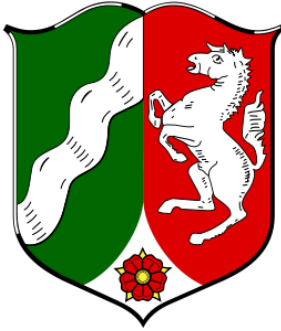


N.
Rhine-Westphalia
Coat of Arms



Brabant Arms

Coat of Arms



United Kingdom

Danish Royal
Arms



Gwynedd Flag
(Aberffraw, Wales
Arms)

by Rolf Ward Green 

``And he proceeded to go up from there to Bethel. As he was going up on the way, there were small boys that came out from the city and began to jeer him and that kept saying to him: `Go up, you baldhead! Go up you baldhead!'

Finally he turned behind him and saw them and called down evil upon them in the name of Jehovah. Then two she-bears came out of the woods and went tearing to pieces forty-two children of their number." (2Kings 2:23)

Compare the above with the personals ad titled:

``Bald men need not apply''

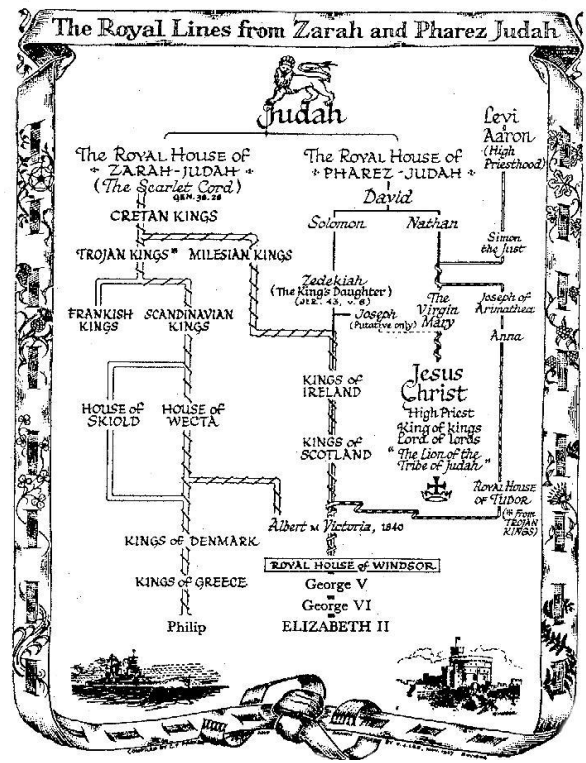
...Valdr

Right: The Descent from Zerah and Perez to Queen Elizabeth II (*Gene Scott*) **Click to enlarge**

Our story contains a story within the story, for the story of the Christian faith may never be subjugated to a story of human ancestry. Still, within the tale of the gospel is contained a fascinating thread, one which weaves the sons of Judah with songs of Avalon. With regard to Joseph (or son Josephes) of Arimathea it has been noted in the traditions of Glastonbury:

Cressy, the Benedictine monk, who lived shortly after the Reformation, and who had imbibed many of the traditions of the Benedictine Monastery of Glastonbury (he mentions that St Joseph died at Glastonbury [on] July 27th, AD 82) kept alive on the Continent, tells us in his Church History of Brittany that, in company with his sister, St. Emerita, King Lucius finally went as a missionary through Bavaria, Rhoetia and Vindelicia, and was martyred near Curia in Germany.

(*The Good King Lucius, L. Smithett Lewis*)



hear's Content Shipwrights. Appendix A4, Adam to Rollo gives the descent of Thor (Vingener) from Zerah, son of Judah. Vingener's descendants include a line that leads to Scaef, the father of the northern kings, as it has been written:

Right: The flag of Lower Saxony

*excerpt from... Edda:
by Snorri Sturlasson
Prologue:*

Section III:

Near the earth's centre was made that goodliest of homes and haunts that ever have been, which is called **Troy**, even that which we call **Turkland**. This abode was much more gloriously made than others, and fashioned with more skill of craftsmanship in manifold wise, both in luxury and in the wealth which was there in abundance. There were twelve kingdoms and one High King, and many sovereignties belonged to each kingdom; in the stronghold were twelve chieftains. These chieftains were in every manly part greatly above other men that have ever been in the world. One king among them was called **Múnón** or **Mennón**; and he was wedded to the daughter of the **High King Priam**, her who was called **Tróán**; they had a child named **Trór**, whom we call **Thor**. He was fostered in **Thrace**



by a certain war-duke called **Lórikus**; but when he was ten winters old he took unto him the weapons of his father. He was as goodly to look upon, when he came among other men, as the ivory that is inlaid in oak; his hair was fairer than gold. When he was twelve winters old he had his full measure of strength; then he lifted clear of the earth ten bear-skins all at one time; and then he slew **Duke Lórikus**, his foster-father, and with him his wife **Lórá, or Glórá**, and took into his own hands the realm of **Thrace**, which we call **Thrúdheim**. Then he went forth far and wide over the lands, and sought out every quarter of the earth, overcoming alone all berserks and giants, and one dragon, greatest of all dragons, and many beasts. In the northern half of his kingdom he found the prophetess that is called **Sibil, whom we call Sif**, and wedded her. The lineage of **Sif** I cannot tell; she was fairest of all women,
{p. 7}

and her hair was like gold. Their son was **Lóridi**, who resembled his father; his son was **Einridi**, his son **Vingethor**, his son **Vingener**, his son **Móda**, his son **Magi**, his son **Seskef**, his son **Bedvig**, his son **Athra (whom we call Annarr)**, his son **Ítermann**, his son **Heremód**, his son **Skjaldun (whom we call Skjöld)**, his son **Bjáf (whom we call Bjárr)**, his son **Ját**, his son **Gudólfr**, his son **Finn**, his son **Fríallaf (whom we call Fridleifr)**; his son was he who is named **Vóden, whom we call Odin**: he was a man far-famed for wisdom and every accomplishment. His wife was **Frígídá, whom we call Frigg**.

Section IV:

Odin had second sight, and his wife also; and from their foreknowledge he found that his name should be exalted in the northern part of the world and glorified above the fame of all other kings. Therefore, **he made ready to journey out of Turkland**, and was accompanied by a great multitude of people, young folk and old, men and women; and they had with them much goods of great price. And wherever they went over the lands of the earth, many glorious things were spoken of them, so that they were held more like gods than men. They made no end to their journeying till they were come north into the land that is now called **Saxland**; there **Odin** tarried for a long space, and took the land into his own hand, far and wide. In that land **Odin** set up three of his sons for land-wardens. One was named **Vegdeg**: he was a mighty king and ruled over **East Saxland**; his son was **Vitgils**; his sons were **Vitta, Heingistr's father**, and **Sigarr**, father of **Svebdeg, whom we call Svipdagr**. The second son of **Odin** was
{p. 8}

Beldeg, whom we call Baldr: he had the land which is now called **Westphalia**. His son was **Brandr**, his son **Frjódigar, (whom we call Fródi)**, his son **Freóvin**, his son **Uvigg**, his son **Gevis (whom we call Gave)**. **Odin's** third son is named **Sigi**, his son **Rerir**. These the forefathers ruled over what is now called **Frankland**; and thence is descended the house known as **Völsungs**. From all these are sprung many and great houses.

Then **Odin** began his way northward, and came into the land which they called **Reidgothland**; and in that land he took possession of all that pleased him. He set up over the land that son of his called **Skjöldr**, whose son was **Fridleifr**;--and thence descends the house of the **Skjöldungs**: these are the kings of the **Danes**. And what was then called **Reidgothland** is now called **Jutland**.

Colours' Legend [colours are ours, ed.]			
Ancestry	People	Cities	Lands
Male line: Mennón Thor Lóridi Einridi Vingethor Vingener Móda Magi Seskef Bedvig Athra Ítermann Heremód Skjaldun Bjáf Ját Gudólfr Finn Fríallaf Odin Baldr	Family of Memnon: King Múnón (Mennón) High King Priam (father-in-law of Memnon) Troan (daughter of Priam, wife to Memnon)	Troy	Turkland Thrace (Thrúdheim) East Saxland Saxland Westphalia Frankland Reidgotland (Jutland)
	<p style="text-align: center;">[Placename] >> [in 2008 English]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Turkland >> Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thrace (Thrúdheim) >> Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">East Saxland >> East Saxony</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saxland >> Saxony</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Westphalia >> Westphalia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Frankland >> France</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reidgotland (Jutland) >> Denmark</p>		

(from *Edda Prologue, Sections III & IV, Snorri Sturlasson*)

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle on Alfred The Great reads, in part:

885. [ie, in 885 CE, ed.]

Carloman, king of the Franks, died, and a wild boar killed him; and one year before his brother died; he also had the western kingdom; and they were both sons of Lewis, who also had the western kingdom, and died in the year when the sun was eclipsed, who was the son of Charles, whose daughter Ethelwulf, king of the West Saxons, had for his queen... Charles was the son of Lewis, Lewis was brother of Charles, who was father of Judith, whom King Ethelwulf had; and they were sons of Lewis; Lewis was son of the old Charles; Charles was the son of Pepin.

(*The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle on Alfred the Great*)



Above: Louis The Pious



Above: Matilda of Flanders

Pepin, First Carolingian **KING OF THE FRANKS**

|
Charlemagne (Charles The Great) r. 768-814 CE

|
Louis (The Pious) 778-June 840 CE
(lived during solar eclipse of May 5, 840 CE)

|-----|
Charles (d885 CE) Lothair Lewis

|
Judith -1- Æthelwulf r. 839-856 CE

(844-870) **KING OF THE WEST SAXONS**

-2- Æthelbald (annulled 860 CE)

-3- Baldwin of Flanders m.862 CE

|
Baldwin II (864-918 CE)

|
Arnulf I (c890-Mar 965 CE)

|
Baldwin III (940-962 CE)

|
Arnulf II (~960-Mar 988 CE)

|
Baldwin IV (980-1035 CE)

|
Baldwin V (d1067 CE)

|
Matilda (1031-1083 CE) - - William I (The Conqueror)

KING OF ENGLAND

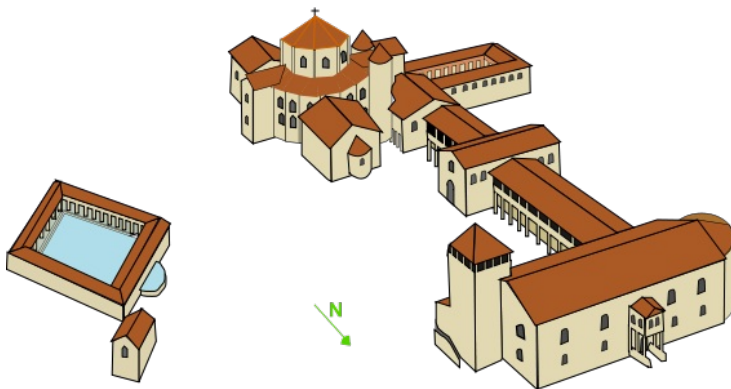
From the article [Skjöldings](#) (about three quarters of the way through the article), Alfred The Great is the son of Aethewulf (cf Ethelwulf) of the House of Wessex. But the House of Wessex (cf West Saxon) is descended, in Saxon lore, from Baeldaeg (cf Baldr) the son of Odin as well as from Gewis (cf Geva, Gewisse, Lewis, etc) and Cerdic the descendants of Baeldaeg. ([SAXON GENEALOGIES](#))

Far Right: Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom

Right: Coat of Arms of North Rhine-Westphalia



From Snorri's *Edda* above, Baldr is the son of Odin, being known also as Beldeg and ruling over the land of Westphalia. In Saxon Genealogies King Alfred is Beldeg's descendant and thus 'Woden-born', and we note with amazement the North Rhine-Westphalian coat of arms in the coat of arms of the United Kingdom as denoted by the white horse rearing on its hind legs, as well as the red roses in the foreground, and even the presence of the white banner above (signifying a river, ostensibly the Rhine in the case of the North Rhine-Westphalian coat of arms). The white horse has become a unicorn for the case of the United Kingdom, representing Scotland. It is a humbling thing to see one's origins laid out before one's eyes in pictures representing such earliest beginnings. For Widukind, the Saxon King, upon accepting Christianity upon the persuasion of Charlemagne, exchanged his black horse for a white one at the time of his baptism, and this event of 783 CE is evidenced in accord with history.



Left: Palace of Charlemagne (*Possible reconstruction*)

The palace of Charlemagne was used by his son Louis, also known as Louis The Pious. Construction began in about 790 on the palace used first by Charlemagne as the centre of his Carolingian empire. As seen above, the Anglo-Saxon

Chronicle called the father of Lewis 'Old Charles' (cf Charlemagne), and his two sons are Lewis and Charles. These two sons along with brother Lothair, sons of Louis (Lewis) The Pious, figured in the famous Treaty of Verdun which divided the empire of their father among Charles (West Francia), Lothar (Lothar received Middle Francia), and Lewis (Louis, who got East Francia) in 843 CE. The area so divided ranged from what we today call France (on the west), to Saxony, south of Denmark (on the east).



Above: Division of Lands at the Treaty of Verdun (843 CE) [Click to enlarge](#)

This Charles, the son of Lewis (Louis The Pious), is the father of Judith; so Judith the granddaughter of Louis The Pious became Queen of the West Saxons, she marrying Aethewulf the father of Alfred The Great of the House of Wessex. (*The Anglo Saxon Chronicle on Alfred The Great, Anonymous*)

The area known as Wessex, today's southwest England, is exactly the same area whence came a number of the early Newfoundland settlers, seeking industry in the newly discovered cod fishery of North America in the 1600-1700's. Poole, the major centre of industry for the Newfoundland fishery, had the beginnings of town life as a young neighbour to Christchurch, Hampshire (Hants). Poole, of the county of Dorset, England, is joined by Christchurch, which has been reckoned as a town of the county of Dorset since 1974.

Right: King Athelwulf of Wessex (born in Aachen, Germany)
(Portrait by an unknown 18th century artist)

Charlemagne's palace was located in Aachen, designed by Odo of Metz, and he is said to have spent most of his winters there from 792 CE right up until he died in Aachen in 814 CE. Where is Aachen located? Aachen (other forms- Ripuarian: Oche, Dutch: Aken, Spanish: Aquisgrán, Italian: Aquisgrana, French, and, historically, English: Aix-la-Chapelle) is found, as of 2008 CE (believe it or not) in the administrative district of Cologne. Aachen is the western-most city of today's Germany, on the western border of what is now called **North Rhine-Westphalia**.



On the above map Aachen is towards the northeast of Paris, about 65 km west of Köln (Cologne), Köln being just west of Saxony. The divisions of the three sons of Louis are illustrated in different colours. These are the grandsons of the Great King Charles (Charlemagne).

The brother of Louis The Pious was Pepin (Carloman). Pepin had been named Carloman but was renamed at the time he became the King of Italy. This Carloman (son of Charlemagne) became Pepin King of Italy. His wife Bertha is the daughter of William of Gellone, who is identified as the son of Makhir Theodoric I, Davidic prince and Jewish King of Septimania who lived for a time in Narbonne in the southeast corner of the area we call France. ([Pepin of Italy](#), [Wikipedia](#); [William of Gellone](#), [Wikipedia](#); [The Jewish Dynasty of the Makhiri](#), Athol Bloomer)

Pepin is the grandfather of the Pepin from whom came Poppa the wife of Rollo of Normandy. This is the way Poppa descends from both Charlemagne and the Davidic line of Israelite Kings. It is from her that Rollo's son William Longsword is said to be of 'the noblest' possible noble blood. ([Harald Hildetand](#), [Ward Green](#), [Ibid](#), [Descent of Rollo and Poppa](#), [W.G.](#), [Ibid](#), [House of Charlemagne](#), [Poppa and Sprota](#), [W.G.](#), [Gesta Normannorum](#), Ch 11 & 16, [Dudo of St. Quentin](#))

The Hebrew expression 'Bat Yehudah' means: 'daughter of Judah'. This expression sounds very much the same as the French pronunciation of 'Bertrude' (and which Bloomer has also pointed out), so confusing the name Judith with the name Bertha in the ears of the Frank listeners:

Hebrew: 'Bat Yehuda' = English: **Judith** = French: **Bertrude (cf Bertha)**.

(*'Carolingian Frankish Hebrew Catholic Dynasty'*, Athol Bloomer)

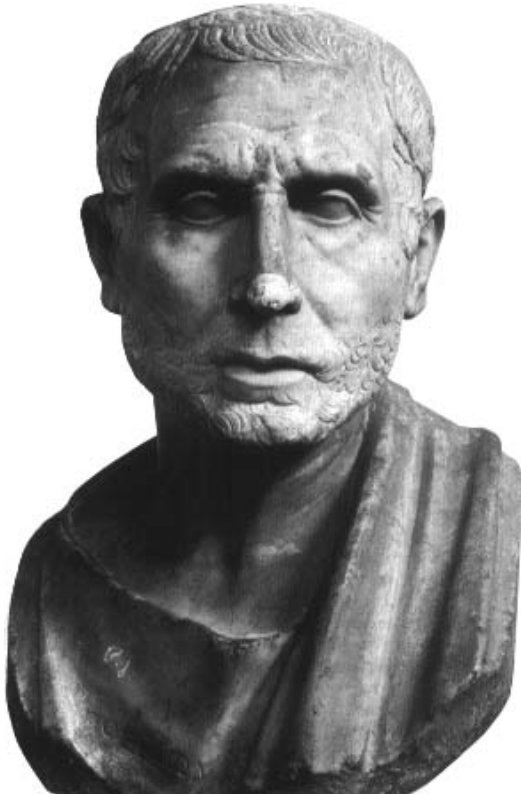
Thus the Jewish ancestry of the house of Charlemagne is beyond question, as it is in evidence in the very plainly Hebrew-sounding names which have been passed down for centuries as part of that history (eg Lewis or Louis, Judith or Bertrude).

That Charlemagne is descended from the Davidic Kings has been a point of contention with some-- indeed it was noted in Appendix A5 of our work [Heart's Content Shipwrights \(Appendix A5, Adam to Poppa\)](#), where we hold that Charlemagne is a descendant of Anna (the cousin of the Virgin Mary) who descends from King David the Israelite king. David ruled (1077-1037 BCE) in Judah and in Israel and, according to the Bible (Lu 3), is the ancestor of Mary the mother of Jesus by means of Nathan. Matthew Chapter 1 of God's Word gives Jesus' legal lineage by means of his adoptive father Joseph the husband of Mary. Joseph is descended by means of another of David's

sons, Solomon. So, Jesus' parents are both Davidic in origin.

The story of Anna the `cousin' of the Virgin Mary is apparently related to the legends of the Holy Grail, wherein Joseph of Arimathea is said to have played a role. The Isle of Avalon (Glastonbury) in the county of Somerset is the place where Joseph (uncle of Mary) is said to have founded the first church. The church councils of the 1400's gave precedence to the Church of Britain rather than France and Spain on the basis that the British church dated to `immediately after the Passion of Christ," and was `founded by Joseph of Arimathea."

Glastonbury is in Somerset, in England. Somerset is the county in England between Devon on the south and the country of Wales in the north, where the Bristol Channel is the deep inlet that separates South Wales from Somerset.



Left: Posidonius (c135-51 BCE), nicknamed `The Athlete' (*Bust from the Naples National Archaeological Museum*)

The Greek historian Posidonius was quoted as writing with regard to mines in Britain and an island called Ictis, which the historian Timaeus had testified was a six-day journey by willow canoe inland:

They who dwell near that promontory of Britain which is called Belerion, are exceedingly fond of strangers, and from their intercourse with foreign merchants are civilised in their habits. These people obtain tin by carefully working the soil which produces it; this being rocky, has earthy interstices, the produce of which is ground down, smelted, and purified. They form the metal into masses shaped like knuckle-bones, and carry it to a certain island lying off the coast of Britain called

Ictis; for as the ground between is left dry at low tide, they carry the tin thither in great abundance in their waggons. **[The knucklebone form of ingot was for convenience of carriage. One such ingot, of quite uncertain date, which weighs 158 pounds, was dredged up near the entrance to Falmouth Harbour, and is now in the Truro museum. It has no definite mark or inscription, but its shape is corroborative of the statement of Posidonius,]** Now there is this singular circumstance connected with the neighbouring islands, which lie between Europe and Britain; for at the high tides the intervening ground is flooded, and they seem like islands, but at the low tide, when the sea recedes and leaves much space dry, they seem peninsulas. At this island (Ictis) the merchants buy the tin from the natives of Britain and carry it across into Gaul, and finally, journeying by land through Gaul for about thirty days, they convey their burdens on horses to the outlet of the river Rhone... A great deal of tin is carried across from the Britannic Isle to the opposite coast of Gaul. And thence conveyed by merchants, on horses, through the midland Celtic country to the people of Marseilles, and to the city called Narbonne. (bold text in square brackets is not ours, but belongs to the quoted article below)

(quoted from *Ictis and Avalon*, C.R. Davey Biggs, from *Diodorus Siculus* v. 21-22-31, primary source: Greek historian *Posidonius* (c135-51 BCE))

(Ictis and Avallon, C.R. Davey Biggs, from Pliny The Elder (23-79 CE), primary source: Greek historian Timaeus (c345-c250 BCE); The Foundations of England or Twelve Centuries of British History: B.C. 55-A.D. 1154, p. 3, Sir James H. Ramsay)

Right: Glastonbury Tor, Somerset, England (*Glastonbury Tor—550 feet high—as seen from a distance, crowned with the 14th century tower of the Chapel of St. Michael, photo from the website [Medieval Glastonbury Abbey](#)*) **Click to enlarge**



The renowned internet edition of the 1911 Encyclopædia Britannica explains of the town of Glastonbury in Somerset (may it please the reader, **fen = wetland**):

The town lies in the midst of orchards and water-meadows, reclaimed from the fens which encircled Glastonbury Tor, a conical height once an island, but now, with the surrounding flats, a peninsula washed on three sides by the river Brue.

(`Glastonbury', [LoveToKnow Free Online Encyclopedia](#); for general information about Love To Know the reader may see also [LoveToKnow 1911 Explanation](#))

That Glastonbury in Somerset was in ancient times an area which could be described as `islands' lying off the `coast of Britain' and lying `between Europe and Britain' is proven by the charter of the Saxon King, Kenwalch:

The Manor of Glastonbury, with its islands, viz. Beckery. which is called "little Ireland", Westhay, Godney, Martinseye, Andresey, Clewer, Northlode, Redlake, Pamborough, and Bledney

(quoted from: [Ibid](#), C.R. Davey Biggs, primary source: [Somerset Archaeological Society, Feodary of Glastonbury Abbey, 51, and note 45](#))

Biggs adds:

of which Beckery, Westhay, and Martinseye are in Mere; Andresey in Stoke Gifford; Clewer, Northlode, and Pamborough in Wedmore; and Bledney in Wookey
(Ibid, C.R. Davey Biggs)

Westhay and Wookey being, today, four miles, Wedmore eight miles, and Stoke Gifford 25 miles (north) from Glastonbury.

Real estate company Jordans, having done business in the UK since 1863, tells its clients:

In the past, tin mining was a major industry in Cornwall, South West Devon and some areas of Somerset.

In *Christian Identity*, Quarles quotes Wesley Swift as sharing:

It is a matter of historical record that Joseph of Arimathea was a wealthy man who owned the tin mines of Cornwall in Britain.

(Christian Identity, Chester L. Quarles)

The South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society:

The metallic minerals mining area that covered virtually all of Cornwall extended into western Devon, north of Saltash but, apart from this and an area in western Somerset, there was very little mining in any other West Country county.

(South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, West Country Group)

The name Glastonbury, according to Biggs, dates from the latter part of the seventh century CE based upon its Saxon origin and the date of Saxon occupation of the area around Glastonbury in Somerset. The meaning of the name is 'Fort of the descendants of Glast', a reference to Glast, descendant of Afallach, the name in Welsh which means 'rich in apples', and for which Glastonbury gets the name of Avalon.

It has been written that Glast fought in 510 CE with the legendary King Arthur, and that he then returned as directed to defend Avallon against a threat which never materialized. He remained there, and the place later became known by his name.

(Ibid, C.R. Davey Biggs)

In 1191 CE a body was found in Avalon with a slab on which was written the inscription that translates to English as: Here lies buried the famous King Arthur, on the island of Avalon.

"Hic iacet sepultus inclytus rex Arthurus in insula Avalonia"

(Ictis and Avallon, C.R. Davey Biggs)

That Joseph of Arimathea also was buried on the site of the Glastonbury church was recorded by Melkin:

Amongst them Joseph of Marmore, named of Arimathea, receives perpetual sleep. And he lies in linea bifurcata near the south corner of the oratory, which is built of hurdles.

(quoted from: The Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey, Ch 2, R. Willis, see also Ibid, R. Willis)

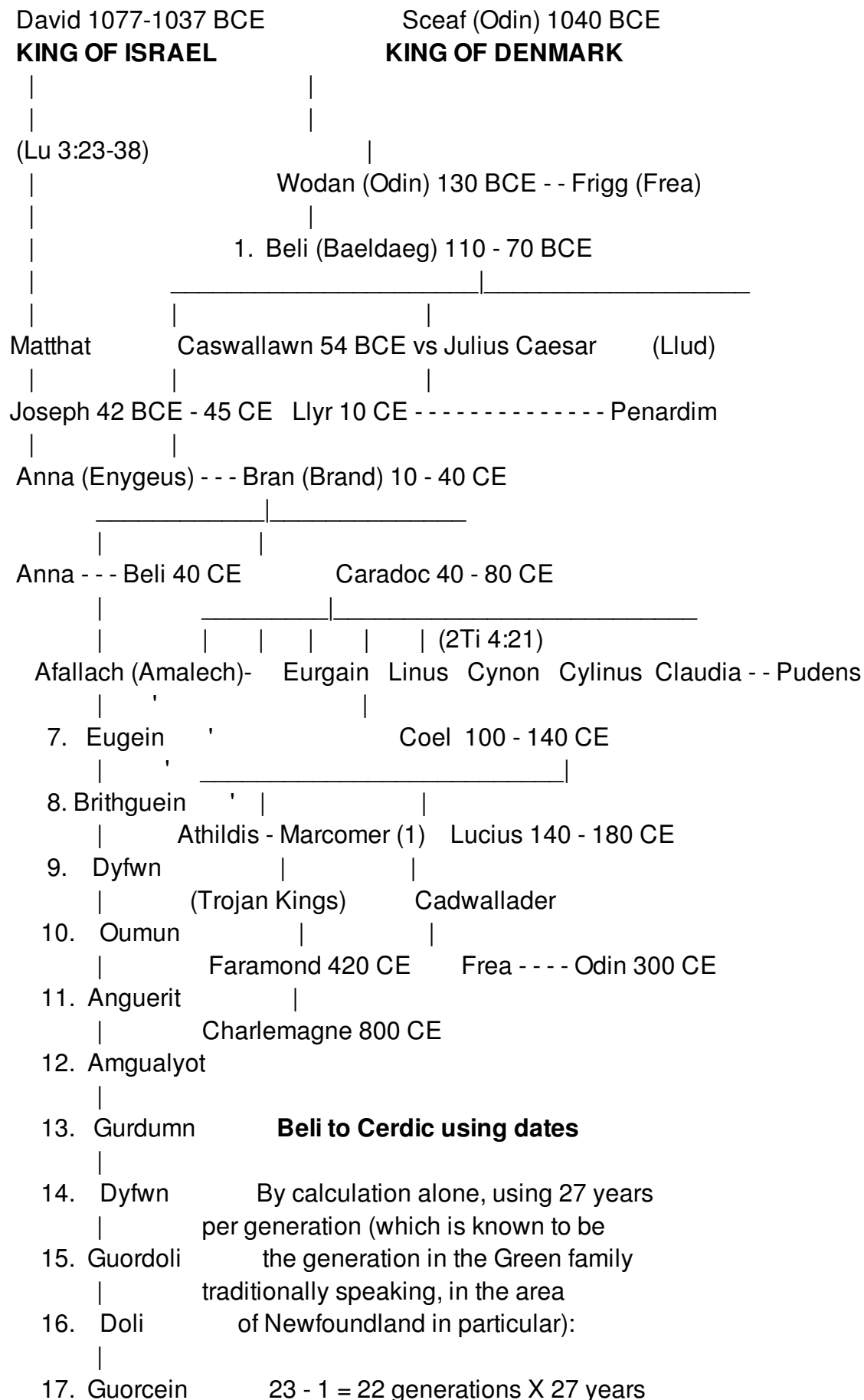
Sixth-century monk Gildas Sapiens (Gildas The Wise), who has been associated with Glastonbury, wrote:

Meanwhile these islands, stiff with cold and frost, and in a distant region of the world, remote from the visible sun, received the beams of light, that is, the holy precepts of Christ, the true Sun, showing to the whole world his splendour, not only from the temporal firmament, but from the height of heaven, which surpasses every thing temporal, at the latter part, as we know, of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, by whom his religion was propagated without impediment, and death threatened to those who interfered with its professors.

(Ruin of Britain, Gildas)

With the end of Tiberius' rule placed at 37 CE, this arrival of Christianity to Britain is less than four years after the crucifixion of Jesus in 33 CE. The arrival of disciples of Christ in Britain is seen as related to the departure of Christians from the city of Jerusalem immediately following the resurrection, and had as much to do with the preaching of the good news as it did with their survival. Their settlement in Britain is a part of the history of the Church of Britain, and it became a part of the ancestry of the people of Britain, as one might expect.

A Chart of the historic descent of Anna the `cousin' of the Virgin Mary, leading to Cerdic, Charlemagne, Caradoc, the Christian Church in Rome, and its marriage to the line of Odin (Dan). Dates given are approximate ruling dates except for Joseph of Arimathea, whose birth and death dates are given.

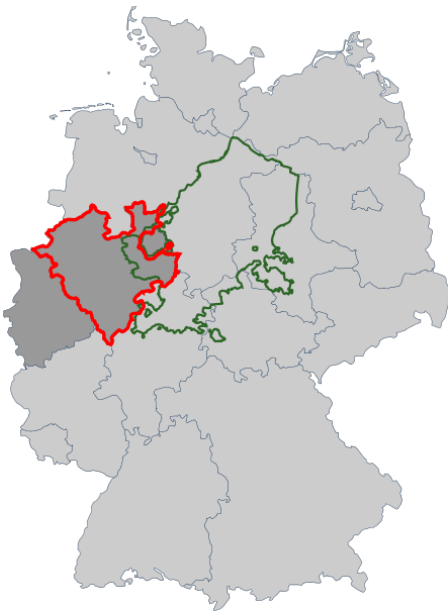


18. Cein = **594 years** (cf below)
19. Tegid That is, from Beli to Cerdic,
20. Padarn or, 100 BCE to 495 CE (career peaks)
21. Edern which gives, notably:
22. Cunedda $100 + 495 - 1 = \mathbf{594 \text{ years}}$ (no zero year)
-
23. Cerdic invaded Hampshire 495 CE Einion

The entire descent from Beli to Cerdic (Ceredig) is from the Mammoth Book of British Kings and Queens (Carroll and Graf Publishers, New York, 1998) Cadwallon 500 - 534 CE It was during the reign of Cadwallon that legendary King Arthur gained victory over the Saxons at Badon.

Notes on Historic Descent:

- 1- Cassivellaunus appears in Julius Caesar's 'Commentaries of the Gallic War'.
- 2- Shakespeare's King Lear has been identified with Llyr above.
- 3- Good King Lucius is said to be of Siluria - Siluria is in southern Wales (west of England, north of Bristol).
- 4- King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table have been located in Northern Wales. Arthur is said to have been born to Uther Pendragon of Cornwall
- 5- Joseph of Arimathea is reputed to have been engaged in business having to do with tin mines in Cornwall as well as the Mendip lead mines near Glastonbury, Somerset.
- 6- 'Old King Cole' (~130) is possibly son of Marius, son of Andocoveros (Andocommuis), son of Cadwallawn (above).
- 7- 256 CE is the date given by Hoeh as the date when 'the last Odin invaded Saxony'. While we have made this 324 CE in Skjöldings, the date is nonetheless late for the earlier Odin, whom we reckon at 90 BCE in Heart's Content Shipwrights, App 4. By deduction, the last Odin is King Dan III of Denmark who warred with Saxony (eg Gesta Danorum, Saxo Grammaticus), utterly defeating the Saxons. This is the 'last' remaining choice for identifying Odin (Dan), but it fits well.
- 8- The descent from (1.) Beli to (23.) Ceredig is from the Mammoth Book of British Kings and Queens, 1998, and using an average generation of 27 years leads to a date of 495 CE for Cerdic (Ceredig). This coincides so well with traditional dating for Cerdic as to confirm the identity of Beli Mawr as Baldr son of Odin. The average generation for Scaef to Odin with Odin at 130 BCE is (1040 - 130) years in 24 generations, or 37.9 years per generation. (cf for David to Makhir, 28.8 years) (eg <http://www.angelfire.com/mi2/luskfamily/L074BeliFamily/beliinfo1L74.html>)
- 9- We have not seen another identification of Beli the Great (Mawr = Great) with Baldr (Baeldaeg) the son of Odin. It adjusts our date for this Odin from 90 BCE to about 130 BCE. The average generation for Odin to Rollo using Rollo's birth at 860 CE is by conventional Norwegian descent thus: (860 + 130) years in 30 generations, or 33 years per generation. It does not affect Rollo's descent where not from Odin.



Left: Recent borders of Westphalia, superimposed on Germany's borders today (Germany in light gray), where its border with Denmark (Jutland) is at top left center (*Green: Kingdom of Westphalia 1807-1813, Red: Province of Westphalia 1815-1946, Dark Gray: North Rhine-Westphalia 1946-*) **Click to enlarge**

The identification of Beli Mawr as Baeldaeg (Baldr), the son of Odin, is a very obvious conclusion based on the time and circumstances of the Cimbrian War on the continental side of Europe in Gaul, ending about 100 BCE with their loss to the Romans, events placed at the same time in history as Beli Mawr (The Great) the invading Belgic chieftain of what today is known as Glastonbury. But there is much more to the story, the details of which are used to induce his identity as

consistent with Beli being a son of Odin. As just one example, Patern Pesrut (Paternus) was said to be 'of the purple cloak', the highest rank in the Roman imperial army, and Julius Caesar later described the Belgae as the bravest of the three tribes inhabiting Gaul, the other two being the Aquitani and the Galli (Celtae). The Belgae were the furthest from Rome, in other words they inhabited northern Gaul in the area now known as Belgium. The Cimbri had come out of the Danish peninsula known as Jutland at the time of 120 to 115 BCE, consistent with the time of King Odin of Denmark. The region from which the Cimbri originated was said to be the region of the northern sea called the Baltic (cf Baeldaeg Baldr). History testifies so harmoniously:

``The Belgae were a group of tribes living in northern Gaul in the 1st century BC, and later also attested in Britain."

(`Belgae', *Wikipedia*)

``Sometime around 120-115 BC, the Cimbri left their original lands around the Baltic sea in the Jutland peninsula and Southern Scandinavia...in 101 BC, the Cimbri returned to Gaul..."

(`Cimbrian War', *Wikipedia*)

``My fleet sailed from the mouth of the Rhine eastward as far as the lands of the Cimbri to which, up to that time, no Roman had ever penetrated either by land or by sea..."

(*Res Gestae, Part 5, Ch 26, Augustus Caesar*)

The name Baeldaeg begins with `Bael', so abbreviates to `Baeli' or `Beli'. `Baeldaeg' contains all of the letters used to form the word `Belgae', the name for that tribe which inhabited Belgica in the area known today as Belgium. The English language is related to the German language, as linguistic studies show.

A Chart of the Languages of Europe in the Year 2008



(*Encyclopædia Britannica 1990, 1998*)

The languages of Europe (above) remarkably harmonize with the migration from Germany to Britain of a very powerful tribe. That fact we have here induced about the son of Odin, Baldr (Beli, Baeldaeg). He once had Westphalia (*Edda, Snorri Sturlasson*) which is shown above to be in the area of today's Germany. He escaped Roman territory 100 BCE for Britain where he settled at the place we now call Glastonbury, in the county of Somerset. His descendant Cerdic, 600 years later, evidently invaded Hampshire in 495 CE. Belief in this fact is provided by the confirmation of that claim made by others who make Cerdic a descendant of Brand the son of Beldeg the son of Odin. Of a legend is Cerdic, and it is through him that the English by the House of Wessex have their monarchy.



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



Above: Rollo's Lion Standard

The historical Cunedda, the Welsh ruler, believed to have ruled in the 5th century CE, is also generally thought to have been the progenitor of the Welsh 'Gwynedd' dynasty which ran from the 5th century to 1282 CE. The flag of Gwynedd is the lion, easily identifiable with the lion in the standard of Rollo the Dane (left and bottom left). Cerdic is son of Cunedda, as above.

May we humbly seek to understand the implications of this descent for Cerdic, and hold to it only insofar as it enables a clearer understanding of events. (cf 1Co 7:31)

(Commentaries on the Gallic War, Book 5, Julius Caesar, Res Gestae, Part 5, Ch 26, Augustus Caesar, Origin of the Christian Church in Britain, App 2, British Royalty: Founders of the Roman Church, Roman History, Book 60, Par 20, p 418 Cassius Dio, Joseph Smith and His Royal Lineage, Investigation into the

Origins of Christianity, Bryan K. Beets, The Welsh Pantheon, The Kings of the Ancient Britons: A Chronology, Bill Cooper, The Throne of Britain: Its Biblical Origin and Future, The Holy Grail and the Grail Kings, David Hughes, Life Understood from a Scientific and Religious Point of View, F.L. Rawson, Joseph of Arimathea and David's Throne in Britain, John D. Keyser, Skjöldings, Ward Green, Edda, Prologue, Snorri Sturlasson, Uncle Joseph, The Royal House of Britain, Glastonbury: The First Church, Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 12A, Hermann L. Hoeh, Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 5, Hermann L. Hoeh, Ictis and Avalon, C.R. Davey

[Biggs, 'Belgae', Wikipedia](#), ['Cimbrian War', Wikipedia](#), [Beli Descendants Report \(Generations 1-28\)](#))

The link between Joseph of Arimathea and England has been provided by the record of Jewish settlement and mining in southwestern England:

"The Cornish tin mines [of Cornwall in southwest England] were famous by the time the Romans conquered Great Britain in the 1st century AD" (p. 424). (*Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol 21, 1990*)

"Jewish settlement in Devon and Cornwall, the two most South-Westerly counties of Great Britain, began in the remote mists of Biblical and Roman times . . ." (*The Jews of Southwest England, Bernard Susser, 1983*)

"The presence of smelting ovens in Cornwall and Devon which are called 'Jews' Houses' or 'Jew's Houses' (White's Devonshire Directory (1850) . . . p. 41 . . .) may point to early Jewish participation in the mining industry . . . This type of oven was in use from the second century B.C. until about 1350 A.D. and was called by eighteenth century tanners 'a Jew's House' (A.K. Hamilton-Jenkin, *The Cornish Miner* (1962), p. 68f . . .). The tin from a Jew's House was known as 'Jew's House tin' (W.C. Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall* (1769), p. 163. See also T. Hogg, *Manual of Mineralogy* (1828), p. 74, and *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, IV (1871), 227) . . ."



Left: Coins of Cunobelinus (*An historical King in pre-Roman Britain circa 20 CE*)

"Jews may have had at least one well established trading centre in Cornwall in the pre-Roman period, as the town Marazion (this name is itself suggestive of Hebraic

origin, meaning either 'sight of Zion' or 'bitterness of Zion') was anciently known as Market-Jew, and the main street of Penzance which leads to it is even today called Market-Jew Street. Nor is this the only town in Cornwall whose name is said to be Hebraic in its origin. There is also the village of Menheniot, which name, a correspondent to the *Jewish Chronicle* suggested, is derived from the two Hebrew words, min oniyot, which mean 'from ships' (*JC [Jewish Chronicle]*, 1 June 1860) . . . It is worth noting that much of the evidence which points to Jewish settlement or influence in Britain during the pre-Roman period, relates in the main to Devon and Cornwall" (preface and chap. 1).

(from the article [The Throne of Britain: Its Biblical Origin and Future, Appendix 11](#), primary sources: *The Jews of Southwest England, Bernard Susser, 1983*; *White's Devonshire Directory, 1850*; *The Cornish Miner, A.K. Hamilton-Jenkin, 1962*; *Antiquities of Cornwall, W.C. Borlase, 1769*; *Jewish Chronicle, 1 June 1860*)

It was Joseph of Arimathea, 'a rich man...a disciple of Jesus' (Mt 27:57), 'reputable member' (Mr 15:43), who took the body of Jesus for burial (Joh 19:38). A story of the tin workers of Cornwall puts it to rest if there were any lingering doubt:

And certain it is that amongst the old tin-workers, who have always observed a certain

mystery in their rites, there was a moment when they ceased their work and started singing a quaint song beginning ``Joseph was a tin merchant...".

(St. Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury, Lionel Smithett Lewis, 1955)

Right: Map of Belgica at about the Time of Christ, showing the eastern border of Belgica as the Rhine (Rhenus) River, the river where Köln (Cologne) is located in southeastern Belgica, just west of the Rhine. As a city Cologne is first known by the name *Oppidum Ubiorum*, and was said to have been founded by the Romans in 38 BC. Glastonbury (Afallach) is in the upper left area of the map, not far south of the bay (Bristol Channel) which divides Silures (Wales) from the area known today as Somerset. *(Map circa 58 BCE)* **Click to enlarge**



In Afallach, of whom it was said that legendary King Arthur's sword `Excalibur' was forged in the town of his own name, we find historical basis for the story of Glastonbury (Tor Peninsula). Afallach is first in the male-line descent from invading Belgic chieftain Beli, whose later descendant `Glast' is son of Elnu. Afallach's line holds the property rights to the Tor (town of Afallach):

``For at least six centuries the descendants of Afallach held rights of property in the Tor peninsula..."

(The Dynasty of Cunedda, E.W.B. Nicholson)

A Chart of the Ancestry of Glast from *Annales Cambriae*, as described in the paper *The Dynasty of Cunedda*, [*Y Cymmrodor*, xxi, 63-104.], quoted in *Ictis and Avallon*, C.R. Davey Biggs

Beli, magnus. The chieftain of the invading Belgae,
who destroyed the Lake village.

Aballac (called by William of Malmesbury Avalloc)
or Amalech, both archaic forms of Afallach, which means
'rich in apples' or 'apple-lander', took possession of Ictis.

Eugein = Avigenios, 'of noble birth'.

Brithgwein, or Prydein, son of a princess of an East Midland
tattooed tribe, Cruithni or Coritani,
of which the Kymric form is Prydein.

Dubun, son of a princess of the Dobuni,
a tribe settled about the head of the Severn estuary,
in Gloucestershire.

Amguerit, son of an Ambivaritan mother.

Dumn = domn, ie. dominus

Doli = Docil, ie. docilis, 'teachable'.

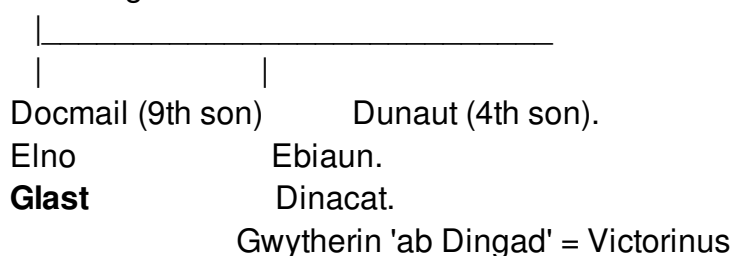
Cein, Ceionius, a well-known Roman family name borne by a consul
in 240.

Tacit, Tacitus, the name of a Roman emperor, 275-6. Appears in
later Welsh as Tegid.

Patern Pesrut = Paternus (a name borne by Roman consuls in 267,
268, 269, 279), 'of the purple cloak', ie. he
was holder of the highest rank of command in
the imperial army.

Aetern = Aeternus, a title borne on coins by the Emperors
Diocletian (284-305) and Julian (360-3).

Cunedag.



(quoted from *Ictis and Avallon*, C.R. Davey Biggs, from a paper entitled *The Dynasty of Cunedda*, E. W. B. Nicholson, primary source: *Harleian MS of the 'Annales Cambriae'*)

From *Edda*, we learn (see excerpt from *Edda* quoted at the top of page) that Baldr ruled over the land of Westphalia, and that he was a son of Odin. A thorough study requires the consideration of emblems as well as the historical background of early Europe and archaeology together with the names and language usage. Beldeg (Baldr) is quite similar to Belgic, as also appears to be remarkable.



Map Left: Map of the Duchy of Brabant, showing Cologne just east of its eastern border (right edge of map), Rhine River in the north (top) (1777 C E) **Click to enlarge**

Coat of Arms: Coat of Arms of the Duchy of Brabant (A Rampant Lion) **Click to enlarge**

Lower Left: Map of Belgica (Map circa 58 BCE) **Click to enlarge**



The Duchy of Brabant, as shown on a 1777 map (on the upper left) is much smaller than the `Belgica' of 58 CE (on the lower left), taking into account that the scales differ considerably. The Rhine River is north (slightly) of Brabant and is also the eastern border of earlier `Belgica'. Brabant coincides in 2008 with three Belgian provinces and the Dutch province of N. Brabant. The Latin word `Belga' translates to French as `Flammand' (English: `Flemish', `Dutch'). Belgica extended further west and south than Brabant and had included at the time of Jesus much of what is called today Belgium as well as a small chunk of France and a smaller piece of the Netherlands (as of 2008). The Coat of

Arms of the Duchy of Brabant too, consistent with the `lion of the tribe of Judah' (Re 5:5; cf Ge 49:9), is the `Rampant Lion' on a black field (shown above). (*`Gallia Belgica', Wikipedia; `Gaul', Ibid; `Duchy of Brabant', Ibid; Latin-French Dictionary, P. J. De Mat, 1826*)

As if that isn't enough, North Rhine-Westphalia is a state within Germany which in 2008 CE is overlapping with ancient Belgica. Cologne (Köln) and Aachen are contained within the bounds of *both* the ancient and more recent borders of this area ruled by Baldr, the son of Odin, in the years of antiquity written about by Sturlasson in *Edda*. The same land was part of the kingdom ruled in 740 CE by Charles Martel and in 800 CE by his grandson Charlemagne, who were part of a ruling family which had an ancestor in Pepin of Landen, the first Duke of Brabant (615-647 CE). This family, as we have seen, intermarried with Jews, and had close connections to a descendant of King David, Rabbi Makhir Theodoric I of Narbonne, Jewish King of Septimania in 768 CE.

In the *Compendium of World History* Hermann Hoeh writes a startling evaluation of the

archaeology and history of Troy as it applies to the Hebrews and the extent of their travels during the reign of Solomon, the King of Israel (1037-977 BCE). In Volume 1 Ch 17 he cites what he calls the `most important scholarly study' of Sea Powers (Thalassocracies) yet made (*The Journal of Hellenic Studies, Vol XXVII, p 83, 1907*). The list of Sea Powers he presents includes a people who ruled the oceans 1057-972 BCE, called Pelasgians or Sea Peoples. Hoeh writes:

The name Pelasgians in Greek annals referred to the Phoenicians and Israelites. Notice that the period of Pelasgian domination in Greek literature (1057-972) covered the period of Phoenician greatness and of Solomon's reign, referred to so often in the Bible.

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

In the discussion which follows, the reader might be well-warned to take with a grain of salt generalized statements of seeming historical significance, while there surely have been many exceptional histories of peoples about which we know little enough, and which lack only in their amount of available knowledge.

The identification of the Pelasgians with the Hebrew and Phoenician peoples of Solomon's day is a part of Hoeh's expansive view of world history, which by the use of archaeology and the Bible recreates the truth out of the broken sherds of the conventional history which, as we know only too well, has gone wrong. Not to say that Hoeh is perfect, or even close to it, as any work of such magnitude may only glimpse what has been granted by Jehovah God to be viewed by him. But it is nonetheless important, nor no less it requires us to examine it. Our own view is, in humility, less to be shaped by the human perspective as it is by an awful reverence of the Creator and of his Holy Word.

Excavations of the city of Troy have revealed a fact which is termed `obvious' by Hoeh, namely that there is *no* 500-year gap between the fall of Troy and that city's reconstruction in c600 BCE by the Greeks:

Today archaeologists dig down through these buried remains and find one cultural level beneath another. The lower is in each instance the older unless a late building has been sunk deep into the mound. Periods without occupation are obvious from signs of extended erosion. According to modern historical ideas there should be an [immense] gap -- of about 500 years between the fall of Troy and the rebuilding of the city by the Aetolian Greeks in the 600's. The fragmentary remains of life between the final war stratum and the Aetolian city [prove] there was no more than the lapse of a few years! In other words the final Fall of Troy was in the early 600's, not the early 1100's.

(*Ibid, Ch 20, Hoeh*)



Left: Stonehenge, Wiltshire, England (*Stonehenge is about 50 miles east of Glastonbury, photo by Lucille Pine*) **Click to enlarge**

The 500-year adjustment in the chronology of history leads to a different interpretation of the dating of artifacts, in particular dating of the pottery which is used by archaeologists generally to date sites as according to the designations `Bronze' Age and

such. The problem was that the Egyptian history was wrong, according to Hoeh, and that archaeology was based on comparing Greek and Egyptian pottery. Greek kings of antiquity did not leave inscriptions in tombs as did the Egyptians, but Egyptian history had been twisted by the idea that dynasties ruled successively rather than together (north and south). So even in the case where Egyptian archaeology had provided the clues to the correct dating of the Greek world, the facts had been twisted to conform to the preconceived history. The *Compendium* continues:

Here is what happened, and why. First historians made the mistake of assuming that the traditional framework of Egyptian history is true. They never questioned the scheme of having each Egyptian dynasty succeed the other. It never entered their minds that there may have been extensive periods in Egyptian history during which different dynasties in Upper and Lower Egypt reigned contemporaneously.

Once the false view of Egyptian history was accepted, archaeological evidence in Egypt was made to conform to it. The so-called 'Bronze' and 'Iron' ages, for example, were dated centuries too early. This had an immediate effect on archaeological studies in the Greek world.

In Egypt archaeological evidence is often associated with inscriptions that date the remains to a specific dynasty or Pharaoh. In the Greek world this is not the case. The kings of ancient Greece did not leave inscriptions. How then is one to properly associate the remains of a Greek palace with the king who reigned in it? The answer is, archaeologists can only guess.

What they attempt to do is date the Greek pottery by evidence from Egypt. The ancient world was a trading world. Greeks, Egyptians and Phoenicians traded their wares in each other's ports. Egyptian pottery found its way into Greece. Greek and Phoenician pottery into Egypt.

Pottery styles change. Each century or generation created its own distinctive pottery. If pottery remains in any one of these countries could be accurately dated, then of course it could be immediately determined what kind of pottery was contemporary in the other countries.

(Ibid, Ch 20, Hoeh)

By accurately dating the excavations at Troy with an eye to the corrected history, so-called Early Bronze Age pottery found at Troy is related directly to the pottery of the time of Solomon, which is the same as the time of the Pelasgians or Sea People, who we are now identifying with Hebrews and Phoenicians. As for deposits IV b-e of the Troy excavation, they are now designated as '1057-972 BCE, Solomonic, Davidic, and Phoenician' pottery.

(Ibid, Ch 20, Hoeh)

The early history of Europe and Britain has suffered censorship under a school system which sees cultures of ancient times as inferior as a consequence of the theory of evolution (cf 2Co 11:14). Hoeh asks:

Right: Gros Morne Park, Newfoundland (*Photo by Ward Green August 20, 1991*)

How would you know who a people really were if all you were told was that they were a 'Food-Vessel folk,' a 'Tea-kettle folk', or a 'Beerbottle People'? Or used buttons instead of zippers?

(*Ibid, Ch 19, Hoeh*)

If history had been clothing, it would be likened to 'mix-and-match' out of a grab bag from the Salvation Army! Instead, the record of the excavations of Troy combined with a revised history gives the following:

1) (consistent with conventional) The first Trojan war of 1181 BCE corresponds to the deposit layer at Troy designated If (1f), and is referred to as 'Early Bronze 2' based on pottery

2) Troy IIIa corresponds to year 1149 BCE, 'Early Bronze 3' based on pottery, end second Trojan War

3) (differs from convention by 500 years) Troy VII corresponds to year 687-677 BCE, a ten-year war, end of 'Late Bronze' (Mycenaean pottery), end of third Trojan War.

(*Ibid, Ch 20, Hoeh*)



Left: Glastonbury Tor in Winter (*Photo from [here](#)*)
Click to enlarge

The consequence of this interpretation is to correct the date of the Mycenaean period, shifting it by 500 years (forward) to 677 BCE !! If Jehovah is willing, we will see the effects of this shift in our ability to understand history consistent with the truth, and (more specifically) with the Bible. Please note that

this does not change the dating of *individuals*, but it does change the style of pottery we associate with them ! We may expect some revelations of a kind akin to the discovery of a new continent.

The importance of the above is to see the history of the Pelasgians with the light of its true artifacts, dated, as we said, to 1057-972 BCE, the time of King Solomon of Israel. Solomon's rule was famous for its great extent and the peace which enveloped it. We do not seek to embarrass or criticize others' errors, or to find fault, but to be free of false teaching, and to gain the truth. (Psa 50:20; Jas 4:11; cf Jer 9:4; Pr 18:19)

The Jewish family of Charlemagne has led us to study more of the history of the Jews in Europe. Using the lists of Sea Powers we have seen that Sea Peoples of the Israelite nation ruled the ocean about 1000 BCE, from which fact it is not a big leap to imagine that Israel may have had coastal settlements on shores of western Europe, and from there--where else? Denmark.

The first king of Denmark was Scaef, sometimes known as Odin (Wodan), who ruled from 1040-999 BCE. He had a descendant named Skjöld (c730 BCE), who had a descendant called Odin

(Wodan) dated roughly 90 BCE, and from this Odin came Dan III whom we date to c268 CE in the article, [Skjöldings](#). But Scaef corresponds to the time of King Solomon of Israel. The Pelasgians (Sea Peoples), who are Hebrew and Phoenician, rule the sea at this time. They were ruling when Scaef King of Denmark took power in 1040 BCE, and his kingdom thereafter ruled their northern settlements. But what might have been the reason for Jewish settlement in Denmark? (*Heart's Content Shipwrights, Appendix A4, Adam to Rollo, ed. Ward Green; Compendium of World History, Vol 2 Ch 5, Hermann L. Hoeh*)

Right: Ynys yr Afalon (Isle of Avalon) Glastonbury Tor, Somerset, England (*Glastonbury Tor and the tower of St. Michael seen in the mists at evening, behind a rising flock of birds*) **Click to enlarge**



Hoeh embraces the astounding revelation of the Welsh Triad fragment 'First was the race of the Cymry, who came with Hu Gadarn to Ynys Prydain.' 'Gadarn' means 'mighty' in the Welsh language. 'Ynys Prydain' means 'Isle of Britain'. A leader named Hu led people into 'Ynys Prydain' from the 'land of summer'. But, Hu is a short form for the old Celtic name Hesus, which is pronounced the same in Celtic as the name 'Jesus' is in Spanish. The Hebrew name for 'Jesus' is 'Joshua'. So Hu is identified with Joshua the Mighty Israelite leader. Hu led the Israelites into the Promised Land and subsequently led other Israelites into the 'Isle of Britain', before Brutus of Troy brought people to Britain in 1149 BCE !!!

The story may be plausible, but this Joshua came out of Egypt with Moses and therefore lived in 1513 BCE, survived forty years in the wilderness and helped to divide the land of Israel, living to be 110 years of age. The Bible tells of his death (Josh 24:29). Yet, it does not describe a migration of Jews to Britain. But such a migration is possible, and it leads us to the possibility of Jews in Denmark as resulting from trade with coastal settlements of the north. Thus as a consequence of intermarriage with Danish and other coastal peoples, the Israelites came into the domain of the people known as the 'Cimbri' (cf Cymry). This story explains how Israelites came into Denmark.

In the Bible, a wave offering of a sheaf of wheat is commanded to be offered upon arrival in the Promised Land (Le 23:11). Thus the story of Scaef (cf Sheaf), and its association to a sheaf of wheat, told by the Scandinavian legends, is explained! The Danes were a Jewish nation (about whom Dudo has written that they were equally happy to be called Greeks as Danes) and they intermarried within the tribe of Judah as a way to perpetuate the ruling bloodline. The legend of an infant found adrift aboard a boat off the coast, who later grows up and becomes king, may require further research, if Jehovah is willing. A study of an early Europe may help us to understand better early family influences on the cultural setting of Jewish life.

Hermann L. Hoeh writes the definitive history of the early rulers of Western Europe. Before beginning, we note that Zeus or Jupiter may be references to Zerah the son of Judah, as 'Zeus' (Zhe-ut) = 'Yehuda', and 'Judah' + 'Pater' = 'Jupiter'. Love, still, believes all things (1Co 13:7 cf Ge 4:7):

Compendium of World History
 Hermann L. Hoeh
 Early Britain and Western Europe

Names of Rulers according to Sammes	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Samothés, also called Zeus or Jupiter (the Gilgamesh of Erech)	46	2094-2048
Magus, his son (the ancestor of the tribe of Magi who later migrated into Persia from Europe)	51	2048-1997
Sarron (the ancestor of the tribe of Sarronides or sacrificing priests of early Europe)	61	1997-1936
Druis (the ancestor of the tribe of Druids)	14	1936-1922
Bardus (the father of the ancient tribe of Bards)	75	1922-1847
Longho, conqueror of Scandanavia (ancestor of the Longobards who finally migrated into Italy after the fall of Rome)	28	1847-1819
Bardus II (by whom the principles of music were first taught in Germany)	37	1819-1782
Lucus Protector	11	1782-1771
Celtes, so famous he gave his name to all the early peoples of Western Europe	13	1771-1758

Celtes' mother was named Galathea. In her honor he named his daughter Galathea also. As Celtes had no son he gave his daughter in marriage to Hercules (who has been identified with Seir the Horite from Josephus). From her Hercules had a son named Galathes, the ancestor of a tribe named Galli -- one of the Gauls or Galatians. This tribe, joined with others, later migrated into Asia Minor and gave its name to the region of Galatia.

With Celtes the direct male line of kings from Samothés or Horus ceases.

The Heraclidae Kings

In the next chart will appear the line of kings who sprang from Galathea.

Names of Kings	Lengths of Reign	Dates

Hercules, the conqueror of Libya (a full account of his exploits must await Vol. II of Compendium)	19	1758-1739
Galathes (father of the tribe of the Galli)	49	1739-1690
Narbon (ruled Samothea or Britain during lifetime of his father: afterward governed entire realm from city of Narbon in Gaul)	18	1690-1672
Lugdus (the founder of Lugdunum)	51	1672-1621
Beligius (gave his name to the Beligici, later called Belgae, among whom he established his capital; he died without issue)	20	1621-1601
Jasius (a prince of a related line who, in 1602, had been made king of Italy; he had all Celtica under his rule)	68	1601-1551
Allobrox (Obtained Celtica upon death of his father; his brother Corybantus obtained Italy)	68	1551-1483
Romus	29	1483-1454
Paris	39	1454-1415
Lemanes	62	1415-1353
Olbius	5	1353-1348
Galathes II	48	1348-1300
Namnes	44	1300-1256
Remus (died without a male heir; married his daughter to Phranicus of Trojan descent)	40	1256-1216
Phranicus (he retired to Gaul and left Britain to be governed by the Druids)	67	1216-1149

In 1149 Brutus of Troy came to Britain with his troops.

The Trojans and Western Europe

The story of the famous Trojan kings -- once so widely discussed in Greek literature -- is little known to history students today. It begins in the days of Jasius, or Jason, who became king of Celtica in 1601. The halfbrother of Jasius is Dardanus, whom Josephus declares to be Darda or Dara (See I Chronicles 2:6). Darda was of the House of Judah and the Trojan kings therefore were Jews! Following a quarrel Dardanus fled to Asia Minor, married the daughter of a native king, and founded the vital fort of Troy.

Thus the Trojan line of kings -- to be discussed in detail in Vol. II of the Compendium -- were able to dominate Western Asia Minor. The

Trojans were generally supported by the Assyrians in all their wars against the Greeks. The line of Trojan kings may be found on page 12 of Enderbie's 'Cambria Triumphans, or Brittain in its Perfect Lustre'.

Kings of Troy to 1181	Lengths of Reign	Dates
Dardanus (Compare the date 1477 with Eusebius' account of Dynasty XV in Egypt)	65	1477-1412
Erictanus	46	1412-1366
Tros	40	1366-1326
Ilus	49	1326-1277
Laomedon	44	1277-1233
Priamus (Priam)	52	1233-1181

(Compendium of World History, Vol 1, Ch 19, Hermann L. Hoeh)

The above history, beginning with Zeus and including names like Magus, Bardus and Celtes may remind us of the family of Zerah, Magi, Baldr, and Scaef. Swedish history (*Compendium, Vol 2 Ch 13*) adds to the ancestry of the northern regions a name in Magog. He is called by Hoeh the first of the Swedish Kings and is succeeded by a brother of Gether, son of Aram. It behooves us to mention that Magog is son to Japheth, the usual suspect with regard to the origin of blond hair. Yet, Jewish hair colour is strongly related to the characteristics of the native populations within which they live (Ge 10:2). (*'Hair', Jewish Encyclopedia*)



Left: Long John Baldry the great English bluesman. (*John William Baldry January 12, 1941 - July 21, 2005*)

At the beginning of Hoeh's *History*, we notice the kingdoms of Bardus (1922-1847 BCE) and Bardus II (1819-1782 BCE). Please take note that the name Bard is not unlike 'Baldr' (cf Valdr, Beli). Bardus is an ancestor of musicians. The earliest musician that we know of, recorded in the Bible at Ge 4:21, is Jubal, the founder of those who play the pipe and the harp. Jubal (cf Baldr, Beli, Belgica, Valdr, Bardus) holds the distinction of being the founder of music. As an attendant of

20th century live music, the author himself observed on a number of occasions the performances of the great bluesman Long John Baldry.

Right: Charlemagne (*Ruled 768-814 CE*)

If it please Jehovah may we also observe, of Bardus, Longho (1847-1819 BCE) the ancestor of the Longobard tribe which later had a migration to the Lombards in Italy, and within whom Charlemagne's family married. Claudius Longhair the Frankish King who likely is an ancestor of Charlemagne also married into this tribe according to Hughes. Charlemagne himself conquered a part of the Lombard (Langobard) territory in 774 CE, thereafter declaring himself King of both Franks and Lombards (Latin, *rex Francorum et Langobardum*).



Please remember also the close relationship which we have believed in the case of Charlemagne and that of Makhir Theodoric of Narbonne. In light of this might we note the identification of Narbon (1690-1672) the Heraclidae King, after whom the city of Narbonne has apparently been named.

Belgius (1621-1601) is a clear reminder of Beli, the Belgic chieftain who invaded the Tor Peninsula which was later called Glastonbury (see above) of Somerset County, England (2008 CE). Belgica of 58 CE was seen as corresponding in part to the Belgium of 2008 CE.

When we investigate historic families, we seek to do so in faith. It is very easy to reject evidence when it is not supported by current popular belief, while our faith encourages us to be patient and to believe all things (1Co 13). Like Luke, may we seek to trace all things from the start with accuracy (Lu 1:3).

We may take the above with a large grain of salt, as it presents a simplified view of European history. A discussion of Troy may include Zerah, believed to be the ancestor of Dardanus. It is written of Zeus that his father was Cronus (Kronos). Cronus is also known by the Roman name `Saturn', whose son was `Jupiter'. Zeus and Jupiter are thus the same person, as taught in Greek and Roman mythology respectively. So who is Saturn, the father of the Roman god `Jupiter'?

Corey's Ancient Fragments of the Phoenician, Carthaginian, Babylonian, Egyptian and other Authors, by E. Richmond Hodges, page 21, is quoted by Hoeh in *Compendium of World History* quoting Eusebius, who, as we are faithful, preserved some fragments of the work of Sanchuniathon in *Preparation of the Gospel*. Philo of Byblos (c100 CE) is, according to *The Throne of God* the sole source of information about the Phoenician historian, Sanchuniathon, who is quoted:

'For Kronus or (Saturn), whom the Phoenicians call Israel'

(quoted from *Compendium of World History, Vol 2, Ch 5, Hermann L. Hoeh,, from: Ancient Fragments, I.P. Cory, 1828 from: Preparation of the Gospel, Book I, Ch. X, Eusebius, from: Phoenicia, Philo of Byblos primary source: Phoenician historian Sanchuniathon; also quoted from The Throne of Britain: Its Biblical Origin and Future, Appendix 3, Aegean Royal Lines From Zerah, from: Ancient Fragments, I.P. Cory, 1828 from: Phoenicia, Philo of Byblos, primary source: Phoenician historian Sanchuniathon)*

Saturn is Jacob, or Israel! It has been written that the father of Jupiter (Zeus, Judah) was Saturnus, of Krit (Crete). Saturn is Latin, and comes from a word meaning `to flee into hiding'. But while the ancient world may have heard of Jacob's ability to flee into hiding, it also was known to Bible writers, who told of Jacob fleeing, first from his brother Esau, still later from his cousin Laban (Ge 28, 31). But lest we forget, the most significant time when Jacob hid was when he sought refuge

from the famine in Israel, and came into Egypt, where his son Joseph had been given great ruling power by Pharaoh. Joseph had entered as a captive into Egypt, but served as a remnant (Ge 45 cf 1Co 4:7). The gift of lands which Jacob received, referred to as the land of Goshen in the Bible at Ge 45:10, was 'the very best of the land' (Ge 47:6). As Israel later left Egypt, they departed from the city of Rameses, located (by digging) in the eastern Nile delta (Nu 33:3).

The London newspaper *Daily Telegraph* reported on September 24, 2008:

Right: Archaeologists found the Ramses II statue at a site 50 miles north of Cairo (*Photo by Getty*)

Ancient statue of Ramses II found near Cairo:

A statue of Ramses II, the most powerful of Egypt's ancient pharaohs, has been discovered five feet under the sands of a Nile delta town.

Last Updated: 11:48PM BST 24 Sep 2008

Egyptian archaeologists located the pink, granite monument at a site in Tell Basta, once the capital of the ancient state 50 miles north of Cairo. (end of quote from *The Daily Telegraph*).



The Daily Telegraph is a British broadsheet newspaper, founded in 1855. Excepting the Financial Times and The Herald (Glasgow), it is the only remaining national daily newspaper printed on traditional newsprint in the broadsheet format in the United Kingdom, as most other broadsheet publications have converted to the smaller tabloid/compact or Berliner formats.

(*The Daily Telegraph*, *Wikipedia*)



Left: The island of Crete in the south of Greece (dark blue)

Hoeh describes a dynasty of Egyptian kings who ruled over the northern part of Egypt:

Ruling over the Egyptians and Philistines in Crete and the eastern Nile Delta was a little-known dynasty of Egyptian kings. They are mentioned in the 'Book of Sothis' by [Syncellus]. Manetho does not include them among his dynasties.

The king of this dynasty, who was subject to the jurisdiction of the great Pharaoh in Egypt, was Rameses (1744-1715).

(*Ibid*, *Hoeh*)

Regarding Crete, the Bible says:

Did I not bring Israel out of the land of Egypt, and the Philistines out of Crete? (*Amos 9:7*)

The Philistines were descended from Mizraim (Hebrew, = 'Egypt's' in English, eg Upper and Lower):

Mizraim became father to Ludim and Anamim and Lehabim and Naphtuhim and Pathrusim and Casluhim (from among whom the Philistines went forth) and Caphtorim.
(*Genesis 10:13,14*)

So the Philistines were descended from the father of Egypt (Mizraim) and went out from Crete, that island of the eastern Mediterranean Sea south of Greece (in picture shown above left, dark blue 2008). It may be seen that the Egyptian gift to Jacob of lands in the northern district of Egypt (Goshen) in part included the island known as Crete.

Incredibly, Jacob ('Saturnus of Krit') held title to the island of Crete, and his descendant Dardanus, as one of the sons of Zerah, is the father of the Greek (Jewish) nations which ruled the city of Troy. Other evidence has been presented ([Harald Hildetand](#)) which shows that Zerah was the father of Dardanus of Troy, but also shows a connection between the island of Crete and Mycenae. We quote:

Agamemnon is the son of King Atreus (Atlas) of Mycenae and his wife Queen Aërope the daughter of Craetus King of Crete.

(*Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne, Ward Green*)

We no longer associate Agamemnon with the pottery of the Mycenaean period, nor with Mycenaean palaces. He is still thought of as living in 1181 BCE, since the correction is only as to the dating of the artifacts and palaces of the third Trojan War, and not the war of 1181 (the first Trojan War) in which Agamemnon is believed to have fought.

As previously mentioned in the article [Skjöldings](#), Valdr is the father of Rollo the Dane, who was the first Duke of Normandy. The strain of the lion flag of Rollo is now strengthened by the tune of the banner of the Aberffraw House of Gwynedd (right), which sings with greater drama this melody, as does also the Royal Badge of Wales as of 2008. It remains to be seen just what connection Rollo has to Cunedda and The Kingdom of Gwynedd, just what is the significance of this family relation. Still, since a study of the Frankish Carolingian, Welsh, and Danish Kings has shown us that they married Jews and formed family bonds with the early Christian Church, it may not surprise us that they have even more in common-- that is, they all lived in or originated in the land inhabited by Baldr (cf Valdr), and named Westphalia. The common thread is the scarlet thread of Zerah the son of Judah, with 'the lion of the tribe of Judah'. A weaving of Egyptian history and Biblical genealogy has led us to the descendants of Israel in Crete. It might in fact be no great stretch of the imagination to arrive at the conclusion that the Gwynedd were of a stock associated with the same line as that of the great King Solomon, whose throne is reported to have been unique:



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



Above: Rollo's Lion Standard

Further, the king made a great ivory throne and overlaid it with refined gold. There were six steps to the throne, and the throne had a round canopy behind it, and there were armrests on this side and on that side by the place of sitting, and two lions were standing beside the armrests. And there were twelve lions standing there upon the six steps, on this side and on that side. No other kingdom had any made just like it.

(1Kings 10:18-20)

We are unwise to try to fill all gaps in history. An excellent orchestra, which God gave in the Bible, is more than enough. Evidence of history outside of the Bible appears from time to time, and while it may be of real interest, there is nothing so certain as the Word of God, which has proven time and time again to be the most reliable source of historical truth. May we use it to measure the history produced from other sources, that we may be guided for life everlasting. Also, may we remember the resurrection while we hold our freedom, not as a blind for badness, but to help us to serve the God of truth, Jehovah. (1Pe 2:16) In the end our family is a spiritual one, and our God a Saviour of all sorts of men (1Ti 2:4 cf Psa 68:11).

...VALOR

by Rolf Ward Green 

Historical Notes:

The name Judith (יהודית) comes from the name `Yehudit', as written in Hebrew. The Hebrew name Yehudit (`Judith') means `woman from Judea'. Hebrew is written from *right to left*. Judith was one of the wives of Esau (Ge 26:34). Also of note with regard to the name Judith: A book named `Judith' (deuterocanonical) accompanies Tobit in the Greek Septuagint version of the Bible. Judith (Greek `loudiq') is the female form of Judah, from whom the word `Jew' is derived (cf Judith, Jewess, Gewisse).

Hebrew: יהודית = *Yehudit* = *Judith* (Jewess)

Greek: Ιουδιθ = *loudith* = *Judith* (Jewess)

Judy, Judie, Jodie and Jody are forms of Judith.

The *lingua franca*, common language of Jesus' time in Israel was Greek, since Alexander The Great, as a great Greek leader (336-323 BCE), had conquered much of the known world from Greece to India as well as Egypt. It was in the city of Alexandria in Egypt, a city founded by Alexander in 332 BCE, that the LXX (Greek Septuagint) version of the Bible first began. It is thought that it was initiated during the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus in the third century BCE:

For instance the standard version of the Hebrew Scriptures used among the Jews of the diaspora, especially in Egypt, during the life of Jesus was the Greek Septuagint translation, which was compiled ca 200 BC by seventy-odd scholars under the patronage of the

Macedonian ruler Ptolemy II Philadelphus... Throughout the Roman world, the one language spoken everywhere was Alexander's Greek. (*Wikipedia*, 'Alexander The Great')

The date when the last Odin (Dan) invaded Saxony has been given as c300 CE. The Danish King Dan III given in *Gesta Danorum* (by Saxo Grammaticus) fits:

After him DAN came to the throne. When he was in the twelfth year of his age, he was wearied by the insolence of the embassies, which commanded him either to fight the Saxons or to pay them tribute. Ashamed, he preferred fighting to payment and was moved to die stoutly rather than live a coward. So he elected to fight; and the warriors of the Danes filled the Elbe with such a throng of vessels, that the decks of the ships lashed together made it quite easy to cross, as though along a continuous bridge. The end was that the King of Saxony had to accept the very terms he was demanding from the Danes. *The Danish History, Book Four*

Right: Family in Saskatchewan in 1940
(Anne Rutledge left, George Horace Rutledge centre background, Anne's sister Cora right foreground)

Elizabeth Ann Welsh (Dec 1840-1932) wed James Ingram Rutledge. In 1924 James was laid to rest. Both lived to 91 years. Elizabeth and James Rutledge had a son, George Horace Rutledge (1875-1956). James, his wife, and George were born in Ontario, Canada. In 1882 the Rutledge family, having farmed in Ontario, moved the farming practice to Iowa. They moved to Saskatchewan in 1905, becoming pioneers of western agriculture in Canada, building their farm from the ground up. They lived at first in a sod house, before George and his brother Herbert, in about 1916, designed and built a three-story wood-frame house. The Rutledge farmhouse was situated eight miles from Delisle, Saskatchewan. George married Eliza Muir (1893-1982) from Scotland. Eliza (Elizabeth) came to Saskatchewan at the age of twelve, and, as a teacher, met George. Anne Rutledge (1924-) is daughter to George and Eliza Rutledge and was born in Saskatoon. Anne is the wife of Rolf Ward Green. They are celebrating their first marriage. It is the testimony of Anne that her grandparents James and Elizabeth Rutledge were eight years different in age. James Ingram Rutledge was born in March.





Above: Springtime in the Avondale School District, getting to school during the '30's and '40's— on this occasion (Anne believes it is 1938) by grain wagon.
(Left to right: Driver Bill O'Toole, James Rutledge thumbing his nose at the camera, Leonard Rutledge centre of wagon facing front, unknown occupant, Joyce Rutledge climbing in, Anne Rutledge right)

References:

- (1) Alexander (eg, [Wikipedia, Alexander the Great](#))
- (2) Alexandria (eg, [Wikipedia, Alexandria](#))
- (3) Dan III (eg, [Wikipedia, Dan III](#))

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–Jun 13, 2013)(the present article)
 - Jun 13, 2013 fixed languages chart captions, increased font-size for the 'Chart of the historic descent of Anna'.
- 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 03, 2013)

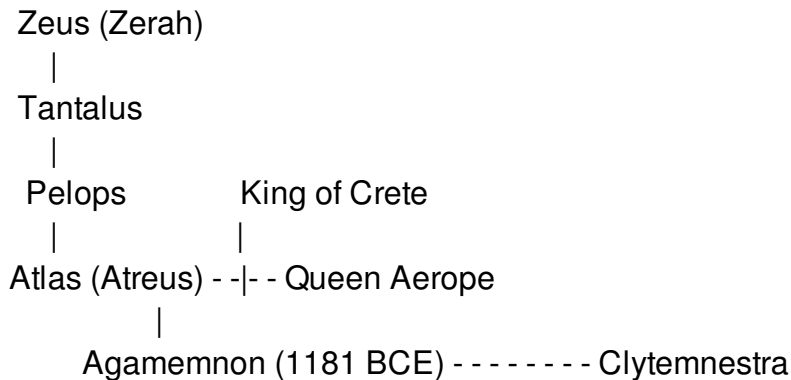
...ongoing research...

Frederick L. Rawson quotes from A. B. Grimaldi where he points to a descent of Odin from David, citing as his source a very ancient manuscript in the Heralds' College, London, as well as Sharon Turner. We surely might draw our own conclusions from an awe-inspiring gem of archaeology attributed to Denmark, where Odin father of Beli evidently arrived after his migration of very roughly 100 BCE:

In the Royal Museum of Copenhagen [Denmark] there has been for 275 years a golden trumpet, 2 ft. 9 in. in length, said to be a genuine trumpet of Zion [Israel]. Professor Totten writes: 'Up to the present time there has not been the slightest scientific doubt as to the genuineness of this relic.' It was discovered in 1630 in Jutland [Denmark]. (bold text in square brackets is ours)

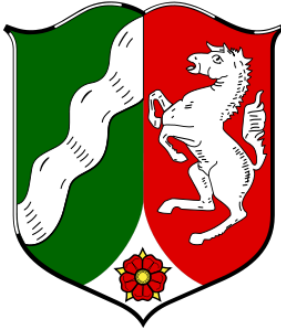
(Life Understood from a Scientific and Religious Point of View, Frederick L. Rawson)

A Chart of the Family of Zerah, Atlas, and Agamemnon



Caradoc (cf Cerdic) is said to have been one of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table.

N.
Rhine-Westphalia
Coat of Arms



Brabant Arms

Coat of Arms



United Kingdom

Danish Royal
Arms



Gwynedd Flag
(Aberffraw, Wales
Arms)

by Rolf Ward Green 

``And he proceeded to go up from there to Bethel. As he was going up on the way, there were small boys that came out from the city and began to jeer him and that kept saying to him: `Go up, you baldhead! Go up you baldhead!'

Finally he turned behind him and saw them and called down evil upon them in the name of Jehovah. Then two she-bears came out of the woods and went tearing to pieces forty-two children of their number." (2Kings 2:23)

Compare the above with the personals ad titled:

``Bald men need not apply''

...Valdr