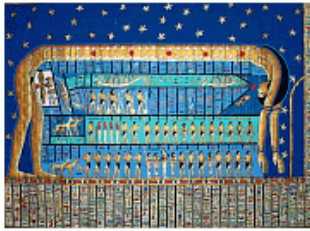


(God of Rebirth and the Sun)
Osiris (Joseph né Geb)



Goddess Nwt
(Nyt, Eve, Ewe, Rachel)

The Horns of Amen-Re & THE DAY OF JUDGMENT



Conception—**Great Sphinx, Giza, Egypt**
(near Cairo, 26 km from On, WGreen 2010)

(Jacob and Rachel of Negeb)
Keb and Nyt of On, Egypt



Poseidon (Lord of On)
(God of Water and Earth)

“But what happens when we live God's way? He brings gifts into our lives, much the same way that fruit appears in an orchard—things like affection for others, exuberance about life, serenity. We develop a willingness to stick with things, a sense of compassion in the heart, and a conviction that a basic holiness permeates things and people. We find ourselves involved in loyal commitments, not needing to force our way in life, able to marshal and direct our energies wisely.” ([Galatians 5:22-23](#))

by Rolf Ward Green 

The Egyptian Bennu bird, or Phoenix

Joseph and On *Redemption of the Phoenix*

No, the Trinity is false, homosexuality is wrong, and adultery is a sin. Do I need to mention child abuse? Unbelievers are the only ones debating these things; believers have no need to do that. In the publishing of the good news, some do it out of envy and rivalry, but the main thing is that the truth gets published, for whatever reasons. There may not be any way to prove the truth, but there is every way to prove it. Some see signs and wonders, and still do not believe. And when everyone believes the preaching work ends and is replaced by a new system. They will all of them know me, says Jehovah. Those having a spirit of prediction are worthy of death, as are the druggers. And Jesus teaches us to love our enemies and to pray for those persecuting us. Sin is a big topic. That's why we have the Bible. The true chronology of the world, as published in the *Writ of History* and *Ruler of Egypt*, is a smaller topic.





Left: The Egyptian god Amun

Truth is likewise a smaller topic than sin, and it fills a book at least as big as the Bible. The relation of the Bennu bird to the true chronology is that the sacred Egyptian Bennu is connected, in Egyptian religion, to time-keeping.

The Hebrew word `ben' means `son', and the Egyptian word `bennu' is `bnn', which without vowels is variously rendered `banana', or `bennu', to give two ways to reconstruct the vowels which are absent from Egyptian as well as from ancient Hebrew writing. Bennu is the Egyptian name for the Phoenix, the bird which returns to Heliopolis once every thousand years to bury his father. Heliopolis is the Greek name for the Egyptian city of On.

The year 1493 BCE, in the month Nissan, on the fifteenth day of the month, did the Israelites leave Egypt from the city of Rameses, according to the Greenealogy (see also Numbers 33:3 and Exodus 12:40,41). Exodus 16:1-5, 22, 23, 29 show that the Sabbath observance

was instituted in the year of the Exodus, and that the seventh day counted from Iyyar 15 in that year, Iyyar being the second month of the Jewish lunar calendar. It is, according to the Jewish Encyclopedia:

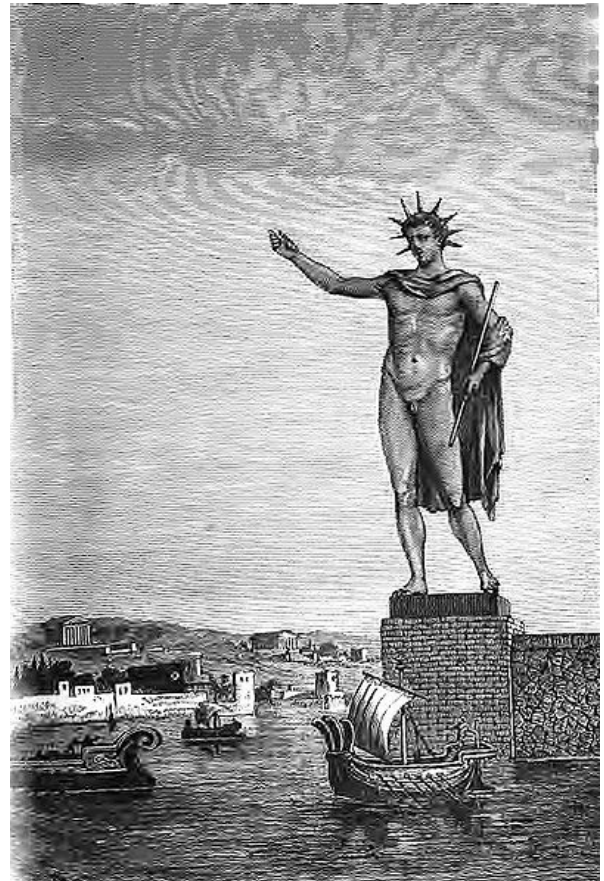
The second month in the Jewish calendar, consisting always of twenty-nine days, and falling between the tenth of April and the eighth of June.

Vernal equinox fell on April 03 in the Julian calendar in the year 1493 BCE, according to Derivation of the Equation of Time ([DET](#)) and NASA's Time Conversion Tool ([TCT](#)). This is a consequence of the fact that the Julian year is too long and the equinox appears thus to be shifted forward relative to the usual date of March 20, as we count back into prehistory using this calendar and overshoot by about 14 days, making the true spring equinox for that year fall on April 03. What does this do to the lunar calendar in that year?

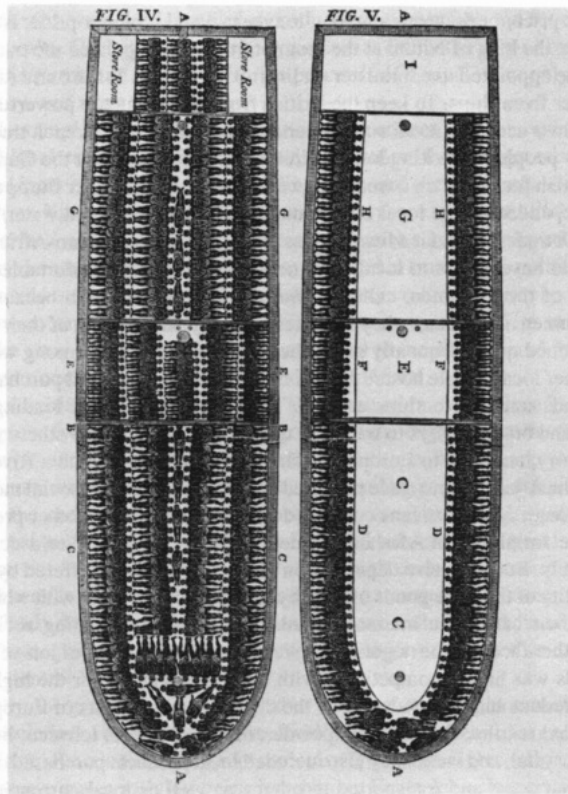
Right: The Greek god Helios, The Colossus of Rhodes (1880 Engraving)

NASA's Fred Espenak gives the Moon Phase tables for 1493 BCE ([-1492](#)) and his calculations indicate a new moon on March 19 of that year, 0626 hrs Greenwich Mean Time. Putting Nissan 1, the first day of the year, at March 21 in 1493 BCE, we are 13 days shy of April 03, the vernal equinox. In modern Jewish reckoning we see 14 days on either side of the vernal equinox is acceptable for Nissan 1. Although this does not prove the validity of the date March 21 for Nissan 1, it confirms it. The Sabbath day, evening Friday to evening Saturday, is the seventh day of the Jewish week. Does Iyyar 22 fall on a Saturday in 1493 BCE or not?

Iyyar 22 is the same day of the week as Iyyar 15, which is a week earlier. Normally, Iyyar 15 is 30 days after Nissan 15, since Nissan has 30 days as a rule. However, for some reason there is a Jewish tradition that Nissan had only 29 days for the year of the Exodus. This could occur because of the date of the start of one month relative to the timing of the next new moon. Thus it need be no cause for consternation, but it is a little unusual. Counting from Nissan 15 to Iyyar 15 for the year 1493 BCE yields 29 days thus, which is one day more than four whole weeks. For Iyyar 15 to be a Saturday as from the year of the Exodus, Nissan 15 was a Friday thus. It only remains to determine what? What day of the week was March 21 in 1493, in the Julian calendar?



Note, April 29 is a Monday in 1493 BCE (see Historical Notes below as, when April 29 is a Monday in any year, so is April 01, also). April 04 is a Thursday in 1493 BCE (-1492). Note, though, that the 10 days removed from the calendar by a bull of Pope Gregory in 1582 are the only days accounted as gone. The slightest change in any of the conditions described here as determining the year of the Exodus renders all of it bad. We hang on the premise that there need be only one true path for the timeline of history, and we are saved in that all of the other events both before and after the Exodus may either fit or not depending upon the event in question. April 04 as Thursday means that March 31 is Sunday, does it not? So, the day of the week upon which March 21 falls is what? Ten days, or a week and three days before a Sunday, is a Thursday. The date March 21 would be a Thursday by this reckoning. With it as Nissan 01, Nissan 15 would be also a Thursday, and so the date Iyyar 22 would be a Friday. In this case Iyyar 22 would not fall on a Saturday, as it must.



Left: Slave ship diagram (ca. 1790 CE, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Slave Trade'](#). The death penalty for slave trading is introduced in 1820 CE in the United States, for which please see [Wikipedia, '1820 U.S. Law on Slave Trade'](#); [New York Public Library, The Abolition of the Slave Trade, U.S. Constitution and Acts, 'Act of 1820'](#); [New York Public Library, The Abolition of the Slave Trade, U.S. Constitution and Acts, The Act of 1820](#); [Wikipedia, 'African slave trade'](#).)

Where did we go wrong? When we took the date of the new moon in the year 1493 BCE as March 19, we added two days to March 19 before we calculated the remaining days to the equinox as 13. A borderline case, we may try April 17, and the next new moon. This is, according to NASA's tables, 2215 hrs GMT, and means in Egypt a date of April 17-18. Spring equinox is more accurately given as 15:40:51.81 April 03, which is less than 12 hours from midnight by 3 hours and 40 minutes. Now, lunar months are 29.530588 days, which makes a half month 14.76529 days, about 18 hours 22 minutes more than 14 days. There are less than 14 and a half days from April 03 at 3:40 pm to the date April 17 just before midnight or until early morning of April 18. So we

need to try the new moon of April 17-18 as a date for the first new moon, and the date April 19 as Nissan 1 in the year 1493 BCE. Is it true that we may have Saturday as Iyyar 15 in this case?

We have that April 04 is a Thursday (as the Historical Notes relate in detail) so that April 19 is indeed a Friday. It is only going to happen about once in 7 years, which makes it a relatively rare event. Nissan 15, 14 days on, came about May 03 in 1493 BCE, in the Julian calendar. June 01 is Iyyar 15, 29 days later, in that year, in the Julian calendar again. A Saturday it is, as April 19 and May 03 are both Fridays, and 29 days is one day more than exactly four weeks. It works in 1493 BCE! The fifteenth and twenty-second days of the second Jewish month in that year fell on a Saturday. Confirmed! The State of Israel was declared 3440 years later, May 14, 1948. Nissan 15 fell on April 24 in 1948 CE, making it a Saturday. With 30 days in Nissan, Iyyar 15 was also a Saturday in 1948 as it was in 1493 BCE. Since May 14 is Iyyar 05 in 1948, the State of Israel was declared apparently more than a complete 8×430 years after the Exodus--twenty days more, going by the lunar calendar, which keys on the vernal equinox, and eleven days more, going by the modern Gregorian calendar for the later date and by the Julian calendar for the earlier. A circumstance such as this is clearly true, for it was not in any way contrived. It is nearly true, for all of its details may not be known. It is dearly true, for it represents quite a blessed miracle, that of finding one true path in history.

Right: Firebird (1899 Illustration by Ivan Bilbin, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Firebird \(Russian folklore\)'](#))

Does the date 1493 BCE for the Exodus fit with the events of history in another way? Perhaps. The observation of a rising of the star Sirius at the commencement of the new year is in Egyptian history an event of major significance. Sirius, or, the "dog star" by its inclusion in the constellation Canis Major, was called Sothis by the Egyptians, according to whom an heliacal rising occurred in the year 1517 BCE, during the reign of Pharaoh Amenhotep I, who preceded Thutmose I. For a sighting in Heliopolis or Memphis in Egypt, this is correct, as is held by the majority of opinion among modern scholars. The date of 1517 BCE for this morning rising of Sothis leads to the date of 1493 BCE for the death of Thutmose I as after his first-born son Amenmose, agreeing with the Bible account of the death of Pharaoh's first-born son on the night during which Israel departed Egypt, only days before the Pharaoh is drowned in the Sea. Wikipedia states:



Thutmose's first born son with Ahmose, Amenmose, was apparently born long before Thutmose's coronation. He can be seen on a stela from Thutmose's fourth regnal year hunting near Memphis, and he became the "great army-commander of his father" sometime before his death, which was no later than Thutmose's own death in his 12th regnal year.



Left: Fenghuang (Drawing of a Fenghuang by a Dutchman, circa 1664, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Fenghuang'](#))

Amenhotep conventionally is taken to have ruled from 1526 to 1506 BCE, and the heliacal rising of Sirius is recorded from his ninth year. He is succeeded by Thutmose I, who ruled for the period 1506 to 1493 BCE according to conventional dates. So, 1493 BCE is true as the year of the Exodus from this way of examining it also. Thutmose I and Amenmose, a Pharaoh and first-born son of Pharaoh, during the Exodus, both contained the name 'mose' as part of their names. This is a coincident miracle that it is at this time in 1493 BCE that Moses leads the Israelites out of Egyptian bondage. From the Greenealogy which develops out of the

family history of Ward Green, with no other comparable chronology arriving at this same result, comes the identification of the Pharaoh of the Exodus of the Bible as Thutmose I (ruled 1506-1493 BCE), with the Biblical Exodus taking a miraculous historical position, in 1493 BCE, the year of the death of Pharaoh Thutmose I and his son, the first-born of note, Amenmose. The 430 years of Egyptian life that Israel spent according to Exodus 12:41 of the Bible may be seen thus as added to 1493 BCE, giving the year 1923 BCE.

So what is 1923 BCE, besides 430 years earlier than the year of the Exodus of 1493 BCE?

Right: Garuda murthi in Mayapur, West Bengal, India
(Reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Garuda'](#))



In *Joseph* the year 1923 BCE was historically the year that Joseph 'stood before' Pharaoh, and gained ruling power, Pharaoh giving him his signet ring and assigning him his own second chariot, so that they should call out ahead of Joseph 'Avrekh!', meaning 'Make way!', or 'Father of Pharaoh!'. The year 1923 BCE is connected by the era of 2268 years from the Deluge of 3282 BCE to the Founding of Solomon's Temple 1014, there being a patriarchal list from Noah to Joseph's year of birth in 1923, the connection between Joseph's age and Jacob his father being given in the Bible (Joseph 17 in Genesis 37 at a point 13 + 9 years before Jacob went down to Egypt aged 130 years). The 'dwelling of the sons of Israel', given as a total of exactly 430 years at Exodus 12:41 to the very 'day' is from 1923 BCE, which is the year when Joseph son of Jacob is released from prison to assume his new citizenship as the ruler of all Egypt. It would be nine more years before Jacob and the rest of his family would arrive to permanently dwell in Egypt, and the words of some Bible translations reflect a similar sentiment in the wording, saying something like: 'of Israel, who had dwelt in Egypt and in Canaan', agreeing with the nine years during which Joseph dwelt in Egypt as a ruler while his brothers and father still held permanent residence in Canaan.

With Joseph 30 years old in 1923 BCE, he is born late in the year 1954 BCE (birth month Heshvan, the eighth of the Jewish year, as given by Demetrius, see *Green*). What modern, mirror dates might correspond with these dates of Joseph the son of Jacob in Egypt, as we have seen them recorded for the Greenealogy as relating to all other historic dates? Does it make sense when we examine the mirror of the Common Era? (*Green, by Rolf Ward Green; Joseph and On, by Rolf Ward Green*)

Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile in 1954 CE, which is the mirror date for the birth of Joseph in 1954 BCE. When Mr. Bannister did this on May 06, 1954, he was the first man in history to run under four minutes at a mile distance. The record achieved, Roger retired from running later that year. His 1955 autobiography writes *The First Four Minutes*.



Left: Video: Mr. Bannister breaks the 4-minute mile (May 06, 1954, Oxford England, Mr. Bannister (at right) begins the burst that broke the four-minute mile, set to the theme music from the movie *Chariots of Fire*, Length 3:49 [or watch the race at BBC, first broadcast May 07, 1954](#). For more information please see also [Wikipedia, Roger Bannister](#).)

Interviewed after the race, Mr. Bannister said: "Well all I can tell you is that I'm absolutely overwhelmed and delighted. It was a great surprise to me to be able to do it today, and I think I was very lucky. Um, in this country, the weather is always very much against running a fast time and today... I thought the wind was probably much too strong, but we did have a slight lull, and so it comes around to when you've just got to try it. And I was very lucky to have my two friends Chris Brasher and Chris Chataway who helped make some of the running earlier on, and I certainly attribute a lot of it to their presence in the race, which gave me that extra... spur to go on."

His last lap kick was called the 'Bannister Burst'. Later in 1954, Mr. Bannister beat John Landy of Australia in a mile race in Canada in which both men broke the four-minute barrier.

In 1923 CE, what significant event occurred? In Egypt, which was receiving Joseph as ruler in 1923 BCE, what occurred for the first time in 1923 CE, in the mirror? April 19, 1923 CE, the constitution of Egypt is first promulgated in the modern age, by the newly proclaimed King Foad I of Egypt. How great is this for significance? As to the date, what is the Julian date when Joseph stood before Pharaoh and received rulership of all Egypt, seeing as it was Nissan 15, the 'very day' the Israelites left Egypt 430 years later (Ex 12:41; Nu 33:3)? A [reference to the 1923 BCE \(-1922\) NASA Moon Phase Chart](#) shows that April 02 was new moon in 1923 BCE so that Nissan 1 was about April 04 and Nissan 15 thus April 18 or thereabouts. Is it possible that it was April 19? Yes, although this might mean that Nissan would have only 29 days in that year, which would make it correspond to the month of Nissan in 1493 BCE

(430 years later), also taken to have had 29 days. Jewish months are believed to have been reckoned by a combination of new moon sightings and day counting, and it may be that there were other factors as well, but months did typically begin a minimum of 18 hours after a new moon, with this allowing time for the new moon to be observed. So, that possibility exists that the modern Egyptian constitution was brought forth on the very same calendar day as that on which Joseph received rulership over Egypt, and on the mirror date precisely too. ¡So perfect a symmetry! Sincere ones who honestly desire to know the truth do go on. For we might now imagine that the day after Joseph's appointment by Pharaoh a similar thing may have taken place in Egypt to what occurred in 1923 CE, Joseph issuing something in the way of a body of commands, perhaps in writing, such as a constitution, so the people of Egypt could prepare for the coming fourteen years, revealed by Joseph's interpretation of Pharaoh's dream to be a time of plenty and famine which required exacting actions.



On April 19, 1923, the new Constitution was declared that Egypt an Independent Nation and a Constitutional Monarchy with separate Executive.

Mirror Time	● BCE (Before Common Era)	● CE (Common Era)
1954	1954	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph is born (Jacob aged 91 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R. Bannister breaks 4-min mile (May 06)
1923	1923 April 18	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph reveals God's will (plenty, famine) • Pharaoh appoints Joseph ruler of Egypt • Pharaoh gives Joseph 2nd best chariot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yankee Stadium first opens its doors • Ruth hits first home run in new Stadium • Cyrus E. Woods, US Amb, leaves Spain
	1923 April 19	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph rules Egypt in an official capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt's first official modern constitution
1493	1493	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exodus, Moses leads Israel out of Egypt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Spanish Colony in New World
1452	1452	
	<p style="text-align: center;">A PROMISE TO ABRAHAM 17×241 y a. Adam—6×241 y b. Jesus Saturday, Adar 7 (Jewish month 12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View of Mount Nebo, Moses (d. Feb 21) • Manna ceases, leftovers until Nissan 16 • Joshua aged 82 takes command of Israel between Adar 7 and Nissan 7 • Joshua sends out spies to Jericho Wednesday, Nissan 10 (Jewish month 1) • Israel crosses Jordan River (Mar 25) • Going to war, 32 days after Adar 7 	<p style="text-align: center;">7000 YEARS AFTER ADAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hapsburg Dynasty (beg. Mar 19, 1452) • Frederick Holy Roman Emperor (Mar 19) • Leonardo da Vinci (b. Apr 15, 1452 CE) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">DEAR NEAR YEAR 1452 CE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing press invented, JG • Gutenberg Bible, 1st printed • Christopher Columbus born • Roman Empire falls at 2200y </div>

Right: Bannister, Glass plate (reproduction from [Getty Images. Conservation, Before and After. Roger Bannister breaks four-minute mile, 1954'](#))



Pharaoh said of Joseph: "Can another man be found like this one in whom the spirit of God is?" (Ge 41:38) He had Joseph ride in his second chariot of honour, and in advance of this chariot it was ordained that "Avrekh!" be called out, this indicating Joseph's authority over all the land of Egypt (Ge 41:43). Some have translated the word 'avrekh' as 'make way' and others as 'father of Pharaoh'. 'Abba' or 'av' is Hebrew, meaning father, while 'rekh' resembles the Hebrew word for a king, 'regin' (cf. the English word, 'reign'). In appointing Joseph ruler of all Egypt (Ge 41:41), Pharaoh said: "See, I do place you over all the land of Egypt." Egyptian religion held that Pharaoh was a god, however, so how could Joseph be said to be the 'father of Pharaoh'? Can we not test the fact that Joseph ruled Egypt by examining the pantheon of gods of Egypt, Greece, and Rome? Just how much can we learn from the ancient Egyptian mythology about Joseph, the son of Jacob?



Left: Map of Egypt (reproduction from [Wikipedia. 'Category: Maps of Egypt'](#))

Joseph is quoted in Genesis 45:8 as saying that God had made him a 'father to Pharaoh'. This is not mythology, but rather the Bible. The corresponding Egyptian god, said to be father to the king, is Atum (Tem, Temu, Atem). Atum was associated, as its chief deity, with the ancient Egyptian city of On, or Heliopolis.

Heliopolis, capital of the 13th nome, Lower Egypt, is today found geographically within the bounds of the northern suburbs of Cairo, Egypt's modern capital. It was one of the most ancient cities of Lower Egypt, and it is believed to have been rebuilt during the Middle Kingdom (the time of Joseph according to the Greenealogy). There is today also another suburb of Cairo called Heliopolis, but the city of ancient times was found where today is located Ain Shams, the Cairo suburb, as well as Al-Matariyyah, another district in the northern part of Cairo, held to be the place where in Jesus' early days the virgin Mary rested underneath the Mary tree while travelling with her husband Joseph to escape

from Herod's wrath (Mt 2:13,14). Al-Matariyyah is a name derived, as the story goes, from 'mother', and the fact that the tree under which Jesus' mother Mary rested is located there.



Left: Pyramid and Great Sphinx of Giza

An ancient Egyptian temple was found beneath Cairo's suburb, as reported by ABC news February 27, 2006. Ain Shams, as the location of one of the oldest secular universities in Egypt, dating from 1950 and serving 180,000 students in 2010, found 26 kilometers northeast of The Great Sphinx of Giza, was the place where the ancient temple was discovered, that is dated "probably from the time of Ramses II (13th century BC)." A green schist is the rock typical of the ground of Heliopolis into which the temple had been laid. Ain Shams is quite near

to Al Matariyyah (or Mataria), both being a part of the city of Heliopolis or On (Egyptian: rendered *lunu*). In the Middle Ages, the city was dismantled and its stones recycled for the construction of the city of Cairo (see Wikipedia, on [Heliopolis \(ancient\)](#), [Ain Shams](#), and [Al-Matariyyah](#), and ABC News on [Egyptian temple found under Cairo market](#)).

Throughout the height of Egyptian civilization, Osiris was the primary deity. ([touregypt.net](#))

Right: Egyptian Bennu Bird Embroidery (*reproduction from [Sale on Bennu Embroidery](#)*)

The god Atum, like the Bennu bird, is pictured on the top of the ben-ben stone, the Bennu bird at times being depicted in the sacred willow tree of Osiris. Thus Osiris is identified, quite apart from any wild-eyed speculation, with the city of Heliopolis, as was the Bennu or Phoenix bird. Jesus has been called the 'last Adam' (cf. Atum), while Atum is depicted as having a line along his jaw from his chin to the sideburn in front of his ear, typical of Jewish beard styles. Osiris was the god of rebirth, confirming the Phoenix bird's well-known story of being reborn out of the ashes. Is Joseph Osiris, is he the Phoenix of the ancient Egyptian and Greek mythology?

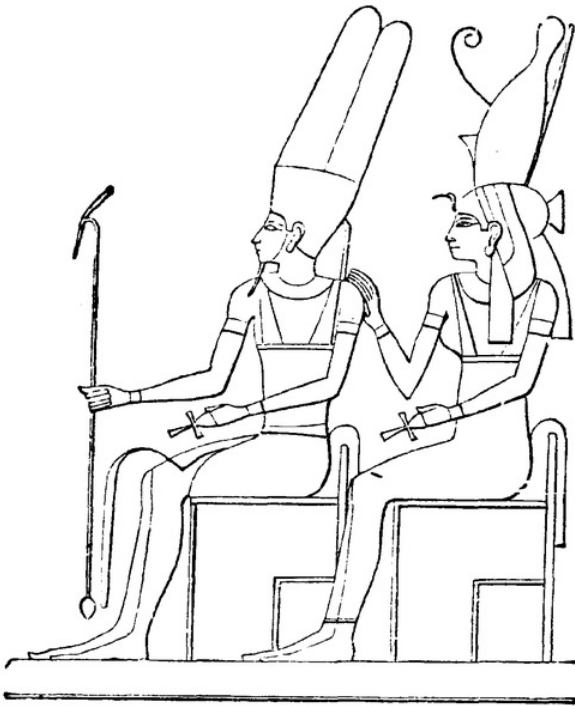


Above: Osiris as Judge (*Reproduction from [Wikipedia](#). 'Osiris', Weighing of the heart scene, with en:Ammit sitting, from the book of the dead of Hunefer. From the source: "The judgement, from the papyrus of the scribe Hunefer. 19th Dynasty. Hunefer is conducted to the balance by jackal-headed Anubis. The monster Ammit crouches beneath the balance so as to swallow the heart should a life of wickedness be indicated. EA9901." Anubis conducts the weighing on the scale of Maat, against the feather of truth. The ibis-headed Thoth, scribe of the gods, records the result. If his heart is lighter than the feather, Hunefer is allowed to pass into the afterlife. If not, he is eaten by the waiting chimeric devouring creature Ammit, which is composed of the deadly crocodile, lion, and hippopotamus. In the next panel, showing the scene after the weighing, a triumphant Hunefer, having passed the test, is presented by falcon-headed Horus to the shrine of the green-skinned Osiris, god of the underworld and the dead, accompanied by Isis and Nephthys. The 14 gods of Egypt are shown seated above, in the order of judges.*)

The Greeks had a god named Pan who was the god of shepherds, a god who was depicted as part man and part goat. As symbols of Osiris, the shepherd's traditional crook and flail are as clearly illuminating of a Greek Pan by an Egyptian Osiris as one might expect, but there is also a tale of each becoming, in the Nile River, like a fish. (see also Osiris, Wikipedia)

Wikipedia:

With Osiris, Amun-Ra is the most widely recorded of the Egyptian gods.



Left: Egyptian God Amun (reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'File:Amon och Mut, Nordisk familjebok.png'](#))

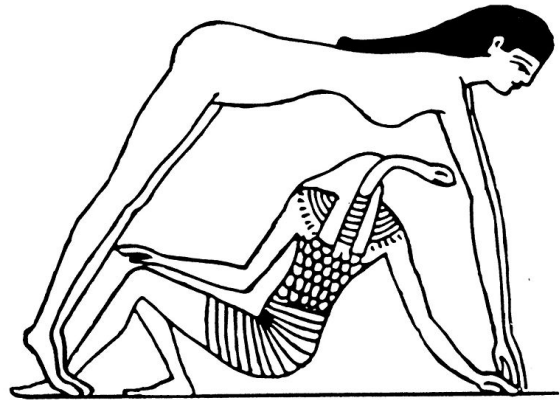
Like Atum, Amun is depicted with a Semitic-style beard, this being different from the Egyptian chin-only beards in having the sideburns not completely shaven (cf. Leviticus 19:27). A pair of feather horns on Amun's head became a ram's horns in association with the Kushite chief deity, and the ram is the symbol of the Jewish constellation Aries in the Zodiac, upon which basis did the three wise men, the Magi, watch for, and respond to, the manifestations of greatness within it during the day of Jesus' birth. Jesus himself referred to something similar to the Jewish nature of a ram in his illustration of the separation of the sheep from the goats (Mt 25:31-33). In that illustration all the nations are gathered before Jesus, and he separates them as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. The male of both sheep and goats is called a ram.

Osiris, as seen in the illustration above, also has a Jewish sideburn feature not common among the Egyptians, but Semitic instead. He has green skin, symbolizing rebirth, as

green as wheat in early growth perhaps. Might the green skin be found consistent with Osiris being Joseph? Who is Osiris, and what are the names of his parents?

Right: Nut and Geb (reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Geb'](#))

Osiris is the son of Geb and Nyx. If he were truly Joseph, a correspondence should be seen between the parents of the one and the parents of the other, should it not? For when things do not fit, we would be untruthful if we tried to force them to fit. Similarly, if Hyperion the father of Helios were the same person as Jacob, and Joseph were Helios, then the facts should plainly show this as well, the difference being Greek names instead of Egyptian ones. Also, if Poseidon the son of Cronus, the Greek god, is another Greek manifestation of the same people, it should be clear from family relationships in the Greek and Roman pantheon of



gods, when compared to Jacob and Joseph and their Jewish family. Heliopolis, it should be noted, was, during the days after Joseph, a city of Egyptian renown known to the Greeks, and having schools of philosophy and astronomy which were reputedly frequented by such famous Greeks as Homer, Solon, Pythagoras, and Plato. ([Wikipedia, 'Osiris'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Heliopolis \(ancient\)'](#))

The Kushites, or people of Nubia, ancient Ethiopia, or Sudan (The Republic of the modern day), were conquered by Egypt in about 1520 BCE. Thus, we see that the feather horns of Amun, dating to the time of the legend of the Phoenix, assumed the form of rams' horns as late as Moses' years (1572-1452 BCE). The two sons of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh, were described in the Bible as the two horns of a bull ([De 33:17](#)).



Left: Poseidon

Thor, the god of the Vikings, rides a chariot that is pulled by the two goats Gap-Tooth and Tooth-Grinder. Poseidon rides a chariot pulled by two or four horses, and carries with him a trident, or pitchfork. The pitchfork can not be associated with anything other than farming, or, more specifically, the harvest. The name Poseidon means 'Lord of On'. ([Wikipedia, 'Tanngrisnir and Tanngnjástr'](#)).

As the capital of Egypt for a period of time, grain was stored in Heliopolis for the winter months, when many people would descend on the town to be fed, leading to it gaining the title *place of bread*. The Book of the Dead goes further and describes how Heliopolis was the place of multiplying bread, recounting a myth in which Horus feeds the masses there with only 7 loaves. ([Statemaster, 'Heliopolis \(Ancient\)'](#))

Poseidon is the god of the sea, earthquakes, and horses. His symbols are the trident, fish, dolphin, horse and bull. Note that in addition to being the god of the sea, he is a god of fresh water as well, so that Poseidon relates well to Joseph the son of Jacob in regard to water, where Joseph helped the people of Egypt overcome the 7-year famine which occurred at the time when Joseph was about 37 years old. But it might go far beyond this. As Zeccarria Sitchin, linguist and biblical scholar relates:

It was, historians related, when Joseph was more than 100 but still held a high position in the Egyptian court. The other viziers and court officials, envying Joseph, persuaded the Pharaoh that to remain venerated Joseph should not rest on his laurels. He must PROVE AGAIN his abilities. When the Pharaoh agreed, the viziers suggested an impossible project -- TO CONVERT THE DESERT INTO A FERTILE AREA. "Inspired by God" Joseph confounded his detractors by succeeding. HE DUG FEEDER CANALS AND CREATED THE VAST ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN 1000 DAYS. -- The Jewish Week and the American Examiner, July 22, 1983. ([Hope of Israel Ministries, 'Joseph and the Engineering Wonders of Egypt'](#))

The 7 loaves of Horus correspond to the 7 years of plenty in Egypt which preceded the famine there, Joseph travelling the land in his chariot to supervise the storage of the harvest, which explains the pitchfork as the symbol of Poseidon. When Jesus feeds the multitude with 7 loaves he thus repeats at a later date what Joseph did. Osiris, in the Legend of Osiris, speaks of a future day when he says:

On that day, the Day of Awakening, all the tombs shall open and the just dead shall live again as we do, and all sorrow shall pass away forever. ([touregypt.net, The Gods of Ancient Egypt, 'The Legend of Osiris'](#))

This is all the more remarkable as Jesus says, at John 5:28:

Do not marvel at this, because the hour is coming in which all those in the memorial tombs will hear his voice and come out ([Joh 5:28-29](#)).

Right: Flag of Barbados (reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Barbados'](#))

Poseidon as earth-mover may now clearly be seen as Joseph, a great champion of water and earth, the Sea of Joseph still a witness in Egypt today to his construction of a massive lake and river system in the desert of that land, something which evidently entailed the movement of immensely vast amounts of earth, requiring the wisdom that only Jehovah could provide. But, even though one believes this to be the only reasonable explanation of the mythology of Poseidon, one may fairly ask "If Joseph is Poseidon, then is it not necessary that those family relationships of Joseph's be correlated with those of Poseidon, such that we can



identify, for example, father for father, mother for mother, brother for brother, et cetera?"

Yes. In the next four paragraphs, may we examine some of the family relationships of both Joseph and Poseidon, doing this with an open mind, with the intention of learning whether it is true. Is Joseph Poseidon?



Left: The Great Sphinx, Giza, Egypt

The father of Joseph is Jacob, who was a herder of livestock who worked for Laban in Haran, and who moved to Egypt in the northern Nile Delta region, known as Goshen, an area of rich soil and water. Poseidon's father, on the other hand, is the Titan Cronus, the god of farming, identified in some earlier article, *Valdr*, as the one called Israel according to the Phoenician historian Sanchuniathon. Many may be inclined to dismiss Sanchuniathon as poorly attested, but the farming actually is a perfect correspondence, especially considering that Jacob's son Joseph saved Egypt from a famine by storing grain! I believe this alone ought to convince any reasonable person, but may we consider that Joseph's mother and wife of Jacob is Rachel. Who is

Poseidon's mother, wife of Cronus in Greek mythology? She is Rhea, a name which uses four letters of the six letters in Rachel, and three of the four in Leah, the name of Jacob's other wife. So, Cronus, the god of grain and crops, seen as holding a sickle, is identical with Jacob the father of Joseph, and the sickle further confirms it, as sickles are associated with Scythians, who are commonly held to be descendants of Isaac, the father of Jacob! Isaac's the grandfather of Joseph, but who is Poseidon's grandfather? It is Uranus, known in Greek as Ouranos, the Greek word for sky (and sky contains an unique letter combination such as found only in the name Isaac, in Hebrew `Yitzhak', `yits-khawk' in Strong's concordance, phonetically spelled). The same letter combination found in Isaac is seen in `Scandinavia', and any other explanation for these `sk' or `sc' letter combinations is besought but is unknown. `Isaac' is thus `Father Sky' the father of Jacob (Cronus), where `Sky' is formed from `Ysaak' by simply removing the two a's and moving the `y' to the end of the word. Considering the differences in languages, it is truly a miracle. Joseph's grandmother is Rebekah, similar to Rebecca or Begga, and Rebekah is a descendant of Terah, just as her husband Isaac is. Poseidon's grandmother is Gaia, who is called by the Greeks `Mother Earth'. Strangely enough, it is seen that the letters of the word `Earth' are the letters of `Terah' rearranged. Wow! So much for the ancestral basis.

Right: Poseidon

The brothers of Poseidon are Hades and Zeus. Hades is god of the underworld, while Zeus is ruler of the gods. Zeus is, in the Roman pantheon, Jupiter, and is thus associated with the planet Jupiter, the largest planet. Hades is the eldest son, in Greek mythology, of Cronus and Rhea. The name Rhea may be taken as very similar to the name of Reuben's mother Leah, a letter `r' having been substituted for an `l', but the sound being very similar. In the Greek mythology Rhea appears as a combination of names of the wives of Jacob, Rachel and Leah. Zeus is said to be the youngest of his siblings, a fact that correlates to the birth of Judah as the fourth son of Leah's after Reuben, Simeon, and Levi, after which she gave Zilpah, her handmaid, to Jacob, for a wife. Leah did, however, later have two more sons, Issachar and Zebulun, plus Dinah. Simeon and Levi were cursed by Jacob (Ge 49:5-7) prior to his death because of their vengeful acts against the family of Shechem the Hivite, who had violated their sister Dinah. Zeus, known for his erotic escapades, may be correlated with Judah again in the sense that Judah had relations with Tamar and she had his twin sons Perez and Zerah out of wedlock. Zeus is father to many heroes in the Greek pantheon, as Judah is the father of the Messianic lineage, who included Boaz, David, Solomon, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah, Josiah, and Jesus.





Left: Priestess of Delphi (1891 Painting by John Collier, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Pythia'](#))

Joseph's brother Judah is chosen by God as the father of the Messianic line, from which Jesus comes. Judah has been also, in the article *Valdr*, linked with Zeus and Jupiter. A brother of Joseph's named Reuben, by having sexual relations with the wife of his father Jacob, lost his inheritance. The inheritance intended for him as the eldest son of Jacob from Jacob's first wife Leah, came to be Joseph's. Joseph was the eldest son of Jacob's second wife Rachel, and it was she who was actually his first choice for a wife, but Laban insisted that he first take Laban's eldest daughter Leah instead. The eternal damnation of Reuben (Ge 49:4) identifies him clearly with Hades, god of the underworld.

Having seen the incredible parallels between Joseph, the son of Jacob, and the god Poseidon, we may examine for the first time how Joseph lived, where he resided, and how he affected the Egyptian people as well as the Greeks and Romans, during his lifetime, as well as long afterwards. Evaluation of both his actions and his posterity needs to be done for the first time. This is neither a chore, nor is it undertaken lightly, for the result will not only reinstate a missing family into its legacy, but it will effectively rewrite history, and for the better, no doubt. The revelation that the Greek myth is, in the main, based on the Jewish Biblical tradition, is both astonishing and understandable. That the Roman myth be based on the same thread, is at the same time barely less awesome, nor any more difficult to comprehend. But if Roger Bannister be honoured because he ran a mile in under four minutes, and if his wife be forgiven for thinking at one time that he had run four miles in

one minute, then perhaps I may be forgiven for esteeming this discovery as closer to the latter measure than the former, even though I may be honoured in no greater measure than Mr. Bannister was for running the mile distance in under four minutes. For I do believe it a fair comparison were this the field of track, that this discovery be thought of as constituting an accomplishment comparable to what four miles in one minute would mean in track and field, this said in no little modesty. For the scriptures counsel that we not think more of ourselves only as it *is necessary to think, but to think each one so as to have a sound mind*, this a direct quote from the book of Romans, chapter 12.

In the quote from Zeccarria Sitchin above, with 1000 days as just less than three years, we see that Joseph was 103 years old at the completion of the Bahr Youseff (Joseph's Sea) and that this corresponds exactly to the key year of 1850 BCE as the date of the completion of Egypt's waterway, which is the year upon which the Greenealogy is based, triple this number being exactly 5550 BCE, the date of Adam's creation. This is a discovery which was made, most definitely, after the fact, so it serves to confirm in a most extraordinary way the idea that the year 1850 is a key number, and that 103 is a number of considerable significance, containing the digits 1 and 3, as indeed do 13 and 31 also, the latter two numbers having a bearing on the life of Joseph, as we did begin discussing in the article *Joseph—Ruler of Egypt*. We hence know of no better method for cherishing history, and through this appreciation may we gain greater inner peace. Any better way of understanding ourselves is most welcome.

Right: Heinrich Schliemann (1880 Photo)

I want you to know that I consider it a very great privilege to be able to share with you my greatest learning, and which communication leads to the greatest joy for me, limited only by the need for caution and truthful examination, keeping in mind the scriptures about not throwing what is holy to dogs, nor our pearls before swine. The snake was the most cautious of all creatures, and it was this that seduced Eve away from the obedience due to the Creator and led to Adam's expulsion from the Garden of Eden, that Paradise of Pleasure. (Mt 7:6; Ge 3:1,24) Humans, indeed, may have the understanding of the animals, but animals not of humans.



Poseidon has the meaning of 'husband' of On, as well as that of 'Lord' of On. Joseph is said to have married 'Asenath the daughter of Potiphera the priest of On'. It is with pleasure that we note the redundancy here, for 'poti' means 'priest', and 'phera' means 'house of Ra' or 'On', Heliopolis or On as the city of the sun god Ra (or Re) being the dwelling place, or 'house', of the sun god Ra (hence, 'house of Ra' = 'On' = 'Heliopolis'). The problem with ancient Egyptian is the fact that the language is no longer in use today, which makes the translation considerably more difficult. But it seems a safe conclusion, for now, to say that 'Potiphera' actually means: 'priest of On', that is to say, 'priest of Heliopolis'. Who, however, is this priest of On, and how does it relate to the story of Joseph and Poseidon? For the Bible says that Joseph married the daughter of the priest of On, and since we found that Joseph and Poseidon are the same person, Poseidon being the Lord of On, it seems, freely speaking, absurd to believe that the priest of On is unknown. There is a tradition which says that Joseph married the daughter of Dinah, who was born to her as a result of her violation by Shechem, and that the daughter was named Asenath, and was adopted by the priest of On. Dinah, we recall, is the daughter of Jacob and Leah, and she came into Egypt with Jacob (Ge 46:15). How is it that it says at Genesis 41:50: "Before the year of the famine there were born to Joseph two sons, whom Asenath... bore to him?"



Left: Garuda Pancasila, Coat of Arms of Indonesia (*Garuda Pancasila* was designed by Sultan Hamid II of Pontianak, and was adopted as national coat of arms on February 1, 1950. Indonesia's National motto "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" literally means "(Although) in pieces, yet One")

The father of Helios is in Greek mythology Hyperion, the son of Uranus ('Father Sky'). Since Helios is the Greek form for the Egyptian sun god Re, the city Heliopolis is the house of Re, and Potiphera is the priest of the city of Heliopolis or On. In Greek, Hyperion means literally 'over ion', and it is true that the Egyptian city was called lunu (cf. ion) or On. It was the Greek name of the city that was Heliopolis, so it is seen that Hyperion is somehow, seemingly, connected to On and thus to Heliopolis by means of his son Helios. Hyperion, as the son of Father Sky (Isaac), can only be Jacob, so that Jacob is seen as having the two identities Cronus (Saturn in Roman mythology) and Hyperion in Greek mythology. Thus, many stories in Greek mythology may now be understood in

terms of the multiple identities of the personalities which one finds engendered in the stories of Egyptian history and the family of Jacob. An humbling realization, quite. For with Helios as Joseph, and Jacob as Hyperion, the legend of the Phoenix may now be better understood, the return of the Phoenix bird, in at least one case, corresponding to Joseph's return to Egypt after burying his father in Canaan. The Phoenix being a bird associated with fire, the connection with the sun god Helios is a satisfying one. Amazingly, we now have a complete story of Joseph, the stuff of legends embraced by Greek mythology, based on the history of Egypt contained in this Greenealogy.

Poseidon's identification with horses as a symbol ties in to the fact that Joseph traded bread for horses during the time of the famine in Egypt (Ge 47:17). Poseidon's chariot is the reflection of Joseph riding in Pharaoh's second chariot, and it rides on water in the sense that the famine is conquered, and famine frequently stems from drought in a desert region. Joseph rides on the water also in the sense that the storing of the grain during the seven years of plenty is carried out while water is plentiful, so that even during the drought it is possible to continue riding the bounty which is stored up wisely during the seven fat years.

Right: Fall of Constantinople (1903 Painting by Fausto Zonaro (1854-1929), reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Fall of Constantinople'](#), believed to be now in the public domain in the whole world, modified by sharpening March 01, 2010 CE by Rolf Ward Green. It depicts Mehmed II in command of the Ottoman army in 1453 CE, about 7000 years after Adam breathed. The artist Fausto Zonaro may be seen in, for example, [Wikipedia, 'Fausto Zonaro'](#)).



Helios the Greek god of the sun relates to Joseph or perhaps to Judah as the son of Hyperion or Jacob. Jacob was honoured by Pharaoh when he arrived in Egypt, Pharaoh allocating land for his flocks in the most fertile part of Egypt, Goshen, or Rameses. Pharaoh called it the very best of the land, and he assigned the bravest of Jacob's sons to tend his own flocks. (Ge 47:6, 11) "Mild-eyed Euryphaessa, the far-shining one" is the wife of Hyperion, also known as 'Theia of many names' and 'Mother of the Sun'. This compares to Nyx, the mother of Osiris, who is the wife of Geb (or Keb). Jacob, who was from the Negeb desert region, came to Egypt without Rachel, known from Smith's Bible Dictionary as 'Eve'. Others translate the name of Rachel as 'Ewe'. The Egyptian goddess 'Nyt' (Night), as 'Eve' (Hebrew: Rachel, Smith's Bible Dictionary), is thus the mother of Joseph, and is "the far-shining one" even as the night has stars which shine from afar. Theia (Nyt) gives birth to the sun in that the sun arises from the night, each morning, whence the day is born.

Please it Jehovah, we draw from what Pindar wrote in his own Isthmian Odes:

Mother of Helios, Theia's awakenings
 He honoured in power because of thee
 As gold, 'fore men beyond measure of other things
 Now bears a fleet merchant in ships to sea
 Lo! mares 'fore the chariot through thy worthenings
 In wonder hard-wheeling desire to be
 (from *Isthmian Odes of Pindar*, transl. by Ward Green Mar 05, 2010)



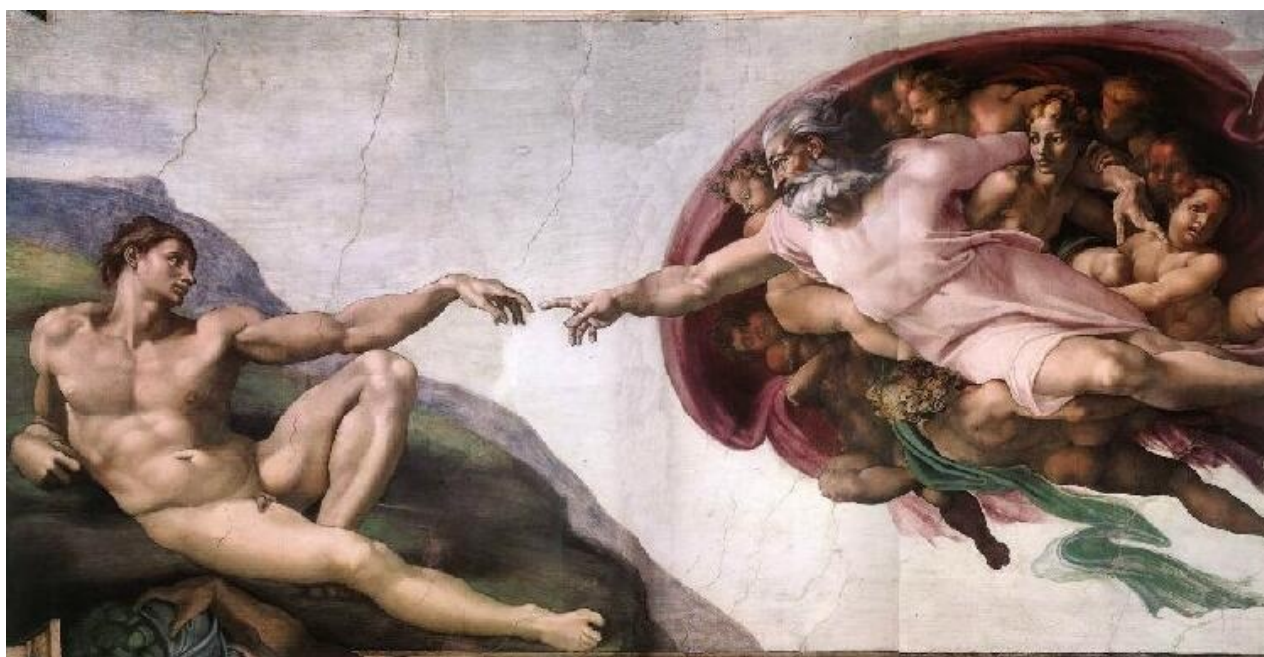
Left: Bust of Pindar, Musei Capitolini (Marble, Roman copy after a Greek original of the 5th century BCE, Palazzo Nuovo, first floor, Hall of the Philosophers)

It would be incredibly narrow-minded to think that the Greek gods and goddesses, Egyptian and Roman mythology, and myriad manifestations of these, embodied in the culture and history of a whole array of nations, all stem from Joseph and Jacob. Or would it? In all honesty, perhaps not. As long as we stay open-minded, we may derive great benefit when a large number of things can be explained by one simple theory. Theia, this Greek goddess, the wife of Hyperion, is called by Pindar the 'Mother of Helios, Theia of many-names'. She is additionally 'cow-eyed' (in other words, 'mild-eyed') Euryphaessa'. Mother of the sun, she is married to Hyperion. Is this not like the goddess Nwt (Nyt, Night, Eve, Rachel) the wife of Jacob? For the god Hyperion is known as Day, and is translated as 'Over On'. On (Greek: Heliopolis; Egyptian: lunu; Hebrew: Awen) is the city of the sun and 'on' is contained in the Greek names 'Poseidon', 'Cronus', and 'Hyperion'. 'On' is the Greek form of the Egyptian word 'lunu', while Heliopolis is the name of the city lunu as related in the Greek mythology, with Helios the lord of the city. 'Cow-eyed' relates to the moon's light as distinctly less powerful, 'mild-eyed', when compared with the blazing heat of Helios, Theia's son. For Night to be the

wife of Day also makes a complete circle, the mother, Night, `giving birth' to the Sun (Helios). Husband and wife are the perfect complement of one another, Day and Night, and father and son are `like father, like son' by being of the daylight in nature, as Day and Sun. ([Wikipedia, `Theia'](#))

So, when we look closely, the goddesses Nyx and Theia appear to be stories based on or interwoven tightly with Rachel the mother of Joseph. Since she was not the mother of Judah, the god Helios, from this brief analysis, would appear to be the man known as Joseph, the son of Jacob. To complete the story though, we want to consider how Joseph might fit this image. Then we want to consider other Greek gods and see what other redundancy exists, and we want to repeat all of the detailed analysis with Jacob and the rest of his family, if possible, in order to see: first, whether the mythology fits the facts of Jewish history; and second, what can mythology then teach us about the Jews that the Bible perhaps can't. These things are not for the purpose of convincing us only. They are also for the provision of what has been lacking for so long, what is a part of every family history but which we were lacking, which are the connecting anecdotes, the link between history and the family tradition, that the mythology might have held all these years.

It definitely seems too good to be true, but Mr. Thurman, in his book *Our Bible Chronology Established*, points out the scripture at Daniel 12:4, which reads, `Seal up the book until the time of the end'. Without pretending to understand what `the end' means, the implication is that there would be understanding at a future time, before which the `sealing of the book' had been preventing it. With this in mind it seems not too great an undertaking to attempt the great task, what has been impossible in the past, but which may not be such a difficult thing today. Whether this means connecting history to mythology, which appears true, or bringing some emotional depth into the dry dates of an historical timeline, we bring these details into a purer state, where a place is found for mythology at last, its shroud of obscurity lifted. Attaining `the end' becomes possible knowing the beginning.



Above: The Creation of Adam, The Sistine Chapel, The Apostolic Palace, Vatican City
(Painting by Buonarroti Michelangelo, reproduction from [Wikipedia, `Renaissance'](#).)

Rachel, as the wife of Jacob, was barren before the birth of Joseph. When we translate Rachel as `Ewe', we have Joseph as born from a sheep, as is also the ram born from the union of Poseidon with the ewe form of Theophane, the ram later being transported to Colchis and sacrificed, its hide becoming the Golden Fleece. The Golden Fleece was sought by Jason and the Argonauts, his companions including Hercules (Heracles). The eldest son of Geb and Nyx is Osiris, thus Osiris is also the firstborn of Nyx, as Joseph is of Rachel. Osiris, the god of fertility in the Nile valley of Egypt, is thus Joseph, whose interpretation of Pharaoh's dream as revealed by Jehovah led to the appreciation of the seven years of plenty and famine, and the full benefit of the fertility of the land. Horus the son of Osiris, who fed the masses with seven loaves, relates to Joseph with regard to the provision of bread to Egypt. As Ares, the god of war in the Greek pantheon, Horus (cf. Ares, Heracles, Halus, Helios) is similar to Hercules, who relates to Joseph and Poseidon through the tale of the Golden Fleece and, as the son of Osiris, Horus equates to a son of Joseph.

Right: Senusret III, Luxor Museum (*Luxor Museum is located in the Egyptian city of Luxor (ancient Thebes). It was inaugurated in 1975.*)

Hercules (Horus) as a son of Joseph (Osiris), is potentially Senusret III, fifth monarch of the 12th dynasty, Egypt. This coincides in time with Joseph being Senusret II, and the son of Helios (or Joseph) in Greek mythology is Aëtes, the one-time possessor of the Golden Fleece (which was the hide, in myth, of a son of Poseidon, meaning again son of Joseph).



Left: Senusret II

Thus far we have Joseph as Osiris, Atum, Amun, Re, Poseidon, Pan, Helios, and Senusret II, and as his sons we have Horus, Heracles, Senusret III, Aëtes, and the ram that became the ramskin known as The Golden Fleece.

If the myth seems confused by the number of Joseph's sons as originating from different manifestations of Joseph himself, we take great solace from the fact that they are all living, at least, at nearly the same time. For a contemporary nature in the characters of a myth gives great hope that an history is the ground into which the myth is rooted. It is a miracle that the various

stories appear and synchronize in this way, and in faith we feel compelled to see it as an expression of a deeper truth. Joseph appears to be the central figure in a grand drama which is worked out in the Greek mythology.

Now it may be that all myth is coincident in time as need be in order to serve the purpose of a story, but we humbly seek to note any historical significance also. What other gods of the Greek or Roman pantheon serve to represent Joseph as the evident subject of their story? What about Apollo?

Right: Circe Offering the Cup to Odysseus (1891 Painting by , by John William Waterhouse, Oldham Art Gallery, Oldham, U.K., reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Circe'](#))

As god Apollo was the prophetic deity of the Delphic Oracle, Joseph was the interpreter of dreams. Apollo was the partner of Poseidon who was sent with him to build the walls of Troy for King Laomedon. Apollo was the son of Zeus. He was god of light and the sun in both Greek and Roman myth. Also the god of colonists and patron defender of herds and flocks, Apollo once more looks the counterpart of Joseph, who supervised in settling Israel in Egypt together with their livestock. That Apollo was a healer, and the father of Asclepius the healer, makes Apollo contemporary with the father of Heracles, since Heracles and Asclepius were contemporary as Argonauts, so it seems Apollo is indeed contemporary with Joseph, with Joseph as Osiris, the father of Horus or Heracles (Ares). 'Apollo', if from the Akkadian 'Aplu', means 'son of', as 'Aplu Enlil' is 'son of Enlil', which is the title of a god linked to the Babylonian god of the sun. Apollo is tied to Helios in later times as Apollo Helios (3rd century BCE). Helios as the sun, with its healing power, thus explains Apollo the healer, and Joseph heals during famine by utilizing the sun's power as a means of storing up grain during plenty.

Senusret III's praenomen 'Khakhaure' (cf. Horus, Ares) gives how much convincing confirmation of the identity of Horus as that Pharaoh.



Apollo fights with Heracles for the tripod as a common theme of ancient vase-paintings, making the two contemporary. Zeus is said to be the father of both.



Left: Poseidon (*Painting by James Lyons, reproduction from [James Lyons Art, 'Gallery 3.1'](#)*)

With Zeus as ruler of the gods, Hades ruling the underworld, the ruler of the earth and sea is Poseidon. He was sometimes said to dwell at the bottom of the ocean, and rode a chariot over the water. Apollo rides a chariot across the sky and is identified with Horus (Helios). Since the sun also goes down below the sea at night, and it dominates the earth and water during the day, Helios and Apollo represent the same role as Poseidon perhaps. Helios marries Clymene, and Clymene is the name of a type of dolphin since 1850 CE. The dolphin is also a symbol of Poseidon.

Helios, Apollo, and Poseidon, like the gods of Egypt, Atum, Amun-Re and Osiris, had connection with the sun and the healing and saving power it possessed. Also, the Bennu bird, as the Phoenix, is represented in Roman myth in some sense as the winged chariot of Phoebus. While all of these had strong relation to the sun, the parents of Helios, Hyperion and Theia, Day and Night in Greek mythology, as Geb and Nyx, parents of Osiris in Egyptian mythology, were given some kind of earthly dominion. Poseidon seems to have powers beyond even the sun, and with him identified as Joseph as we have seen, do not Joseph's parents Jacob and Rachel fit with Cronus and Rhea, the parents of Poseidon? The details of the family relations of all of these gods are manifold. It makes one wonder if this is not what one would see in a real human family. More than that, it seems miraculous that the details of Joseph's parents fit as well as with parents of Osiris or Helios.

Right: Great Sphinx of Giza (*Photo by U. S. Department of National Defense, reproduction from [DOD Media, '1999, Air Force'](#)*)



Although there appear to be multiple versions of what is our story in the Greek mythology, comparing it with Egyptian and Roman versions enables us to sort out the details with ease, and for the first time the difficult task of unravelling the mythology appears possible. But it becomes a blessing in the sense that many of the human elements contained in the myths are the very things that had been missing from the histories and Biblical accounts. Praise Jehovah! The true

God causes a reason for us to grow, making in his people the room for the wisdom required to understand the new truth, and enabling us to become better people in the process of learning it. Bless him in the heights above.

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in 1850 CE, the very year in which William Wordsworth died. Mr. Stevenson wrote the books *Treasure Island* and *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1883 and 1886 respectively), and passed at the age of 44 years in 1894 CE. The year 1850 CE is the year the Fugitive Slave Law was passed by the U.S. Congress. Also, it is in 1850 CE that Millard Fillmore becomes the President of the United States (the 13th), and that mile times begin to be accurately measured in track and field after the construction of accurately measured tracks. The Gold Rush of 1848 CE in California was ongoing, and in 1850 CE California was admitted to the Union as part of the Compromise of 1850. The American System of Watch Manufacturing began in Roxbury, Massachusetts, U.S.A., with the Waltham Watch Company, 1850.



Left: Jim Thorpe, 1912 Summer Olympics, Stockholm, Sweden (1912 Photo, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Jim Thorpe'](#))

In 1954 CE, 104 (or 8×13) years later, when Mr. Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile, Joseph's birth mirrors the event in the Common Era (1954 BCE), and in the year 1850 BCE Joseph son of Jacob is 104 years old, this being the key year of the Blessed Greenealogy, the dear chronology of the world, and the family history of Adam. The number 104 is the age of Joseph only late in the year 1850 BCE, and the number 13 multiplied by 8 is what? 104. The number 13 is connected, as we have seen, with Joseph. He was in slavery and then was in prison for a total of 13 years after he arrived in Egypt. From Adam in 5550 BCE, when J-h-v-h first created him, until Joseph's freedom in 1923, are $3 \times 3 \times 13 \times 31$ years (go three illustrations after the halfway point of the article [Joseph, Ruler of Egypt](#), if the point taken as halfway is the illustration of Rachel's tomb on the Palestinian postage stamp, to just above the illustration of the rock-cut tombs at Beni Hasan).

Right: Painting, Abundance by Rubens (Reproduction from [Wikipedia Commons, '240px-Rubens_Abundance.jpg'](#))

Do we believe the Greenealogy so much, that we accept all of the dates as true? No. Rather, we are still testing in large measure the first ever chronology of the world. It seems all too selfish to believe that the Green family history was the only way in which one could arrive at this chronology, as if the Green family were the most important family because of a pre-destiny of sorts. It is, however, necessary to the case, that the world's chronology have a basis in a real family, a provenance. To shy away from accepting something as true for a reason of false humility is a sin just as surely as taking honour upon ourselves is humiliation. The scriptures clearly state that the gifting and choosing of God are not things he will regret (Ro 11:29; 2Pe 1:10), urging us to do our utmost to make the calling and choosing of us 'sure' for ourselves. (see also Job 22:29; Ps 35:26; 69:19; 71:13; 109:29; also Pr 18:10; Isa 30:3; Jer 3:25; 20:11; 51:51; Eze 16:52; Ac 8:33; Jas 1:10, on humiliation) The necessity of provenance allows us, requires us furthermore to test the truth and its family origins whether we like it or not. We know that greatness is envied, and it offends people only because they are envious. We rejoice, because this is their humiliation, and we remain modest in ways with respect to our past (Mt 5:12; 2Ti 3:12).



I must confess, that I still wonder sometimes whether it was all an illusion, or did I really discover a true chronology. The answer, for me, comes in two ways. First, the need which I had for rest and relaxation is finally being met, although it is hard to believe that it will continue because I was so locked into a working mode and was seeking day and night for the truth. This is perhaps the surest sign that I found true history, and is calming. But isn't enough too much, too much not enough? The second way in which my answer comes is: What do we see when we look in the mirror? The amazing common era and the mirror dates reflected in it either serve to help or to hinder the chronology. No matter what our belief they can serve to aid our memory to absorb more of history, since one half may be compared with the other when viewed in the dates on the other side of the 'mirror'. As there is no year zero, the mirror is located at the beginning of 1 CE or at the end of 1 BCE, which is the same time.



Left: Painting, Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci (*Reproduction from Wikipedia, 'Leonardo da Vinci'*)

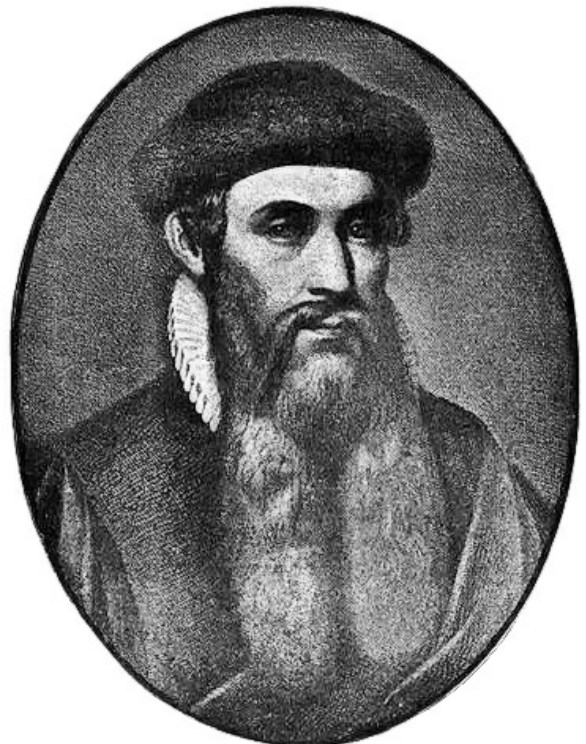
I am, Jehovah willing, going to continue to test the history of the world as revealed in the Greenealogy, modifying it as need be to better reflect truth. The Egyptian slavery of the Jewish nation ended in 1493 BCE, as we have been discussing, and this date is reflected in the founding of the New World, mirrored in 1493 CE, when Columbus founded the first Spanish colony in the New World, beginning the American slave trade. The end of Jewish slavery would thus be reflected as a start for the slave trade in the Americas. Does this make sense? A trade in black slaves from Africa might only begin after the establishment of colonies and trade with America. Is there a similar reflection, or echo, in the date of the abolition of slavery in America?

Jewish tradition has provided that the death of Levi marked, in Egypt, the beginning of Israel's slavery to the Egyptians 94 years after Jacob brought Israel (the Jews) into Egypt to reside. What year was this? With Jacob coming into Egypt, in the chronealogy, in 1914 BCE, we have

1820 BCE. When Israel, in 1820 BCE, came into slavery to the Egyptians, this marked the beginning of four hundred years of affliction, prophetic scripture recording: Your seed will become an alien resident in a land not theirs, and they will have to serve them. They will certainly afflict them for four hundred years. So, 1820 BCE is 400 years before what year? Is it not 1420 BCE? But a happening in 1421 BCE has already been put forward in saying that the Jubilee Cycle started in that year, in the Promised Land of Israel. The date itself may bear further testing, as to the exact year, of course. How remarkable is it that this is a single year from when Israel settled the Promised Land? ([Ex 6:16](#))

Right: Johannes Gutenberg (*Reproduction from Wikipedia, 'Johannes Gutenberg'*)

The Greenealogy could hardly be this good, or could it? Time will tell. For part of the year 1421 BCE, while the calendar had not begun the Jewish sacred new year, which is Nissan 1, was prior to the start of the Jubilee cycle, which begins in the 400th year of the affliction thus. This is true. Lest we get carried away by our seeming success, which may not be of long duration, we may consider as an alternative a practical approach. The scripture at Genesis 15:13-16 goes on to state that, "in the fourth generation they will return here." It seems that 400 years is more than four generations, but when we view a generation as symbolic of 100 years, and also '400 years' as a length of time encompassing 300 to 400 years, we see the Exodus of 1493 BCE, now 327 years after 1820 BCE, as the '400 years' and the '4th generation'. So problems vanish away. The mirror date for 1820 BCE is 1820 CE, the year that America passed the U. S. Law on slave trade, declaring trade of slaves by U. S. citizens punishable by death. A beginning of slavery in Egypt is mirrored thus as an end to slavery in America. Surprised? The Israelites 'returned' to Canaan thus in 1421 BCE, and they were freed from slavery in 1493 BCE, a difference of 72 years. May we not be presumptuous in taking this date with cocksureness, for it implies that 40 years of wilderness wandering from 1493 BCE to 1452 BCE was more than some thirty years before the Jubilee cycle started. Only the two traditions of Jewish scribes asserting 33 years actually passed from the entry into Palestine until the first Jubilee Cycle, and 21 years from settlement until the first Sabbath, the 7th year of the first Jubilee Cycle (sic $1421 - 6 = 1415$ BCE, the settlement date 1436 BCE being taken as 16 years or slightly more than the traditional 14 or 15 years later than the crossing of the Jordan River) can render a justification for believing these dates, but the scriptural basis is found in Ezekiel 1:1,2 and 40:1, where the Jubilee comes evidently 25 years before



the exile, which is evidently 11 years prior to the fall of Jerusalem. This leads to the Jubilee year 622 BCE, Josiah's 18th nearly, only slightly adjusted to 621 BCE as the year of the 16th Jubilee 16×50 years after the start of the Jubilee Cycle 1421 BCE. So near and yet so far. ([Jewish Encyclopedia, Sabbatical Year and Jubilee, Reasons for Observance 3., primary source Sifra, Behar Sinai i.3](#))



Left: Great Sphinx of Giza (*View of face*)

In France, slavery was abolished twice, with the average for the two dates being March 17, 1821 CE. This is also known as St. Patrick's Day (March 17, that is) in some countries. The year 1821 CE is the mirror to 1821 BCE, which is the year in Israel's history just prior to the year we said Levi died in Egypt, 1820 BCE. It's a fairly accurate mirror, apparently.

In Britain, the slave trade was declared 'piracy' in 1827 CE when it became punishable by death.

On May 15, 1820 CE, the U. S. Law on slave trade declared it was illegal for U. S. citizens to trade in slaves, making it punishable by death (see [Exploring Amistad, 'Timeline: The Atlantic Slave Trade'](#); [Wikipedia, '1820 U.S. Law on Slave Trade'](#); [New York Public Library, The Abolition of the Slave Trade, U.S. Constitution and Acts, 'Act of 1820'](#); [New York Public Library, The Abolition of the Slave Trade, U.S. Constitution and Acts, The Act of 1820](#); [Wikipedia, 'African slave trade'](#)).

Right: 'Marine' in the Apotheosis of Washington, the United States Capitol Building, Washington D. C. (1865 Painting by Constantino Brumidi (1805-1880), reproduction from [Architect of the Capitol, 'Art'](#).)



The Missouri Compromise of 1820 marked the first instance of Congressional exclusion of slavery from public territory for land acquired since the Northwest Ordinance in the territory of the United States. A free state called Maine was admitted to the Union on March 15, 1820 CE. It was intended, firstly, to help maintain balance in the number of 'free' compared to 'slave' states when Missouri was admitted in 1821 CE. So, as we look in 'the mirror', it is by no means certain whether a son of Jacob named Levi died in Egypt in 1821 or 1820 BCE. A further testing of the Greenealogy may be required, but does not seem to be needed for these dates at the moment. ([Wikipedia, 'Missouri Compromise'](#))

Slavery was abolished in France February 04, 1794 CE, and was reinstated by Napoleon on May 20, 1802 CE. Once again, it was abolished on April 27, 1848 CE, about a century before Israel declared national independence. The year 1794 CE, mirrored in the Common Era as 1794 BCE, is about 100 years after Senuset II became Pharaoh in Egypt. In 1993 CE Nelson Mandela got the Nobel Peace Prize. That was about 500 years after slavery got its start in America with the colonization by Columbus in the year 1493 BCE. Thus, 500 years after the door opened to slave trade in the Americas, South Africa saw the end of apartheid. ([Wikipedia, 'Nelson Mandela'](#); [Wikipedia, 'South Africa under apartheid'](#))



Above: The Historical City of Babylon, Ancient Mesopotamia
(modern-day Al Hillah, Babil Province, Iraq)

We might appreciate the truth in its different facets and by the depth of its lustre. The archbishopric of Canterbury

was consecrated in about 597 CE, the mirror date for Jerusalem's captivity of 597 BCE. Archbishop Augustine (not the same one as St. Austin or Augustine of Hippo) in 597 CE thus reflects the captivity of Jehoiachin in 597 BCE. Jerusalem, destroyed in 586 BCE when the 1st Temple (Solomon's) was burned, is in the mirror a reflection of the year that Praetextatus or St. Prix, the Archbishop of Rouen, died, which was 586 CE. Also, Visigothic King Reccared became King in 586 CE. In 538 BCE a Persian King named Cyrus ruled in Babylon for his first year while in the mirror in 538 CE King Arthur the legendary King died and Gregory of Tours, the historian, was born. Gregory, born Georgius Florentius, was the Bishop of Tours, and wrote the Merovingian history, achieving sainthood upon his death. Gregory died November 17, 594 CE, of natural causes. ([Wikipedia, 'Augustine of Canterbury'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Praetextatus \(Bishop of Rouen\)'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Reccared I'](#); [Wikipedia, 'King Arthur'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Cyrus the Great'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Gregory of Tours'](#))



Left: Henry II Crowned (An illuminated miniature from an Imperial Sacramentary, Bavarian State Library, Munich, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Henry II, Holy Roman Emperor'](#).)

Henry II The Saint was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1014 CE as the last of the Ottonian Dynasty. He was born May 06, 973 CE, one day before Otto I died (May 07). In 1007 CE Henry II founded the Diocese of Bamberg. Solomon's Temple as complete in 1007 BCE is the mirror year to the Diocese of Bamberg for its founding, while the first Temple's founding (by Solomon) in 1014 BCE mirrors the crowning of Henry II. The mirror is, again, the Common Era. Æthelred The Unready was King of the English 978-1013 and 1014-1016 CE. Amazingly, Solomon of Israel ruled until 978 BCE and he founded the Temple in 1014 BCE on the other side. The thing is, the information used in compiling these mirror dates was written without regard to a mirroring concept (only a few have the Greenealogy), and one can only wonder how clear the mirror might have been in some other case. In any case, the mirror informs our views of the matter, and hopefully allows for the illumination of further details.

In Germany, the diocese of Bamberg still exists today, as an archdiocese (rather than a diocese) since 1817 CE.

What remarkable parity and symmetry exists between dates and years on either side of the Common Era! Since 1820 was found to be a significant date on both sides of that line, what if we look at the number 1820. It is $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 7 \times 13 = 1820$. Powerful. From Jesus in 6 BCE it is 1825 years in all. But is 1825 significant? In what way? Well, as a number factored into its prime numbers' factors it is:

$$1825 = 5^2 \times 73 \text{ years, birth of Jesus to U. S. Law on slave trade}$$

Right: Henry II Crowned Holy Roman Emperor (1400-1410 Illustration on vellum, Vincent of Beauvais, *Le Miroir Historial* (Vol. IV), [National Library of the Netherlands](#), 'Henry II crowned Holy Roman Emperor' ; Provenance: Acquired by Philip of Cleves (d. 1528) before 1492 (coat of arms with label); purchased in 1531 from his estate by Henri III, Count of Nassau (d. 1538); by inheritance to the Princes of Orange-Nassau, the later Stadtholders at The Hague; taken in 1795 to Paris by the French occupying forces and restituted in 1816 to the KB, reproduction from [Wikipedia](#), 'Henry II, Holy Roman Emperor'.)



73 is 37 with the digits reversed as we saw in that article, *Joseph, Ruler of Egypt*, and 37 is a number associated with Joseph. Also, 73 years elapse from when Joseph 'stands' before Pharaoh until the key year 1850 BCE, mentioned in the articles *Green* and *Joseph*. There are 73×5 days in a year, and Egypt was an ancient civilization that used the 365-day year in their calendar, so Joseph knew that number 73, we may be sure. Half of 73 is 36.5, which is near 37 as the first whole number above 36.5 (cf. 365). Joseph as the ruler of Egypt and in charge of granaries, whose name in Hebrew means 'Jehovah has added', is connected to the way in which we thus interpret dates, for 1850 is one half of 3700, and 5550 is one and a half times 3700. This is useful, when, Adam being born in 5550 BCE in the Greenealogy, the Siege of Masada began 73×77 years later. The birth of Noah was in the Greenealogy 3882 BCE, and 73×77 years prior to the end of the Hapsburg Dynasty in 1740 CE. The year 973 CE, containing a '73', marks the death of Otto I, plus the birth of Henry II The Saint. The number 73 contains the number '7', the number associated with divine purpose, both that of God, and that of Satan.



Left: Attila the Hun (An illustration to the [Fredrik Sander's 1893 Swedish edition of the Poetic Edda](#), reproduction from [Wikipedia](#), 'Attila the Hun'.)

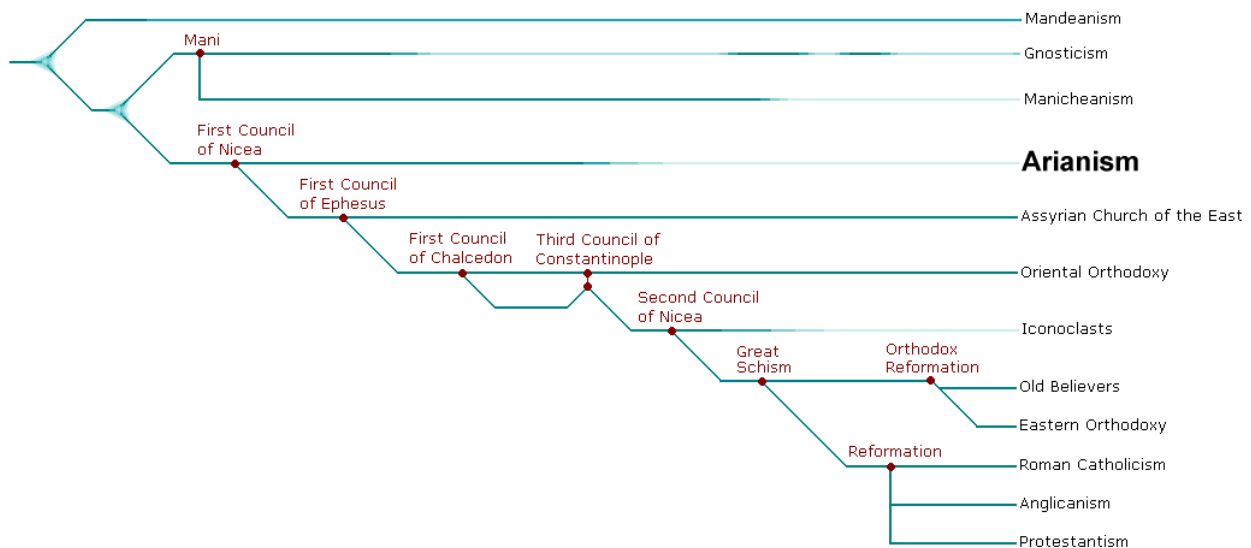
With the end of the Roman Empire in 1453 CE, over 7000 years after Adam's creation, the Hapsburg Dynasty was beginning as Frederick III was crowned Holy Roman Emperor one year prior, in 1452 CE. The Hapsburg Dynasty may be thought of, thus, as the beginning of a new 'week' of millenia, as seven millenia (the first 'week') had passed from Adam (5550 BCE). Actually it is very close to exactly 7000 years. The 1000 years which spanned the years 452-1452 CE may thus be seen as the end of the 'week' of 7000 years. Jewish religion taught that a week was to end with a Sabbath of complete rest, the seventh day. Was the period 452-1452 CE a Sabbath millenium? In 452 CE, a Hun invaded Italy. What was his name? Was it Attila? Yes. He died in 453 CE, 1000 years before a Roman Empire fell. Could it be that this 1000 years was somehow different, or that in 452 CE the invasion of Attila the Hun, who was nicknamed the 'Scourge of God', something significant was taking place? We investigate the 'Sabbath' millenium, from 452 to 1452 CE.

Right: Attila and his Hordes Overrun Italy and the Arts (detail) (1838-1847 Painting by [Eugène Delacroix](#), reproduction from [Wikipedia](#), 'Attila the Hun'.)

Between the establishment of the Eastern Roman Empire in 330 CE at Byzantium (Constantinople) and the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 CE rests 452 CE, in which year the Huns, under Attila, invaded Italy. How may be this understood as a beginning for a 'Sabbath' millennium? The Sabbath is from the Jewish religion, so we logically look for religious signs. A major schism in the Christian Church occurred in reaction to a man by the name of Arius, who asked the question: Is Jesus unbegotten? Wikipedia, under 'Arianism', wrote:



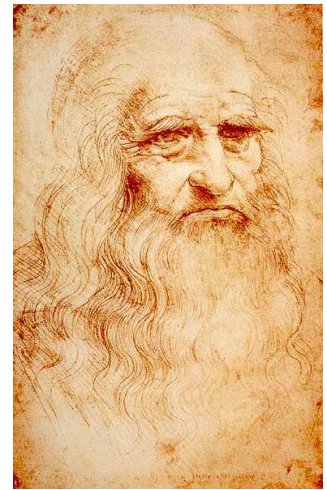
Of all the various disagreements within the Christian Church, the Arian controversy has held the greatest force and power of theological and political conflict, with the possible exception of the Protestant Reformation. The conflict between Arianism and Trinitarian beliefs was the first major doctrinal confrontation in the Church after the legalization of Christianity by the Roman Emperor Constantine I.



Above: Schisms and their Councils (Reproduction from [Wikipedia](#), 'First Council of Ephesus'.)

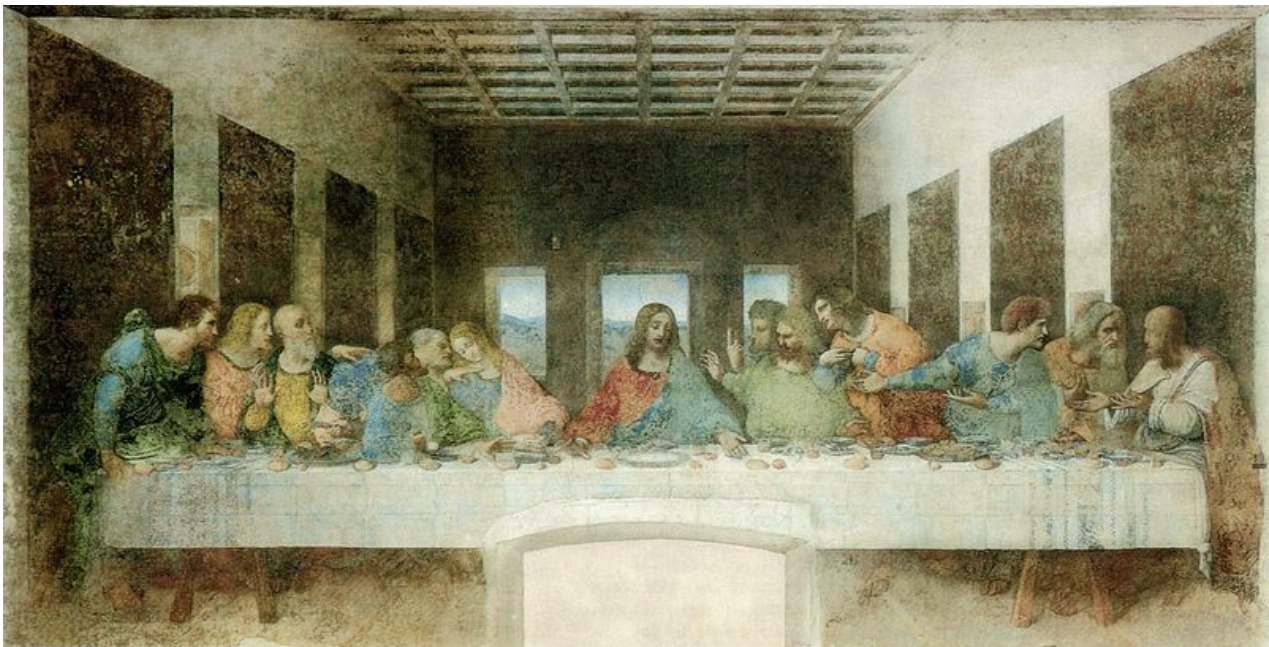
Did Arius live about 452 CE? He lived circa 250-336 CE. Here at about this time began a series of religious meetings that were conducted as the first Christian policy-making meetings after the Council of Jerusalem (see Ac 15). Seven Ecumenical Councils were held starting in 325 CE with the First Council of Nicaea. By repudiating Arianism, the Church began to fall away from the teaching of Jesus, which is that he is an only "begotten" son of J-h-v-h. Three later Councils, which few regard as ecumenical (meaning non-denominational), according to 'Ecumenical council', the Wikipedia article, are accepted by the Eastern Orthodox Church, the 10th (ie. 3rd) being the Synod of Jerusalem, returning to Jerusalem in 1672 CE, which marked the first time after 1452 CE that a council was held, and the first time a council was held at Jerusalem since the days of the apostles and the Council of Jerusalem. This 10th Council is thus 220 years after 1452 CE, which reminds us of the number 22 in the article *Joseph* and the number 22 in the painting on the wall of the tomb at Beni Hasan. If we try to examine the Councils in the light of years which span 452-1452 CE, we see the beginning of the 'Sabbath' as marked by the 4th Ecumenical Council in 451 CE. This Council, known as the Council of Chalcedon, was held October 08 to November 01, 451 CE. About 370 people attended. Here is the number 37 again. Nice?

Right: Leonardo da Vinci Self-portrait (ca. 1510-1515 CE Red Chalk by Leonardo da Vinci. Leonardo is born in 1452 CE, mirroring the crossing of the Jordan River by Joshua in 1452 BCE. Being born in 1452 CE, Leonardo is born no more and no less than 7000 years after Adam is formed from dust (Ge 2:7), in a Greenealogy. Reproduction from [Wikipedia](#). 'Leonardo da Vinci'.)



Since the fall of the Roman Empire comes nearly by the close of the Sabbath millenium (cf. 1453, 1452), we naturally seek to understand the beginning of the millenium, 452 CE, as the beginning of some period associated with Rome or the Empire. In some cases, we may have no option but to rewrite history, as our new understanding allows for a more accurate version. What could be better than that, we ask? We must preserve the best version of history that God allows.

Theodoric The Great, who overthrew Italy, was born in 454 CE in what is today Austria. It was on February 02, 493 CE that Theodoric killed Odoacer the King of Italy, a thousand years before the death of the first Hapsburg Holy Roman Emperor in 1493 CE, who was Frederick III. In 485 CE, whereas Xerxes on the BCE side of the mirror is beginning to rule over Persia, Theodoric is returning from Constantinople to live among the Ostrogoths at the age of 31. The number 31 again, a thing we associate with Joseph, the son of Jacob, in the Greenealogy.



Above: The Last Supper

(1495-1498 CE Painting by Leonardo da Vinci, reproduction from [Wikipedia](#). 'Leonardo da Vinci'.)

The Great Schism of the Catholic Church, which made the East separate from the West, came about in 1054 CE, when both the Eastern and Western Churches excommunicated each other. That division led to the formation of the Eastern Orthodox Church and is found to occur about midway through the Sabbath which we are considering as running from 452-1452 CE. Thus a Roman Empire and a Roman Catholic Church both suffered during this period from the invasion of Attila the Hun, "The Scourge of God", in 452 CE, until the dissolution of the Roman Empire, with the death of Constantine XI in 1453 CE. The replacement for the Roman Empire, the Hapsburg Dynasty, began on time in 1452 CE, at the end of the Sabbath millenium. Remarkable. So why is the Sabbath millenium a time of such trouble, we ask?

Right: Virgin and Child with St. Anne (Painting by Leonardo da Vinci, from [Wikipedia](#), [`The Virgin and Child with St. Anne`](#).)

We see the rejection of Arianism in 325 CE as the first sign of trouble for the Church, and it was only after the Sabbath millenium ended in 1452 BCE that the Protestant reformation, typified by Martin Luther, found its place in 1521 CE. So it fits truly to say that 452-1452 CE was a special time. I, as an early adopter of these ideas, can only hope to avoid very serious error in the consideration of these historic events. I can scarcely pretend to any experience or expertise in and pertaining to a subject which has remained essentially muted since the beginning of the world. The prophetic Word of God, however, has been around for some time, and prophecy through inspiration is understood through God's gift of inspiration. ``You do not need anyone to be teaching you as the anointing [from Jesus by God] is teaching you all things" (1Jo 2:27).

In faith, therefore, we may believe that the true God worked out and is revealing his purpose to us today. Jesus said: My yoke is kindly and my load is light. He also said of his own execution: If such things occur when the tree is moist, what will occur when it is withered?



A thousand years is likened to a day, in Genesis, where Adam is warned: In the very day you eat from it, you will die. He was warned not to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and bad. A thousand years is the lifetime of Adam, who lived 930 years. It is the lifetime of Methuselah, who lived to be 969 years as the oldest man to have ever lived. The lifetime of a man, his day, at that time, was about 1000 years. Later in the Bible, a thousand years of judgment is described, the Judgment Day of Revelation (2Pe 3:8; Ge 3:5).



Left: Painting, Francis I of France by Jean Clouet (Reproduction from [Wikipedia](#), [`Francis I of France`](#). Vasari records that the King held Leonardo's head in his arms as the elder Leonardo died (Wikipedia, [`Leonardo da Vinci`](#)).

Messiah was to arrive during the sixth millenium of man, for the seventh millenium was to be the 1000-year rule of Christ in a `week' of seven millenia. Jesus did arrive in the sixth millenium, 5544 years after Adam. So, the judgment which saw the end of the Roman Empire and the decline of the Church of Rome may be the thousand-year rule of Christ, or we may view it as from 452-1452 CE according to the Greenealogy. This is only useful if it helps us to understand things better. Yes. The startling thing is that we are taught that the 1000-year rule of Christ Jesus is a future date, not an historic fact. Humility requires that we believe truth, but not `the truth' which excludes all other teaching. Truth gets many forms. As prophecy, for example, truth may have multiple fulfillments. We have not even touched on the Devil and false teaching. It is not becoming to discuss the more extreme forms of Satanic behaviour. This is why God does not have to specifically say that some activity is wrong in order for it to be

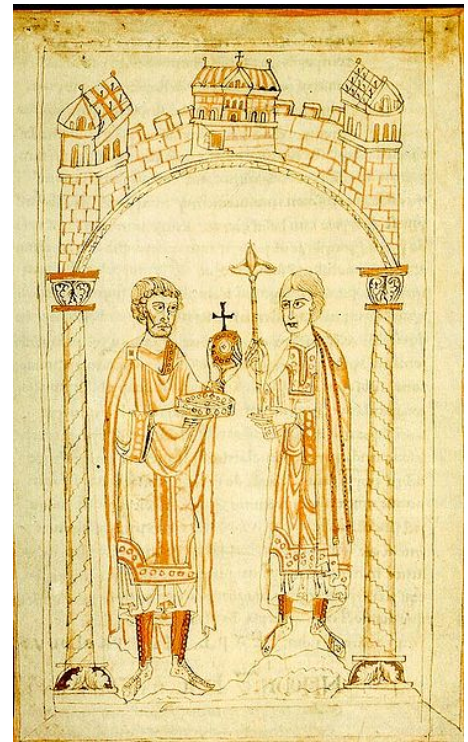
wrong. The very mention of some things is not appropriate, which is why we will not be discussing them (Eph 5:3-5).

The sins which permeate modern society include involvment in three basic areas: politics, religion, and big business. The Bible covers that in the book of Revelation. (Re 17:5; 18) A system of belief based on homosexuality and worship of image is today prevalent, but the Bible shows us that it is a very old problem (1Jo 1:15-17; 5:19). We need not fear, as we get encouragement and strength from God at the proper time. Paul wrote at Philippians 4:13:

For all things I get the strength through the one who imparts power to me.

Right: Henry IV (left) and son Henry V (right) (*Illustration from [Wikipedia](#). 'Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor'*)

In 1098 CE Henry V King of Germany began to rule. He was the fourth and last ruler of the Salian Dynasty, and he ruled in the last phase of the Investiture Controversy. The mirror to this date is King Saul, who began to rule in 1098 BCE as the first King of Israel. The Investiture Controversy led to the end of the divine right of Kings in the twentieth century. A more fitting mirror to the beginning of a divine right, held duly by Kings of Israel, might scarcely be imagined, as that separation of Church and State later wrought during the rule of Henry V, by the Concordat of Worms, September 23 1122, of the Common Era. Henry began rule in 1098 CE, mirroring Saul, and the divine right of Kings was virtually abandoned by the early twentieth century (Wikipedia, 'Divine Right of Kings', 'Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor', 'Salian Dynasty', 'Investiture Controversy', 'Concordat of Worms'). The year 1098 is nearly the midpoint of 1075 CE, when the Pope and Emperor had first come into conflict, and 1122 CE, when the Concordat of Worms put an end to the Investiture Controversy.



L e f t : DC-3 weathervane, Whitehorse International Airport, Yukon Territory, Canada (*Photo from [Wikipedia Commons](#). 'Douglas DC-3'*)

In 1936 BCE, at the age of 17 years, Joseph was made a slave when his brothers sold him into hands of traders (Ge 37). He was transported to Egypt by a caravan, and the Bible says he was sold for twenty pieces of silver. The mirror date to the slave Joseph is 1936 CE, a year another faithful servant was beginning service. About 32 years after the Wright brothers, a remarkable airplane began regular service:

Without a doubt one of the best known aircraft in the world today is still the venerable DC3. A legend in her own time, The Douglas DC3 airliner ranks amongst man's greatest developments in [the twentieth] century.

(www.travelcentre.com.au)

Wikipedia, 'Douglas DC-3':

It is generally regarded as one of the most significant transport aircraft ever made.

The DC-3 Aviation Museum:

The DC-3/C-47/R4D/Dakota and its many other variants, has touched the lives of people from every country in the World, and from Pole to Pole.

(www.centercomp.com/dc3)

U. S. Centennial of Flight Commission:

The Douglas DC-3 was one of the most noteworthy aircraft ever built.

The Aviation History Online Museum wrote:

The DC-3 was to become perhaps the most important airliner in history.

(www.aviation-history.com/douglas/dc3.html)

PBS, Chasing The Sun:

The Douglas DC-3 is widely recognized as the most successful passenger plane ever flown.

Right: DC-3 nose view

First flown on the anniversary of the Wright brothers' first powered, sustained, and controlled flight, December 17 (late in 1935 CE) the DC-3 began service for American Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines in 1936 CE. (Wikipedia, 'Douglas DC-3', and www.deltamuseum.org) 74 years have passed since a DC-3 first flew, and 73 years since she began service. There are 21 seats in a DC-3, and she is propelled by two engines, driving two propellers. I actually flew in one. In 1977 when I went to Germany for two weeks, I flew back from Paris, and our chartered jet lost an engine over the Atlantic because a bird had lost its life flying into it.

We were told that, as a precautionary measure, we were going to land in Iceland to change planes. We were also driven by bus, from the airport, into Reykjavik for a cafeteria meal which I believe was paid for by the airline. The Icelandic plane was not permitted to go further than Goose Bay, Labrador. Hence, the 2-propeller, 21-seat DC-3 took us the remainder of the distance from that point to Montreal. I had flown on jets several times but not on a propeller plane, and it was quite an experience. Beside me I remember sat a blonde girl from Deux Montagnes, who was named Renée. This was August of 1977 CE. I was slightly incredulous that we actually took off at all. My friend from Germany, Joachim Kilian, had earlier come to Canada alone as a tourist. He had gotten stranded in Deep River and after he met me I was invited to visit him in Germany. But I digress.



Left: Christopher Columbus (*Painting by Ridolfo Ghirlandaio (1483-1561), a Florentine painter. Reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Christopher Columbus'](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Columbus)*)

From the beginning of the Sabbath Millennium, 452 CE, til the end of World War II, 1945 CE, is a period of 1493 years. The Exodus, in Greenealogy, is 1493 BCE, and the New World began in 1493 CE when Columbus founded the first colony. '1493' is simply '13' with a '49' sandwiched into the middle of it. We saw 13 years is the time spent by Joseph in Egypt, before he became a valid citizen, and $49 = 7^2$, where 7 is a number signifying divine purpose. '14' is also the first two digits of '1493', and $14 = 2 \times 7$. The final two digits, '93', has the property $93 = 3 \times 31$, and 31 is 13 with a simple reversal of the digits. Neat.

Joseph's father Jacob married Rachel, the daughter of Laban, who was the brother of Jacob's mother Rebekah. Jacob had, as shown by Genesis 28:12, a dream known as 'Jacob's Ladder'.

Right: The Egyptian goddess Nut (Night)

Nut married Geb, who was said to be her brother. A symbol of Nut (Nyt) was the ladder used by her son Osiris to enter her heavenly skies. Geb is the Egyptian god of the Earth, and is also pronounced Keb. The original form Gebeb/Kebeb is a word meaning, possibly, 'lame one' (cf. Ge 32:24-32).

In Easton's Bible Dictionary:

Rachel = 'Eve'

(cf. 'Ewe', 'Female Sheep', ed. Ward Green)



`Nut', from the Ennead of Egyptian mythology, originally was the goddess of the nighttime sky (Wikipedia, `Nut' goddess). Her name is translated to mean `Night'.

Jacob is great grandson of Terah, whose name may be reformed to spell `Earth'.

Geb is also called Cronus by classical authors (according to Wikipedia, `Geb'). Geb has been represented by a `stumbling goose" in at least one pictorial inscription of Egypt, 12th Dynasty, in Sarenput II's tomb.



Left: Cleopatra's Needle, Alexandria (1880 Photo from [Wikipedia](#), [`Cleopatra's Needle'](#). The obelisk is one of a pair now in London and New York, which were moved from Heliopolis or On in Egypt to Alexandria before being relocated to their present locations. There is a third one in Paris from a different original site. The New York one has been in Central Park since Oct 02, 1880, and the London one in Westminster since Sep 12, 1878.)

Poseidon is represented as the god of fresh water as well as seawater, whereas Oceanus is the world ocean (or saltwater). The god Poseidon is depicted in a chariot, pulled by horses, and carries a trident. He is also known as Hippios (horses).

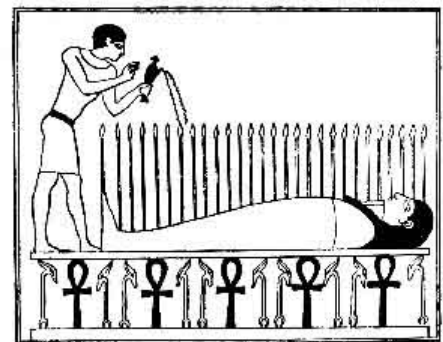
Joseph was known for trading wheat for horses during famine, and for overcoming famine by stockpiling wheat. He rode in a chariot, Pharaoh's second chariot of honour. A pitchfork has been used, when harvesting wheat, from what I know, to throw sheaves of wheat into a wagon or storehouse, and to dispense them. Joseph's Canal (Bahr Yousef) or the Sea of Joseph is a testament to the fame of Joseph with regard to how he gained command of water, his name being applied to perhaps the most famous irrigation project in Egypt even to this day. What he did, commanding water in a desert climate such as had before prevailed in Egypt, made an icon of Joseph for this greatest victory over drought, the land west of the Nile being by him reclaimed through

exercising power over water. On the Sea of Joseph (Bahr Yusef Canal), we quote Wikimapia:

The Prophet Yusuf (Joseph) pbuh, reportedly commissioned this work of great significance, and averted many great famines, and inevitable destruction.

Right: The Egyptian god Osiris (Illustration from [Wikipedia](#), [`Osiris'](#).)

Osiris is the son of Geb and Nut, their eldest son. Known as `Foremost of the Westerners', his cult arose during the time of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt (11th-14th Dynasties). During the reign of Senusret III, in about 1875 BCE (12th Dynasty), the Ikhernofret Stela was erected at Abydos, and it recounts the mysteries of Osiris. Abydos, in Egyptian `Abedjou', lies about 430 km (267 mi) south of Cairo. Senusret III erected a temple and town in Abydos, which was found on Joseph's Canal at a distance of several hundred kilometers from Lake Moeris ([www.mapcrow.info](#); Wikipedia, `Senusret III'; [chestofbooks.com](#), Reference Books, The American Cyclopaedia Vol1, `Abydos'). Osiris was called the `King's Father' (Wikipedia, `Ikhernofret Stela'). Ikhernofret was, according to the same source, made a `Companion of the King' at age 26 and sent on a mission to Abydos to carry out work in `honour of the King's Father' ``Osiris, Foremost of the Westerners" (Ibid). Memnon had a palace at Abydos (Cyclopaedia).



Joseph was appointed a `Father to Pharaoh' (Ge 45:8). Joseph is identifiable with Osiris, Poseidon, and Pan (the shepherd god). Pan is associated with Capricorn (I am born under this sign), and the constellation Capricorn was, in the past, the location of the winter solstice.



Left: Cnidian Aphrodite (*The Greek goddess of love, Aphrodite, was the lover and surrogate mother of the Semitic god Adonis, Adonis being closely associated to the Egyptian god Osiris and the Semitic god Tammuz. She was also the lover of Ares, and of Poseidon. She was the wife of the Greek god Hephaestus, a lame blacksmith. The sons of Hephaestus were also lame in myth, and Hephaestus is some versions is said to have built himself a chariot to wheel himself around. Another sire of Aphrodite's was the Greek god Dionysus, and she also had a son through her union with Anchises, that son being the famous Aeneas of Troy. Danaus or Cadmus founded Troy under the name Dardanus, say, and the genealogy for Aeneas gives 23 generations from Danaus (say, Dan) to Romulus the founder of Rome. If the first 9 generations were 60 years and the next 14 were 45 years then:*

$$1923 - (9 \times 60) - (14 \times 45) = 753 \text{ BCE,}$$

the traditional date of Rome's founding. Wikipedia, 'Aphrodite', and 'Cnidian Aphrodite'.)

Poseidon was the son of Cronus, and Cronus was the patriarch Jacob identified as the son of Father Sky (Isaac). Uranus or Father Sky was son of Terra, that also being the name of his wife Gaia (meaning 'Earth'), or Rebecca (cf. Begga), who was also a descendent, as per the Bible, of Terah. In the Bible, Isaac and Rebekah are sharers of a common ancestor in Terah, with Isaac his grandson and Rebekah his great granddaughter. The Roman name for Gaia was Terra Mater or Tellus.

"Osiris is associated with the flooding and retreating of the Nile and thus with the crops along the Nile valley." (Wikipedia, 'Osiris') Furthermore, Osiris is shown with the crook and flail of a shepherd, thereby linking him to the fertile lands of the Nile Delta in Northern Egypt. The Nile was represented as a pillar, and was said to be the backbone of Osiris. An aspect of Osiris had another identity known as Banebdjed, which was referred to at times as Lord of the Sky, and Life of the (sun god) Ra. (Notebook 25, p. 71, WG)

Right: Phoenix (*Reproduction from Wikipedia, 'Phoenix (mythology)'*)

Helios is the personification of the Sun in Greek mythology, the son of Hyperion and Theia, who drove the chariot of the sun across the sky each day to Oceanus the all-earth-encircling ocean. Hyperion the son of Uranus and Gaia is a Titan, as are Oceanus and Cronus, and with Theia identified as Rhea, Cronus is seen as Hyperion. Helios as Joseph and Cronus as Jacob leave Oceanus as Esau, Hyperion and Cronus being seen as rulers of the Sky which Jacob inherited from Father Sky, Isaac, and which Esau lost when he sold his birthright for a bowl of stew. Hyperion the first to understand heavenly bodies such as sun, moon, and stars, and Cronus the harvest deity both identify with Jacob, the Roman Saturn, and Helios with Joseph and his chariot. (Wikipedia, 'Helios'; Notebook 25, p. 71, WG)



Left: Neptune (*The Roman god Neptune is identified with the Greek god Poseidon*)

Joseph identifies truly with Poseidon, Osiris, Helios, and Pan. (Notebook 25, p. 72, WG)

Heliopolis was called On and Joseph married the daughter of the Priest of On. Poseidon's rule over water relates truly to Joseph having been thrown into a waterpit, later triumphing over Egyptian irrigation with The Sea of Joseph (Joseph's Canal, or Bahr Yousef) (Notebook 25, p. 72, WG)

Jacob had 12 sons, and there are 12 Titans in Greek mythology.

The identity of Poseidon with Helios is remarkably confirmed by Aloeus, which was the name of a son of Poseidon and Canace in Greek mythology. It was also the name of a son of Helios.

Right: Greek God Zeus (The Roman Jupiter) (*The Jupiter of Smyrna (Izmir, Turkey), found in 1680 CE, presented to Louis XIV as Asculapius, and restored as a Zeus in about 1686 CE*)

Every student of Greek mythology knows that it is very mixed up. When you are told to take something with a grain of salt it means that you should not be too quick to change your own views (remember, in ancient times salting was a preservative measure, before refrigerators were invented). In the case of Greek mythology (or Roman, Egyptian, etc.), the size of that grain of salt with which one needs to take it is enormous. A study of history may reveal a great deal about the mythology of ancient times, but mythology and history differ. Since no date in history is directly connected to any myth, mythology runs rampant over the timeline of history. With no marker to hold it in one place in time, it moves to wherever the whims of the storyteller dictate, ever weaving the strands of myth in whatever way may be needed to make up for the lack of any dated history. Mythological figures, although they maybe are real people, don't exist at any real time in history, and so they cease to be historical figures. There may be temptation to associate these mythological characters with real people, thereby lending more realism to these myths.



History, on the other hand, is held in place by its timeline of dates. Egyptian history, as an example, is traced back to thousands of years before Christ, allowing some kind of time frame which serves as the basis for dating other ancient and perhaps lesser known civilizations. The addition of the time frame, while reducing the confusion of mythology, allows for confusion of a different sort. Mistaken identity is one kind of confusion encountered. People have placed into historical context the Biblical Joseph in different ways, and at widely different times. We have seen how the Greenealogy alleviates historical confusion. But we must remember from whence these things came. It was only by the grace of God, along with the advent of the computer age, that these things were possible. While avoiding presumptuousness, we are wise to remain open, or even hopeful, that a better understanding may be arriving in the future. That is the place from which we came.



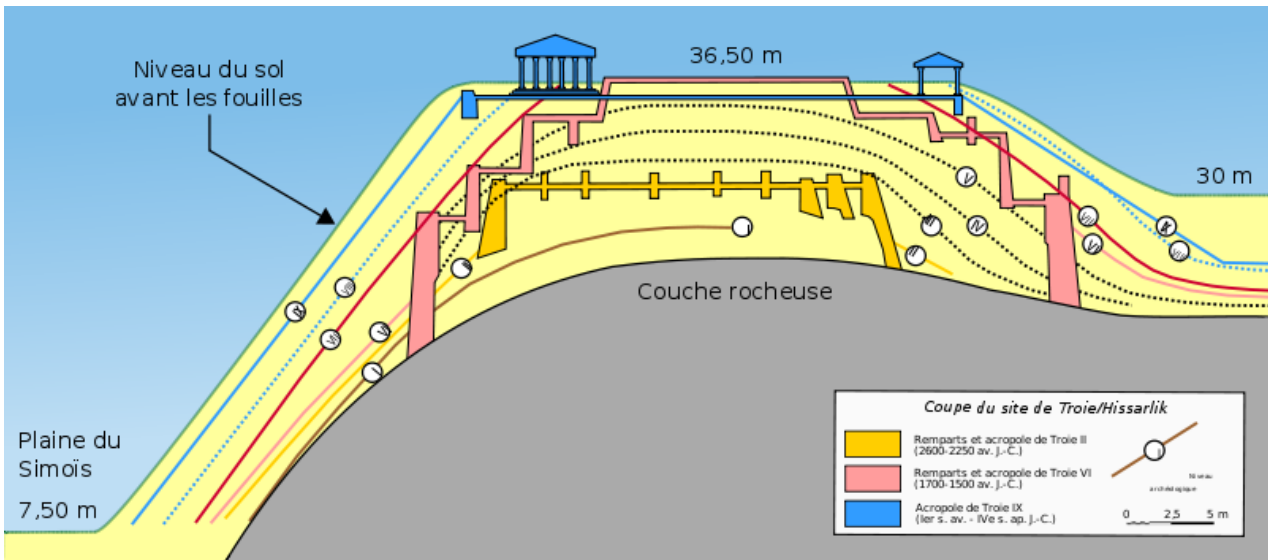
Left: Hercules and Omphale (1754 Painting by Johann Heinrich Tischbein the Elder, called the Kasseler, (October 3, 1722 in Haina - August 22, 1789 in Kassel), reproduction from [Wikipedia](#). 'Omphale')

The connection between myth and history, be it a tenuous one to most of us, provides us with a potentially good amount of enjoyment. Consider, for a moment, science. Historical study has been greatly enhanced by science in recent years, and of course history as a study is a recent phenomenon. So what is science? The 'sc' letter combination in the word reminds us, from our previous studies, of 'Isaac', and the uniqueness of this name has in the past been identifying. Apart from this, science is also the inquiring nature, seeking, search (note: 'sk' in 'seeking', 'sc' in search), and quest for knowledge. The dictionary definition has more to do with laws of nature and knowledge as a systematic study, but as the 'scythe' was also associated with Cronus (Isaac), truth may require us to cut away in order to harvest. Rather than accept what we are told is 'scientific', we investigate for ourselves. There is no science without study, and science was never intended for presentation as fact. Neither was mythology. Even history is a limiting way of examining the world. Scientific method, as it were, begins with

an hypothesis, makes observations, then concludes whether the hypothesis is found true or not. Is it possible to

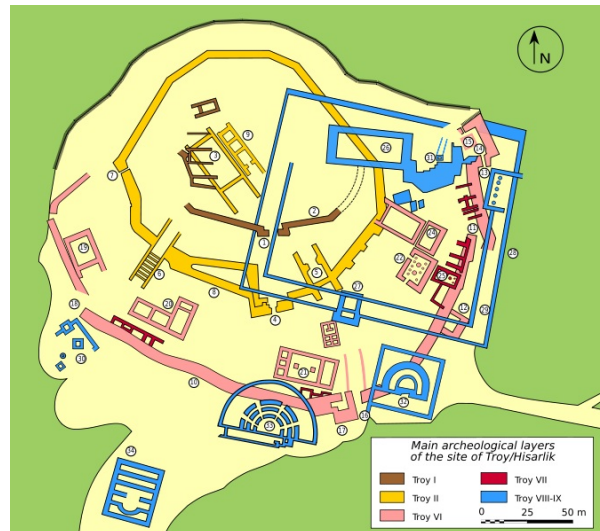
apply the scientific method to mythology? We may dearly love to.

The city of ancient Troy is believed by many to have been an excavation which began over an hundred years ago. In 1873, a German named Heinrich Schliemann (Jan 06, 1822-Dec 26, 1890) reportedly found gold at Troy's site in Asia Minor (Turkey). Schliemann, according to Wikipedia, spoke 13 languages. When he visited the United States (apparently in 1851), he became a United States citizen. He is reported to have said that he got his U. S. citizenship in 1850, at which time (September) California became the 31st State. Frank Calvert (1828-1908), the son of James Calvert (1778-1852), excavated Troy earlier and had confided his views about the site to Schliemann. The more colourful Mr. Schliemann has gained more notoriety, but Mr. Calvert survived him by more than 17 years, and preceded him in excavating the site of Hisarlik, or Troy.



Above: Section, Troy-Hisarlik (Click to enlarge, .svg file from [Wikipedia, 'Hisarlik'](#))

Right: Troy-Hisarlik Plan View (Archaeological plan from [Wikipedia, 'Troy'](#))



Hisarlik was allegedly identified by Alexander the Great, as Iliion (whence Homer's Iliad) or Troy. The place is an UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1998 CE. When Schliemann conducted his first excavation, he dug very quickly, and without legal permission, to the bottom layer of the city's excavation. It was the second layer from the bottom, Troy II, that Heinrich identified with the Troy of Homer, but this city, since that time, has been dated as 2500-2300 BCE (too early). According to the book *The Trojans and Their Neighbours*, Babylon began as a city at the same time as Troy II (Google Books, a book by Trevor Bryce, p. 40, Routledge, 2006). In Wikipedia, 'Babylon', the oldest mention of Babylon is dated to roughly the 24th century, implying the city is at least that old. We are wise not to place too much reliance on dates of this age (3rd millenium BCE), except as a rough guide. Old Kingdom in Egypt is dated 2686-2181 BCE (Wikipedia, 'Old Kingdom'), the beginning of Troy and Babylon falling apparently in the same time frame. These dates are startlingly in agreement with an ever more appealing Greenealogy, which in *Joseph* gave the birth of Peleg (Phaleg, LXX or Septuagint version) as in 2749 BCE, he living 339 years (130 + 209), until 2410 BCE. A reference to scripture, Genesis 10:25: "The name of the one was Peleg, because in his days the earth was divided," when taken to refer to Babel and the confusion of languages (read Genesis 11), puts the date for the founding of Babylon, 2500 BCE, as confirmed, since Peleg was about 250 years old then. The Bible admonishes all: There is more hope for a fool than for one wise in his own eyes (Pr 26:12; 12:15; 3:7; 29:20).



Left: Poseidon

We have more to learn. He who is walking with wise ones will become wise, and he who deals with the stupid ones will fare badly (Pr 13:20). Television is a powerful educational tool, but it is being used for entertainment in a worthless way. A Christian named Paul, in 2Timothy, Chapter 3, writes: Wicked men and imposters will advance from bad to worse, deceiving, and being deceived. In another place, he explains how bodily training is beneficial for 'a little', and godly devotion is beneficial for 'all things'.

Today we have the Olympic Games on television. Paul again writes that the prize of the Games is corruptible (1Ti 4:8; 1Co 9:25), whereas a Christian's is incorruptible. True to prophecy, Olympic medals that were in times gone by made of organic matter have decomposed. Even a gold medal has been seen as an object of corruption, so much so that the Olympic authorities have seen fit to corrupt it, with less expensive metals, in an effort to deter a treasure hunting tendency on the part of collectors. Some sports have been less respectful of life, and Christians avoid these, as the prize of everlasting life is truly an incorruptible one. We may even go so far as to pummel our bodies, Paul wrote to the Corinthians, in order to maintain discipline. Discipline is certainly needed for research into antiquity if we are to have any hope of understanding our past.

Right: Benito Mussolini and Blackshirts, Rome (1935
Photo, from [Wikipedia, 'Mussolini'](#))



Imagine Adam by himself, the only human on the earth, living in a garden with many trees and other life forms. How lonely must he have been to be without his mate, a female woman? In time, he became aware of his loneliness, as he came to being in 5550 BCE. He was naming each of the animals, so that they got their names from the man. A man's DNA contains both an X and a Y chromosome, and the Hebrew word for 'rib' can mean a 'side'. People talk about a man getting in touch with a side of himself called 'the female side'. God made a woman out of one 'rib' of the man, his X chromosome, and a woman's DNA is made up of two X chromosomes. Male and female he created us.

Seth was born when Adam was 230 years old, or 5319 BCE, from the Greenealogy (see Genesis 5:3, LXX; also, please see [Joseph](#)). From the birth of Seth to the birth of Jesus, there are 5319 minus 6 years, which is $5313 = 69 \times 77$ years. From when Jesus was born, 6 BCE, to the year that Tiger Woods captured his first Masters, 1997 CE, there are $2 \times 13 \times 77$, or 2002 years. That was 13 years ago.

The latitude of Memphis, the ancient city of Egypt: $29^{\circ} 50' 58.8''$ N; longitude of Memphis: $31^{\circ} 15' 15.4''$ E. The latitude of the ancient city of Thebes, also Egypt: $25^{\circ} 42' 0.0''$ N; longitude of Thebes: $32^{\circ} 38' 42''$ E. Memphis is also known as Noph, Moph, Hi-Ku-P'tah, Aigyptos (in Greek of Manetho), Egypt (English, cf. Coptic). Thebes is No-Amon, city of Zeus (Greek), city of Amun or Amun-Ra (please see Na 3:8; Eze 30:14).

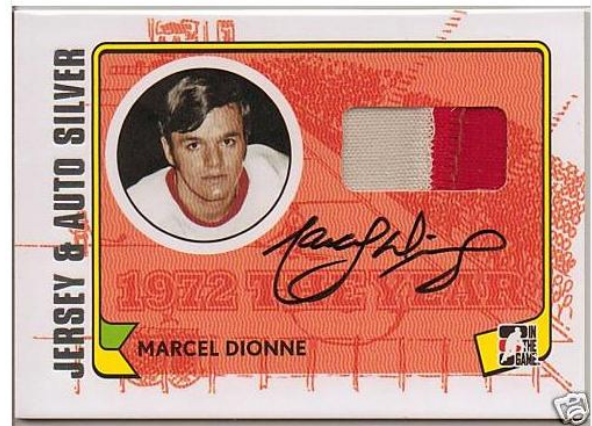


Left: The Egyptian god Amun

The Great Sphinx had an uraeus on his head. The uraeus found in the pyramid of Senusret II is the earliest known, and was of solid gold. Geb (Keb, Jacob) is depicted in Egyptian myth as having the head of a snake. Khakheperre, which was a name belonging to Senusret II (his Praenomen), ends with `perre', which is the French word for `father', and in Egyptian means `house of Re', `house of the sun god' = `house of Helios' as another name for the city of On. Thus Khakheperre, where the `khakhe' may be taken as meaning lord or king, is, in Greek, translated something like `Poseidon', since `On' is the name of the Egyptian city and `posis' means `lord', `husband', in Greek. (Woodhouse's English-Greek Dictionary, p. 411, George Routledge & Sons, 1910) The word `khaki', a military colour, takes its origin in the Persian word for `ashes' (Wikipedia, `Khaki') The Khakha Rajputs of Pakistan are a Royal Warrior Clan, `powerful and highly renowned' according to Wikipedia.

Right: Marcel

Dionne Video (Clip from *Legends of Hockey*, Biography Channel, Length: 7:43. Hockey card on eBay ``ITG 1972 Jersey Autograph Silver Marcel Dionne /3 Seam'', \$150 US. Mr. Dionne was on Team Canada's roster in the 1972 Summit Series. [Game 1 was played in Montreal, September 02, 1972.](#) The **USSR** won Game 1, 7-3. [Game 2 was played in Toronto, September 04, 1972.](#) **Canada** won Game 2, 4-1. [Game 3 was played in Winnipeg, September 06, 1972.](#) Game 3 was a tie, 4-4. [Game 4 was played in Vancouver, September 08, 1972.](#) **USSR** won Game 4, 5-3. [Game 5 was played in Moscow, September 22, 1972.](#) **USSR** won Game 5, 5-4. [Game 6 was played in Moscow, September 24, 1972.](#)



Canada won Game 6, 3-2. [Game 7 was played in Moscow, September 26, 1972.](#) **Canada** won Game 7, 4-3. [Game 8 was played in Moscow, September 28, 1972.](#) **Canada** won Game 8, 6-5 and the Summit Series, 4-3-1. see also [1972 Summit Series, Henderson, 37 sec, Sum, 7 RW, War, Rod, RR, #4.](#))

Thursday, March 30, 1972, was Nissan 15 (Passover), and just 26 weeks later Canada played Russia in the Summit Series for an eighth and final game. This was hockey between two of the great hockey nations of that time, and Canada won that game, and with it the series, scoring the winning goal in the last minute of play. It was Thursday, September 28, 1972 CE. From the Greenealogy, Jacob was in the mirror date 1972 BCE about 72 years old, or about 73. Marcel Dionne, who served on Team Canada's roster in the Summit Series:

The greatest flight I've ever flown was coming home.

Dionne enjoyed four of his 18 seasons in the National Hockey League with the Detroit Red Wings. (see also [Quotes from the `1972 Summit Series'](#))



Left: Bartolomeo Colleoni Statue, Venice (*Photo by Carlo Naya (1816-1882), 1488 CE statue by Andrea del Verocchio*)

The palindromic numeral 2552 as a BCE date refers to a year, in the Greenealogy, 2200 years after the birth of Mahalaleel (Adam's great great grandson), who was born in 4752 BCE. The reason this is of interest is for the number 22, but also is of apparently greater importance, for Reu the son of Pleg or Peleg is born 66 years before this, and Serug the son of Reu is born 67 years after it. Noting that $3 \times 66 = 198$, it is nearly true that Peleg is born 197 years before 2552 BCE, and Nahor the son of Serug is born 197 years after. Shall we adjust Serug, Peleg, and Nahor to 2486, 2750, and 2354, with the result that all birth years now fall either 66 years, or 198 years on either side of 2252 BCE? This had the effect of making Abraham's birth year a year lower at 2205 BCE, and in actuality may not alter that of Shelah in 3014 BCE. There is no adjustment of more than a year here, but we dare caution. A separate consideration may put Jacob's birth at 2045, or a

year earlier than the 2044 BCE of the Greenealogy, which may then have Jacob as 73 years old in 1972 BCE, but implication has not been forthcoming for either of these changes. In the first case, 66 and 198 are both exact multiples of 22. Also, 2552 equals, exactly, 116 times 22.

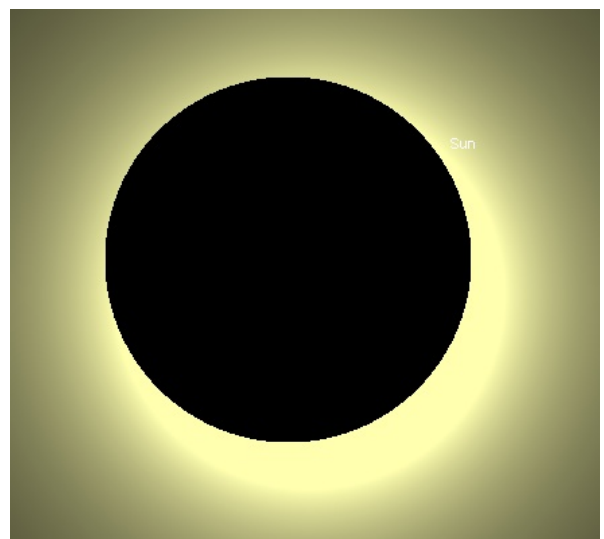
In the Greenealogy, submitted for testing:

- Adam (5550-4620 BCE) lived 930 years.
- Mahalaleel (4752-3857 BCE) was 132 years old at Adam's death.
- Noah (3882-2932 BCE) was 25 years old at Mahalaleel's death.
- Shelah (3014-2554 BCE) was 82 years old at Noah's death.
- Reu (2618-2279 BCE) was 64 years old at Shelah's death.
- Nahor (2355-2151 BCE) was 76 years old at Reu's death.
- Abraham (2206-2031 BCE) was 55 years old at Nahor's death.
- Jacob (2044-1897 BCE) was 13 years old at Abraham's death.

We have already seen how Peleg the father of Reu lived about the time of the tower of Babel when comparing the Bible with archaeology. It is true. It's like a miracle how all of time may be seen to be put in order and to make sense, as perhaps it really ought to. This is early work in the days when, for the first time, information is available on the internet, so we have reason to be both humble and amazed. New discoveries will continue to revolutionize the field, if God is willing.

Right: Skychart III Apr 02 1847 BCE Solar Eclipse (*Skychart III Demo Version*)

While the founding of the 1st Temple in 1014 BCE agreed with Erwin Reidinger's alignment of the Temple axis on April 18th of that year, we have not examined the date of completion of the Temple of Solomon. Since 1Kings 6:37-38 tells us that it took seven years and six months to complete (begun in second month 1Ki 6:1), we note that in 1007 BCE the new moon of Mar 16, 2116 hrs (NASA, Fred E.) is less than 14.75 days earlier than the vernal equinox, which is Mar 31 0610 hrs that year. Also, the autumnal equinox is Oct 03 0314 hrs. The new moon, Sep 09 2256 hrs, corresponding to Tishri (Ethanim) 1 is made Sep 10 in Jerusalem (about 2 hrs 20 mins east of Greenwich). How true? Putting Ethanim 1 at Sep 12 means that Ethanim 22, 21 days later, is Oct 03, and is autumnal equinox! In Israel the seventh month had the festival of booths, the harvest or ingathering festival, which ended normally on Ethanim 22 (Le 23:33-43). What a miracle! Also, in the year 1007 BCE, which is the true year of the dedication of the 1st Temple, we see that in 1Kings 8:65 Solomon held the festival for 14 days in that year. This means that even with Sep 10 as Ethanim 1, it comes to pass that the autumnal equinox still happens during the festival of ingathering, which was extended 7 days. That is to say, were Ethanim 22 Oct 01,



the extension til Ethanim 29 means til Oct 08, so that autumnal equinox (Oct 03) falls during the festival in either case. The lunar calendar which was used by Israel ensures that the equinox was noticed, for it determined in the spring the start of the lunar year.



Left: Bennu Bird (*The Bennu or Phoenix was said to return every 1000 years to bury his father in the Egyptian city of On, which is also called, in Greek, 'Heliopolis'*)

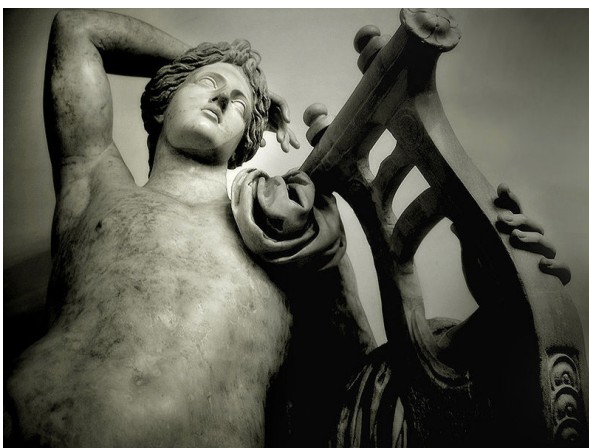
The date of 1007 BCE for the dedication of the temple means? With Jesus born in 6 BCE, this means that he was begotten in his mother Mary early in that year at latest. Thus there are no more than 1000 years from the dedication of the Temple of Solomon to the begetting of Jesus in the womb of the Virgin.

The 1000 years of Judgment Day have additional meaning here, with Solomon prefiguring Christ as ruler and, typifying that Millennial Reign, he enjoyed a long and peaceful rule, one in which his wisdom became very widely known. The Jewish Temple was destroyed in 70 CE. There were, earlier, 70 years during which the 1st Temple lay desolate before the building of the 2nd Temple was completed (586-516 BCE). From October 1007 to July-August 586 BCE, when the 1st Temple was destroyed, from both conventional chronology and the Greenealogy, there were $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 420$ years. A further 580 years to the birth of Jesus makes 1000 years.

We have discussed the 1000 years from 452 CE to 1452 CE also with regard to the Sabbath Millennium or Judgment Day for the Roman Empire. Remembering the number 15 in the wall painting at Beni Hasan, it is perhaps mentionable that, from the year 1500 CE to the Reparations Agreement of 1952 CE, there are a total of 452 years.

Right: Tengu and a Buddhist monk (*Painting by Kawanabe Kyo-sai, reproduction from [Wikipedia](#). 'Tengu'*)

Geb the goose of Egyptian mythology, husband of Nut (Nuit), or Night, is linked by the symbolic representation of a stumbling goose to Jacob, and may also be pronounced Keb. The identification is confirmed by the further identification of Nut with Jacob's wife Rachel, which latter name is translated 'Eve' in Easton's Bible Dictionary, who had a ladder as a symbol, and whose son Osiris ruled Egypt and became a symbol of agriculture in Egypt's Nile Valley, and of the sun, even as Joseph the eldest son of Jacob and Rachel ruled Egypt (Osiris is said to be the eldest son of Geb and Nut), helping them during famine years.

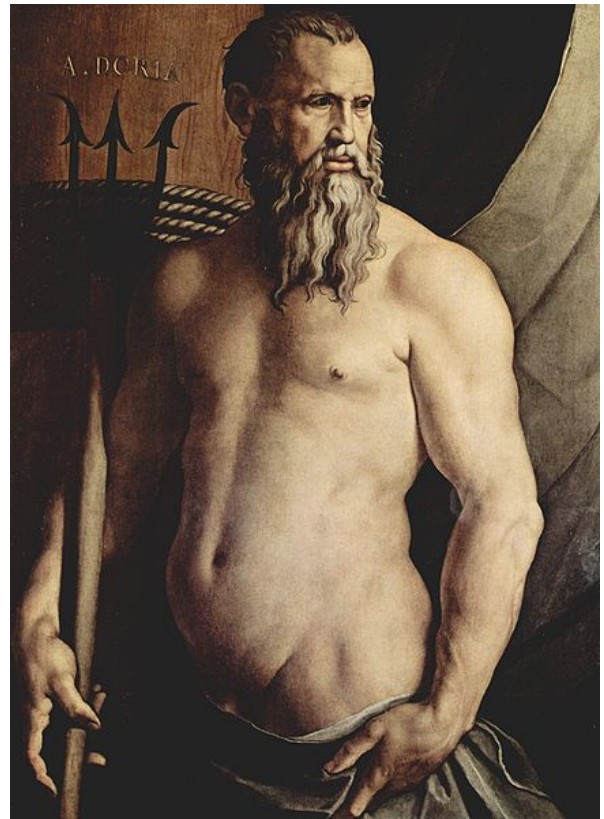


Left: Apollo Citharoedus ("Apollo with a kithara"), Musei Capitolini, Rome (*Photo by Ricardo André Frantz from [Wikipedia](#). 'Apollo'*)

Keb, or Jacob, as Hyperion the Titan of Greek mythology, had a son Helios who personified the sun and after whom the city of Heliopolis is named, that city of Egypt's Nile Delta being (in both Greek and Hebrew) written as 'On'. Joseph the Biblical son of Jacob married a daughter of 'the priest of On'. (Ge 41:45).

The Greek god Oceanus ruled the world ocean, while Poseidon the nephew of Oceanus ruled over the Mediterranean Sea (some say called the Great Green) and also over fresh water.

Right: Neptune (Painting by Agnolo Bronzino from [Wikipedia. 'Neptune \(mythology\)'](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neptune_(mythology)). Neptune is analogous to (or like) Poseidon of Greek mythology.)



Cronus the father of Poseidon is called Saturn in Roman mythology. Cronus married Rhea and in Greek mythology is the youngest son of Uranus and Gaia. Uranus is the Greek word Ouranos, 'sky', called 'Father Sky', the consonantal sounds of the word 'Sky' clearly identifying him with Isaac (Isaak), so that Cronus is clearly Jacob. 'Rhea' contains four of the six letters of the name of Jacob's wife 'Rachel', and three of the four letters of 'Leah', the name of his other wife. So Rhea may be readily identified with either of Jacob's wives.

Poseidon the son of Cronus is thus identified as Joseph the lord of On and son of Biblical patriarch Jacob. Poseidon's brother Hades is, in Greek mythology, the eldest son of Cronus and Rhea (Jacob and Leah), and is thus identified as Reuben of the Bible. Zeus the son of Cronus is King of the Gods. Reuben lost his inheritance for sexual sins, after which Joseph, Jacob's eldest son by Rachel, gained the inheritance. Judah the fourth son of Leah completes the trio of brothers, his line being divinely appointed.

Joseph, as Genesis 41:45, marries the daughter of the 'priest of On'. The Greek word for husband in Woodhouse's English-Greek Dictionary, is 'posis'. 'Poseidon' is thus seen to be translated 'husband of On', with Joseph identified as Poseidon.

In the Nile Delta region of Egypt, evidence of Judah son of Jacob exists in the name of the ancient city of the Semites, el Yehudiya.

Youssef (Joseph) as Phoenix Then and Now							
Modern English	Egyptian Pharaoh	Greek-Nrs Mythology	Roman Mythology	2-Greek Mythology	3-Greek Mythology	Egyptian Mythology	2-Egyptian Mythology
Isaac (Rebekah)	Pharaoh	Uranus (Gaia)	Caelus (Tellus)	Ouranos (Gaia)	Cronus (Rhea)	Shu (Tefnut) or (Tefnet)	~Nu~
Jacob (Rachel)	Beni Hasan Khnumhotep	Cronus (Rhea)	Saturn (Ops)	Hyperion (Theia)	Zeus (Hera)	Geb (Nyt) Keb (Nut)	Atem (Iusaaset)
Joseph (Asenath)	Khakheperre Senusret II	Poseidon (Libya)	Neptune (Libya)	Helios Apollo	14th gen ⁿ after Noah	Osiris (Isis)	Amun-Re
Ephraim — Manasseh	Khakhaure Senusret III	Heracles Poseidon Pan	Hercules Mars	Pheron Asclepius	Oceanus Ares P. Farsa	Hershef Horus (Hathor)	Aroueris — Set
Proteus	Nimaatre Amenemhet III	Proteus Triton	(Concordia)	(Hygieia) Podalirius	Nilus Ascalaphus	Hapi	Anubis
Amenemmes	Maakherure Amenemhet IV	Memnon Pyrrhus Pygmalion	Phoebus	Phoenix	(Telephassa) (Achiroe) Gaodhal	Bennu	Epaphus (Memphis)

Rollo Rowe	Pharaoh	(Metharme) Thor (Sif) Thursday	Phaeton Mercury	Hephaestus (Aphrodite) Cadmus	Hermes Danaus (Harmonia)	Thoth (Maat) Jehuti (Mayet)	Egypt Cairo
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From the praenomen of Senusret III, 'Khakhaure', rendered 'The King of the two lands', the praenomen of Senusret II is understood to mean 'King of On', his praenomen being 'Khakheperre', and 'perre' being 'Per-ra' the sacred name for the city of On. (Per-Ra means 'House of Ra'). The Greek name for 'Khakhaperre' is thus 'Poseidon'. The 'priest of On', in the Bible called 'Potiphera', had a daughter who became the wife of the Biblical Joseph. Thus Joseph became 'Lord of On', Poseidon.



Left: Senusret II Uraeus (found in the Pyramid of Senusret II c. 1920 CE)

A crown in the shape of a snake was found in 1920 in the Pyramid of Senusret II. It is of solid gold, depicting a cobra, and it has been housed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo in recent times. Keb the father of Osiris has been depicted also as having the head of a snake.

Identifying Joseph of the Bible with Osiris, Asenath the daughter of the priest of On is Isis, their son being Horus or Aroueris. The similarity of 'Khakhaure' with 'Aroueris' is striking confirmation of the identification of Senusret II with Joseph and of the identification of Joseph's son with Senusret III, 'King Horus'. Horus has been identified with the Apollo of Greek mythology. Horus, or Herus, sometimes with an 'l' in place of 'r', became Helus, accounting for the Greek god Helios. (Synchronology p. 190, C. Crosthwaite; Notebook 25, p. 76, WG).

In Greek myth, Poseidon and Apollo were sent to build the walls of Troy for King Laomedon of Troy. Level VI of Troy was built about 1900-1700 BCE, according to independent dating of the archaeological dig of Hisarlik (Troy).



Above: Asiatic Caravan, Tomb Wall Painting, Beni Hasan, Egypt (Tomb of Khnumhotep, 12th Dynasty, Egypt. See also [Wall Paintings at Beni Hasan](#))

Asenath is translated, remarkably, 'gift of Isis', from Egyptian. Isis is the goddess of agriculture, called Demeter by the Greeks and Ceres by the Romans. Astarte, Aphrodite, or Asherah were identified with Isis, and she was worshipped with Poseidon in Phoenicia. There is a tradition that Asenath was the daughter of Dinah by Shechem

(Ge 34:1,2), and that, after being brought to Egypt, she was adopted by Potiphera the priest of On.

Right: Thai Garuda Emblem (*Garuda is the Hindu name for the constellation Aquila, in Greek mythology the eagle sent by Zeus to carry the shepherd boy Ganymede to Mount Olympus. Ganymede is said to be the constellation Aquarius, associated with the eagle Aquila. As consolation, Ganymede's father was given two horses, so swift they could run over water.*)



The Tyrian Hercules ruled the Mediterranean Sea, the Pillars of Hercules at the western end of that sea being named after him. He became King of Tyre after being expelled from Egypt, the last of the so-called 'shepherd kings', and he was known as the discoverer of the purple dye which gave its name to a land, Phoenicia, purple in the Greek language being related, thus, to 'phoenix' (Greek, `φοινικis`, transliterated `phoinikis').

The Great Sphinx of Giza had its nose broken off. There have been a number of statues of Senusret III which have the nose broken off. The successors of Senusret III, in Amenemhet III and Amenemhet IV, also show evidence of defacing of statues, in particular having damage to the nose. From Senusret II on through Amenemhet IV, the ears are quite large, whereas some significance may be attached to the smaller ears of a former Pharaoh which preceded Senusret II, who was Amenemhet II.



Left: Siege of Constantinople (1499 Painting, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Fall of Constantinople'](#) According to Wikipedia the siege lasted from Thursday, 5 April 1453 CE until Tuesday, 29 May 1453 CE. Drawing on the Greenealogy it took place in the second year of the 8th millennium after Adam's creation in 5550 BCE.)

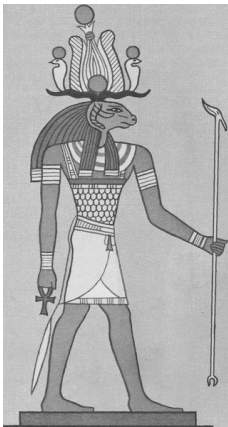
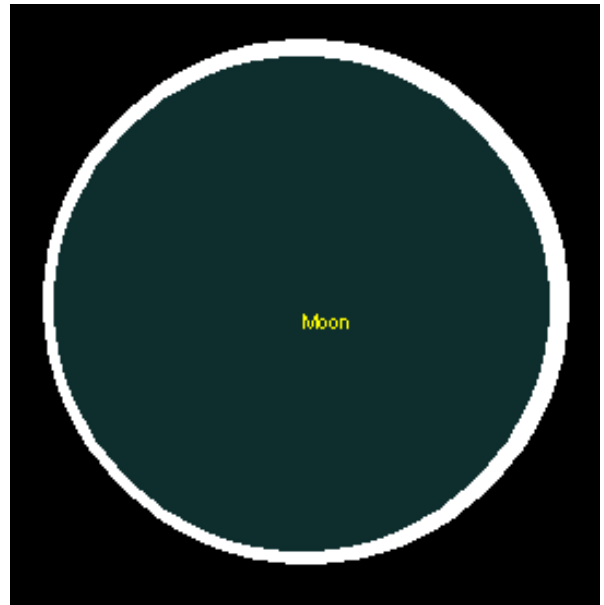
Ephraim, the Biblical son of Joseph, may be Senusret III, as we have above identified Joseph as Khakheperre, or Poseidon. Conjecturally, we have Ephraim as Hercules, or Horus, who as the Tyrian Hercules ruled Egypt, later ruling Tyre. Senusret III as Hercules lived for many years after his rule in Egypt ended, giving him opportunity to carry out the exploits that have become synonymous with the legend of Hercules. His link to the purple dye too has a bearing on the story of a thread of scarlet tied to the wrist of Zerah in the

Bible, and used later as a symbol of the first-born right. As ruler of Tyre, Hercules ruled the Mediterranean, so he also possessed right to the name Poseidon. In Greek mythology the son of Poseidon is Proteus, "the old man of the sea", and is the King said to be ruling Egypt during the Trojan War.

Memnon the son of Proteus has a son in Thrace, Thor. Amenemhet III and IV in Egypt are called Amenemmes (by Manetho it is only Amenemhet IV who is called this), and Amenemmes has no male heir in Egypt. The story of Thor thus becomes the story of Heracles and Poseidon as Ephraim the son of Joseph and Thor, Joseph's great great grandson.

Right: Annular Eclipse of April 02, 1847, Solex 10.1 (as seen from Ithaca, Greece)

These are nothing more than wild conjectures, but they place the Pharaoh Proteus as living at a time which agrees with a Trojan War beginning in 1867 BCE, ending in 1857 BCE, such that the eclipse of 1847 BCE concurs with the story of the Odyssey. As there is more than one city identified at the site of Troy's purported excavation, perhaps there was more than one Trojan War. We need not rely on it, but the noses which were broken off of the statues of the Pharaohs in the time of Joseph may have been an identifying trait, such as the Jewish gene pool may possess. There are, indeed, many possibilities, and many things to consider if we are to be thorough.



Left: Hershef, or Heryshaf (Greek: Harsaphes) (Illustration from [Wikipedia, 'Hershef'](#))

In Egyptian mythology Hershef is the god corresponding to the Greek god Hercules (Hershef cf. Heracles + Ephraim). The name Pheron is given to the predecessor of Proteus, by Herodotus. In Greek myth, Heracles is very strong and has many exploits, including in some versions one involving a Labyrinth on the island of Crete, where he slays a Minotaur. Senusret III has a tall and powerful physique, his statues indicating in addition that his facial features are not at all dissimilar from the Spanish, many of whom have descent from the Tyrian Hercules in story.



Above: Fresco, Bull-jumping on the island of Crete.

Amenemhet III ruled for 46 years, which fits Proteus the Pharaoh during the Trojan War. He is the greatest monarch of the Middle Kingdom (11th-14th Dynasty). He is associated with a structure known as the 'Labyrinth', according to both Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus.



Left: Senusret II (*Egyptian Pharaoh 1897-1878 BCE*)

Senusret II, as Sesostris of legend, sent expeditions to Nubia and the Levant region and conquered Asia, entering Europe to annex Thrace. His son, Senusret III, as Heracles, was a great warrior who embarked with Asclepius the son of Apollo on a quest for the Golden Fleece, consulting with Phoeniusa Farsa the King of Thrace for help in navigating the Black Sea. Heracles missed the boat and went overland part of the way.

Phoeniusa Farsa was blind for a time, which is similar to Pheron, who suffered blindness temporarily also. The analogy of Phoeniusa to Joseph is thus related to Joseph's son Pheron (cf. Ephraim). Poseidon, god of the Sea, as Joseph also, relates to

Heracles or Pheron as the great navigator who ruled over the Great Green or Mediterranean Sea. The son of Heracles, Proteus, as Amenemhet III, built the Labyrinth, a structure involved in a myth about Hercules and the Minotaur. Memnon son of Proteus is Amenemhet IV (by analogy).

Right: Study of a Horse, Royal Library, Windsor, UK (c. 1490 CE Drawing by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), from Leonardo's journals)



The story of Joseph in Egypt is a compelling one, and all the more so when we discover strong connections with Greek and Egyptian as well as Roman mythology, suggesting that the story of Joseph was a major epic at the time, and even later on when it became a part of the religion of Greece and Rome.

The evidence is that a concerted effort was made to wipe out any trace of these foreign Pharaohs from the history of the country of Egypt. It is noteworthy that the Pyramid of Senusret II was built of mud-bricks, something which the Bible notes was a method employed for construction during the time of Israel's slavery in Egypt (Ge 5:10-14).

For we who believe, may we keep in mind that the onus is on dissenters to prove the truth wrong.

Joseph and On

Redemption of the Phoenix

by Rolf Ward Green 



Historical Notes:

Right: Conrad IV of Germany (as an adult) (*born in 1228 CE, Conrad was King of Jerusalem (Conrad II) 1228-1254 CE. In 1237 CE he became King of Germany and, in 1250 CE, King of Sicily (Conrad I), from [Wikipedia, 'Conrad IV'](#)*)



UPDATE TO FOUR ERAS:

Conrad IV died 1254 CE, beginning an interregnum which ended with Rudolph of Habsburg in 1273 CE, the father of Albert I. The birth of Albert in 1255 CE thus truly marks the start of a fourth Era of Man, The Era of the Masters (1255-3523 CE). (for example, [Wikipedia, 'Rudolph of Habsburg'](#))

Four Eras of Man are discussed in the conclusion of the groundbreaking article [Joseph, Ruler of Egypt](#).

DAY OF THE WEEK CALCULATIONS:

The day of the week upon which April 18, 1923 BCE fell was a Friday, as may be computed by backwards reckoning from known days.

On October 21, 2009 CE, which was a Wednesday (as demoed by, for example, a day of the week calculator available online), I calculated backwards to April 29, 1597 BCE (3605 years), a Thursday, as shown in what follows (don't hold your breath):

First, I determined that Apr 29 was the same day of the week as Oct 21, by adding up the days between them:

$$(30) + \text{May} + \text{Jun} + \text{Jul} + \text{Aug} + \text{Sep} + (1 \text{ thru } 21) \\ 1 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 31 + 30 + 21 = 175$$

Then, I divided 175 by 7:

$$175 \div 7 = 25$$



Left: Garuda Figure, Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii (*John Young Museum, University of Hawaii*)

Since this calculation has no remainder, but is exact, these two days (Apr 29 and Oct 21) are on the same day of the week (Wednesday in 2009). As February does not enter into this, so leap years do not affect this calculation, and so it is true that Apr 29 and Oct 21 are on the same day of the week every year, for any and all years. A notable exception to this was caused by the deletion of 10 days from the calendar when, in 1582 CE, in Gregorian Italy, Friday, 15 October 1582, was in actuality the day after Julian Thursday, 4 October 1582. The days of the week thus cycled as usual, without interruption, while an 11-day change instead of a 1-day change to the date was implemented. Simply put, the day after Oct 04 was Oct 15 in 1582 CE in Italy. Other countries later followed suit.

We are now proceeding by calculating the day of the week for Apr 29 in different years, noting that there are 365 days in a year, and 366 days in a leap year. Noting that:

$$365 = (7 \times 52) + 1 \text{ days}$$

we see a that year equals 52 weeks plus 1 day. This means we advance the week day a single day per year, for the calendar advances one day of the week each year, or regresses one day of the week (goes back one day) for each year going backward through the years. In leap years, the calendar day also goes through an extra day at the end of February, thus increasing the change to 2 days whenever we go through February 29 in a leap year. That is, we add one more day as we go through Feb 29 in a forward direction, and subtract one more day when we go backward.

Since 2009 CE is not a leap year, Apr 29 2008 CE is 365 days before Apr 29 2009, and Apr 29 was a Tuesday, because Apr 29 was a Wednesday in 2009. So, Apr 29 2008 CE was a Tuesday.

In 2000 CE, eight years earlier, we subtract 8 days from the calendar day for the 8 years, and we subtract another 2 days for the two leap years, 2008 and 2004 CE. This makes a total of 10 days to subtract, which is the same as three days of a week plus a week. So, the calendar day regresses 3 days, and Apr 29 2000 CE is thus a (Mon-Sun-) Saturday.

In 1600 CE, 400 years earlier, we note that years which were not leap years in the interval 1600-2000 are 1900, 1800, and 1700, because in the Gregorian calendar (after Oct 15, 1582) there are no century leap years not divisible by 400. So, we have 3 fewer leap years than 100, since there are 400 years, and there otherwise would be 100 leap years in 400 years. In total there are thus 400 +

$100 - 3 = 497$ days to cycle back, but, we calculate $497 \div 7 = 71$ exactly, so the week day remains unchanged. Apr 29 1600 CE is a Saturday.

Moving to 1582 CE, 18 years earlier, there are leap years in 1600, 1596, 1592, 1588, and 1584, which makes 5 more days to add to 18, or 23 days total. Since 23 is just 2 days plus 21 days (21 days is three weeks), we count backwards 2 days, to Thursday. Oct 21 1582 CE is a Thursday. That is:

$$23 \div 7 = 3 \text{ remainder } 2 \text{ (Fri-) Thursday.}$$

To get to 1581 CE, we subtract 1 day for the usual shift, as 1582 CE is not a leap year. When 10 days were deleted from a Gregorian calendar in October of 1582 CE, this caused Apr 29 in that year to fall on a different day from Oct 21, because the calendar advanced one day in 11 days, instead of one day in 1 day, a net 10-day or 3-day change to the week day. In a sense the week day should have advanced 3 days more, but did not, so the effect is that 3 weekdays were subtracted as the calendar went forward. We add 3 days going backward. The net effect is the regular year's 1 day subtracted from 3 days or 2 days to add to the week day, making it a Saturday. Apr 29, in 1581 CE, is a Saturday.

$$1 \text{ day back per year} + 3 \text{ days forward } 1582\text{-only} = 2 \text{ days forward (Fri-) Saturday.}$$

To 1580 CE, the regular shift of 1 day backwards gives (1581 CE is not a leap year) Friday. Apr 29 1580 is a Friday. As:

$$1 \text{ day back per year} = \text{Friday.}$$

Allowing for no zero year, from 1580 CE to 1597 BCE is:

$$1580 + 1597 - 1 = 3176 \text{ years}$$

From 1 CE to 1580 CE there are:

$$1580 \div 4 = 395 \text{ leap years}$$

From 1597 BCE (-1596) to 1 BCE (0) there are:

$$1596 \div 4 = 399 \text{ leap years}$$

Both 1597 BCE (-1596) and 1 BCE (0) are leap years, but only for one of these years (1 BCE) do we actually go through Feb 29. The total of leap years in the interval is:

$$395 + 399 = 794 \text{ leap years}$$

The total backwards shift is thus:

$$3176 + 794 = 3970 \text{ days (3176 years plus 794 leap years)}$$

which is a net backwards shift of:

$$3970 \div 7 = 567 \text{ remainder } 1 \text{ days} = 1 \text{ day Thursday}$$

So, Apr 29 1597 BCE is a Thursday.

The day Thursday Apr 29, 1597 BCE is a reference for finding the day of the week for other dates before the Common Era or before Oct 04, 1582 CE. The method may be demonstrated here, now determining the day of the week of the Exodus, below (it is considerably simpler than the above).

The Exodus on Friday, Nissan 15

1597 BCE (-1596) to 1493 BCE (-1492):

$$1596 - 1492 = 104; 104 \div 4 = 26 \text{ leap years}$$

$$104 \text{ years} + 26 \text{ leap years} = 130; 130 \div 7 = 18 \text{ remainder } 4 \text{ (that is, 4 days)}$$

Since we are going forward in time from 1597 BCE to 1493 BCE we go 4 days forward from Thursday to (Fri-Sat-Sun-) Monday. Apr 29 1493 BCE is a Monday. Nissan 01 is April 19 in a year which we call the Exodus year, 1493 BCE, with a new moon (in NASA charts, for example) April 17 2215 hrs. The Exodus, May 03 (Nissan 15, or 14 days later), is 4 days after Apr 29 (we count 30-1-2-3), or (Tue-Wed-Thu-) Friday. Thus May 03, 1493 BCE is a Friday, The Exodus. It may be noted that the Jewish Sabbath was not instituted until the month after the Exodus, on Iyyar 22. With Nissan having 29 days in this year (a rare occurrence), Iyyar 22 is $22 + 14 = 36$ days after Nissan 15, a Saturday (The Jewish Sabbath). (see also Nu 33:3, Ex 12:41).

May 03, 1493 BCE is a Friday, Nissan 15 The Exodus.
quod erat demonstrandum

Right: Fouad I King of Egypt (1927 Photo in *Le Patriote Illustré*)

What day was it that Joseph stood before Pharaoh in 1923 BCE in Egypt, after being brought from the prison house to speak to Pharaoh and help interpret his dream? It seems fantastic, does it not, to think that we might determine something this far-fetched, as the dream of a little boy, perhaps. What day of the week is April 18, 1923 BCE? We compute once again the day of the week, this time going backwards from Apr 29, 1597 BCE, a Thursday:

Joseph stands before Pharaoh on Friday, Nissan 15 1923 (-1922) to 1597 BCE (-1596):

$$1920 - 1596 = 324; (324 \div 4) + 1 = 82 \text{ leap years}$$

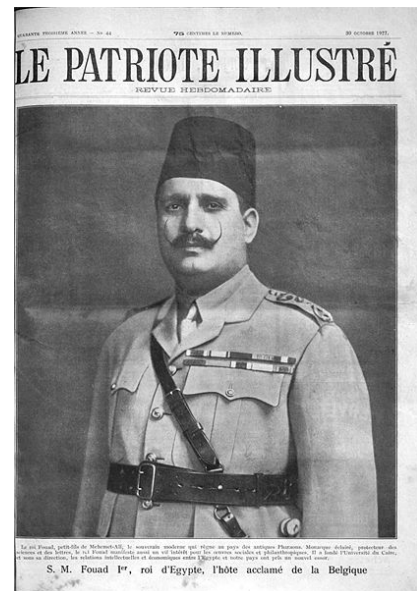
1921 BCE (-1920) was a valid leap year, and the leap year in 1597 BCE (-1596) is also counted here, because we need to go through Feb 29 to get to Apr 29. The number of years is:

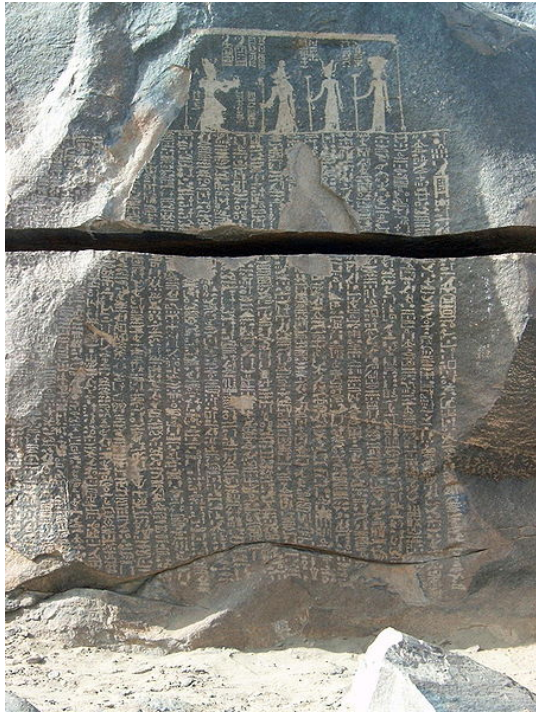
$$1923 - 1597 = 326 \text{ years}$$

The total shift is:

$$326 \text{ years} + 82 \text{ leap years} = 408; 408 \div 7 = 58 \text{ remainder } 2 \text{ (that is, 2 days)}$$

Since it is a forward shift from 1923 BCE to 1597 BCE, it is a backward shift when going backwards, so 2 days back in the day of the week (Wed-) Tuesday. In other words, Apr 29 1923 BCE is a Tuesday.





Left: Famine Stela, near Aswan, Egypt (Photo from [Wikipedia, 'Famine Stela'](#))

To get to April 18, we go back 11 days, or a week and 4 days from Apr 29. Tues (Mon-Sun-Sat) Friday. In conclusion, April 18, 1923 BCE is a Friday. A new moon Apr 02 1253 hrs 1923 BCE (-1922, NASA Fred E.) is less than a day and a half from Apr 04, and when we take Apr 04 as Nissan 1 we get Apr 18 (14 days later) as Nissan 15.

Apr 18, 1923 BCE is Friday, Nissan 15, when Joseph stood before Pharaoh.
quod erat demonstrandum

Exodus 12:41

And it came about at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, it even came about on this very day that all the armies of

Jehovah went out of the land of Egypt.

How true:

Friday, Nissan 15, Apr 18, 1923 BCE: Joseph stood before Pharaoh ('in' Egypt).
Friday, Nissan 15, May 03, 1493 BCE is The Exodus.

Amen.

The Easter/Passover Calculator at the University of Utrecht, by Mr. van Gent, no longer calculates days of the week as of a number of days ago for dates before 1582 CE, the Gregorian calendar start date. So dates earlier than 1582, unless some viable alternative calculator is found, are done by longhand now. We are very grateful to Mr. van Gent for his calculator since it played a valuable role in revealing the Greenealogy in the early stages, and was first manifested in the article Green. Please disregard any references to his calculator, as long as it is disabled. ([Mr. van Gent's calculator](#)).

SCIENCE IN THE NEWS:

The British newspaper *The Independent Online* published on Mar 30, 1997, under the headline:

Sodom and Gomorrah 'destroyed by a comet', say astronomers

The research, to be presented to a conference at Cambridge University this summer, provides dramatic evidence for an extraterrestrial cause for the wholesale collapse of several civilisations around 2200BC.

...

Astronomers calculate that the Earth is bombarded by a particular dense storm of meteorites over a couple of centuries every 2,500 years - the last two blitzes would have occurred around 2200-2000BC and 400-600AD.

French archaeologist Marie-Agnes Courty will provide powerful corroborative evidence: samples dating from 2200BC from three Middle Eastern regions all containing a calcite material found only in meteorites.

Dr Victor Clube, senior research fellow in astrophysics at Oxford, says the Biblical account accords well with similar events in Babylonian records. He has calculated that the Earth would have passed through a particularly dense cloud of debris - the Taurid meteorite stream, thought to have resulted from the break-up of a comet 40,000 years ago - between 2200 and

2000BC.

This happened again between 400 and 600AD and may have led to the fall of Rome and the Dark Ages. when contemporaries report "fires of righteous vengeance" falling from the sky. The Taurid Stream is not due to return until the end of the next millennium but Dr Clube says that similar bombardments from other debris could occur in the meantime. "There is danger in the sky," he warns, "and people would be right to be afraid."

(from [The Independent News, Sunday, March 30, 1997 ``Sodom and Gomorrah 'destroyed by a comet', say astronomers''](#), [Geoffrey Lean Environment Correspondent The Independent](#) is a British newspaper published by Tony O'Reilly's Independent News & Media. It is nicknamed the *Indy*, and *The Independent on Sunday* is the *Sindy* ([Wikipedia, `The Independent'](#)).

Since Abraham lived, according to the Greenealogy, from 2205 BCE to 2030 BCE (he died at the age of 175 years from Ge 25:7), and according the Bible the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by God's rain of fire and sulphur from the heavens during the days of Abraham (Ge 18:20-19:29), the date of the meteorite storm given in the article quoted above agrees with the Greenealogy and the Bible, and with great exactness.

RECENT ARTICLES:

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

- 1. Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne (Dec 25, 2007)
- 2. Skjöldings (Sep 17, 2008)
- 3. Valdr (Oct 09, 2008)
- 4. Smith (Nov 1-6, 2008)
- 5. Green (Nov 23, 2009) (Easter calculator first used and cited) (mod. Mar 02, 2010 Title illus., Hippocrates)
- 6. Joseph (Dec 24-29, 2009) (Easter calculator used) (mod. Mar 02, 2010 Title illus.)
- 7. On (Feb 28-Jun 09, 2013) (Easter calculator used and stopped working before Feb 28, 2010)
 - Mar 02, 2010, mod. Title illus. Internet Explorer compat., the people at Microsoft saw fit to alter the way their browser works, which alteration undermined the title illustrations of the last three articles Green, Joseph, and On, noticed Mar 02, 2010 and redeemed,
 - Mar 04, 2010 added table [`Youssef \(Joseph\) as Phoenix Then and Now'](#),
 - Mar 05, 2010 added references, including the Ex 6:16 note on Levi's living 137 years, truly an uncontrived miracle! For Demetrius, as mentioned in *Green*, had written that Levi was 43 years and 2 months when Jacob took him and a number of his brothers to Egypt, thereby confirming the date $1820 = 1914 - 137 + 43$, and updated Pindar's Ode, :D Praise Jehovah for his marvelous creation, and rejoice in persecution as liars try to prevent the truth from being heard about the abolition of slavery, see, for example, [Wikipedia, `1820'](#); [`Act of 1820'](#); [New York Public Library, The Abolition of the Slave Trade, U.S. Constitution and Acts, The Act of 1820](#); [Mt 5:10-12](#); [Ec 8:11](#). Death is the penalty, since 1820, for U. S. citizens who engage in the slave trade,
 - Mar 06, 2010 added Isaac row to table [`Youssef \(Joseph\) as Phoenix Then and Now'](#).
 - Oct 20, 2010 corrected spelling, `archaeological'
 - Oct 21, 2010 updated Egyptian Old Kingdom end date from 2134 to 2181 BCE to reflect the current Wikipedia
 - Jun 09, 2013 corrected Table overlap with Neptune.

REFERENCES:

- (1) ([Synchronology, 1839, Cambridge University Press, by Charles Crosthwaite](#))
- (2) ([The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended, by Isaac Newton](#))
- (3) ([Wikipedia, `Conrad IV'](#))
- (4) (Notebook 24, p. 109, by Ward Green)
- (5) (Notebook 25, p. 112, by Ward Green)

- (6) ([Joseph', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (7) ([Harald Hildetand', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (8) ([Skjöldings', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (9) ([Valdr', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (10) ([Smith', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (11) ([Green', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (12) ([Wikipedia, 'The Independent'](#))
- (13) ([The Independent News, Sunday, March 30, 1997 'Sodom and Gomorrah 'destroyed by a comet', say astronomers''](#))



...ongoing research...

"Break the arm of the wicked and bad one. May you search after his wickedness until you find no more."
 (Psalms 10:15)

Right: St. John the Baptist, The Louvre, Paris, France (c. 1514 Painting by Leonardo da Vinci, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'Leonardo da Vinci'](#))



David was 30 years years old when he became King (2Sa 2:4,10; 5:4,5). Saul ruled 40 years (Acts 13:21). Thus David is born when Saul has reigned 10 years. Saul's heir was 40 years old (2Sa 2:10) when David was 30 years old. So Saul's son Jonathan is perhaps 10 years older than David or a little more as Saul's former heir before he and Saul were killed. Jonathan and Ishbosheth are thus both born about when Saul became King, 10 years before David's birth. David and Jonathan were close friends. If Jonathan were 41 years old at his death, he was 11 years older than David. David was 20 or older when he slew Goliath (Nu 1:3), say 21?

With David 21 years old at the time he slew Goliath, he won the argument with King Saul concerning his being old enough to fight. (1Sa 17:31-37). More importantly, he met the law's requirement for soldiers (Nu 1:3). His brother accused him of being presumptuous, not a law-breaker. (1Sa 17:28). Thus, with David born in 1087 BCE, mirroring the date that William I The Conqueror died (1087 CE, September 9), David slew Goliath on the mirror date to the Battle of Hastings (Oct 14, 1066 CE) in 1066 BCE. Harold II was said to have been shot through the eye with an arrow near Hastings, while David issued forth a stone from his sling to stun Goliath before cutting off his head. When autumn dates are mirrored to spring season in BCE, David is still 20 years old when he kills Goliath. The Battle of Hastings is the decisive battle in William I's conquest of England. David's birth in 1087 BCE is not at odds with Solomon beginning to reign in 1018 BCE, with David dying gradually after the anointing of Solomon as King (1Ki 1:32-40; 2:1,10,11), the Bible thus owning up to a short period of corule. So does it remain true that David became King after the age of 30 and ruled for 40 years (2Sa 5:4).

With Jonathan son of Saul 32 years of age at the time of Goliath's death at David's hand, it offers an explanation of the corrupt verse in 1Sa 13:1, which perhaps makes sense as pertaining to a son of Saul born near the beginning of Saul's reign, after one year. Then Saul's years, rendered as two years in some versions, is "Thirty-two years", the remaining eight years of Saul's reign coming after. The apparent difficulty caused by taking 1Samuel 13:1 as signifying a point in time 32 years after Saul began to reign may explain the corruption of this verse, for Samuel had spoken of his intention to carry out an action in 7 days, in Chapter 10, which seemed to be close upon Saul's first anointing.

(1255 + 1421 - 1) ÷ 50 = 53.5 Era of Masters

54th Jubilee; 54 = 6 × 9 = 2 × 3³

$(1776 + 1421 - 1) \div 50 = 63.92$ U. S. Declaration

64th Jubilee; $64 = 2^6$

$(1867 + 1421 - 1) \div 50 = 65.74$ Canada Dominion

66th Jubilee; $66 = 2 \times 22 = 2 \times 3 \times 11$

$(973 + 1421 - 1) \div 50 = 47.86$ Otto I died

48th Jubilee; $48 = 2^4 \times 3$

$(-1014 + 1421) \div 50 = 8.14$ 1st Temple founded

9th Jubilee; $9 = 3 \times 3 = 3^2$

$(-1014 + 5550) \div 50 = 90.72$ 1st Temple from Adam

91th Jubilee; $91 = 7 \times 13$



Left: Profile of a Young Fiancée, Private Collection (*Late 15th century Chalk, Pen, Ink and Wash tint on Vellum by Leonardo da Vinci, reproduction from [Wikipedia, 'List of paintings by Leonardo da Vinci'](#), restored Feb 28, 2010 by Rolf Ward Green*)

Abraham was 100 years old when Isaac was born. Isaac was 60 years old when Jacob was born. Jacob was 91 years old when Joseph was born. So, if we take an average generation from the ages of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and compare it with their average life spans, we have:

$(100 + 60 + 91) \div 3 = 83.66$ years generation

$(175 + 180 + 147) \div 3 = 167.33$ years life span

A generation is exactly one half of the life span for these three men. Including Joseph:

$(100 + 60 + 91 + 30) \div 4 = 70.25$ years generation

$(175 + 180 + 147 + 110) \div 4 = 153$ years life span

When we take an average generation of 60 years for the time of Joseph, and compute from the genealogy of Aeneas the descendent of Dardanus (with 23 generations from Poseidon to Romulus, Danaus being the grandson of Poseidon in Greek mythology, and taking Dardanus as Danaus), with 9 generations of 60 years followed by 14 generations of 45 years, and taking Poseidon as Joseph, we get:

$1923 - (9 \times 60) - (14 \times 45) = 753$ BCE Rome founded

which is the conventional date for Rome's founding.

([Wikipedia, 'Zeus'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Aeneas'](#))

From Aeneas to Romulus there are 15 generations, so from Joseph to Aeneas there are $23 - 15 = 8$ generations, so we have:

$1923 - (8 \times 60) = 1443$ BCE Troy fell, estimated

In the Parian Marbles, Danaus sailed in 1511 BCE, and Troy fell in 1209 BCE, thus:

1511 BCE Danaus sailed

1209 BCE Troy fell

302 years difference

$1443 + 302 = 1745$ BCE Danaus sailed as a grandson of Poseidon.

Poseidon flourished $1745 + (2 \times 60) = 1865$ BCE

Joseph 30 years old in 1923 BCE.

Poseidon born c. 1916 BCE, before famine.

1916 - 1865 = 51 years old, flourishing

Thus Poseidon was 51 years old and flourished in 1865 BCE, which is the time of Senusret III. Does this make sense? Is 1865 BCE the year that Poseidon (Tyrian Hercules) left Egypt and became the ruler of Tyre and the Mediterranean Sea? What does the mirror say?

Right: Pope Gregory VII (Illustration from 'Weltgeschichte - Eine Chronik', reproduction from [Wikipedia](#), 'Concordat of Worms')

Events of 1865 CE (in chronological order):

- Abraham Lincoln, U. S. President, assassinated.
- Texas informed of *The Emancipation Proclamation*. (also [Wikipedia](#)).
- End of Civil War in United States.
- The Christian Mission, later renamed the Salvation Army, founded in Whitechapel, London.
- Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* published.
- The U. S. Secret Service founded.
- The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph in town and 4 mph in the country.
- Wild Bill Hickok shot Dave Tutt dead in perhaps the first true western showdown.
- The Ku Klux Klan formed.



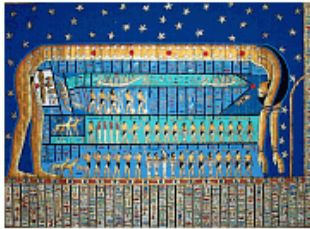
The capital of Egypt, Cairo, is in Arabic 'al-Qa-hira', which means, literally, "The Victorious" (from [Wikipedia](#), 'Cairo'). Might we be benefitted by comparing 'al-Qa-hira' with 'Hero' or 'Hercules' (Greek: 'Heracles')?



Above: First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln (1864 Painting by Francis Bicknell Carpenter (1830 - 1900), reproduction from [Wikipedia](#), 'File:Emancipation_proclamation.jpg', in the article [Wikipedia](#), 'The Emancipation Proclamation', in the public domain, restored March 02, 2010 CE by Rolf Ward Green. Wikipedia, quoted on the Proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln: "The first one, issued September 22, 1862, declared the freedom of all slaves in any state of the Confederate States of America that did not return to Union control by January 1, 1863. The second order, issued January 1, 1863, named ten specific states where it would apply." Joseph is 91 years old in the mirror date to the first reading (1862 BCE), or 7 × 13 years old, the same age Jacob is at the birth of Joseph, son of Jacob and Rachel.

May we thank you, Jehovah, in the name of Jesus. "Jesus is Lord." (1Co 12:3; 15:58)

(God of Rebirth and the Sun)
Osiris (Joseph né Geb)



Goddess Nwt
(Nyt, Eve, Ewe, Rachel)

The Horns of Amen-Re & THE DAY OF JUDGMENT



Conception—**Great Sphinx, Giza, Egypt**
(near Cairo, 28 km from On, WGreen 2010)

(Jacob and Rachel of Negeb)
Keb and Nyt of On, Egypt



Poseidon (Lord of On)
(God of Water and Earth)

"But what happens when we live God's way? He brings gifts into our lives, much the same way that fruit appears in an orchard—things like affection for others, exuberance about life, serenity. We develop a willingness to stick with things, a sense of compassion in the heart, and a conviction that a basic holiness permeates things and people. We find ourselves involved in loyal commitments, not needing to force our way in life, able to marshal and direct our energies wisely." ([Galatians 5:22-23](#))

by Rolf Ward Green 