey, where Odysseus arrives home ten years after the Trojan War ended, and Dido meets Aeneas when `the seventh summer now declines since Troy's overthrow,' 881 BCE in the Blessed Greenealogy, this being at the time of Carthage's so-called founding and 734 years before the destruction of Carthage. NASA's F. Espenak gives this eclipse as 1206h UT. Greece is, say, 1 hour 22 min later than UT.)



With the founding of Carthage in 881 BCE may we also have an alignment with Greek history in *The Odyssey* of Homer, a solar eclipse passing through Greece, noon Mar 1, 878 BCE, days after Odysseus comes home and 10 years after Troy fell. With Rome founded in ca. 753 BCE, and with Aeneas given such a genealogy as puts him living 15 generations before this, a simple calculation shows Aeneas as 200 years before 878 BCE. There is more than one Aeneas, or Rome is founded after 753, otherwise Dido does not meet Aeneas by the latest alignment.

The eclipse of Amos, discussed above, is in 784 BCE, and the number 784 is 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 7 × 7 = 16 × 49, a number having two divine factors of seven.

When Moses left Egypt in 1533 BCE at the age of 39, the math is such that this is 39 × 103 years after Adam, quite a noteworthy figure, with Joseph's age as 103 years old in the in the key year 1850 BCE, the year at 2200 years after Adam. (Something discussed in detail in the article *Joseph*)

5550 - 1533 = 4017 = 39 × 103 = 3 × 13 × 103

The year 1532 BCE, discussed above, may still be significant in the life of Moses, for his arrival in Midian and marriage to the daughter of Jethro, Zipporah, might be near 1532 BCE. Both 1533 and 1532 confirm that this is an important time in the life Moses, when the time elapsed from Adam is factored:

5550 - 1532 = 4018 = 2 × 7 × 7 × 41

The number 4018 is significant as to these factors 7 and 41. The only way that fully 40 years might pass on each of three occasions in the life of a man who lived 120 years, dying on his birthday, is if each 40-year period ends on his birthday and, while this does not rule out the possibility that Moses had significant events on those days, it seems not at all to be any less believable that Moses left Egypt at age 39 years so as to spend fully 40 years in Midian and arrive at age 79 years back in Egypt to deliver his brothers, leaving another 40 years and some months for Israel's wilderness wanderings. For if Moses had been older than 40 by even one day when the end of the first period arrived, it would not be possible to divide the remaining time into two periods of 40 years each. So, despite any apparent contradiction, the numbers line up.

The dating of King Saul of Israel to 1098 BCE offers us some considerable humiliation by the sheer multitude of blessings heaped upon us by Jehovah's grace in this regard, confirming as it does the lunar projection data in connection with very much of the prior history as we now understand it, adjusting King David to 1058 BCE and King Solomon to 1018 BCE, however having been earlier assigned to dates 40 years higher in the Greenealogy of the World tabled by the article *Green*. Thanks to God's great blessing, the date 198 BCE for the end of Ptolemaic rule in Judea is 2 × 430 years after 1058, and the Reparations Agreement of 1953 CE 7 × 430 years, numbers which are as important as they are simply memorable. In faith, might it be that the first fiscal year ending Niss 15 (Mar 31) 1953, for Holocaust Reparations, signifies exact dating for David's rule as commencing Niss 15 1058 BCE, even allowing for his Biblically chronicled 40½ years' reign (2Sa 2:11; 1Ki 2:11; 1Ch 3:4; 29:7), the crowning of Solomon before David's death (1Ki 1:30-39; 43-48; 2:1-10; 1Ch 29:1), and the accounting of King Saul as early in 1098 BCE, if not late 1099 BCE, as God's grace has allowed the possibility in discussion above of 40 years' Philistines, 12 years' Samuel, from Judge Jephthah 301 years after Moses death in 1452 BCE:

1452 BCE - 301 - 40 - 12 = 1099 BCE
(see above; also, we have presented that Saul began to rule 490 years before the Battle of Megiddo or Armageddon in 608 BCE, also dated to 609 BCE in Wikipedia, see *The Key That Unlocked History—Joseph: Ruler of Egypt, by Rolf Ward Green, 2009, `King Saul'*)

The authors refer the readers to Jewish Virtual Library as a starting point for further research regarding Holocaust, and other matters, one of which is textual rewrites (see below). There, humbly, appears to be room for the six months surplus at the commencement of King David's rule, when King Saul has his rule commence in 1099 BCE, as this allows 82 years, from 1099 to 1017, for the 40-year rule of Saul and 40½-year rule of David, and it also allows 81 years, at the shortest, without prejudice allowing Saul's rule to have extra months. Solomon can be crowned in 1018 BCE even if he does not begin to rule officially till after King David dies, say 1017 BCE. We are not left flailing about-- or wondering about details. Beyond that, when we look to a Reparations Agreement date of Mar 31, 1953 (end of first fiscal year), a whole number 3010 is the number of years equal to 7 × 430, which added to Mar 31, 1953, brings us to Mar 31, 1058 BCE Gregorian, like:

1953 CE - 3010 - 1 = 1058 BCE

Saul is dated from this not before Oct 1099 BCE, the rule of David ending in Oct 1018 BCE, and Solomon's crowning falling with some probability between spring and winter of 1018 BCE, allowing for 430 years from there to the siege of Jerusalem. The alignment of the Temple axis with sunrise on Passover of the year 1014 BCE confirms 1017 BCE as Solomon's first year. Further independent confirmation is found in the Bible books which document the years from King Solomon to King Zedekiah. This total is 430 years, and Jehovah is in charge of it all. For the dated list of the Kings from Solomon to Zedekiah see Table H4 Greenealogy of the Kings of Judah. (1Kings 6:1,37) (*Fiscal Dates of Holocaust Reparations Agreement of 1953 CE*) (*Wikipedia, `Battle of Megiddo (609 BC)'*) (*The Key That Unlocked History—Joseph: Ruler of Egypt, by Rolf Ward Green, 2009, `King Saul'*) (*Jewish Virtual Library, `Bibliography of WebSites'*) (*Jewish Virtual Library, `Rewriting History in Textbooks, by Mitchell Bard, December 1993'*)

Above: 96 Division Street, Kingston, Ontario, Canada (left half of duplex)
(Aug 06 2012 Photo by Ward Green, where Ward lived in 1977-78 during the university fall and spring terms)

David Wilcox was born Jul 13, 1949, in Montreal, Quebec, the very same day as Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III (1608 CE). This is 7 years, 181 days before Ward was born Jan 10, 1957. Ward heard him *Do The Bearcat* more than 20 years ago, a *Bad Apple*, but *Out in the Wild, Wild, World*. To quote a part of one song's lyrics: "Out in the wild, wild, world, men, women, boys, and girls, You try to hook on to some lovin', Whisky, fame, diamonds, and pearls... Out in wild, wild, world, Teach you swivel and swirl, Now these are a few of the things I see, out in the wild wild world." I found a preview on the internet for the above-- thank God. (*Out In The Wild Wild World* Preview) David is 61 years old, with the number 61 being the sum of a pair of squares 25 and 36 (5 squared and 6 squared), and the smallest centered square number after 41. Mr. Wilcox' first solo album came out in 1977 and was titled *Out of the Woods*, at about which time I was living in Kingston, Ontario from fall to spring, attending university. I watched David perform nights repeatedly in Kingston during those early days, and the comeback that he is making now, as remarkable as it is, has some room for improvement-- I know. I used to sit ten feet from David night after night watching him sing and play what sounded like songs out of nowhere, as fresh the last night as the first, performed with intensity, all original lyrics sung to blues rock n' roll country rock, played with the kind of carefree abandon of a smitten lover. He used to put his guitar down flat on the stage, and played slide guitar like that, with his guitar lying flat, and this was all happening in the middle of the song, his guitar laid down and picked up again, holding it in ways I don't recall. I don't know that he played guitar with his teeth, or behind his back, but there were things that he did, such as playing with the volume control to make it meow like a cat, or doing such creative things with his guitar, that I can not recall. I know Jimi Hendrix played in amazing ways-- this was David. His lyrics were seemingly those of a simple man poet genius. What he does is how much more remarkable now on a big stage. As a live performer and as a musician he stands as greatest, the best I have ever seen by far, a great inspiration to me. I love you David, for the way that your music lifts spirits. I recall watching Long John Baldry in the university pub, an humble venue too for a very great performer and superb band. I believe I saw David playing bars; my memory of a location, while not bringing back the address, is vivid of a bar room. As I recall that David's album had just come out, I hold the year was around 1978, while Long John's *Baldry's Out*, a 1979 album, rings a bell in my mind as one sold in the pub that year when I saw him perform with singer Kathi McDonald. So Long John performed in the university pub with Kathi, and David played downtown in some bar, when I lived in Kingston. In 1977 I was living in a house for the first time, with six other people, all of us attending university or art college. It was a Victorian house, at 96 Division Street in Kingston, having seven bedrooms-- a bedroom adjacent to the kitchen on the ground floor, two bedrooms on the third floor, the usual four bedrooms on the second floor, and a shared living area. The number of years after Ferdinand III that David was born:

1949 - 1608 = 341 = 300 + 41 = 11 × 31 years

- **David Wilcox is born 341 years after Ferdinand III, having a "41" in it, and the number 341 factors into two prime numbers, 11 and 31, both of which are significant historical numbers to either the Greenealogy or to Joseph, in terms of the factors shown in their dating in previous articles**
- **Both David and Ferdinand were born Jul 13, so the number of years is exact, to the day (*Wikipedia, `Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor'*) (*Wikipedia, `David Wilcox (Canadian musician)'*)**
- **July is the 7th month, so that the date Jul 13 represents both of the numbers 7 and 13, the number 7 being a number associated with divine purpose, and and number 13 being associated with patriarch Joseph**
- **Joseph spent 13 years in Egypt from the time of his being sold into slavery at the age of 17 to his becoming ruler of Egypt at the age of 30 years**
- **The 12 tribes of Israel became 13 when Jehovah adopted Joseph's sons Ephraim and Manasseh in place of Joseph himself, while the territorial rights remained split 12 ways because of Reuben's sexual sins which had precluded him from the original 12 (1Ch 5:1). He profaned his father's lounge by having sexual relations with his father's concubine, Bilhah (Ge 35:22; 49:4).**

David's birth is very close to that time in history which we have identified as the end of the Times of the Gentiles, the seven times after the symbolic tree of Israel's kingship was cut down, dated previously as that time when Israel's throne came under the control of Egypt, in 609-608 BCE, and David's birth approaches quite closely in time to the Declaration of Independence of the State of Israel on May 14 1948, which is also near the time of Bobby Orr's birth, or the time of Babe Ruth's death. The end of the Times of the Gentiles, which is the end of a period of 7 times, which we have considered, in *Green*, as a period equal to 7 × 365.2425 years = 2556.6975 years, from summer of 609 BCE is early 1949 CE, or from late in 609 BCE is summer of 1949, when David was born:

- 609 + 0.50 + 7 × 365.2425 + 1 = 1949.1975 CE
(June 609 BCE to March 1949 CE)

- 609 + 0.80 + 7 × 365.2425 + 1 = 1949.4975 CE
(October 609 BCE to June 1949)

July 13 = 31 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 13 = 194 days
(from the beginning of 1949, not a leap year)
(1949 + (194 ÷ 365) - 7 × 365.2425 - 1 + 609) × 365 - 31 - 29 - 31 - 30 - 31 - 30 - 31 - 31 - 30 - 30 = 0.41 days
(609 BCE a leap year)
(Times of Gentiles = October 31 609 BCE to July 13 1949, for example)

- 609 + 1.00 + 7 × 365.2425 + 1 = 1949.6975 CE
(January 608 BCE to September 1949)

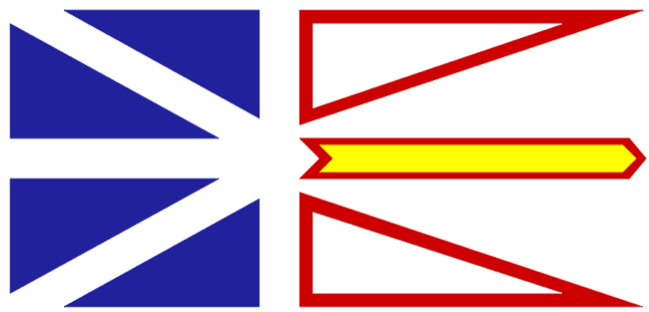
David, as John the Baptist, ushered in a new era for Israel, which in John's day signified the coming of the Lord, Jesus. David as Messiah signifies the time as of the second coming. The Messiah was to be a descendent, a son, of King David, so David's connection to the second coming is well established. Jesus admits that John was a bright lamp, but Jesus is more. This body of anointed on earth today admits to many members. (Php 1:7; Mt 11:11; Joh 5:35-36; Eph 3:1-11; 4:4; Heb 8:1-6)

Mr. David Wilcox performed, according to festival schedules, during Aug 5-8 2010 at the Kitchener Blues Festival, and Aug 15-17 2008, at the 16th Salmon Arm Roots and Blues Festival.

Kathi McDonald was born on Sep 25 1948, in Washington State. She joined forces with Long John Baldry in 1979, and for two decades afterward she toured with his performance entourage. (*Wikipedia, `Kathi McDonald'*) (*Wikipedia, `Long John Baldry'*)

Long John Baldry was born Jan 12, 1941, in Northamptonshire, England, later becoming a Canadian citizen round about 1978. He performed with John Lee Sanders (keyboards, sax, vocals), Al `Baby' Webster (of Vancouver, Canada, drums), Tom Knowles (bass), Butch Coulter (guitar & harmonica), `Papa' John King (lead e. guitar), and Kathi McDonald (lead & backup vocals). He passed on to greener pastures Jul 21 2005, Vancouver B.C.

Newfoundland joined the Confederation of Canada Mar 13 1949. Our motto is *Seek ye* first *the Kingdom of God*. (*Wikipedia, `Newfoundland and Labrador'*)



Stompin' Tom (Charles Thomas) Connors was born Feb 09, 1936, in Saint John, New Brunswick, and now lives here in Ontario. The year 1936 CE is the mirror date to 1936 BCE, when Joseph was sold into slavery and was brought into Egypt as a slave. (*Wikipedia, `Stompin' Tom Connors'*)

The name *Aloeus*, which we have associated to Hercules as with also the Biblical Ephraim son of Joseph, is somewhat uncommon, although a man who works at the supermarket around town here is called *Alloyus*, and he said someone told him it originated in Greece in ancient times, which to me is my only actual tangible evidence of the history of Hercules. Hercules was well known in Greece, the country having a name in the Greek language beginning with aspiration ('=`H'), and the English form of which is *Hellas*, or *Ellas*. My Dad's middle name is Ellis and I had a great uncle Ellis, the brother of my grandfather Hayward Green of Newfoundland. The similarity of *Ellis* to *Elvis* is noted, and *Hellas* to *Helios* or *Horus*, the sun god. The name *Aloess*, at ThinkBabyNames.com, is described:

> **The boy's name Aloess \a-loe-ss\ is a variant of Aloysius (Old German), and the meaning of Aloess is "famous warrior". The baby name Aloess sounds like Aloys, Alois and Alwyss. Other similar baby names are Aleks, Alonso, Alfeus, Alfeos, Alviss and Amoss. Aloess is an uncommon first name for men and an equally uncommon last name for both men and women. (1990 U.S. Census)**
> **(*ThinkBabyNames.com, `Aloess'*)**

The Hercules of myth, closely associated with Greece, as the great warrior is associated with Ephraim son of Joseph here, derives his name from the combination of the name of goddess *Hera* with *Agelaus*, as mentioned in both of the articles *Green* and *Phoenix*, and as Helios (cf. Aloeus) the son of Poseidon he is Ephraim the son of Joseph, King of Tyre, Melcarte, Mars with his symbol of the vulture. He is *Pharaoh Senusret III*, French: *Ousertesen* Herodotus: *Sesostris* Diodorus Siculus: Sesoösis. Herodotus tells of Sesostris making an expedition north into the region of The Black Sea, the same area to which Hercules and the Argonauts went on their Quest for the Golden Fleece. It is remarkable that we find Hercules and Elvis in Egyptian history and in the history of the Biblical patriarch Joseph. How is it that *Elvis* modifies the Jewish *Levi*? (*Phoenix, `Aloess'*) (*Green, `Agelaus'*)

The dating of Joseph as ruler of Egypt has proved true, from a great many considerations already presented, including the most remarkable lunar alignments from the Friday, Nissan 15, 1923 BCE, to a Friday, Nissan 15, 1493 BCE, 430 years later. From 1923 BCE to the end of WWI in 1918 CE, were 3840 years, measuring from spring of the former to autumn of the latter, remembering also that there is no zero year (we subtract 1):

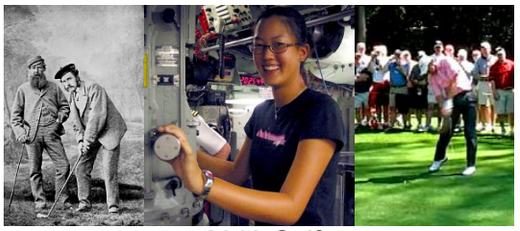
$1923 + 1918 - 1 = 3840 = 2^8 \times 3 \times 5$

In the number 3840 there are thus 8 factors of 2, one factor of 3, and one factor of 5-- thus, 3840 is a powerful number. This further confirms the chronology of the Greenealogy, but we might be wise to continue refining our understanding too. In this article *Moses ~ Drawn Out*, we have examined a timeline based on lunar calculations and compared it with an ancient Bible text, finding the things we already presented. In faith they agree sufficiently, until we come upon better. This means that the Greenealogy is now established, is true. The authority of Scripture has been found to be incorrupted.

Left: Thomas Liddell, Founder and Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada (Queen's College 1841-1846) ***(b. October 18, 1800; d. June 11, 1880, reproduction from Wikipedia, `Thomas Liddell')***

The number 41 has been discussed above with respect to a few of its attributes, as well as its historical significance in the life of Moses, and bearing on Israel's wilderness years. Upon the calendar years ending in "41" we touched. Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II was born Mar 13, 1741, he being of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, descended from a Hapsburg Holy Roman Emperor as the second great grandson of Ferdinand III, who was born Jul 13, 1608 CE, in Graz, Austria, husband of Maria Anna of Austria or Spain, and father of Eleonor the Queen of Poland who married Charles V, the Duke of Lorraine. Further on this aspect of the number 41, the year 1841 CE is significant to each co-author, Anne Rutledge and Ward Green. Ward attended Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, which school was founded by preacher Thomas Liddell, Oct 16, 1841. Anne's grandmother, Elizabeth Ann Rutledge (née Welsh), was born Dec 07, 1841 CE, all of 82 years and 39 days before Anne's own birth Jan 14, 1924, the number 82 being twice 41. The birth of Elizabeth is but 100 years before Japan made an attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, during the second World War. (*Honouring Number 41*) (*Wikipedia, `Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor'*) (*Wikipedia, `Eleonor of Austria, Queen of Poland'*) (*Wikipedia, `Charles V, Duke of Lorraine'*) (*Wikipedia, `Leopold, Duke of Lorraine'*) (*Wikipedia, `Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor'*) (*Wikipedia, `Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor'*) (*Wikipedia, `Thomas Liddell'*)

The authors would both like to thank you all for reading the article, for your encouragement, and to congratulate all the winners and inspiring storymakers in the 2010 world to date.



2010 Golf

2010	Event	Winner	Defender	2009
Jan 10	*Kapalua, HI*	Geoff Ogilvie	Geoff Ogilvie	Jan 11
Jan 17	*Honolulu, HI*	Ryan Palmer	Zach Johnson	Jan 18
Jan 25	*Bob Hope Classic, CA*	Bill Haas[1]	Pat Perez[†]	Jan 25
Jan 31	*San Diego, CA*	Ben Crane	Nick Watney	Feb 08
Feb 07	*Pacific Palisades, CA*	Steve Stricker	Phil Mickelson	Feb 22
Feb 14	*Pebble Beach Pro-Am, CA*	Dustin Johnson	Dustin Johnson[2]	Feb 15
Feb 21	*WGC Match Play*	Ian Poulter	Geoff Ogilvie	Mar 01
Feb 21	*Cancún, Mexico*	Cameron Beckman	Mark Wilson	Mar 01
Feb 28	*Phoenix Open, AZ*	Hunter Mahan	Kenny Perry	Feb 01
Mar 07	*Palm Beach Gardens, FL*	Camilo Villegas	Yang Yong-eun	Mar 08
Mar 14	*WGC Stroke Play, FL*	Ernie Els	Phil Mickelson	Mar 15
Mar 15	*Puerto Rico Open, PR*	Derek Lamely[3]	Michael Bradley	Mar 15
Mar 21	*Palm Harbor, FL*	Jim Furyk	Retief Goosen	Mar 22
Mar 29	*Arnold Palmer Invitational, FL*	Ernie Els[4]	Tiger Woods	Mar 29
Apr 04	*Dinah Shore, CA*	Yani Tseng	Brittany Lincicome	Apr 05
Apr 04	*Houston Open, TX*	Anthony Kim	Paul Casey	Apr 05
Apr 11	*The Masters, Augusta, GA*	Phil Mickelson	Ángel Cabrera	Apr 12
Apr 18	*Heritage, Hilton Head, SC*	Jim Furyk	Brian Gay	Apr 19
Apr 25	*New Orleans, LA*	Jason Bohn	Jerry Kelly	Apr 26
May 02	*Charlotte, NC*	Rory McIlroy	Sean O'Hair	May 03
May 09	*The Players, FL*	Tim Clark	Henrik Stenson	May 10
May 16	*Texas Open, San Antonio, TX*	Adam Scott	Zach Johnson	May 17
May 23	*Byron Nelson, Irving, TX*	Jason Day	Rory Sabbatini	May 24
May 30	*Senior PGA*	Tom Lehman	Michael Allen	May 24
May 30	*Colonial CC, Fort Worth, TX*	Zach Johnson	Steve Stricker	May 31
Jun 06	*The Memorial, Dublin, OH*	Justin Rose	Tiger Woods	Jun 07
Jun 13	*St. Jude Classic, Memphis, TN*	Lee Westwood	Brian Gay	Jun 14
Jun 20	*US Open*	Graeme McDowell	Lucas Glover[5]	Jun 22
Jun 27	*LPGA*	Cristie Kerr	Anna Nordqvist	Jun 14
Jun 27	*Greater Hartford Open, CT*	Bubba Watson	Kenny Perry	Jun 28
Jul 04	*Newtown Square, PA*	Justin Rose	Tiger Woods	Jul 05
Jul 11	*US Women's Open*	Paula Creamer	Eun-Hee Ji	Jul 12
Jul 11	*Silvis, IL*	Steve Stricker[††]	Steve Stricker	Jul 12
Jul 18	*Reno-Tahoe Open*	Matt Bettencourt	John Rollins	Aug 09
Jul 18	*139th Open*	Louis Oosthuizen	Stewart Cink	Jul 19
Jul 25	*Women's Masters*	Jihai Shin	Ai Miyazato	Jul 26
Jul 25	*Senior Open*	Bernhard Langer	Loren Roberts	Jul 26
Jul 25	*Canadian Open*	Carl Pettersson	Nathan Green[6]	Jul 27
Aug 01	*Women's British Open*	Yani Tseng	Catriona Matthew	Aug 02
Aug 01	*US Senior Open*	Bernhard Langer	Fred Funk	Aug 02
Aug 01	*Greenbrier Classic, WV*	Stuart Appleby[‡]	Snead Story[G]	-
Aug 08	*WGC Stroke Play, OH*	Hunter Mahan	Tiger Woods	Aug 09
Aug 15	*PGA*	Martin Kaymer	Yang Yong-eun	Aug 16
Aug 22	*The Tradition*	Fred Funk	Mike Reid	Aug 23
Aug 22	*Greater Greensboro Open*	Arjun Atwal[‡‡]	Ryan Moore	Aug 23
Aug 29	*Canadian Women's Open*	Michelle Wie	Suzann Pettersen	Sep 06
Aug 29	*Snoqualmie, WA*	Bernhard Langer	Loren Roberts	Aug 30
Aug 29	*Westchester Classic*[7]	Matt Kuchar	Heath Slocum	Aug 30
Sep 05	*Seniors, Pebble Beach, CA*	Ted Schulz	Jeff Sluman	Sep 06
Sep 06	*Norton, MA*[7]	Charley Hoffman	Steve Stricker	Sep 07
Sep 12	*NW Arkansas Women's*	Yani Tseng	Jiyai Shin	Sep 13
Sep 12	*Songdo, South Korea*[8]	Russ Cochran	-	-
Sep 12	*Western Open*[7]	Dustin Johnson	Tiger Woods	Sep 13
Sep 26	*PGA Tour Championship*[7]	Jim Furyk	Phil Mickelson	Sep 27
Oct 10	*Senior Players*	Mark O'Meara	Jay Haas	Oct 04
Nov 07	*WGC Stroke Play, China*	Francesco Molinari	Phil Mickelson	Nov 08

[G]Snead Story:

> "1994—August; Sam Snead makes his last of his 35 holes in one by flying a 4 iron into the cup in front of a clubhouse full of guests enjoying Sunday brunch."

Sam was 82 years old at the time, the quote being from *Golf History at The Greenbrier*. Mr. Samuel Jackson Snead won 82 PGA Tour events, 9 more than Mr. Jack Nicklaus (founder of the Memorial Tournament), who won 73.

[†]2009 was the 50th anniversary of the Bob Hope Classic

[††]During the 2010 John Deere Classic, Paul Goydos shot a 59 in the first round.

[‡]Stuart Appleby shot a 59 on Sunday to win the 2010 Greenbrier Classic by one shot

[‡‡]Arjun Atwal played his way into the 2010 Greater Greensboro Open the Monday prior:

> Arjun's was the first PGA Tour victory by a Monday qualifier in 23 years, 11 months, 13 days, after Fred Wadsworth won the PGA Tour's Southern Open Oct 5, 1986 as a Monday qualifier. The 1986 Southern Open was held at Green Island CC in Columbus, Georgia.

[1]The Bob Hope is a 90-hole event, and had a weather-delayed Monday finish in 2010

[2]The 2009 Pebble Beach Pro-Am was shortened to 54 holes with a Sunday finish

[3]It was a rain-delayed Monday finish for the 2010 Puerto Rico Open

[4]The 2010 Arnold Palmer Invitational-- weather-delayed for a Monday conclusion

[5]There was a rain-delayed Monday finish for the 2009 US Open

[6]In the 2009 Canadian Open, the finish was postponed until Monday by rain

[7]PGA Tour Playoffs

[8]The 2010 Songdo Championship was the first time a Champions Tour event has been held in Asia

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)**
- **5. Green (Nov 23, 2009) (Easter calculator first used and cited) (mod. Mar 02, 2010 Title illus., Hippocrates)**
- **6. Joseph (Dec 24-29, 2009) (Easter calculator used) (mod. Mar 02, 2010 Title illus.)**
- **7. On (Feb 28-Mar 05, 2010) (Easter calculator used and stopped working before Feb 28, 2010)**
- **8. Phoenix (with A. R. Rutledge; Apr 01-06, 2010)**

(Apr 01, 2010, added image maps to Phoenix and to the three articles Green, Joseph, and On, restoring the ability to click on and enlarge the images in the title illustrations; also added the `Darnley' painting of Queen Elizabeth I, and changed the red dot divider between Historical Notes and `ongoing research' to a phoenix purple,
Apr 02, 2010 rearrangement of the conclusion of the article, including a repetition of an earlier paragraph added to near the end of the article, regarding avoiding strange teachings and the 500 years from when Joseph was sold into slavery in 1936 BCE to when Israel settled finally in the Promised Land in 1436 BCE'
Apr 03, 2010 added image map for Brooklyn Senusret III statues in Title Illustration to enable enlarging the image.
Apr 06, 2010 added reference to Iliad chariot and to Dione the mother of Aphrodite with line numbers more accurately specified and original Greek word for chariot, `diphron', added referenced to source Ancient Egypt, Queen Meritaten for photo of unknown Princess.)

- 9. Moses (with A. R. Rutledge; Jul 31-Nov 10, 2013) (the present article)

  - Jul 31, 2010 adding illustrations now
  - Aug 02, 2010 added scriptures with the name of Moses, added illustrations
  - Aug 14, 2010 added maps of Goshen and Sinai, released article, added Apocalypse painting, corrected Elijah's flight display problem in Firefox and Internet Explorer, added details to Goshen and Sinai Maps captions, continuing to add illustrations and modify display by God's grace.
  - Aug 18, 2010 added Job 38:7 reference
  - Aug 20, 2010 added 1923 BCE to 1918 CE (end of WWI) factors to Historical Notes, conclusion to article
  - Aug 21, 2010 corrected Teedra Moses link in Historical Notes, added Golf Tournament Winners Table for 2009-2010
  - Aug 22, 2010 added winner of 2010 Wyndham Championship, Arjun Atwal
  - Aug 23, 2010 slight revisions to Golf Tournament Winners Table for 2009-2010, added Sam Snead Story in footnote to Golf Tournament Winners Table for 2009-2010, added Fred Funk's victory in The Tradition to that table also
  - Aug 27, 2010 added dedication to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Newfoundland Aboriginal Sites Map, 22nd Annual MOSES Organic Farming Conference SAVE THE DATES: Feb. 24-26, 2011 in La Crosse, Wisconsin.
  - Aug 30, 2010 expanded Abraham Lincoln quote, links to Mary Tudor, added Stompin' Tom Connors quote, Wikipedia link to Stompin' Tom.
  - Aug 31, 2010 added description of 400m Hurdles (on this the 55th anniversary of the birth of Edwin Corley Moses, with him born Aug 31, 1955), added inset on the Number 41, added borders to some images, added parchment scroll to Number 41 inset, added photos of Roger Bannister, Joan Baez and Bob Dylan to the same inset. 2010-08-31-2241 hrs. WG & ARR.
  - Sep 01, 2010 developed the Number 41 inset further, rewriting parts of a few things
  - Sep 02, 2010 rewriting continued since most of the article had been first written roughly, without regard for style or spelling, grammar, etc., which would have been undue in a first draft, created LionsChild logo for the authors, modified style of authors' presentation, added title and universal 41-square identifier to Number 41 inset, added "Israel's Escape From Egypt" (part of Red Sea) to end of article
  - Sep 04, 2010 updated Golf Tournament Winners Table for 2009-2010, added caption photos of Old and Young Tom Morris, Michelle Wie, and Retief Goosen
  - Sep 05, 2010 corrected broken link to unavailable work The New Complete Works of Josephus, by Flavius Josephus, William Whiston, Paul L. Maier regarding the age of Nahor at the time of his son Terah's birth
  - Sep 06, 2010 added jump links (use back button of browser also) from top to bottom of article, Historical Notes, and ongoing research sections (or bottom to top) for manoeuvring, added Ted Schulz as winner of First Tee Seniors Open and Charley Hoffman as winner of Deutsche Bank to Golf 2010, added 1741 birthdate for Joseph II, his descent, 1841 founding for Queen's University, Dec 07, 1841 birthdate for Anne's grandmother, illustration of the preacher Thomas Liddell, and authors' thanks and congratulations to Historical Notes here
  - Sep 08, 2010 added Historical Note on Kings Saul and David and the prophetic relation of their dating to the Battle of Panium and the Holocaust Reparations, added links to Jewish Virtual Library on Rewriting History in Textbooks and their Bibliography of Web Sites (which links were also added to the article *Green*)
  - Sep 09, 2010 added Historical Note on David Wilcox in Kingston in around 1978, added a picture of the house where Ward lived in Kingston in 1977-78
  - Sep 10-11, 2010 further refined the Historical Note on David Wilcox in Kingston, added detail of the painting of Diana by Domenichino to the main article in the part on Job, added picture of David Wilcox, added some lyrics from the David Wilcox song Out In The Wild, Wild, World added preview of the David Wilcox song Out In The Wild, Wild, World
  - Sep 12, 2010 added to Historical Note on David Wilcox regarding number 13, Times of Gentiles, added Historical Notes on Kathi McDonald, Long John Baldry, Newfoundland with the Newfoundland flag, and Stompin' Tom Connors, updated Golf Tournament Winners Table for 2009-2010
  - Sep 13-15, 2010 added dating calculations to Historical Note on David Wilcox, added Historical Note details of some of the Performances of Mr. Wilcox
  - Sep 17, 2010 added Historical Note on Aloeus
  - Sep 23, 2010 added Tribute to Music and the Movies
  - Feb 09, 2011 legally defending and establishing the good news in good faith by removing all questionable textual, audio, and video links (cf. Heb 8:6; Php 1:7). Please accept our apologies. We know that we sin many times and in many ways. May Jehovah protect us from concealed sins (Ps 19:12). May Jehovah be found true, though every man be found a liar (Ro 3:4). We always mean to serve God in the best way, the way that he intends, with exclusive devotion (Ex 20:5).
  - Feb 08, 2012 updated SkyChart III version of 784 BCE `Eclipse of Amos' animation.
  - Apr 07, 2012 improved Hebrew abjad illustration near beginning of article.
  - Aug 20, 2012 changed Gutenberg link for Against Apion in favour of another url: ccel.org, because the Gutenberg link was broken by someone, changed picture of 96 Division Street, Kingston to a photo taken Aug 06 2012 by Ward Green (was a Google photo)
  - Nov 10, 2013 formatting of photos to limit width

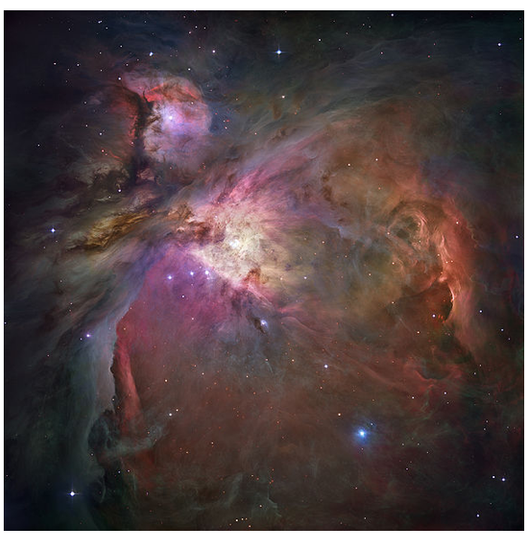
REFERENCES:

(1) (Synchronology, 1839, Cambridge University Press, by Charles Crosthwaite)
(2) (The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended, by Isaac Newton)
(3) (`On', by Rolf Ward Green)
(4) (`Joseph', by Rolf Ward Green)
(5) (`Harald Hildetand', by Rolf Ward Green)
(6) (`Skjöldings', by Rolf Ward Green)
(7) (`Valdr', by Rolf Ward Green)
(8) (`Smith', by Rolf Ward Green)
(9) (`Green', by Rolf Ward Green)
(10) (`Phoenix', by Rolf Ward Green and Anne Ruth Rutledge)

End of Historical Notes

...ongoing research...

The wicked ones have been perverts from the womb. They have wandered about from the belly onward. They are speaking lies (Psalms 58:3).

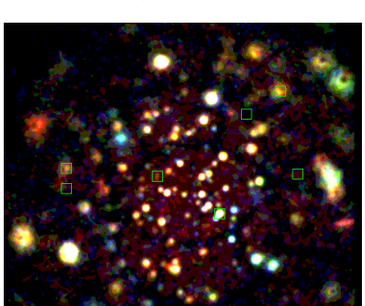


Left: Orion Nebula
(NASA photo from Wikipedia, `Orion Nebula'.)

While the Assyrian history as recorded in inscriptions found to date may be very interesting, it is not at all satisfying to try to found history in the shifting sand of archaeology. There are a number of reasons for this, as we might imagine. Firstly, the Assyrian language is today unspoken, unwritten. On the other hand, the Hebrew language is still quite alive. Secondly, the inscribed records are fragmentary and damaged. The Bible, written in Hebrew, is a relatively complete work. Thirdly, experience shows the inscriptions to be unreliable. The reason for this is that the Kings of the nations are not honest in their record-keeping, falsifying their own record. The contrasting honesty of the Hebrew writing is noteworthy. The consequences of supporting ourselves upon the unreliable "crushed reed" of archaeology are manifold and not at all savoury to contemplate (2Ki 18:21)-- some image comes to mind of the chicken running around with its head cut off. However, to make sure of all things, we are obligated to try to test our true history as reconciled with the archaeology. For this purpose, we examine inscriptions without prejudice.

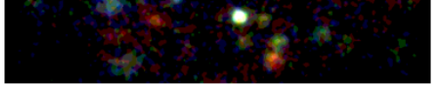
Right: Pleiades in Infrared
(NASA photo from Wikipedia, `Pleiades (star cluster)'.)

Babylonian King Merodach-Baladan (Marduk-appla-idina, in the Assyrian language) ruled Babylon until driven out by Sargon, an event which happened in the 12th year of Sargon, 710 BCE. This is true in both conventional history, and also our own. The destruction of Jerusalem was 586 BCE, also true in both. While differences may exist in between these two dates, with regard to the dating of the rule of Jewish or Gentile lands, and while those intervening dates are consequential from the standpoint of a sacred chronology consistent with our faith, the dates outside of the range 710-586 BCE are of importance from the standpoint of sacred chronology right back to Adam, as well as, on the other side, from our date moving forward. Now to be blunt: There is only one written record of events, be it the Bible, for fragmented inscriptions be not written. We confirm not fragments by a book, but a book by fragments. Sargon II made a number of inscriptions but, for the sake of the present discussion, whether he was Sennacherib or not, a point of obvious consequence for some, is not even involved.

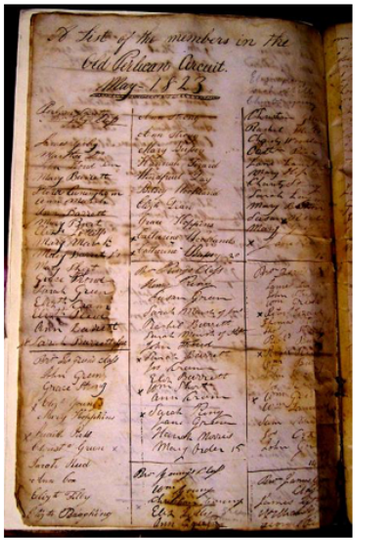


Left: Pleiades in X-ray
(NASA photo from Wikipedia, `Pleiades (star cluster)'.)

The Tang-i Var inscription is set in the 15th year of Sargon II based on the direct reference to the defeat of Babylonian King Merodach-Baladan in the inscription, which dates to the 12th year of Sargon from the "Azekah" inscription, with the Karalla campaign described at the end of the Tang-i Var inscription being dated from other evidence, as 707 BCE. A number of exploits of King Sargon II are ascribed therein. The Ashdod campaign takes a place six entries before that of Merodach-Baladan in the Tang-i Var, agreeing with the dating of Sargon's Ashdod campaign as 711 BCE from the Greenealogy. After Ashdod are entries for Ethiopian King Sapataku, linked to the same year as the fleeing of Ashdod's King Iamani, 711 BCE, which is Hezekiah's 14th year of rule as of our dating. This is Sargon's 11th year, the end of his campaign of three years against Ashdod, in close agreement with Isaiah 20:1-6. Also, Merodach-Baladan sends Hezekiah a gift (Isa 39:1) when he hears that Hezekiah has been sick, and the agreement with the reign of Merodach-Baladan is such that his power extends to his 12th year in Babylon, ending the following year after Hezekiah's 14th year, 711 BCE (Berodach-Baladan, 2Ki 20:12), which agrees with our dating of Hezekiah by a narrow margin, such that Hezekiah's 14th year may not have been much later. (2Kings 19:9; Isaiah 37:9) (The Inscription of Sargon II at Tang-i Var)

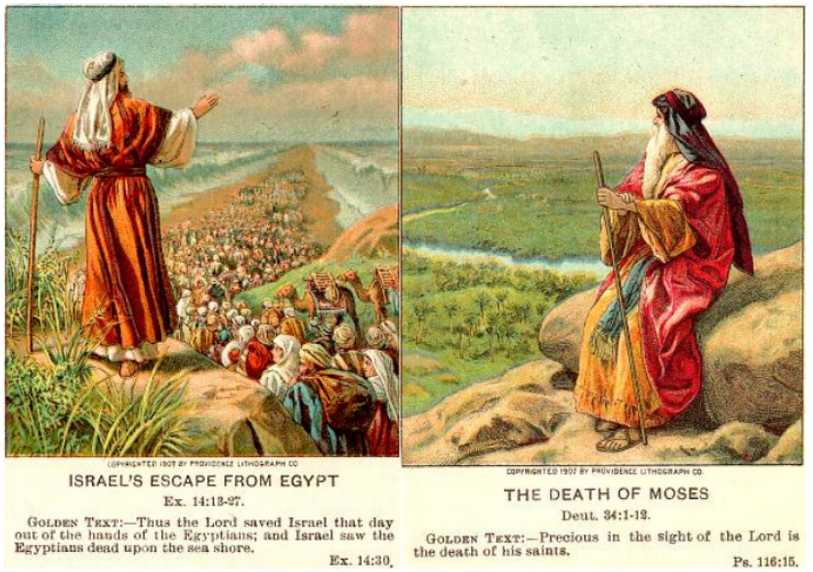


Right: Old Perlican Methodist Class Lists page 6, 1823
(2006 photo by Ward Green, from the notebook which was found in the United Church Archives on Elizabeth Avenue in St. John's, Newfoundland, containing The Methodist Class Lists 1821-46.)

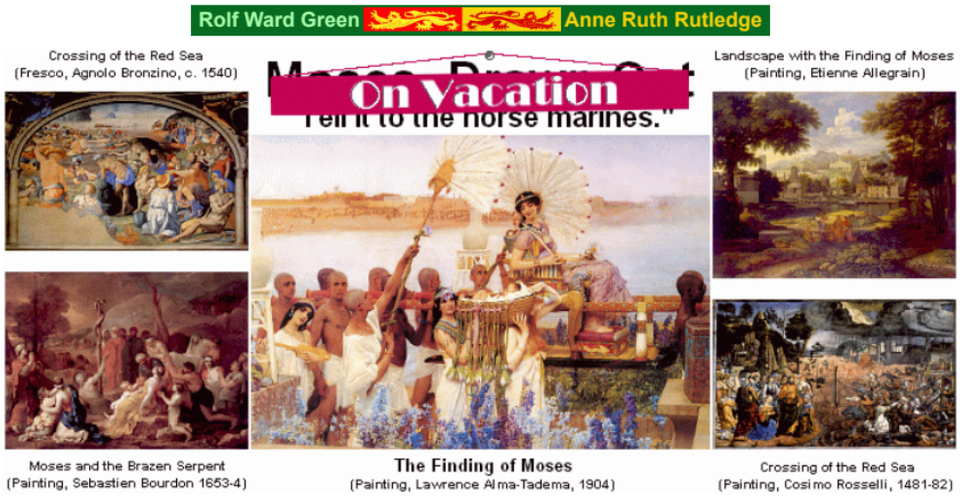


Further confirmation comes with the written reference to the King of Egypt in the days of King Hoshea of Israel, who from the Bible is named "So", of whom *Easton's Bible Dictionary* pens "Nubian, Sabako" (2Ki 17:1-4). The conventional dating for the Cushite (Ethiopian) Pharaoh, Shabaka of Egypt (721-707 BCE) is late seeing as we date his nephew Shebitku, from the preceding, to 711 BCE, but when we identify Shabaka with So, the relative agreement of dates we see fits King Hoshea and the siege of Samaria (722-719 BCE), with Shabaka made no more than four years earlier (725-711). This takes into account that that mention of Sapataku in the Tang-i Var inscription preceded the reference to the King of Babylon, Merodach-Baladan, and thus preceded 710 BCE as that reference also preceded the `clear' date of the inscription. By thus identifying Shabaka of Egypt with So and identifying Sapataku with Shabaka's nephew Shebitku, we attain agreement with our dates in simple ways in the Tang-i Var inscription. Taharqa (Tirhakah of the Bible), as the brother of Shebitku, also fits the dating as the warrior who helps King Hezekiah, since Taharqa reigned as Pharaoh of Egypt after his brother, being evidently younger and ostensibly a military commander. It may also be noted in passing that Shabaka too ruled after his own brother Piye, Piye ruling 30 years, making it rather probable that Kings Shabaka, Shebitku, and Taharqa ruled for somewhat shorter durations, as though nearly contemporaries. Piye, it may be said, is the father of Shebitku and Taharqa. (Easton's Bible Dictionary, `So')

The presence of Mount St. Katherine in the Sinai region does remind one author of Catherine Gooby, one of his third-great grandmothers from 1818 Newfoundland, who married John Green. Her handwriting is believed to appear on page 6 of Methodist Class Lists for Old Perlican Circuit for 1823, Old Perlican. She and her husband John were both from Old Perlican, moving to Hants Harbour, in which class her name appears on page 8. Catherine Green would have known the Old Perlican names from page 6, her hand listing Eliz-th Youngs to Catherine Bussey. The writing of the rest of that year's lists is evidently by her husband John Green, from writing on the marriage record. Catherine's signature was on that same 1818 marriage record. Based on similarities in the handwriting of the 1822 classes in the same document, it is believed written by James Gooby, who married Elizabeth Sweet, they being Catherine's parents. James lists his daughter Catherine in John Soper's class, in the Old Perlican Methodist Class Lists, 1822 Hant's Harbour. (Methodist Class Lists Map)



the end



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

Moses~Drawn Out

On Vacation

``Tell it to the horse marines."