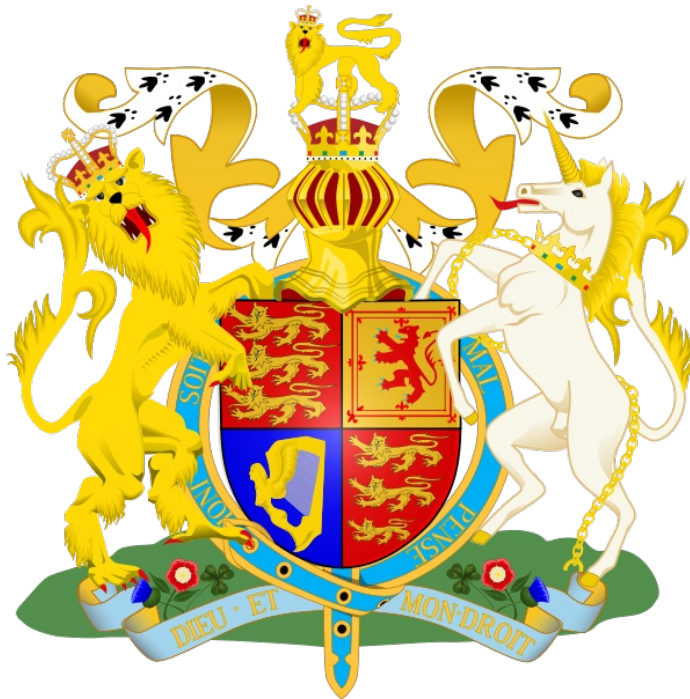


Danish  
Royal  
Coat of Arms



North Rhine-  
Westphalian  
Coat of Arms



UK Royal Coat of Arms

by Rolf Ward Green 

## Skjöldings

'The sceptre will not depart from Judah' (Genesis 49:10)

**V**

arious sources have preserved the descent of Danish and other kings such as Norwegian and Anglo Saxon as a direct male line beginning with Noa (Noah). Sceaf, an ancestor of Sceldwea or Skjöld is an ancestor of a mythical god-warrior named Woden, known by some as the god Odin (cf Wodan). The sons of Odin include Baldeg, Njord, and Skjöld. The first of them is Baldeg, ancestor of the Anglo Saxon House of Wessex. Njord (Njörðr) is father of the Norwegian kings. These three are all sons of Woden, so-called '*Woden-born*'. The three sons of Woden descend from the ancestor Noe (Noa), said to be the Biblical Noah (see below):

### Patriarchal Genealogies of the Danish, Norwegian, Icelanders, and Anglo Saxons

ASS	WSC	LAN	ETH	EDD	NEN
Noe	Noe	Noa	?	?	?
Seth	Sceaf	Seskef	Scef	Seskef	?
Beduwig	Bedwig	Bedvig	?	Bethvig	?
Huala	Hwala	?	?	?	?
Hathra	Hrathra	Athra	?	Athra	?

Itermod	Itermon	Itermann	?	Ítrmann	
Heremod	Heremod	Heremotr	?	Heremóth	?
Sceldwea	Scealdwea	Scealdna	Scyld	Skjaldun	?
Beauu	Beaw	Beaf	Beo	Bjár	?
Tactuua	Taetwa	?	Taetuua	?	?
Geata	Geata	Eat	Geat	Ját	Geta
Godwulf	Godwulf	Godulfi	Godfuulfe	Guthólfr	?
?	?	?	?	?	Fodepald
Finn	Finn	Finn	Fin	Finn	Finn
Frithuwulf	<i>Frithuwulf</i>	?	Frithouulf	?	Fredulf
?	Freawine	?	?	?	?
Frealaf	Frealaf	Frealaf	Frealaf	Frmallaf	Frealaf
Frithowald	<i>Frithuwald</i>	?	Frithouwald	?	?
Uuoden	Woden	Voden	Uuothern	Óthin	Woden

---

## LEGEND:

ASS = Asserius. *De Rebus Gestis Alfredi* ed. W H Stevenson. Oxford. 1904. cap I. - cit. also Klaeber: p. 254. See Bibliography.

WSC = Brit. Mus. Cotton ms. A. fol 1-34. The names of Frithuwulf, Freawine, and Frithuwald set in italics, are supplied from other mss of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles.

LAN = *Vetustissima Regum Septentrionis Series Langfethgatal dicta. Scriptores Rerum Danicarum Medii. Evi.* ed. Jacobus Langebek. vol I. Hafniae. 1772. pp. 1-6. cit. also Klaeber pp. 260-1.

ETH = *Fabii Ethelwerdi Chronicorum libri quattuor. Monumenta Historica Britannica.* vol. I. 1848. lib III. cap III. p. 512. cit. also Klaeber. p. 254

EDD = *Prose Edda. Corpus Poeticum Boreale.* See Klaeber. p. 256

NEN = Nennius. *Historia Brittonum.* 31. Harleian MS 3859. cit. Klaeber. p. 255. See Bibliography. See also Nennius. *British History and the Welsh Annals.* ed. & trans. Morris. J. Phillimore. Chichester. 1980. pp 26 (English) & 67 (Latin).

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(Contents of Table from *After the Flood, Bill Cooper*)

Descent lines need not indicate all generations, and question marks are inserted as placeholders above so that the lineages from the different sources will be in horizontal alignment (for ease of comparison). In assessing the differences between six sources we see startling agreement. The name Woden, as 'Wodan', the Dutch form of the name, becomes the name 'Dan' which appears on the Danish king lists ('Dan', 'Danish').



**Left:** Bayeaux, Normandy

Saxo Grammaticus, writing in his work *Gesta Danorum* (heroic deeds of the Danes), says that two brothers Dan and Angul, sons of Humble, were the founders of the kingly lines of Denmark and England, mentioning as he does also:

“Yet Dudo, the historian of Normandy, considers that the Danes are sprung

and named from the Danai." [ed. Danai-- meaning Danoi, Danaans, or Greeks]

*Gesta* says that Lothar the son of Dan battled his brother Humble to become king. Saxo writes that Skjöldr the son of Lothar king of the Danes married Alfhild the daughter of the king of the Saxons. As grandson of Dan, Skjöldr continued the kingly line. The line eventually goes through Haroldus Hyldetand (cf. [Harald Hildetand](#)) and Sigurd Ring, these two being among the earliest documented kings of Sweden (Scaniae). (*Gesta Danorum, Saxo Grammaticus; The Periphery of Francia: Spain, Britain, Eastern Europe, & Scandinavia*)

In Snorri Sturleson's *Edda*, Skjaldun son of Heremod is the third-great-grandfather of Odin. The Scylding or Skjöldung line is commonly seen as referring to this ancient princely line of Denmark, and the word means *shielding* in both Old English as well as Old Norse respectively. In the Table below, *Edda* is compared with the genealogies of the *Winchester* and *Canterbury* manuscripts.

Table of the Genealogy lists of Anglo-Saxon kings compared to Snorri's Edda.

Snorri Sturluson's Edda	The Winchester manuscript (1)	The Canterbury manuscript (2)
Tror ( <u>Thor</u> ), alleged son of <i>Priamos's</i> daughter Troan and ( <i>Aga</i> ) <i>Memnon</i>		
Loride (Hloride)		
Henrede		
Vingethor (Vingthor)		
Vingener (Vingner)		
Moda (Mode)		
Magi (Magne)		
Kesfet		
Bedvig		
Atra (Annan)		
Itrman		
Heremod (Hermod)		
Skjaldun (Skjold)		
Bjaf (Bjar)		
Jat or <u>Gaut</u>	Geats	
Gudolf	Godwulf	
Fjarlaf (Fridleif)	Finn	
<u>Vodin</u> (Odin)	<u>Woden</u>	<u>Woden</u>
<u>Balder</u>	<u>Beldeg</u>	<u>Beldeg</u>
Brand	Brand	Brand

Frjodigar (Frode)	Frithugar	Benoc
Freovin	Freawine	Aloc
Uvigg	Wig	Angenwit
Gevis (Gave)	Gewis	Ingui
	Esla	Esa
	Elesa	Eoppa
	Cerdic (Attacked England in 496 AD, won the land in 500 AD, died 534 AD)	Ida (king in 547 AD, died 568 AD)
	Cynric <sup>1</sup>	...
	...	

<sup>1</sup>Cynric is later supposed to have been involved in a battle against the Britons near Salisbury, in 552 AD.

(Table from *"Was Odin a genuine human being?"*, Wilmer Thomas).

According to Thor Heyerdahl of Kon-Tiki fame, Odin at one time resided in southern Russia. Heyerdahl expresses the thought that shipbuilding preceded civilization and not the other way around. (*Scandinavian Ancestry, Azerbaijan International 8.2, 2000*)

In *"The Throne of Britain: It's Biblical Origin and Future"*, Appendix 10, *The Family of Odin*, we read:

In 1902 W.M.H. Milner wrote in his book *The Royal House of Britain: An Enduring Dynasty*: "The traditions of our Scandinavian forefathers tell of a great conqueror, the hero king of Asgard--Odin. He was so heroic a king, and so great a conqueror, that the superstition or reverence of after ages made a god of him . . . He led our forefathers across Europe. Asgard has been variously located in Armenia or on the Dniepr. In either case, his victorious march traversed Russia, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden" (pp. 31-32)...

Milner says of Odin: "His name is Hebrew--Aud'n or Odn (for the broad A in the Hebrew carries often the sound of O), meaning Lord--human or divine" (p. 32). The Companion Bible states: "Adon is one of the three titles (Adon, Adonai, Adonim), all generally rendered Lord; but each has its own peculiar usage and association. They all denote headship in various aspects. They have to do with God as over-lord" (E.W. Bullinger, app. 4).

Wilmer Thomas records:

One important ancient source referring [to] the name of Odin (or rather Woden) is the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles. Written during the 10th century for King Alfred the Great, they list the alleged genealogies of these Saxon kings, stemming back to (and beyond) a man called Woden. (*Ibid, Wilmer Thomas*).



Athol Bloomer quotes from Sir Iaian Moncrief concerning Ivar Wide-fathom, whose daughter Alfhild married Valdar (*Hervarar Saga*). As the Vikings used to say, its time to unlock your word-hoard, because Ivar Widefathom (Vidfamne) is said to have been succeeded by son-in-law Harald Hildetand, and Valdar appears to be a mixture of the names (Ivar and Harald) corresponding to bloodlines which were similarly mixed:

"However, King Yngvarr's grandson, King Ingiald 'Ill-Ruler', was last of the peace Kings of Uppsala, whence he was driven towards the close of the seventh century by a Skioldung royalty from Skane, the famous Ivar 'Wide-Fathom'...For King Ivar 'Wide Fathom' was 'Woden-born', being also king at hallowed Lethra where there is a sacred stone circle on the Danish island of Sjaelland..." (Sir Iaian Moncrieffe: 'Royal Highness; The ancestry of the Royal child') (*Miriam ha Kedosha Queen of Zion: Hernaut de Gironde and the Norse Kings, Athol Bloomer*)



**Left:** The Ring of Brodgar, Stenness, Orkney

Queen Elizabeth is also believed to be 'Woden-Born'. Her Royal Highness traces her ancestry through Saxon King Cerdic (519-534 CE) as her earliest progenitor (*SAXON GENEALOGIES*). Known as Queen Elizabeth II, she is a descendant of William The Conqueror, the Norman who ascended to the English throne in

1066.

Thus a connection is seen between the descendants of the house of Woden (Skjöldungs) and descendants of Rollo, the latter of which has William as a third great-grandson. Of the House of Normandy, William is the first of the English Kings.

The story of Rollo of Normandy is considered by many as important to world history. The Orkney Islands in Scotland is a location rarely associated with Rollo, as noted by one website:

*A son -- Hrólfr, Rolf, or Rollo -- of the first Earl, Ragnald, went on to become the first Duke of Normandy. The consequences of this for European history, from England to Sicily and beyond, are beyond calculation; yet this connection to the Orkneys is rarely noted. (GERMANIA: Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Vandal, Vikings, Orkney, etc.)*

In the saga *Heimskringla* Ragnvald accompanies Harald Fairhair on expeditions to the west, and when Ragnvald's son Ivar is killed, Harald gives Ragnvald the Orkney and Shetland Islands as compensation.

**Right:** Stromness Seafront, Orkney

Ragnvald the first Earl of Orkney c875 soon tired of his position and generously gave it up in 875 to his brother Sigurd (Earl of Orkney 875-892). But serving as Earl of Orkney for 892-893 was Guthorm, a term of about one year. In this connection, Rollo is said to have had a brother named Guthorm (Garin) who died in the war which followed the death of their father, as Rollo and Guthorm led a rebel force of young warrior princes against the new King, who was about to order the expulsion of all unruly family members. Ragnvald died c894 according to traditional thought. Dates as given above for the Earls of Orkney are approximate. (*Gesta Normannorum Chapter 5, Dudo; GERMANIA: Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Vandal, Vikings, Orkney, etc.*)



Harald Fairhair ruled Norway after a civil war which ended in 885, so he is very probably the King named, all the more so since a story exists of how Rollo as a young warrior is villified by Harald for a certain case of plundering, after which Rollo is banished. A further point in the story describes how Rollo later finds safe haven in Normandy. (*Heimskringla, The Chronicle of the Kings of Norway, HARALD HARFAGER'S SAGA, Snorre Sturlasson*)



**Left:** Saint Quentin Town Hall, Normandy

The father of Rollo is said to have been a powerful man:

“But in the region of Dacia there was, in those days, a certain old man, most opulent with an abundance of all goods, and surrounded on all sides by a crowd of innumerable warriors, a man who never lowered the nape of his

neck before any king, nor placed his hands in anyone else's hands in committing himself to service. Holding almost the entire realm of Dacia, he claimed for himself the lands bordering on Dacia and Alania, and by force and power he subjugated the populace to himself through very many battles. For, of all the easterners, he was the mightiest due to his superior strength and the most distinguished due to his cumulated surplus of all the virtues. But when he died, his two sons, vigorous in arms, well-versed in warfare, in body most fair, in spirit most hardy, survived him. Truly the older of them was called Rollo, but the other, the younger, Gurim.” (*Ibid, Dudo of St. Quentin, Chapter 5*)

The civil war in Norway lasted from 863 to about 885 according to *The Periphery of Francia*. Rollo, whose father is unidentified by name in Dudo's *Gesta Normannorum*, was traditionally believed to have been Ragnvald Eysteinnsson, giving Rollo an ancestry which descends from Judah the son of Jacob of the Bible to the Trojans and Vikings (Danes) through Judah's son, Zerah. Zerah was born in a peculiar way, a `scarlet' thread having been tied around his hand, that colour having represented royalty and having been a feature of royal dress for some time

now. (*The Periphery of Francia: Spain, Britain, Eastern Europe, & Scandinavia; Genesis 38:27-30*)

**R i g h t :** Duckworth St., St. John's, Newfoundland (*Duckworth from Marriott window, Aug 19, 2006 Photo by Ward Green*)



But the family of origin of Rollo has been a subject of much controversy, with some authorities asserting that it will now never be known. Another possibility exists. Ragnvald the Mountain-High about whom little is otherwise known, was the son of Olaf Gierstad-Alf who died about the time of the civil war. Were Rollo his son, this places Rollo early enough to have been attacking England in the early 870's consistent with Dudo's account about Rollo's arrival in Rouen in 876 but alters the ancestral trace, making Rollo the son of Ragnvald, the son of Olaf Geirstad-Alf (named Alf after his mother), the son of Gudrod the Hunter, the son of Harald the Old, the son of Valdar, the son of Roarr. According to Athol Bloomer Theodoric or Roric is Makhir Theodoric the Jewish prince (son of David) who lived in Narbonne as the Jewish Exilarch or King of the Jews (ie. Roarr is Theodoric).

Born about 710, Theodoric was called to the court of Charles Martel (c688-742) to serve as Rabbi, by name R. Makhir. In 768 he was declared King of Septimania by Charlemagne the grandson of Charles Martel. Eudes (Judah) the warrior general of Charles Martel is the father of Makhir Theodoric (Theuderic) who helped to expel the Muslims from Narbonne but left before that long siege ended in 739, returning to Babylon in 735 to take a post as Jewish Exilarch there. He is known also as Judah Zakkai.

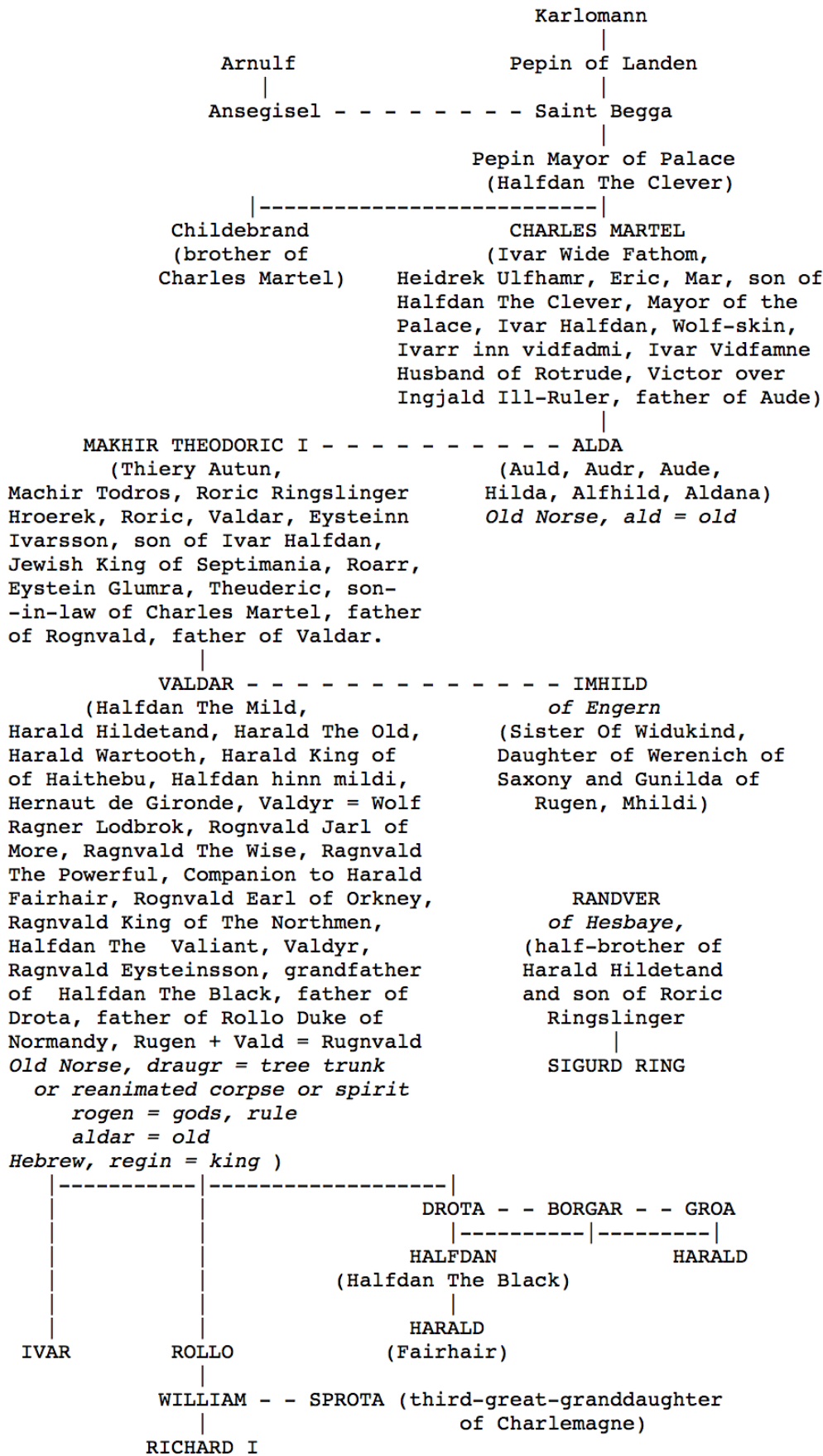
Gudrod the Hunter (770-809), it is believed, married Alfhildr (772-807) Alfarinsdottir. Their son Olaf is known also as Olaf Geirstad-Alf, possibly the former living soul associated with the body found buried at Gokstad (near Gjerstad) in Norway, even with a ship. He was worshipped as an elf after his death. Tjodolf of Hvin sang:

*Long while this branch of Odin's stem  
Was the stout prop of Norway's realm;  
Long while King Olaf with just pride  
Ruled over Westfold far and wide.  
At length by cruel gout oppressed,  
The good King Olaf sank to rest:  
His body now lies under ground,  
Buried at Geirstad, in the mound.*

Halfdan the Mild (Old Norse *hinn mildi*) (745- 800) is the father of Gudrod as spoken by the sagas and this Halfdan (from Hebrew ha Aleph, prince) fits well with then King of Haithebu Harald the Old whose wife was Imhild (cf Mild as in `miled'). Harald King of Haithebu is sometimes known as Harald Wartooth or Harald Hildetand and is a son of Valdar (the earlier Harald Hildetand). This may explain the story of how Harald Wartooth fought the battle of Bravalla at the age of 150 years.



A chart showing the descent line of Rollo of Normandy.



Statue of Widukind of Saxony (*Nienburg*)



Rollo on Six Dukes Statue (*Falaise*)



**(GERMAN, rügen = to reprimand)** **Left:** Rügen, Germany (an island in the Baltic Sea),  
(White chalk cliffs collapsing into the sea, Photo by Andreas Kuestermann/ EPA)

The historicity of Rögnvald as long-lived king, described by Dudo in *Gesta Normannorum*, leads to a proposal: that he is the famous Harald Wartooth who lived for a hundred and fifty years and fought a final battle against his nephew

Sigurd Ring, wherein he gave Sigurd a stronger force so that he might win and succeed him, while his uncle gained a privilege, that of dying in battle. The name Harald, translated from Old Norse, is 'herra = master or lord' and 'ald = old' or 'vald = rule', thus: Old Master. In Hebrew the word 'regin = king' (similar to Old Norse 'regin or rögen = gods), thus: Ragnvald. Viking names often included reference to the mother or wife, making the oral record as recorded in the sagas accurate, while at the same time more complex and varied. Chronology was not preserved in the colourful accounts of these wayfarers, but their way of recording history was of an extremely high standard, as we may see. Rögnvald's wife Imhild was the daughter of Gunilda of Rügen (cf Ragnhild).

Keeping in mind God's admonition 'not to put Jehovah your God to the test', we look to the many histories and oral traditions to see if our proposal is valid, if it holds any water, or if it simplifies the facts in such a way as to improve our grasp and eliminate, as much as possible, discrepancies and chronological difficulties so prevalent in the history of the time period with which we are concerned. For example, the span of time between 700 and 900 seems poorly known.

Without prejudice to future discovery, the time span from 828 to 1033 seems to be best expressed with the list of Kings of Denmark as given below:

A chart of Danish Kings 830-1035 CE, showing seven generations in the course of 200 years, for an average generation span of  $200 \div 7 = 28.6$  years.

Ragner Lodbrok (830 CE)  
 |  
 Sigurd Snake-In-The-Eye  
 |  
 Hardecanute  
 |  
 Gorm The Old  
 |  
 Harald Bluetooth  
 |  
 Sven Forkbeard  
 |  
 Canute The Great  
 |  
 Hardecanute (1035 CE)

We may now compare that simple list of kings, above, with a list from a traditional source:

A chart of Danish Kings from *Gesta Danorum*, *Saxo Grammaticus*

Haldanus III  
 |  
 Haraldus Hyldetan  
 |  
 Sigurd Ring  
 |  
 Olo  
 |  
 Omundus  
 |  
 Sywardus I  
 |  
 Iarmericus  
 |  
 Broderus  
 |  
 Sywaldus II  
 |  
 Snio  
 |  
 Biorn  
 |  
 Haraldus II  
 |  
 Gormo I  
 |  
 Gotricus  
 |  
 Olavus II



Harald Hildetand at the Battle of Bravalla

|  
 Hemmingus  
 |  
 Siwardus Ring  
 |  
 Regner Lothbrog  
 |  
 Siwardus III  
 |  
 Ericus  
 |  
 Kanutus I  
 |  
 Frotho VI  
 |  
 Gormo II  
 |  
 Haraldus III  
 |  
 Gormo III

On the above list, we may identify some kings in the final nine names with several names, as Sigurd Ring, Kanute, Gorm The Old, and Harald Bluetooth. The list is taken from many-storied Danish history as told by Saxo Grammaticus, and is not stated to represent the accurate chronological order of the people depicted. It is merely the list as they appear in the account, in the order in which the stories are told. In third place on the list is Sigurd Ring! Might we rearrange the list by breaking it in two and placing it by the side of the Chart of Danish Kings (828-1033), below:

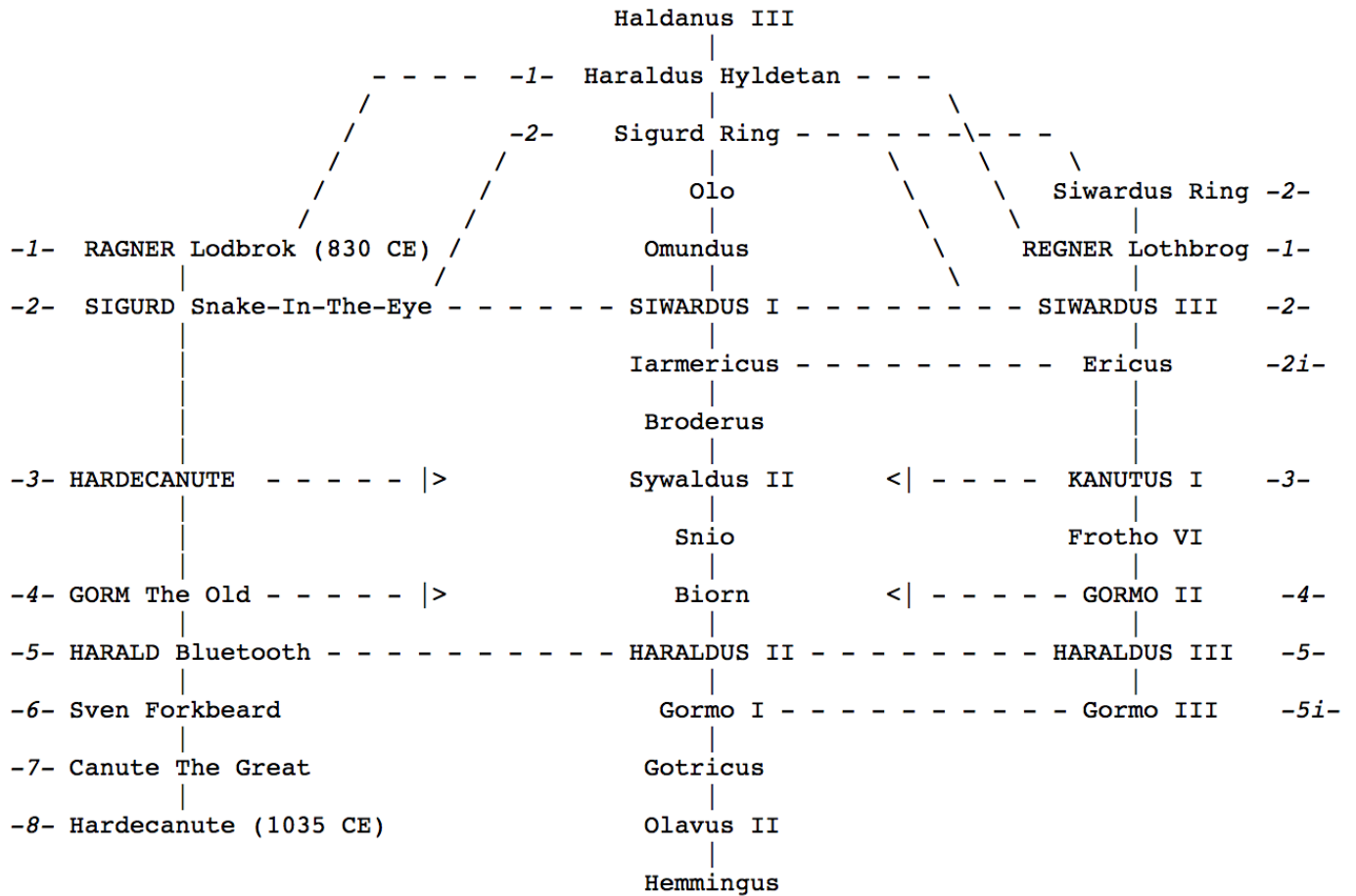
A chart comparing the line of eight Kings of Denmark (list, left) with the first section of Gesta Danorum (middle), and last section of Gesta Danorum (right). Numbers six through eight Sven Forkbeard, Canute The Great, and Hardecnut are also Kings of England.



*Line of 8 Kings*  
(see 1-8 below)

*Gesta Danorum i*  
(first section)

*Gesta Danorum ii*  
(last section)



The three lists correspond very closely when putting Ragner Lodbrok as Harald Hyldetan and Sigurd Ring as Siwardus I and Siwardus III. In particular, there is good correlation between the outer lists, the middle list seeming to be somewhat repetitious of a pattern seen on the outer two, but timeshifted by as much as three generations (about 100 years). This repetition is rather what we might expect from an historian who places events in time while compensating for the age of the person about whom they write. A shift of this size is explained by the age of Ragnvald (150 years) being larger than expected by 75 or 100 years, which might explain a shift of as many as five generations in any individual case. A very old individual exists during many different generations, and therefore may be thought of by some historians as people who lived at different times, where that makes more sense.



**Left:** Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours, 732 CE (mounted on white horse) (*Bataille de Poitiers en Octobre 732, Painting by Charles de Steuben*)

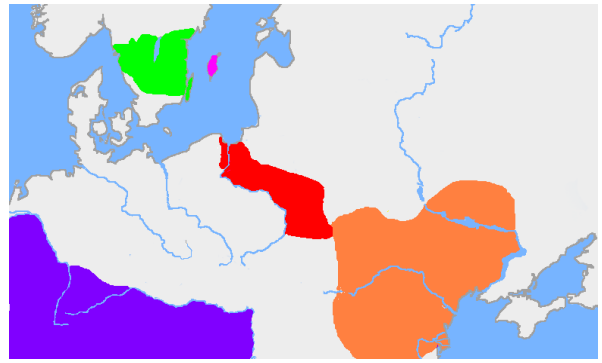
This is acceptable only if it fits the facts. Ragner Lodbrok is a quintessential case, with him appearing during a period of about a hundred years of history. Scandinavian king lists are rife with optional dates during the period of the early kings of which Ragner (Ragnald) is one. There are even two Ivar Vidfamne's separated in time by

four generations, an early date for his ruling being 588, while we hold that Charles Martel was born c. 688. `Mar' is the Hebrew word for `Davidic Prince', male-line descendant of King David the first Israelite King. `Martel' means `Hammer' in the French language, but the stories of the daughter Aude of Charles Martel, when compared with the story of Ivar's daughter Auðe or Alfild, and also with an account of Heiðrek Ulfhamr and his daughter Hild are too similar to overlook when timeline problems such as this are already known to exist, and when history is written by Vikings with a known penchant for word manipulation and creative nicknames. `Ulfhamr' means `Wolf-skin' in Old Norse, while Valdar is similar to `Valdyr' meaning Wolf, and Charles The Hammer is the father of Alda (Auðe, Alfilda) who gave her as wife to Makhir according to Bloomer. But Ivar Wide-Fathom gave his daughter Auðe The Deep-Minded to be married to Valdar, and Harald the Valiant's mother Hild is a daughter of Heiðrek Ulfhamr, `Heiðrek' being a title and a form of `eric' which is a suffix used by Kings of France. Ivar Wide-Fathom was also a ruler of part of England, and the family of Charles Martel married into the English Anglo-Saxon regency. The Norse word `hamr' means `skin', `hamarr' = `hammer', `hamramr' means (1) `able to change one's shape', and also (2) `seized with a war-like fury'. Charles Martel earned a reputation for adapting quickly in warfare, in one case being able to develop heavy cavalry in a period of just five years in order to defeat Muslim forces, who believed it would take him at least a generation to accomplish (eg River Berre near Narbonne in 735).

The idea of Martel being a `Wolf-skin' might be seen thus as his ability to quickly take on the mantle of a warrior. More than that, by giving his daughter to be married to Makhir he was no doubt also offering a measure of protection. Providing that we take Makhir as `The Wolf' (Valdyr), Charles as Heiðrek (Eric) is seen as the protector or `Wolf-skin' of a son-in-law known as Makhir or Valdar. Makhir as `The Wolf' goes back to `Welf' and the Hebrew `ha Alef' according to Bloomer. Bloomer also mentions an ancestor of Makhir named Nathan Todros (b 440), who was a Jew living in England. Nathan's daughter Blanchfleur married Vahan the Wolf (Kayl). Wolf in the form `Kayl' may be seen as a part of the name `Kalonymous', a Greek word for `good name', and the name taken by the Frankish Jews as a surname (eg Charlemagne is `David Kalonymous').

In Athol Bloomer's *Aron Ben Gilad*, Blanchfleur (White Flower) Dindaine marries Vahan The Wolf (Kayl) and becomes a ninth-great grandmother of Makhir.

**Right:** The green area is the traditional extent of Götaland and the dark pink area is the island of Gotland. The red area is the extent of the Wielbark culture in the early 3rd century, and the orange area is the Chernyakhov culture, in the early 4th century. (The purple area is the Roman Empire)



Consistent with known facts, Ulfhamr the Gothic King (Gothic cf. Geat) bears enough similarity to Charles Martel The Hammer, who was known as a great warrior, even undefeated in battle, while Old Norse `reka' is the word for `prosecute' and `fight' and `heiðra' is `honour' (cf `Heiðrek' = `heið' + `rek', as honoured warrior). But `rek' means `reach', as `Wide-Fathom', and `Ivar' in Old Norse is `bow warrior'. `Heið', in Old Norse, is `height' or `clear sky', so `Heið-rek' is `wide reach' or `wide-fathom'. Goths inhabited an area spanning from the Black Sea to Norway.



**Left:** Onomastic derivation of `Valdr' from `Makhir', Danish runes (top), and two-way derivation, `Makhir=Valdr', `Valdr=Makir', Viking runes (bottom)

With Rögnvald as the son of Machir or Valdar it follows that he is also Valdyr or `The Wolf'. Valdyr is pronounced *valdeer*. Rögnvald has been traditionally credited with carrying as his standard a flag having an emblem of the Wolf,

`Valdyr' in Old Norse.

`Harald' means `Lord of armies', `Old Master' in Old Norse, and `Rögnvald' is `rögen' + `vald' which is `gods' + `armies', or `King of armies'. The Hebrew word `regin' means `king' also (cf Ragnvald), and Harald is the **title** given to Kings of Norway and Denmark. Ragnvald Eysteinnsson was the son of Eystein which means `east' which is in German `Osten', Dutch `het oosten', Swedish `Östen'. Machir Todros of Baghdad was known as Theodoric I in France and Roric or Hroerek Ringslinger in Scandinavian sagas. It was also from the east that Rabbi Machir came to Charles Martel to serve as teacher, for a time ruling over a third of the city of Narbonne, then appointed Jewish King of Septimania in 768 CE by Charlemagne grandson of Charles Martel. Alda a daughter of Charles Martel was given to Theodoric (Eystein) in marriage. `Ivar' is `ravi' spelled backward and Eystein was called by Eystein Ivarsson, son (ie son-in-law) of Ivar. There is thus ample reason to believe that Ivar is Charles Martel. `Martel' in Hebrew is `mar = lord' plus `tel = hill', or `Lord of Hill, Height' (cf Wide Fathom).

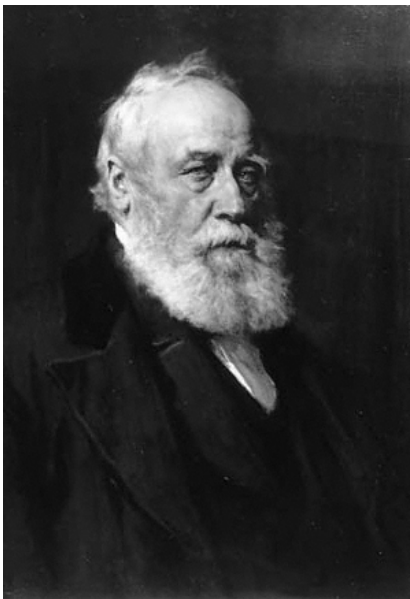
**Right:** Standing Stones o'Stenness at Sunset, Orkney

There was another Ivar also called Ivar Wide-Fathom, as indicated by stories about two Ivar Wide-Fathom's who were separated by four generations. This is Ivar The Boneless a son of Ragner Lodbrok who died in 873 CE. He was said to be very smart (so 'Wide-Fathom').

This may be a son of Ragnvald named Ivar who died at about that time of course, here allowing the Orkneys Islands' conquest by Harald Fairhair as 873 CE. This also thus seems to fit our proposed view of Ragnvald which has him as a very old man in 873 and described by many as Jarl of More and Jarl of the Orkneys. The corresponding fact once again is that Ragner Lodbrok was said to have been Earl, and this at the court of a Danish King Hrorik.



Dudo's description of Rollo's father as old but very influential comes to mind again, and it seems barely a stretch to visualize Ragnvald as a mentor to young Harald Fairhair on the Orkney expeditions. After the fall of York in 867 CE, the Orkney invasion comes at a point in time just 9 years before Rollo arrives at Rouen, the latter date 876 CE according to Dudo. The civil war in Norway 863-885CE may be more accurately dated than the earlier events, as this is very close to the time when history (as we call it) began. Time will tell whether we have estimated events according to their actual timeline.



**Left:** William Forbes Skene, Scottish historian and antiquarian, second son of Sir Walter Scott's friend James Skene (*Painting by Sir George Reid, c. 1888*)

The Sigurd (or Siward) who is described as a brother of Ragnvald and who becomes the Earl of Orkney after Ragnvald may be Harald Hildetand's nephew Sigurd, as dating of Sigurd's father Ragner Lodbrok varies over a period of 100 years to after 860 CE, thus close to the time under study. Guthorm is said to be Sigurd's son, so he is Rollo's cousin. As Randver's grandson, Guthorm is Rollo's first cousin once-removed. 'Ivar' is the son of Ragnvald who dies, and Harald Fairhair compensates Ragnvald with the Orkney Islands earldom for the loss of his son. In the account of Dudo, the

brother of Rollo is Guthorm who dies after Ragnvald. With the revised Ragnvald as the same man as Ragner, Sigurd is thus the same man as Sigurd Ring, but he's seen as living late in the ninth century now.

In the account of Dudo, Guthorm dies in battle. Soon afterwards, Rollo goes to England in the early 870's and meets King Alfred, so the death of 'Ivar' as 873 CE is right.

The startling clarity which emerges when Ragnvald is identified with Harald Hildetand and Ragner Lodbrok, despite any or all objections to the contrary, rings true. Hallelujah! This is an area that warrants much further consideration, and we shall pursue this very thing if Jehovah is



willing, but may we be cautious, realizing that things are not always what they seem.

Olaf Gudrodsson (790-841) is the father of Ragnvald, known as Ragnvald the Glorious or Mountain-High. The Ragnvald conventionally held to be Rollo's father is known as the Wise or Powerful. Vikings loved words.

Since Ivar Wide-Fathom (Charles Martel b c688 d 741) is described as 'Woden-born', Charlemagne (c750-814) his grandson is also 'Woden-born', also Elizabeth II through Poppa the wife of Rollo. Rollo and Poppa are third-great-grandparents of William I the Conqueror; William is the 29th great-grandfather of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

But Ivar Wide-Fathom's daughter Alfild (Auðe, Alda) sometimes called Hilda (Charles Martel's daughter is known as Aude or Aldana) is also 'Woden-born' due to her father Ivar (Charles). Thus Valdar's sons by his wife Auðe are also descendants of Woden. Some of the descendants of Valdar are: Harald the Old (745-800), his son, Gudrod (770-810), his son Olaf Gierstad-Alf (790-841), his son Ragnvald (809-862), his son Rollo (860-933), his son William Longsword (c897-942).

In Danish legends there are four generations between Haldanus II and Haldanus III. Haldanus III held rule immediately prior to Haraldus Hyldetan. Haldanus III thus corresponds to Charles Martel (Ivar). The prior king Haldanus II four generations earlier explains a discrepancy of a hundred years in Danish king lists, where Ivar Vidfamne is said to be ruling c. 700, and is also said to be a second great-grandson of Roarr, where Roarr (Theodoric) from above was born c710. So there appears to have been an earlier Ivar Vidfamne. Such discussions are, however, wearisome (Ec 12:12).

In *Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 12A*, the year 256 is given for when the last Odin invaded Saxony and led many of the tribes of Israel into the region of northwestern Europe. From what we read, we therefore need not be surprised if kings are said to be Odin's (or Woden's) descendants after 256 CE. The term 'Halfdan' can be interpreted as meaning half of the gene pool of Woden (Dutch, *Wodan*) through the maternal side's X-chromosomes. 'Dan' then refers to the Messianic aspect of a male born in the direct male line of Woden, the Y-chromosome. Note how males pass X-chromosomes to all of their daughters, who in turn may only pass that X-chromosome on to a half as many of their children.

Many of the names of Kings have been obscured by the very peculiarities of language and custom which seek to preserve them, and in hopes of discovering hidden meanings we look at other ways. Ivar Wide-Fathom, as an example of one said to be 'Woden-born', was known to have ruled widely, including in parts of England. We of today's 'modern' society tend to underestimate greatly the distances people travelled in times past as well as the frequency of their excursions.

But despite being separated widely, families married within their own bloodlines as much as possible, and this explains family connections spanning such great distances and geographical obstacles as boggle one's mind by their sheer enormity.

**Right:** Bayeux, Normandy

Without prejudice to other genealogical study, it is interesting to single out particular family lines of interest and attempt to establish their validity, or of course, discover new family connections. There is no history which holds as much fascination nor which is more believable as one which utilizes connections within family traditions in order to vindicate it as 'right'. This is not to say that history does not at times possess anomalies.



But when the vast course of time past has rendered the trail cold, corroboration in the form of patterned behaviour is invaluable. Of the latter, one such example is the intermarriage of families within their own gene pool at large. Beyond the immediate family group, the precise relationship between the husband and wife of a union is harder to define, since they are always related in some way to Adam and Eve. In fact, we are all related in so many ways that it becomes merely the choice of the person telling the story which relatives to single out.

The descent of Charles Martel (Ivar Wide-Fathom) may be traced from a line of Trojan Kings who ruled over a body of Trojan refugees who had at first fled Troy under the leadership of Francio the son of Hector of Troy. Francio and his brother Turcus stop in Maeotis and reign for twenty-one years. They then migrate to Isauria where Francio drives out his brother, ruling for ten more years, until 1150 BCE. In 1063 Priam, a son of Francio II, leads Trojans to Pannonia-- there they remain until Gratian comes in 378 CE and expels them.

**Right:** Historical map of the duchy of Brabant

Francio IV, the thirty-second King in line to Priam, rules Pannonia on the Danube from the period 138-118 BCE. He has 14 sons and 7 daughters. As his youngest son, Brabon 'junior' enters the service of a certain Duke of Arcadia in Greece, receiving as compensation a wife of noble birth. Ten years after Francio dies, Brabon 'junior' has a son born named Brabon Silvius. One son who is to be known later as Julius Caesar is born at the same time to the Duke of Arcadia, who is related to Brabon Silvius in that he is a descendant of Archadius the son of Philymeus, fifteenth king of Sycambria and Pannonia. Julius Caesar and his cousin Brabon Silvius are close companions during the Roman conquest of Gaul. Julius Caesar conquers the kingdom of Cologne (Agrippina), and later gives it to Brabon Silvius for a possession.



*Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 12, continues:*

*At that time there stayed with the duke of Arcadia a man named 'Karolus.' His father, also called Karolus, was a powerful figure and leader of a military division at Nijmegen. He was born of the old Trojan line, being the son of a certain Pharamunt*

who had 14 sons. This must be none other than Francio IV (138-118).

'Karolus,' the son of Karolus, received a bad reputation because of his licentious life. So his father sent him away from home to the duke of Arcadia. Here, according to the Chronicle, he married the duke's daughter 'Zwana,' who, upon their return to the Low Countries, gave birth to a son called 'Octavianus'. This Octavianus later became Roman Emperor Augustus.

Karolus junior also had two daughters, Octaviana and Zwana. Zwana was given by her uncle Julius Caesar in marriage to Brabon Silvius.

After the death of Karolus, Julius Caesar adopted Octavianus. The kingdom of Agrippina he gave to Brabon Silvius.

(from *Compendium of World History*, Hermann L. Hoeh)

The line of the Kings of Agrippina of Brabon Silvius reign from 53 BCE until the eleventh king Angisus is driven out of Pannonia by Gratian in 378 CE. Brabon, the six-year-old son of Angisus, is given a new role as prince by Maximus, who conquers parts of northern Gaul and gives Brabon the title 'Prince of Brabant', this after Angisus spends seven years as prisoner of the Romans and is freed by Theodosius.



**Left:** Le Mont-Saint-Michel, Normandy

During the days of Brabon I (424-456), Clodius, King of the Franks annexes Brabant and destroys Agrippina and Thuringia. Clodius is by custom Chlodio (Clogio) Longhair. The line of Princes of Brabant continue as obedient to the Frankish realm from 459 to 615, when Brabant becomes a Dukedom. The last Prince (570-615) is Karlomann who is succeeded by Pippinus of Landen, the first Duke of Brabant. It is said that

Pippin is descended from the third son Hector of a Trojan king Clodius V (*Compendium of World History*), *The Chronicle of Fredegar* adding that Pepin [ed., of Landen], mayor of the Austrasian palace, is son of Carloman. Either there are two Frankish Kings who annex Brabant, or there is confusion between the Trojan-Frankish kings Chlodius V and Chlodius VI, as the result of a timeline discrepancy of sixty years. Doubtless said Pepin and his descendant Charles come from the Trojan line of Frankish kings that belonged to the group leaving Troy in 677 BCE after the Third Trojan War, being led by a Trojan royal, Antenor. It is very possible that Clodius King of the Franks did appoint a relative of his in Brabant. Either way the descent proceeds from Trojan royalty. (*Compendium of World History*, Hermann L. Hoeh; *Gesta Normannorum*, Dudo)

Pepin of Landen is Duke of Brabant 615-647 CE, after which his son Grimoald succeeds him. His daughter is Begga, who marries Angisus (Ansegisel) the successor to Grimoald. Angisus has a son Pepin of Herstal, and Pepin of Herstal has a son Charles Martel, who holds the position of Duke of Brabant 715-741 CE. The list of Dukes continues with Pepin the son of Charles and Pepin's son Charlemagne (Karolus Magnus). (*Compendium of World History*, Hermann L. Hoeh)

In the article [Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne](#) it was said that Pepin of Landen and Charlemagne are descended from Clodio V who ruled (358-376CE). Their



descent is said to have been through his son Hector. Clodio appears just after Richimir II (Richemar) and his successor Theudomirus (Theudemar) on the list of Frankish kings. The suffix -mar on the names of King Richemar and son Theudemar are indicative of Davidic descent for this line, which makes Charlemagne a son of David, consistent with his Hebrew name David. The dates of the births of Richemar and Theudemar, while not given, are determined by the dates of their rule and by what may be known of their son Clodio. We are aware that Clodio Longhair ruled some 68 years after an earlier Clodio, said to be the son of Theudomirus who was the son of Richimir II.

While we do not doubt the skills of the faithful men who preceded us, we believe that history of times as ancient as 1500 BCE to 1000 CE must be understood to be considered dimly lit at best (1Co 13:7). The time period referred to is the Dark Age which begins when the Bible genealogies end and ends when more written history becomes available, thereby dividing the time known as Pre-Historic from what we call History. The time before 1500 BCE we call Pre-Law. Our discussion in large part seeks to illuminate the Dark Age. This is not to say that ours is the only view of history. (Pr 15:22; 30:2-3)

**Right:** Coat of Arms of the Dukes of Brabant

Clodio V (358-376) and Clodio VI (424-444) may be in fact the same person. The date that the last Odin is said to have invaded Saxony is given as 256 CE, when Bartherus (r251-269 CE) ruled the Franks. This year, 256 CE, is pivotal for it may be causing the 68-year discrepancy between the two Clodios.  $68 + 256 = 324$ . One birthdate for a Wodin is circa 300 CE. He may be the Odin referred to, in which case the invasion may have come c324 which may resolve the discrepancy and reconcile the two Clodios. In *The Throne of Britain: It's Biblical Origin and Future*, Appendix 10, *The Family of Odin* we read:



Milner wrote in his book *The Royal House of Britain: An Enduring Dynasty*: "The traditions of our Scandinavian forefathers tell of a great conqueror, the hero king of Asgard-- Odin. He was so heroic a king, and so great a conqueror, that the superstition or reverence of after ages made a god of him . . . He led our forefathers across Europe. Asgard has been variously located in Armenia or on the Dniepr. In either case, his victorious march traversed Russia, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden (pp. 31-32)."

"In Sharon Turner's [monumental work of historiography] *History of the Anglo-Saxons* [1805, 1823], Vol. i, pp. 124, 430, 450, the human existence of Odin is proved in detail" (p. 32, footnote). Based on genealogical tables, Odin can be dated to the second or third centuries: "The date of Odin is given at p. 733 of Anderson's *Royal Genealogies* as A.D. 256 to 300. On p. 140 of Haigh's *Conquest of Britain by the Saxons* a careful collation of all the Saxon genealogies makes Odin born in the 'latter half of the third' century. Sharon Turner, at pp. 430, 450, of the first volume of his *History*, makes the date of Odin A.D. 270, 297, 285, or 220. A.D." (p. 32, footnote).

The average of the four dates for the birth of Woden above is 268 CE with a standard deviation of 34. The range of dates might be expected therefore to be 234 to 302. The mean date for Woden's birth as mentioned is 268 CE. This date makes the invasion date of Odin much more likely to be



324 than 256 CE since Odin is not yet born in 256 CE.

Using the date 268 CE, Woden is 56 years old in 324. So the discrepancy may be resolved, and Clodio V was possibly the same person as Clodio VI on king lists. The problem might have been alleviated were Merovech taken to be the son-in-law of Clodio, so that Clodio also might be seen as son-in-law of Pharamund. Thus, Clodio the son of Theudemar may well be the same man as Clodio the son-in-law of Pharamund. There is also a forty-year period prior to Pharamund when no kings are said to rule. Richemar the grandfather of Clodio lived until 393 CE by one source (348 CE by the king list) and this 45-year adjustment recovers the years of missing rulership, as well as much of the 68-year difference between the rules of the two Clodios. The second Clodio (or the only one) ruled 424-444 CE, or up to a point in time 51 years after his grandfather died, which is just about right for his death, given that a generation is about 25 years. Clodio was born in 395 CE. He is known as Clodius Long-Hair (Clovis, Clodion, Clogio). The name `Clodion' by its spelling contains the name `Odin', suggesting that Clodion is very possibly `Woden-born'.



**Left:** A view looking out across Hoy Sound towards the hills of Hoy, Orkney

A possible identification of the `last Odin' is Dan. Dan Olafsson was born in Denmark circa 300 CE and he married

Auda. Odin is the Old Norse form of Wodan, a Dutch version of the same name (the Anglo-Saxon form is Woden, and the Old High German form is Wuotan). A Danish genealogical list has given Dan Olafsson as a descendent of *Skjöld* the son of Odin, in particular a seventh-great grandson of Odin. Sons of Odin included *Skjöld*, Njord, and Baldeg, and are associated with Denmark, Norway, and England (The House of Wessex) respectively.

Heiðrek Ulfhamr (Charles The Hammer, Ivar Vidfamne), father of Auda the Deep-Minded, is `Woden-born', and it is written of Ivar that he ruled over a very wide kingdom which included parts of England.

Connection of the English family lines with European lines, where substantiated, provides proof of travel between England and Europe, and also may corroborate the claim that Charles Martel at some time ruled the kingdoms of Scandinavia and even some of England. It has been documented by Kurth that Charles The Hammer occupied West Frisia (The Netherlands) in 719 CE. (*Catholic Encyclopedia, 1913, Godefroid Kurth*)

Richard I The Fearless the first Duke of Normandy is son of William I Longsword and Sprota. Richard has a daughter Emma of Normandy. Emma marries Ethelred The Unready, King of England, and later Canute The Great the King of Denmark. Two of Emma's sons, one by each husband, and two step-sons, also one by each, become Kings of England. Ethelred is the son of King Edgar, King of England. Emma's son Edward, later Edward the Confessor, is the son of Ethelred (House of Wessex). The House of Wessex is `Woden-born'. (see also [Emma of Normandy, wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emma_of_Normandy))

litanus olim Kiouien. In lingua & doctrina Græcus peritissimus, tempore Eugenij papæ quarti ad conciliū Florentinū in centū equis iuerat, & unione ecclesiæ Romanæ percepta in Russiam redierat: hūc Moscouitæ obedientiam Romanā eis prædicantē spoliauerunt, & in necē extremam impulerunt. Sequuntur Ruteni doctores & theologos Græcorū, præcipue Basilii magni, Gregorij Nazanzeni, & Ioannē Chrysoptomū. Gregorij Nazanzenum eorum sermone Bogoslou nuncupant, quod in latino sonat, laudans deum. Acceptant & nostrum sanctum Gregorium papam Romanū, præcipue in libris Moralium, quem translātū legūt, & lingua eorum Byessednic, quod uellet concionantē, persuadentem uel prædicantē, uocant. In ecclesijs Rutenorum lingua Seruioiū quæ est Sclauonica, diuina celebrant, legūt & cantāt. In ecclesijs Armenorum sermone Armeno, in synagogis Iudæorum lingua Hebræa orant. Christiani autē ritu Romano latino sermone cantant, orant & legūt. Et scias quod in fluminibus Russiæ & Lithuanis, præcipue in Boristhene & Boh, tempore æstatis multiplicantur ephimeræ, & sunt uermes & uolatilia alata, quaternis, interdum senis alis oriuntur & generantur, mane currunt super aquas, & uolant super ripas circa meridiem: in occasu autē solis extinguuntur. De his loquitur Aristoteles primo de Historijs animalium & in Problematis, & medici de febre ephimera.

De Lithuania & Samogitia. CAPVT II.

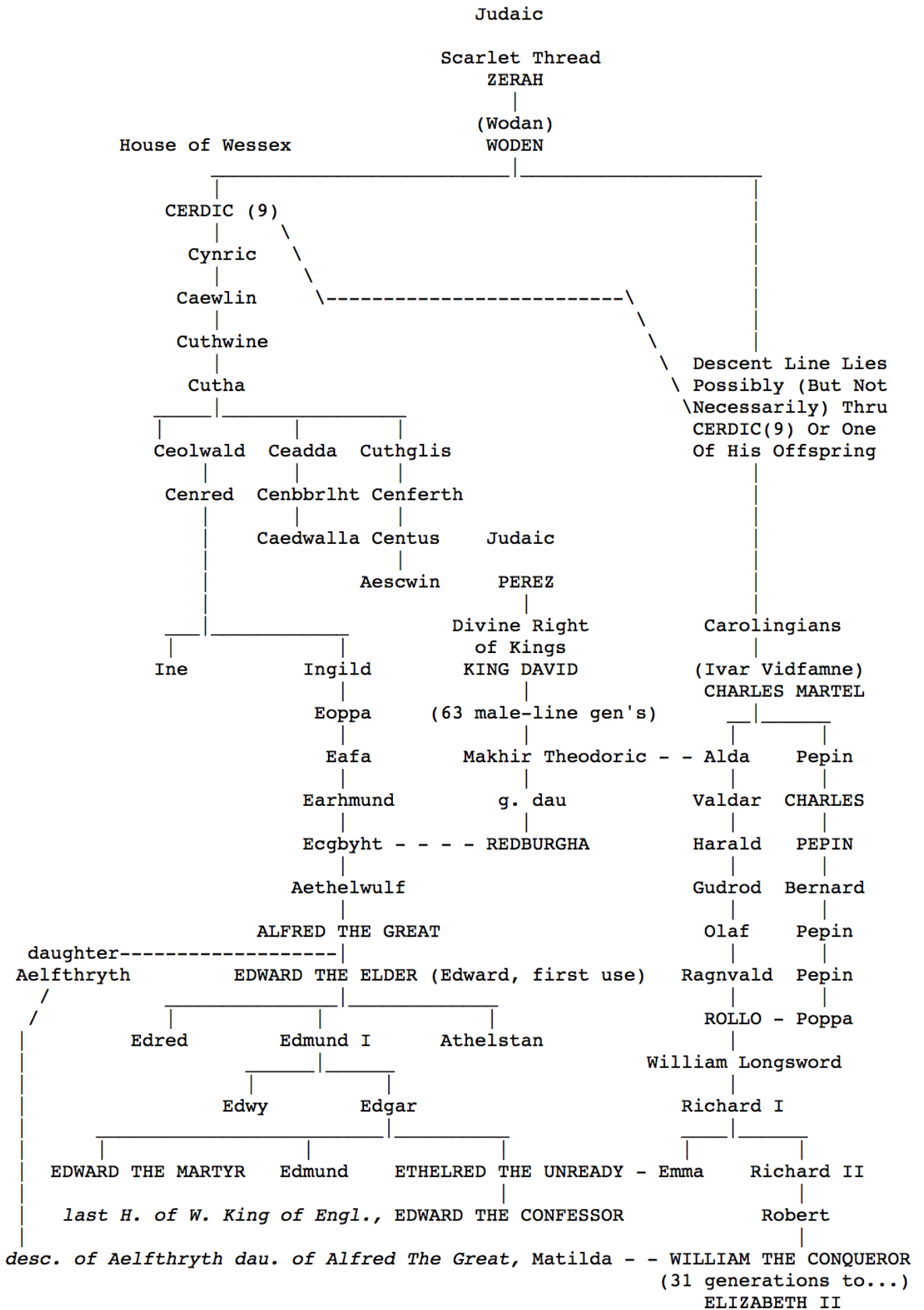
Magnus ducatus Lithuania est regio latissima, in ea sunt plures duces Lithuaniae & Russiæ: unus autem, præses & monarcha, cui cæteri omnes subdunt, magnus dux Lithuaniae uulgo nuncupatus. Aiunt autē uetustiores & antiquitatum relatores, quod quidam Italici propter Romanorum dissensiones deferentes Italiam ingressi sunt terras Lithuaniae, & nomen patriæ Italia, genti uero Itali indiderunt: quæ per pastores terra Litalia & gens Litalis, litera præposita coepit nuncupari. Ruteni autem & Poloni eorum uicini maiorem immutationē facientes, usque in hodiernam diem terram Lithuaniam, gentes uero Lithuanos appellant. Hi primum condiderūt oppidum Vilno, eleuationis poli quinquaginta septem graduum, & ex nomine ducis Vilsi, quo cum illas regiones ingressi sunt. Vilno uocauerunt, fluminibus quoque circa ipsum fluentibus Wisla & Wilna ex eiusdem ducis nomine indiderūt nomina. Samagithiam autē de suo sermone sic nominarunt, quod lingua eorum, terra inferior sonat. Aliqui autē ignari historis, à lituo quod est cornu, & tuba uenatoris, eo quod regio illa plures uenationes exerceat, Lithuaniam appellari uoluerunt, quod ad effectū, non ad historis originem spectat. Hæc gens Lithuanorum annis superioribus adeo obscura, contempta, & uilis apud Rutenos fuit, ut principes Ciouien. ab ea sola perizomata & subera ob egestatem & soli natui sterilitatē in signum tantummodo subiectionis exigere: donec Vithenen dux Lithuanorum rebellionem primum contra Rutenos inducens, & seipsum ducem inter populares constituit, astu principes Russiæ aggressus cōstixit, sensimque adeo creuit uiribus, ut iugo principibus Russiæ iniecto, etiam in tributa eos redigeret libi pendenda, quæ per plures annos Rutenis ipse penderat. Posteri duci Vithenen succedentes furtiuus lupis & subitis incursionibus finitimas gētes Russiæ, Prussis, Mazouis & Polonis inuadebant & diripiebant: donec...

**Left:** Sample of Roman text circa 1500 CE

When Richard's grandfather Rollo goes to the land of the Angels (cf Anguls, England) he meets with a king named Alstem c873 CE. But Alstem is transcribed from ancient English, wherein the letter s appears in the middle of words as f, and t as very similar to r, in fact almost identical. The King of the Anglo-Saxons, Alfred The Great, reigned in England during the time 871-899. So it can be now seen that Alstem is Alfrem (Alfred), and that Rollo's abiding friend was Alfred The Great of England. This accords well with a date, 876 CE, given by Dudo for Rollo's arrival in Rouen. (*Gesta Normannorum, Dudo of St. Quentin*)

Alfred's son Edward The Elder ruled 899-924 CE, King of Wessex. Among the West Saxons' Kings, the name of Edward is first used in Edward The Elder (see Alfred below).

**Below:** A chart of English Kings of the House of Wessex showing the line of Cerdic to Alfred The Great, Edward The Elder, to the Last King Edward The Confessor, with the Carolingian line leading to the First King of England of the House of Normandy, William The Conqueror, the Davidic line of Makhir Theodoric, and Judaic and Wodanic lines



The name *Edward* is highly significant insofar as it comes from the name *Eadburh* (*Redburga*), a

Jewish ancestress of Edward and relative of Makhir Theodoric the son-in-law of Charles Martel. It seems that Charlemagne arranges the marriage of Redburga.

King Edward The Elder's great grandmother is Eadburh (Redburh, Redburga) *regis Francorum sororia* (as per a medieval manuscript, translation: relating to the sister of the Frankish King). Redburh marries Egbert (Ecgbryht) King of Wessex who rules 802-839 CE during the reign of Frankish King Charlemagne, known from 800 CE also as Holy Roman Emperor.

Charlemagne is King Charles the Great whose reign as King of the Franks is from 768 CE until his death in 814 CE. Charlemagne's son Louis (The Pious) has as a guardian William the son of Theodoric I, Jewish King of Septimania appointed by Charlemagne upon assuming rulership in 768 CE (768 AD). Theodoric's sister the mother of Charlemagne is Jewish. Makhir Theodoric is the grandfather of Redburh, as Athol Bloomer writes. Redburga's great-grandfather via grandmother Aude is Charles Martel. (*Miriam ha Kedosha Queen of Zion: Hernaut de Gironde and the Norse Kings*, Athol Bloomer; *House of David*, Athol Bloomer; [William of Gellone, wikipedia.org](http://William of Gellone.wikipedia.org))



**Left:** Coast at Etretat, Normandy

William The Conqueror, the son of Robert, the son of Richard II, is the grandnephew of Emma, the daughter of Richard I of Normandy. Emma, by marrying Ethelred The Unready, was marrying into the family of Alfred, the steadfast friend of Rollo (Hrólf) The Dane. This is an important link in our story, for when the line of English Kings of the House of Wessex comes to its end

with Edward The Confessor, William continues the kingship of England in fulfillment of the promise of Rollo and Alfred to aid one another in their 'common struggle'.

When Rollo arrives in France in 876 CE (*Gesta Normannorum, Ch 10*), he beholds Rouen in ruins. Dudo writes:

*Oh Rollo, mighty duke and most superior leader,  
Through Christ's gift this town will flourish under your leadership,  
It will be built at a future time, once the realm has been calmed by peace,  
Once the Franks have been devoured by war, and the populace broken.  
Behold the mount of the church where you kept seeing yourself rejoice,  
Behold here the font of the bath where you were cleansed of leprosy.  
This fatherland is to be built by your followers, themselves renewed in the font.  
To the peoples in that town you will give laws and alliances  
And rights likewise, with the fear of strict penalty.  
Marvelously, then, in the coming time of your descendants  
Fierce ages will grow tame, wars having been banished,  
And ungodly fury, sitting on its arms, will challenge no one  
With its cry, the strength of ungodliness having been undone.  
Rather, let the fierce wolf graze at the same time in the sheep's field.*



**Right:** Statue of King Alfred The Great

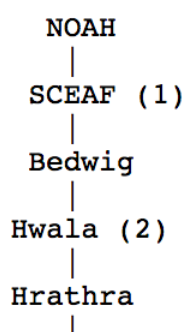
After leaving Rouen and after razing Meulan, Rollo's troops besiege Paris, but form a pact not to disturb Paris for a year in exchange for the return of Botho the Norman Count, whom the inhabitants of Bessin had captured during the Viking attack on that village. A civil war breaks out in England when the Angles come to hear that Rollo is engaged in France and will not be able to come to Alfred's assistance, as Rollo has remained near Paris and captured Bayeux, engaging as well the town of Evreux.

King Alfred now sends to Rollo for aid, and Rollo is obliged to honour that promise to his friend, seeing as they had agreed to assist one another, for Alfred is indeed in dire need. So, Rollo tends to the needs of the messenger of Alfred, a certain Count, seeking then to gain counsel. He swiftly sends to demand the surrender of Paris by its princes, or at least their surrender of hostages, or that they be ready for war the next day. The citizens prepare for war. The next day, Rollo is unable to capture the city despite his best efforts, so he sails away at nightfall, heading for the land of the Angles to rescue Alfred.

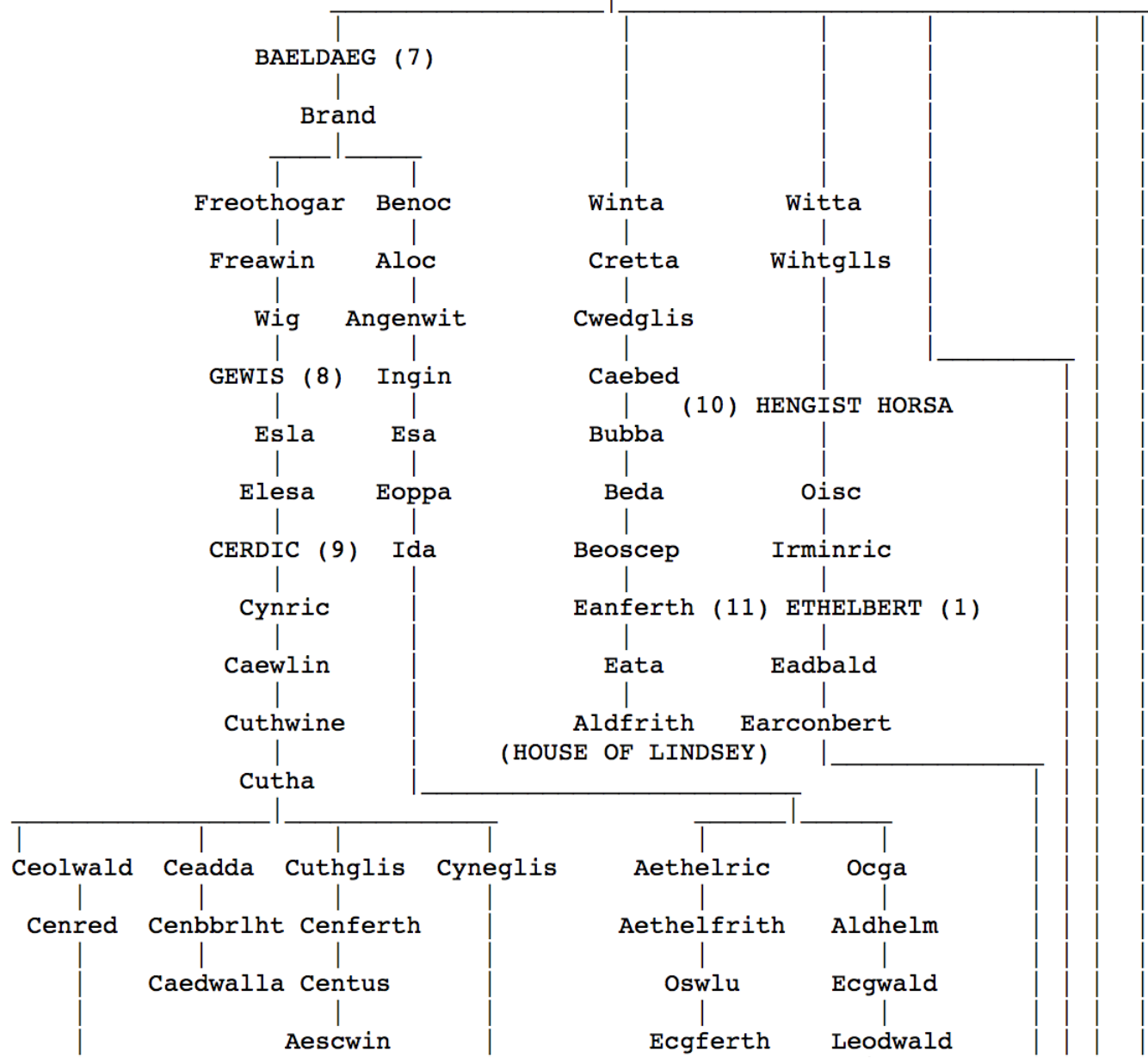


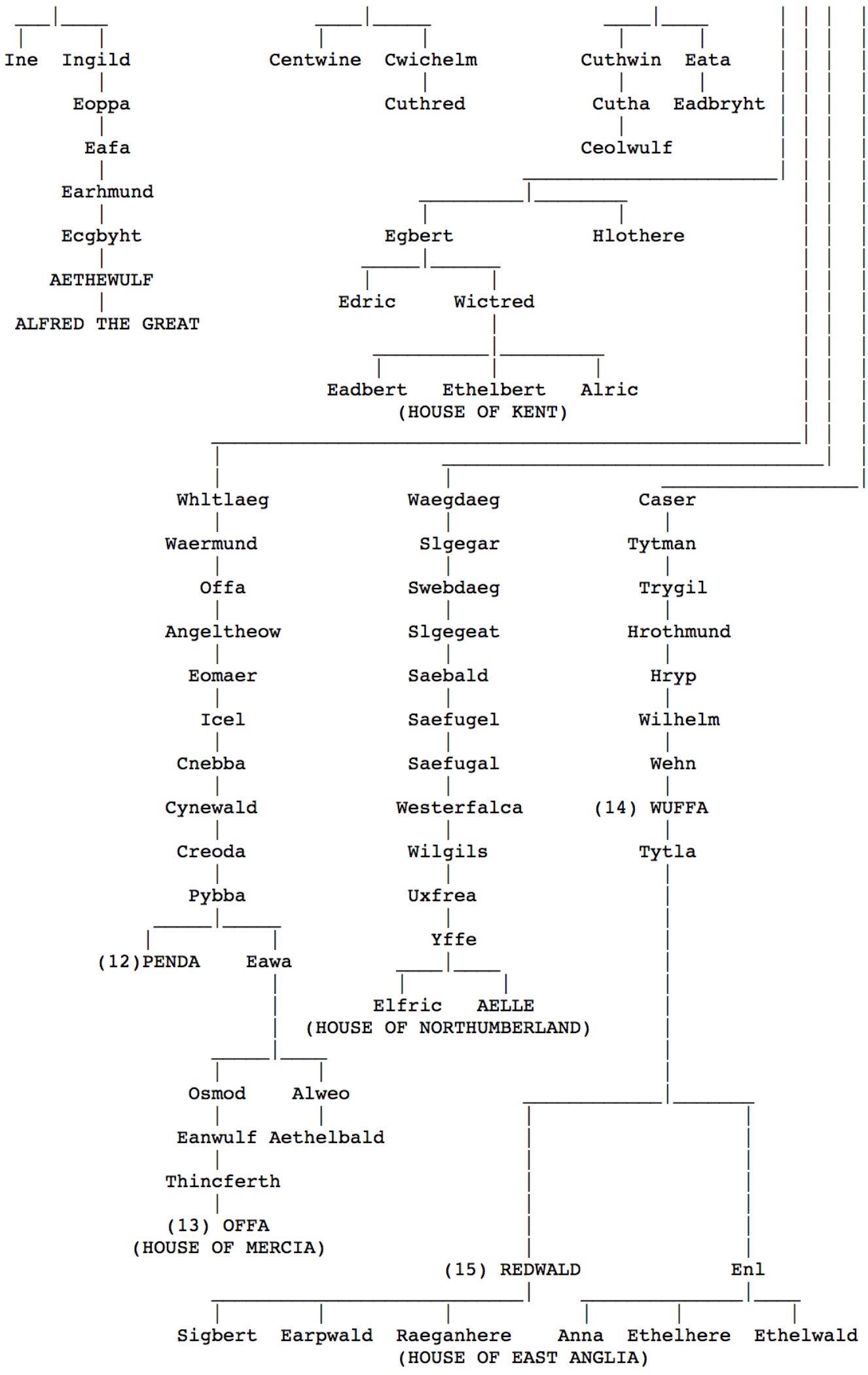
`Woden-born' himself, Alfred The Great is the son of Aethulwulf the son of Egbert. Egbert (Ecgbryht) was a King of Wessex (see Table below; Alfred's descent is on the far left side). Alfred, as Queen Elizabeth II also, is descended from CERDIC(9).

TABLE 5. A chart showing the lines of Saxon descent leading to six of the Saxon Royal Houses.



Itermon  
 |  
 Heremod  
 |  
 Sceldwea (3)  
 |  
 Beaw  
 |  
 Taetwa  
 |  
 GEAT (4)  
 |  
 Godwulf  
 |  
 Fin (5)  
 |  
 Frithuwulf  
 |  
 Freawine  
 |  
 Frealaf  
 |  
 Frithuwald  
 |  
 WODEN (6)





(Above: Table from [SAXON GENEALOGIES](#))

Sceldwea above is Skjaldun (Skjöld), the son of Heremod of *Edda*.

Sceaf the son of Noah is said to have come on a boat to the island of Scaniae. It is said he was *born*

*Se Sceaf waes Noes sunu and he waes innan theare earce geboren.  
(Reliquae Antiquae, Wright (ed.) pp. 1841-5)*

(or *borne*) in the ark. Legend tells of an infant, found aboard a boat off the coast, adopted, nurtured by the people of the country, sleeping using a sheaf of wheat as a pillow. He is first in the family line for many families in Scandinavia. Blond hair is seen as a trait of Scandinavian countries, and it follows that Sceaf has been identified with Japheth, the son of Noah most often said to have been fair-haired.

Notably, Snorri Sturlasson in *Edda* wrote that Seskef (Sceaf) is descended from the Trojans, giving the line of descent in detail. The Trojans are Jews, as they are descended from Dardanus the son of Zerah the son of Judah. A study of 75,377 Jewish children, in Germany, has revealed that 32.03% have blond hair in that country. Since a child's hair gets darker as they mature in a number of cases, this remains moot. On the other hand, studies of Jewish hair colour for adults in England and Poland showed 25% and 32% were blond respectively. (*Edda, Snorri Sturlasson; 'Hair', Jewish Encyclopedia*)

**Right:** Birsay, Orkney (*Photo by David Ross*)

Sceaf corresponds to Kesfet in Snorri's *Edda*. The correspondence indicates the time of the Trojans which comes 800 years after the death of Noah. Sceaf (Seskeaf, Odin), as seen from this, merely gives one of many generations from the sequence of generations which comprise the complete line, and no need exists for the presentation of the full line or the missing links within it.

The Scyldings are descended from this line of Sceaf.

Sceaf's descendants are Judaic, like Sceldwea's (and Woden's) as they share the same descent. A reference to Woden (Odin) as Dan (cf Danoi) may be a reference to the Hebrew Adonai (Lord), seeing as Judah was the one through whom the Messiah was to come (Ge 49:10). `Sceldwea' and `Scylding' are not too different from `Scythian', an ancient word for a tribe of people of eastern Europe who, it has been suggested, descended from Isaac the father of Judah.

In the discourse *Not All Israelites Are Jews*:

The Assyrian records reveal that in 679 B.C. one group of Israelites, called the Gemira, escaped from Assyria to the shores of the Black Sea and crossed over into the Carpathian Mountains. The Greeks called them the Kimmerioi, or translated into





English, the Cimmerians. Some of these groups eventually made their way up into Southern Russia and became known as the "Scythians" and the "Cimbrae."

There is evidence that some of the captured House of Judah managed to escape early from Babylon, and returned to the Holy Land. Another group who escaped from Assyria, later moved eastward into Bactria and western Xingkiang. They were first called the Gimira, and were later known as the Sakka or Sacae (Isaac), and were related to the westward migrating Gemirians, or Cimmerians. During the fifth century B.C. some of the Sacacenes also crossed the Caucasus mountains and moved northward into what is now Turkmen and Crimea, and onward to the Carpathian Mountains and into southern Russia. They became the prosperous kingdom of Scythia, which for centuries dominated the regions of southern Russia, the Baltic region, and the Ukraine. Many of them gradually moved along the Don and the Danube into northern Europe, and also south, down into Greece as the Galatians, and on to Italy, blending with the Hebrew Phoenicians as the Romans. The Galatians eventually returned to Asia Minor. The Romans called the Northerners, who were the descendants of the Scythians and the Cimbrae, the Germans, the Franks, and the Gauls.

(from *Not all Israelites are Jews*, Dr. Byron Weeks)

[ed. of the Trojan 'Sicambrian' Kings who inhabited the territory of the German Cimbri, *Compendium of World History*, Hoeh]

**Right:** Aurora over Rousay, Orkney

The idea of Scythians migrating to Ireland and later Scotland was revisited in *After the Flood*:

The Irish were long referred to as Scots even before some of them migrated to the country that today bears their name, and as Brewer tells us:



*'Scot (is) the same as Scythian in etymology; the root of both is Sct. The Greeks had no c, and would change t into th making the root skth, and by adding a phonetic vowel we get Skuthai (Scythians), and Skodiai (Skoths). The Welsh disliked s at the beginning of a word, and would change it to ys; they would also change c or k to g, and th to d; whence the Welsh root would be Ysgd, and Skuth or Skoth would become ysgod. Once more, the Saxons would cut off the Welsh y, and change the g back again to c, and the d to t, converting the Ysgod to Scot.'*

It would be no strange thing to find Scythian peoples as far west as Ireland. After all, the land in Asia Minor known of old as Galatia, was populated by a migrating colony of Gallic Celts from whom the country got its name. St Paul wrote his famous epistle to their descendants. Many other examples from history are known of nations seemingly popping up in places where one would normally not expect to find them, so it requires no great stretch of the imagination to accept what the early Irish chroniclers so often insisted upon, namely their descent from the Scythian races.

(*After the Flood*, Bill Cooper)

`Scyldings' may be pronounced *shill-dings*.

`Sceaf' may be pronounced *shaif*.

It is the same Anti-Semitism which historically took its course in Europe and elsewhere which prevents an unbiased look at the ancestry of people today.



**Left:** Moon over Standing Stones o'Stenness, Orkney

Shelah (cf *Scylding*, *Sceldwea*, *Sceaf*), a great-grandson of Shem, and Isaac (cf *Sacae*, *Scythian*), great-grandson of Shelah, are ancestors of Judah, the son of Isaac. Judah is the father of the twins Perez (pre-Davidic) and Zerah (pre-Woden). David's and Woden's lines are of significant interest in the study of family lines insofar as they are better documented in many cases. More than this, they are a part of prophetic history as well as the lineages of kings and great warriors. The Dark Age of Pre-History from 1500 BCE to 1000 CE has made it difficult to reconstruct lineages either because the evidence is fragmentary or because of an overwhelming abundance of different versions. It has been said that humans may be happy only when given a choice between no more

than six or seven things. The many versions of history with which posterity in the past has struggled and the corresponding results are together convincing evidence of this. A simpler is a better history, as the results may also bear out. As we remain in the truth of God's Word, may we seek to ever keep this truth in mind. Shame on those who are overcome by the Devil, turning to doubt and slander, bearing evil fruit as their reward. But their reward will be great. For "in the earth will the righteous one be rewarded." So, how much more will the wicked one and the sinner be? (Pr 11:31)

As Jehovah is alive, we shall see further and fathom even more of the descent from antiquity.

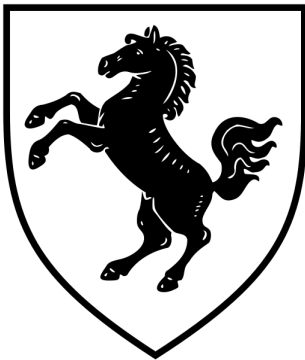
"It is impossible to see how anyone could have deliberately or even accidentally contrived even a minor alteration to their pedigree without everyone else becoming immediately aware of the fact, and to imagine an alteration on the scale of that required to give substance to the modernist scenario of things, would bring us firmly into the realms of fantasy. Historically, the modernist view on this simply cannot be justified. Such an attempt at fraud or forgery would have brought the full force of the law, or rather the more immediate remedy of someone's sword, crashing down upon the culprit's head. These records may be relied upon, therefore, to be as accurate as any record can be."

*(After the Flood, Bill Cooper)*

The name Rögvald as derived from `draugr', reanimated corpse, suggests a notion that many a man had at one time or other thought he was dead, seeing as he lived 150 years. The Old Norse word has also a meaning `tree trunk' which is an apt name bearing in mind the concept of a

family tree where the branches signify individuals, while a long-lived person seems more to resemble the trunk of the tree (by extending over more than one generation).

Ragnhild, the traditional name for Rögenvald's wife, is seen as Imhild of Engern. Her mother, named Gunilda and being of Rügen gives the word-play `Rü-gun-ild' (or Ra-gn-hild), while her husband is named Valdar (cf Harald), which after he married her became Rügenvald (or Ragnvald, Rögnvald, Ragnald, etc...). Ragnvald was called Harald The Old or Auld after his mother Aude or Alda, and Hildetand (meaning Wartooth) as a play on wife Hilda's and his mother Aude's names. Halfdan is a title showing that he is `Woden-born' on his mother's side. Halfdan The Valiant (cf Ragnvald The Powerful), Halfdan The Mild (or perhaps `miled', a play also on `mhild), and the son of Eystein (meaning `East') the mightiest of all the easterners, were valid titles of his possession. Imhild von Engern also yields `Regenhild', from five letters of `Engern' only slightly `rearregned', with four letters of `Imhild'. In the resurrection we may learn more.

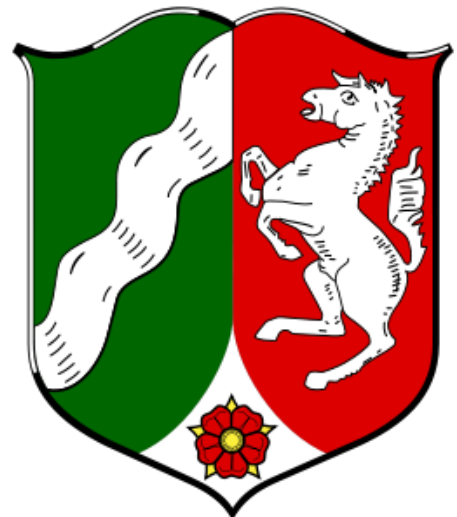


**Left:** Coat of Arms of Herford, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

Rögnvald's sister Geva married Widukind (and he married Widukind's sister Imhild). Widukind is known as Widukind (Wittekind) of Saxony, probably a son of Woden directly by Woden's son Witte. Called `Blessed Widukind', he was defeated by Charlemagne during the Saxon Wars (777 CE) and found refuge with the family of his wife Geva in Denmark. In 785 CE, after having converted to Christianity on Charlemagne's coaching, Widukind was baptized and became a beloved Christian church builder, dubbed `Blessed Widukind'. He rode a black horse before his baptism, and a white one from then on, a story which flies in the flags of Herford (a black horse) as well as North Rhine-Westphalia (a white horse on a red background half-shield, a green half-shield with white banner forming the other side with a red rose central and below).

**Right:** Coat of Arms of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

The story of Rögnvald as traditionally told is a cart without a horse, to put a kindly light on it. One might have expected Rögnvald as The King Of The Northmen to have been the most storied and known -- The Best -- of all the Vikings. His son Hrólfr the Gangler is *then* the father of the English Kings.



*Skjöldings.*

by **Rolf Ward Green**





## Historical Notes:

Right: Beowulf as King (*Beowulf the King*,  
*Painting by Lynd Ward*)

1-21

*HWÆT, WE GAR-DEna in geardagum,  
þeodcyninga þrym gefrunon,  
hu ða æþelingas ellen fremedon!  
oft Scyld Scefing sceapena þreatum,  
monegum mægþum meodosetla ofteah,  
egsode eorlas, syððanærest wearð  
feasceaft funden; he þæs frofre gebad,  
weox under wolcnum weorðmyndum þah,  
oð þæt him æghwylc ymsittendra  
ofer hronrade hyran scolde,  
gomban gyldan; þæt wæs god cyning!...*

**LO, praise of the prowess of people-kings  
of spear-armed Danes, in days long sped,  
we have heard, and what honor the athelings  
won!**

**Oft Scyld the Scefing from squadroned foes,  
from many a tribe, the mead-bench tore,  
awing the earls. Since erst he lay  
friendless, a foundling, fate repaid him:  
for he waxed under welkin, in wealth he throve,  
till before him the folk, both far and near,  
who house by the whale-path, heard his mandate,  
gave him gifts: a good king he!**

(From *Beowulf*)



The name Skanes may be spelled `Skeans' or `Skehan'.



**Left:** Edgar Francis David Skanes, St. John's, Newfoundland, 2006  
(Great-great-grandson of John Paine of Jersey, Photo by Ward Green)

***Skeabrae* is about 3 miles from *Greeny* on the Orkneys main island,  
and they both are under 10 miles from a coastal town called  
*Burgar*. Rognvald, according to a story in *Gesta Danorum*, has a  
daughter *Drota* and she marries a man named *Börgar*. Their son,  
*Halfdan*, is known as *Halfdan The Black*. *Swartland* is not even a  
mile from *Skeabrae*. The German word `schwartz' and the Swedish  
and Norwegian word `svart' mean `black'. *Greenigoe* is 17 miles south of *Burgar*.**



**Right:** Rozel Harbour, Jersey, Channel Islands



**Left:** John Paine's grave, Rocky Harbour, Newfoundland (*“In Memory of John Paine a native of Jersey who died April 15, 1869, aged 88 years”*) [Click to enlarge](#)



In Normandy today, they refer to their Duke as “The Queen, Our Duke”. Since the Norman victory in 1066, a portion of Normandy has been accounted to England. But that part of Normandy which existed in the north of France remained with France. So where is Normandy today, exactly? It consists of those Channel Islands Jersey and Guernsey between France and England. They are not part of the United Kingdom, but are governed by The Duke of Normandy, their Queen. John Paine, of Jersey, settled in Newfoundland about 1800, before a Canadian confederation formed in 1867 and another 82 years before Newfoundland joined Confederation. John Paine (1781-1869) is buried in Rocky Harbour next to his wife Sarah (1780-1867) and a few paces away from his son Charles Payne (1818-1874) who rests with his wife Elizabeth (1818-1891). Diana Payne (1867-1920), the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth, became a wife of Francis Solomon Skanes (1867-1936). Diana and her husband Francis are interred in Woody Point Anglican cemetery. Charles Skanes is a son of Francis and the maternal grandfather of Ward Green.

John Paine is a third-great-grandfather of Rolf Ward Green.

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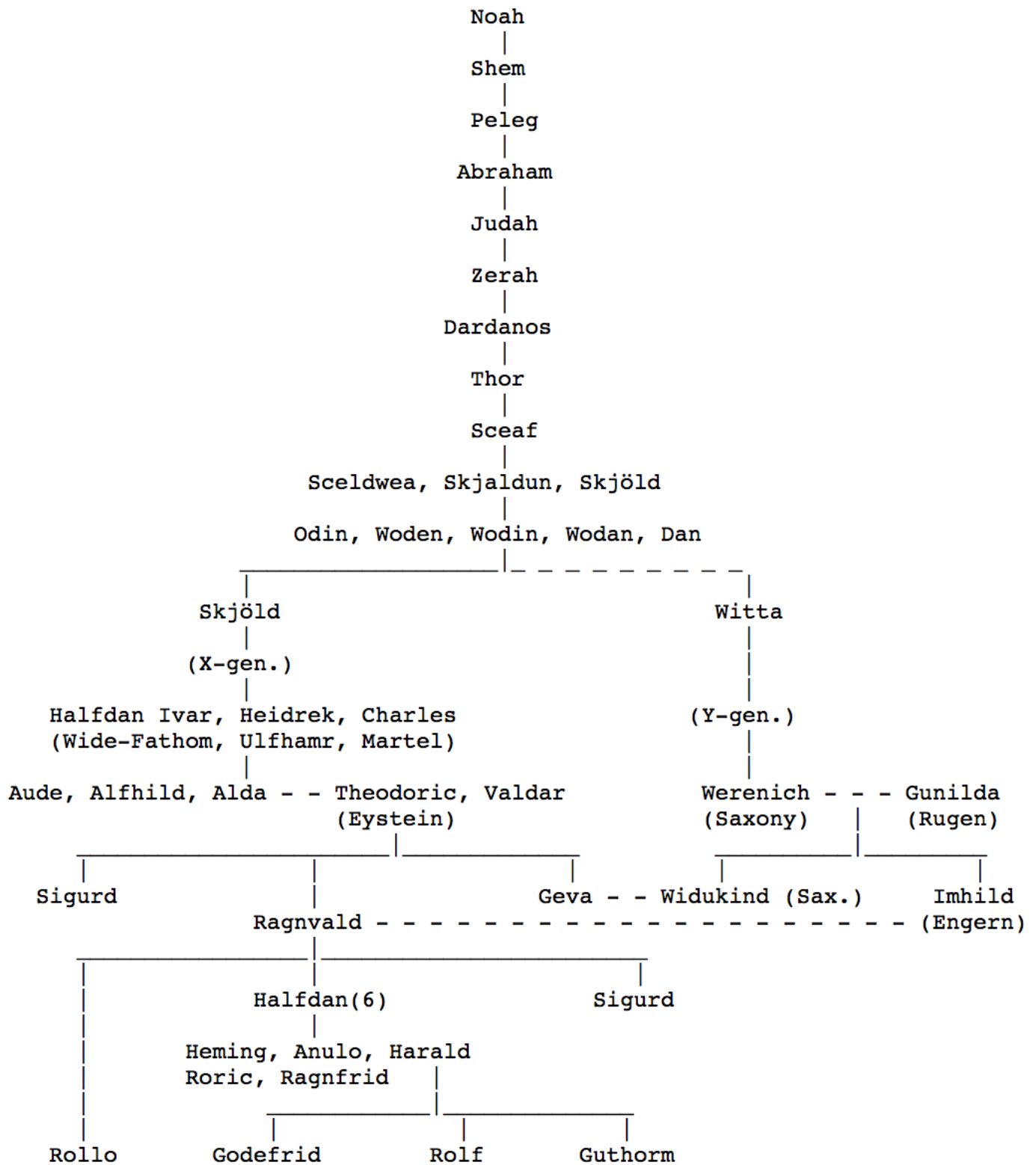
The order of the articles written by Rolf Ward Green is:

- 1. Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne (Dec 25, 2007)
- 2. Skjöldings (Sep 17, 2008)(the present article)
- 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)
- 9. Moses (with A. R. Rutledge; Jul 31-Sep 23, 2010)
- 10. The Ark of Urartu (with A. R. Rutledge; Dec 24, 2010–Jul 11, 2011)
- 11. The Crucible of Credible Creed (with R. E. Green and A. R. Rutledge; Apr 07, 2012–Jun 20, 2013)
- 12. B4 Chronology (with R. E. Green, M. F. Green (Skanes), and A. R. Rutledge; Jan 01, 2015–Nov 12, 2015)
- 13. Trojan War (with R. E. Green, M. F. Green (Skanes), and A. R. Rutledge; Dec 25, 2015–Jan 03, 2016)

...ongoing research...

It is essential to understand that ancient Hebrew is devoid of vowels as a written language, vowels being only a part of the spoken ancient language. Thus, it so happens that before about 600 CE pronunciation is unknown from the written word. If we pronounce Wodin as `whoa-deen', we may hear that `whoa-dain' differs only slightly from this first spoken form and so may be heard as a different `accent', say, as Australian is different from English. Comparing the Hebrew word `Adhonai' with Dudo's `Danai' (or `Danoi') or Danish king `Dan', there remains little doubt. Thus, having fathomed that, the forms `Wodin' (cf `whoa-deen) and `Wodan' (`whoa-dain') refer to `Dan' or `dane'. More convincing still is the existence of numerous Danish kings having the name Dan or Haldanus (Halfdan), and Frodi and Fridlief who appear along with Skjöld on both the Woden-born and Danish lineages. Plus, we also show further proof using a chronology. There is thus independent confirmation that Dan is Woden. The burden of proof to the contrary must rest on others. (compare `Wdn' to `dn' where both are vowelless, and the `W' is used to show the presence of an otherwise invisible vowel, when vowels were not yet written).

Below: A chart showing the descent from Noah and family relationships between Ivar (Heidrek, Charles), Ragnvald, Imhild, Rollo, and Widukind



It may be presumptuous, however, to begin to justify assertions only after we have made them. We convince no one by this and merely undermine the very reasons for our faith in making those assertions. (Pr 20:25) For this reason, the burden of proof to the contrary is left to others.

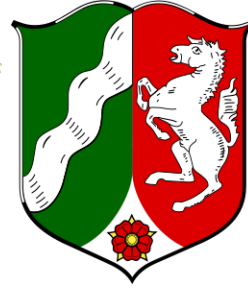
Please note that the dates in this article have been amended to correct our own mistake, which was caused by the following. Placing Jesus' birth in 2 BCE then allows his crucifixion to be dated 33 CE, which came to be the accepted date since he was baptized at the age of 30 years and ministered for three and a half. But the birth of Jesus in the fall, and his death in the spring, combined with the lack of a 0 year leads to a birthdate of 2

BCE, as stated. What we had done was to correct dates as if the designation CE was in error by two years. But, in fact, the only error was in the correcting of the dates, as AD and CE are one and the same apart from the more modern usage of the latter, plus its usage by people of other religions. We apologize for the inconvenience thus caused.

Danish  
Royal  
Coat of Arms



North Rhine-  
Westphalian  
Coat of Arms



UK Royal Coat of Arms

by Rolf Ward Green 

## Skjöldings

`The sceptre will not depart from Judah' (Genesis 49:10)