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The Pharez-Zarah Overturns  
Part 1(a) - The First Overturn

1. Introduction

Mr. Herbert Armstrong in the booklet "United States and Britain in Prophecy", (Ref. 1 p.85/86), refers to the birth of the twins, Pharez and Zarah, in Genesis 38 v27 to v30, to Judah and Tamar. The royal line of Judah was thus established through Pharez and his descendants. Mr. Armstrong states that the descendants of Zarah wandered North within the confines of Scythia and their descendants later migrated to Ireland in the days of King David, (c 1000 BC).

Any information that can be gathered about Zarah's descendants and their journey (or journeys) to Ireland will be reviewed at a later stage. This article is concerned about the prophecy of Ezekiel relating to the removal of the crown from "him who was high" (Zedekiah) and to be given to "him who was low" (a descendant of Zarah). (See Ezekiel 21 v25 to v27).

Verse 27 of Ezekiel refers to the triple overturn of the throne of Judah between the lines of Pharez and Zarah which appears to be as follows :-

- (1) From Pharez (Judah) to Zarah (Ireland).
- (2) From Zarah (Ireland) to Pharez (Scotland-United Kingdoms of Dalriada, Pictland, Strathclyde and Bernicia.)
- (3) From Pharez (Scotland ) to Zarah (Britain - United England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland)

2. Irish History

Mr. Armstrong (Ref.1 p100) points out that modern literature, of those who recognise the national identity of the Celtic/Anglo Saxons, has confused the daughter of Zedekiah, with the Irish historical Tea, who was the daughter (or grand daughter) of Ith who lived in the days of David.

This is confirmed by Keating :-

"Tea, daughter of Lugaidh, son of Ith, who was the wife of Erimhon." (Ref. 2-.Vol.1-p210). Because Tea was the wife of Erimhon (in English, Herremon) and because the line of Erimhon frequently supplied the Ard-Righ (High King) of Ireland, the name and the title have been assumed to mean the same thing but this is not the case. It was also assumed that Tea was Zedekiah's daughter and therefore , by marrying Erimhon , the breach was first healed in the line of Erimhon. Here again, this was not the case.



This prince got the name of "Ollamh Fodla" or "Sage" of Ireland because he proved himself to be an "Ollamh" in wisdom and in intellect, by the laws and regulations which he instituted in Ireland during his reign.

(ii) John O'Mahony (Ref. 2.-Vol.1-p231).  
Eocaidh IV. Ollamh Fodla, the name by which this earliest legislator of the Gaels is best known, was an honorary title. His real name was Eocaidh. "Among the numerous kings", says Moore in his History of Ireland, "that in this dim period of Irish history pass like shadows before our eyes, the Royal Sage Ollamh Fodla is almost the only one who, from the strong light of tradition thrown round him, stands out as a being of historical substance and truth. It would serve to illustrate the nature and extent of the evidence with which the world is sometimes satisfied, to collect together the various names which are received as authentic on the strength of tradition alone; and few, perhaps, could claim a more virtual title to this privilege than the great legislator of the ancient Irish, Ollamh Fodla."

The collective historical "memory" of the Irish people is long and impressive, particularly when one realises that for thousands of years such "memory" was not written down but passed on orally from generation to generation under the careful care of the "Doctors of History". These historians were subject to regular review by sages and nobles. However, it is inevitable that some data at the different geographical schools would vary and in other instances, errors could collectively be perpetuated by several schools. Dating remains a problem when dealing with events which happened two or three thousand years ago.

Keating (Ref.2.-Vol.1-p193/194) states that the Polychronicon, The Holy Cormac and the Book of Invasions all indicate an arrival in Ireland of the Irish/Scots of about 1300 BC. His chronological dating of the Ard-Righ, (High Kings), of Ireland also arrives at this date. John O'Mahony, the translator of Keating's history states that Mageoghegan, in his translation of The Annals of Clonmacnoise, says the sons of Miledh, (Irish/Scots), arrived in Ireland in 1029 BC. (Ref.2.-Vol.1-p200). Mageoghegan also points that Philip Sullivan states that they arrived in Ireland 1342 BC.

John O'Mahony points out that, after taking into account the known differences in calculating the deluge on two different calendar bases used, a timing variance of only 178 years remains. This difference may be one of the main reasons for the arrival date in Ireland varying by some 300 years.

It is also fairly obvious that some confusion has arisen between the traditions of the Tuatha De Danann (The Tribe of Dan) and the Gaels (Irish/Scots) who arrived 197 years later.

One other possible basis to compute the date of the arrival of the Irish/Scot in Ireland, which does not appear to have been previously used, is this. The Irish records state that their ancestors witnessed the crossing of the Red Sea by Moses and the tribes of Israel. (Ref.2-Vol.1-p159-168). Some Irish historians also say that it was 440 years from the drowning of Pharaoh in the Red Sea until the Gaels (Irish/Scots) arrived in Ireland. The Exodus date was about 1437 BC (See annexure). By deducting the 440 years from 1437 BC, an arrival date in Ireland of 997 BC is indicated (or 1154 BC using the Book of Invasions. This gives a time variance of 157 years.)

It seems that the date of about 1000 BC for the arrival of the Irish/Scots in Ireland used by Mr. Armstrong, is as near as it can be computed at present. This would give an arrival date for the Tuatha De Danann of about 1200 BC.

Bright (Ref.3-Chronological Chart VI) gives the date of the fall of Jerusalem as 587 BC. The British Museum (See Plain Truth October 1991, page 24, "Museums" by Geoffrey Sole) gives a date of 597 BC. An approximate date of 600 BC appears to be as near as one can get to the fall of Jerusalem and arrival of Jeremiah in Ireland with the daughter of Zedekiah.

The writers on the Celtic/Anglo-Saxon /Israel concept have one other basis of computing the time of the reign of Eocaidh IV and time of arrival of Jeremiah and Tephi in Ireland which is very close to 600 BC. This will be dealt with in the article on Eocaidh IV and Tephi to follow.

#### Annexure

#### Computation of the Date of the Exodus

1. 1 Kings 6 verse 1, states that Solomon's Temple was started 480 years after the children of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the 4th year of Solomon's reign.

2. Solomon's reign c961-922 BC. (Ref.3 - Chronological Chart V)

3. Calculation of the date of Exodus:-

Solomon's reign started	961 BC
Building of the Temple -	
years after start of reign	(4)
Years after the Exodus	480
Date of Exodus	1437 BC

*Publication References*

1. *The United States and Britain in Prophecy- Original text by Herbert W. Armstrong.( 9th Edition. 1986. Published by The Worldwide Church of God.)*
- 2 *The History of Ireland from the earliest times to the English Invasion by Geoffrey Keating in 1629 AD , Translated and annotated by John O'Mahony in 1857. (Published by Irish Genealogical Foundation, USA.)*
3. *A History of Israel by John Bright. Revised Edition. (Published by SCM Press Ltd. 1979)*

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The Pharez - Zarah Overturns  
Part 1(b) - Eocaidh IV and Tamar Tephi

1. Introduction

In Part (1a) of this article, the confusion which has arisen between Erimhon, High King of Ireland and Eocaidh IV, who was High King of Ireland some four hundred years later, was noted. Inevitably, their two equally famous wives have also been confused one with the other. Before dealing with Eocaidh and Tamar Tephi, it is necessary to clearly distinguish between the two Queens.

2. The Two Tephis

The story of Tea, wife of Erimhon, is told by W.M.H. Milner (Ref.3 - p17 to 20). He refers to the poem of a bard, Cuan O'Lochain, who died in A.D. 1024, which poem also calls Tea ,Tephi. Milner indicates that Tea and Tephi are both Hebrew names; Tea meaning "wanderer" and Tephi a "diminutive of affection" or "of the beauty and fragrance of fruit".

W.T.F. Jarrold (Ref.4 - p129 to p155) tells the story of Tamar Tephi ( apparently based on J.D. Massey's "Tamar Tephi, or the Maid of Destiny".) but on pages 149,154 and 155 of the reference quoted immediately above, he assumes that Tamar Tephi and Tea Tephi are the same person! Reference to Keating's "History of Ireland" (Ref. 2) helps to clarify the role of Tea. Erimhon was married to Odba (mother of his 3 elder children) but she was repudiated in favour of Tea. (Ref.2 - Vol.1 - foot note 44 p203). "Tea, daughter of Lugaidh, son of Ith, who was the wife of Erimhon, caused an edifice to be built for her at Liath-drom (Leehdrem), which is now called Temhair (Tavwir), i.e. "Mur Tea", ( the edifice or wall of Tea).(Ref.2 - Vol. 1.-p210). In the footnotes of the translator, (same Ref.), he points out that "Mur Tea" is not derived from Gaelic; it is most likely a Danaan name; applied to a women, hill, bower or house, ..... would indicate 'beautiful'."

Keating and his translator do not give any information on the wife of Eocaidh IV. Milner only knew about of Tea Tephi but Jarrold gives a great deal of remarkable information about Tamar Tephi. As already mentioned above, he assumes Tea Tephi is the same person as Tamar Tephi. However, we can briefly summarise the distinctly separate roles of these two Queens of Ireland.

### Tea Tephi

- (i) Was married to Gede the Erimhon in Spain. (Ref.2 & 3 above)
- (ii) She choose Leitrim to erect "Tea Mur", at the place which later became known as Tara. (Ref. 2 & 3 above)
- (iii) Her mound and gravestone were raised there and Princes of her race would dwell and be buried there.(Ref.3 above)

### Tamar Tephi

- (i) Jarrold records that Jeremiah, his Secretary, Simon Baruch, Tamar Tephi and her sister (Ref.4 - p146/147) "in all probability" landed in Zagunto on the Southern shores of Spain. From there they travelled to Zaragossa, the chief stronghold of the Zarahites where they were received with honour. At this city , the younger Princess (whose name is not known) was married to the reigning Prince of the Zarahites.
- (ii) In less than a year, the remaining party arrives in Baal-Booz (Bilbao) in the Bay of Biscay. From there they travel to Ireland in a ship owned by an Iberian Danaan and land in Belfast lough, not far from the modern town of Belfast. This was in the Principality of the Royal House of Ir.
- (iii) Tamar Tephi brought with her, a massive, strongly secured and mysterious chest, a golden flag with a red lion and a large stone.(Ref4 - p149). It should be noted that the Tuatha de Danaan (The Tribe of Dan) are also recorded as having brought the Lia-fail or Stone of Destiny to Ireland.(Ref.-Vol.1.- p137&139).
- (iv) At that time, the King of Ulster was also the Ard-Righ (High King) of Ireland (Ref.2-Vol.1.-p231) and so the party continued on to Tara to meet the King there.

The summary given above should clearly show that the beautiful Tamar was not the same person as the beautiful Tephi!

### 3.Eocaidh and Tamar Tephi

Milner and Jarrold both give information on the King of Ireland and his spouse. Despite the confusion by both writers between the two Kings and two Queens (a confusion also shared by the publishers of the Covenant Publishing Company), it is possible to disentangle the knotted threads and piece together the story given below.

The High King at the time was Eocaidh IV, son of Fiacaith of the Wine-flowers.(Ref.2.-Vol.1.-p231). Jarrold calls him Eochaidh II, son of Fiachu Findscottach.(Ref.4 - p149 & p338).

In Keating's genealogy of the house of Ir (Ref.2.-Vol.3-p680) , the father of Eocaidh IV is recorded as Fiacaith Finnsgothach. Both references are to Ollamh Fodla.

Milner quotes one reference which clearly shows that Ollamh Fodla and Eocaidh were two separate people. Quoting the Chronicles of Eri, Vol.ii,p109/114:-" After the public promulgation of the Law, Eocaidh Ollam Fola (the King and his Minister, as before rolled into one) are represented as "intent on building a house durable for Olam" [certainly not for one Olam, "his own house", but the singular used collectively}. They therefore commissioned Fergus, Prince of Ulster, "to have an eye to the work of the Mur Olamain"; and so "Mur Olamain is builded up," and was ready for the ceremonial opening. "And when they arrived at the door of Mur Olamain, The Olam made way that the King may go therein" [obviously the King was not an Olam, let alone the chief Olam]. "But Eocaidh said, Nay , not so ; let the Olam enter. No man should appear so great as the teacher in the eye of his disciple" [the "teacher" was one person the "disciple" another; the latter the King the former his Minister]. So the prophets were "seated therein" and " they did eat of the King's meat every day." (Ref.3 - p14).

Both Milner and Jarrold calculate the reign of Eocaidh starting about 586 BC and the basis of the calculation is as follows:-

"The founding of Emania as the provincial capital of Ulster , during the last seven years of Cimboath (shared with Macha as Queen), is described as a " remarkable epoch in the history of Ireland."These last seven years of Cimboath are made by O'Flaherty to commence in 353 BC, making the close of his reign 346 BC , by which time Emania was built. The learned critic, Dr. Charles O'Connor of Balinegare, quotes an ancient MS. which cites some verses attributed to the old-time poet Fortchern, in which Ollam Fodla is said to have "flourished" eight generations before the founding of Emania. The "Book of Invasions" is also cited as giving the names of the seven kings between Ollam's time and Cimboath. The editor of Cambrensis Everus on this remarks:"If Fortchern be right Ollam may have lived some 240 years before Cimboath." Reckoning backwards from 346 BC , this would make Ollam "flourish" 586 BC, by which date Jerusalem had been sacked by Nebuchadnezzar and Jeremiah had left Palestine. The epoch of Ollam Fodla is the epoch of Jeremiah. Ollam denotes in Hebrew the possessor of "hidden knowledge." Fola is in Hebrew "wonderful," or in Celtic "revealer", the two together describing a "Prophet," a Hebrew Prophet. (Ref.3-p11&12). (Ref.4 - p156).



As mentioned in Part 1(a), about 600 BC, is about the approximate date of these events.

Jarrold takes up the story of Eocaidh and Tamar. He writes as follows :-

"The King made proposals to the Princess, who consulted her Guardian, as in duty bound, and the Prophet consented to the union on three conditions:-

(1) The worship of Baal must be renounced and the worship of God established.

(2) The nation must accept the moral law, as contained in the two Tables.

(3) The King must provide a school for the Ollamhs.

Eocaidh II readily accepted these conditions. (Ref, 4 - p153)."

Let history record his actions:-

Milner quotes extracts from the Chronicles of Eri, Vol. ii, p98-103 := "The excellent laws and customs" propounded and enforced by Ollam Fola were the Laws given to Israel by the hand of Moses - the law of the Two Tablets.

Gathering the representatives of the country round him Ollam Fola spoke as follows;- "It is known unto you that the Criumtear (Priests) have feigned nine laws from Baal.....the (new) Laws then promulgated were formally read over and ratified. Dr.O'Conor notes on this that "The nine laws established at this time were, with a few additions, the only laws of Eri whilst sovereignty resided in the land." Later on he adds, "The Laws of Eri, set in order by Ollam Fola, by which (with the addition of three others) the nation of Eri were ruled for 1000 years - should anyone fancy, from their similitude to the Laws of the Hebrews, called the Ten Commandments, that these are of modern date, let the fancy vanish. The Hebrews were Scythians as well as the Iberians!

It had already been proposed, at the close of the Coronation ceremony, that "this mount (formerly Crofinn) be called the Hill of Tobrad (i.e. Tara)" Now Torah means in Hebrew "precept, "a law," especially in a collective sense of "the body or code of laws given to Israel." Thus in Deut.xxviii, 61, Sepher ha Torah, "The Book of the law." Deut.iv,8, "What nation hath statutes and judgments like all this Torah that I set before you this day?" And it was the Torah- the Law of Jehovah-that was "infused" into the "commonwealth" of Ireland by Ollam Fola." (Ref.3 p12 & 13)

Keating (Ref.2.-Vol.1.-p231&232) records that "This prince got the name "Ollamh Fodla" or "Sage of Ireland" because he proved himself to be an "Ollamh" in wisdom and in intellect, by the laws and regulations which he instituted in Ireland during his reign. It was he that first established the Convention of Temhair or Tara.

The Convention of Tara (or the " Feis Temhrach"), was a great assembly , somewhat like a parliament, to which the nobles and ollamhs of Ireland were wont to repair every third year, about the time of the feast of Samhain (i.e.All-Hallows) in order to renew and establish laws and regulations, and to give their sanction to the annals and historic records of Ireland. At it an especial seat was assigned to each of the Irish nobility, according to his rank and title. There was, also, assigned thereat, an especial seat to each of the chieftains of the bands of warriors who were retained in the service of the kings and lords of Ireland.

It was likewise a sacred and established usage, that the man who committed a rape or robbery, or who struck or attempted to strike another with any hostile weapon at the Convention of Tara, should inevitably suffer death; and neither king himself, nor any other person, had the power of pardoning his crime. And, furthermore, it was usage of the men, who were to form this convention, to spend six days previous to its sitting, to wit, three days before and three days after the Samhain, in feasting together, and in making peace, and establishing mutual friendly relations between them."

Jarrold refers to F.R.A. Glover's pioneering work from 1844 which led him to conclude in 1860 that the Royal House of Britain is descended from King David. Jarrold states that Glover "found traces of Dan in Ireland in 1600 B.C.; the arrival of another Hebrew tribe in the Scots; the appearance amongst them of a Jewish legislator in the sixth century B.C.; his enforcement of the law of the Ten commandments, commemorated in the name Tara; his simultaneous institution of a Hebrew University School of the Prophets; the marriage of the Head King of Ireland to an Eastern Princess, and their coronation on Jacob's Stone; the subsequent descent from that marriage of the present Royal House of Britain."(Ref.4.-p152)

The new nine laws mentioned by Milner are not listed specifically by him. It is obvious that Jeremiah knew the Ten Commandments and how to keep the Festivals and Holy Days of God.However imperfectly the Laws, Festivals and Holy Days were recorded or were subsequently changed to those quoted above, the imprint of the original requirements appear to have been established in Ireland.

For 114 years Eocaidh and his descendants ruled all Ireland as High Kings.(Ref.2-Vol.1.-p234).The last High King of Ireland of the House of Ir, Caelbach, ruled Ireland in 352 A.D. for only a year.(Ref.2.-Vol. 1.-p367). This Royal Family continued to rule Ulster for some time.

In 637 A.D. Congal Claen, of the House of Ir, who had been King of Ulidia for 10 years was slain in the battle of Magh Rath. (Ref. 2.-Vol. 2.-p471 & Vol. 3.-p680). Keating's translator explains (see p.471 of the above ref. footnote 31):- "He sought to recover the former supremacy of his family over ancient Uladh, which comprised all Ulster, from which his ancestors had been driven into Ulidia or modern Uladh, which comprised little more than the present county of Down, by encroachments of the U'Neill and the Oirghialla ". Truly, the House of Ir, that once ruled all Ireland, had become low!"

On page 472 of the reference mentioned above, in footnote 32 by the Translator, he records:- "It is evident from all the ancient Irish accounts of battles, that the Gaels carried standards to distinguish them in war, from the very dawn of their history.

" In the battle of Magh Rath the standard of Congal is recorded in verse;-

"A yellow lion upon green satin,  
The standard of the Craebh-Ruadh,  
As borne by noble Concoabar,  
Is now by Congal borne aloft."

Keating also points out that this practice was adopted by the Gaels, after the example of the Children of Israel, who practised this usage in Egypt, whilst the Gaels were still living in that land and witnessed the Israelites marching through the Red Sea. (Ref. page 473 above).

Keating was not aware that Congal carried the same standard as that brought by Tamar Tephi some 1200 years earlier, only the colours had change from a red lion on a gold cloth to a yellow (gold) lion on a green cloth!

In A.D. 1002, Eocaidh, son of Ardgál, King of Ulidia, was called by Maelsechlain to join him in battle against Brian Boromha (Brian Boru) (Ref. 2.-Vol. 2.-p559). His son Maelruanaidh, became King of Ulidia but he was slain in 1005 A.D.. These Kings are not listed in Keating's genealogies of the House of Ir, so it will be necessary to look elsewhere to follow through the second overturn of the Pharez=Zarah saga.

### Publication References

1. *The United States and Britain in Prophecy.*— Original text by Herbert W. Armstrong. (9<sup>th</sup> Edition. 1986. Published by The Worldwide Church of God.)
2. *The History of Ireland from the earliest times to the English Invasion* by Geoffrey Keating in 1629 .A.D. Translated and annotated by John O'Mahony in 1857. (Published by Irish Genealogical Foundation ,USA.)
3. *The Royal House of Britain An Enduring Dynasty* by W.M.H. Milner (Published by the Covenant Publishing Co. Ltd. 15<sup>th</sup> Edition. Second Impression, 1991.)
4. *Our Great Heritage (With its responsibilities. How and where to find the title deeds)* by W.T.F. Jarrold. (Published by Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co. Ltd., 1927.)

### Author's Note

Jarrold and Milner both recorded parts of the early history of the Church in Britain in their respective books listed as references above. Their recordings were accurate and fair from the source of their information which is from R.W.Morgan's book "St. Paul in Britain", a copy of which is now in my possession. However, it will be necessary, when this proves possible, to study some of the earlier reference books which they refer to or on which their works may be based. In particular, the following reference books would appear to be able to give valuable information in relation to the subject matter referred to in the article above.

*Tamar Tephi or the Maid of Destiny*  
by J.D.Massey  
*The Chronicles of Eri*  
*The Annals of Ulster*

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The Pharez - Zarah Overturns  
The Search for the Second Overturn in Scotland  
Part 2(a) The House of Erimhon and Sacred Stones & Relics

The traditional approach to the transfer of the line of Erimhon (or Herremon) from Ireland to Scotland, is through Fergus Mor Mac Eirc in AD 503. (See Ref.2 - Genealogical Table on p.693 and 683 of Vol.3) (See also Ref.4 p23/24 & Ref.5 p228). In this respect, Keating's translator states that Keating followed the Scottish version not the Irish version which includes Fergus Ulidh as an ancestor of Fergus Mor Mac Eirc. It is not clear whether this Fergus Ulidh was of the line of Ir or not but it will be seen below that this does not really matter.

O'Mahony, (Keating's translator) (Ref.2 - Vol. 2. - p.424) states that Murkertach Mac Erca, High King of Ireland, (AD 497 - AD 521) who was the maternal cousin of Fergus Mor Mac Eirca, is said to have sent the Lia Fail (Stone of Destiny) to Scotland. O'Mahony says ".....but, whoever will judge his character by his deeds, must see the extreme improbability of supposing that so proud and warlike a champion would have parted with the sacred inauguration - stone of the kings of his race". It should also be noted since the earliest Irish/Scots settlements in Dalriada, this territory was considered as part of Ireland and was subject to the overlordship of the High Kings of Ireland. It was only a century after Mor Mac Eirc's time that Dalriada was powerful enough to shake off dependence upon Ireland. (Ref.2 - Vol.2 - p .422). Even then it was liable to raise armies to assist the High King of Ireland on land and sea. (Ref.2 - Vol.2 - p448)

Since Columba had converted the Picts (mid 6th century), Skene states that hardly a battle is to be found between them and the Scots of Dalriada, they forming, as it were a Christian confederacy for a century and a half. Once Nectan embraced the Roman Church this led to an entire revolution in the ecclesiastical and political relations between the two nations. (Ref.3 - Vol.1 - p276/277)

With Nectan (AD 710), Skene writes about "The Legend of Bonifacius". (Ref.3. - Vol.1 - p277):-

" In the reign of this Nectan it is reported that a missionary named Bonifacius who came from Rome, landed in the Firth of Forth, and made his way through Pictavia till he came to a place called Restinoth. Here he met Nectan, king of the Picts, with his army, who, with his nobles and servants, received from Bonifacius the sacrament of baptism. The king gave the place of his baptism, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to Bonifacius. Many people were indoctrinated there into the Christian faith, and he employed himself in the erection

of churches there and in other places. The legend tells us that Bonifacius was an Israelite descended from the sister of St. Peter and St. Andrew, and a native of Bethlehem: That he was accompanied by six other bishops - (names omitted by the author of this article); two virgins (names also omitted); seven presbyters, seven deacons, seven subdeacons, seven acolytes, seven exorcists, seven rectors, and doorkeepers; that he founded one hundred and fifty temples of God, consecrated as many bishops and ordained a thousand presbyters; that he converted and baptized thirty-six thousand people of both sexes, and died on 16 March. This is of course mere legend, and when reduced to its probable meaning amounts to no more than this, that he brought over the king of the Picts and many of his people from the Columban Church to the conformity with the Church of Rome."

Skene states (Ref.3 - Vol.1 -p279/280):-

"There is strong reason for concluding that the scene of this assembly, where we see the king of the Picts surrounded by his nobles, and his learned men was no other than at Scone, which had then become, as it was afterwards, the principal seat of the Kingdom, and that from the Mote of Scone issued now, as similar decrees issued afterwards, that public decree which regulated the form of the Christian Church among the Picts; that it was here too that Nectan dedicated his church to the Holy Trinity, and that it was from these events and the scene enacted that the Mote Hill came to be known as the 'Hill of Belief'

Skene goes on to write (Ref.3.-Vol.1 - p281/282):-

"It was at Scone too that the Coronation Stone was 'reverently kept for the consecration of the kings of Alban', and of this stone it was believed that 'no king was ever wont to reign in Scotland unless he had at first, on receiving the royal name, sat upon this stone at Scone, which by the kings of old had been appointed the capital of Alban'." Of its identity with the stone now preserved in the coronation at Westminster there can be no doubt".

Skene concludes (Ref.3. - Vol.1 - p282):-

"Its mythic origin identifies it with the stone which Jacob used as a pillow at Bethel, and then set up there for a pillar and anointed with oil, which, according to the Jewish tradition, was afterwards removed to the second temple, and served as the pedestal for the ark. Legend has much to tell of how it was brought from thence to Scotland, but history knows of it only at Scone. It too may have been connected with the legend of Bonifacius".

In AD 736 Dalriada was invaded by the Picts under their King Angus mac Fergus,(Ref.3. - Vol.1 -p290), who laid

waste the whole country and drove out the Scots southwards. In AD 741 Alpin, King of Dalriada, was killed and his people crushed by Angus and his Picts. (Ref.3 - Vol.1 - p291) Ironically, this Monarch, Angus, was given the relics of St. Andrew which had come with the monk Regulus from Constantinople. (Ref.3 - Vol.1 - p297). St. Andrew obviously did not speak to the Picts in Scythia because they arrived in Scotland about 1200 BC shortly after the arrival of the Irish/Scots in Ireland. However, it is possible that he spoke to the ancestors of the Angles and Frisians who settled in Bernicia, which later became part of Scotland. At this time, these Angles and Frisians lived south of the Picts across the Firth of Forth.

Skene (Ref.3 - Vol.1 - p.292 & p.293) records:-

"By all the Chronicles compiled subsequent to the eleventh century, Alpin, son of Eochaidh, is made the last of the kings of Dalriada; but the century of Dalriadic history which follows his death in AD 741 is suppressed and his reign is brought down to the end of the century by the insertion of spurious kings. The true era of the genuine kings who reigned over Dalriada can be ascertained by the earlier lists given us by the Flann Mainistrech and the Albanic Duan in the eleventh century, and the Annals of Tighernac and of Ulster, which are in harmony with each other. These earlier lists place nine kings during this century which followed the death of Alpin, whose united reigns amount to ninety-eight years. There is unfortunately a hiatus in the Annals of Tighernac from the year 765 to the year 973; but during the thirty years from 736 to 765 Tighernac records no king of Dalriada. In the remaining seventy-six years of the suppressed century, the Annals of Ulster mention only three kings of Dalriada, the first of whom corresponds with the second name in the list of nine kings given by the earlier Chroniclers, and he may have been a Scot; but the seven who follow him bear the most unequivocal marks of having been Picts, and this shows us that the effect of Angus' repeated invasions and final conquest of Dalriada was to make it a Pictish province: his entire possession of the country having led the remains of both the Cinel Loarn and the Cinel Gabhran to seek settlements elsewhere; while during the reign of his successor one attempt only appears to have been made to restore the Scottish Kingdom of Dalriada."

In AD 793 the Viking raids started in Scotland. (Ref.3 - Vol.1 - p.302) and "were destined to cut off several centuries, to a great extent, the intercourse which had hitherto prevailed between Scotland and Ireland, and to materially influence the history of both countries"

In AD 832, another Alpin of Scots paternal race (his Pictish name shows his maternal descent was from that race.) asserted his right to rule over the Southern Picts. In AD 834 in a fight between his Scots and the Picts, he was again victorious but in another battle that same year he was defeated and decapitated. (Ref.3 - Vol.1 - p.306)

In AD 839 The Danes inflicted a crushing blow on the Picts, which gave Kenneth MacAlpin, the son of Alpin, the opportunity to acquire the Pictish throne. (Ref.3-Vol.1-p.307/308)

Skene points out:- (Ref.3 - Vol.1 - p.313/314):-

" There is no more obscure period in the annals of the northern kingdoms than the latter part of the eighth and the first half of the ninth centuries, and no more difficult question than to ascertain the nature and true character of that revolution which placed a Scottish race in possession of the kingdom of Scone. For this period we lose the guidance of the great Anglic historian Bede, and the Irish annalist Tighernac. When we refer to trustworthy sources of information, we can find no record of any revolution at this time. They exhibit to us only the great confusion into which these kingdoms were thrown by the incessant depredations of the Norwegian and Danish piratical hordes. In the oldest and most authentic lists of kings we find Kenneth mac Alpin and his descendants following the Pictish kings as belonging to the same series. By the annalists who record the events of this period Kenneth is simply termed king of the Picts. The historical documents which make any direct statement on the subject, with one exception, belong to an artificial system of history constructed after the eleventh century to serve the purposes of a political and ecclesiastical controversy, and cannot be trusted to afford us anything but distorted fragments of true history, and we are left with the solitary statement of Flann Mainistrech, that Kenneth was the first king who gave the kingdom of Scone to the Gaidheal"

Skene goes on to state "Two questions still remain to be solved. The first is, Where was the kingdom of his father Alpin, and where did Kenneth rule during the first six years after his father's death in 832? (Ref.1.- Vol.1 -p.316). He concludes that ".....Kenneth emerged from Galloway where the last remnant of the Scots of Dalriada disappear from history nearly a century before; and if the appearance of the Norwegians on the scene had led the people of Galloway, as well as Scots from other quarters, to adopt the same piratical life under the name of Gallgaidhel, we can readily understand that Kenneth, taking advantage of the crushing blow on the Picts of Fortrenn by the Danes, would readily be joined by Scots



from all quarters in regaining the kingdom of Dalriada, and prosecuting his father's claim to the throne of the Picts.(Ref.3 -Vol.1 - p.319).Skene also indicates that Kenneth was supported by the Columban clergy and their Pictish flock who had been badly treated by Nectan and his successors. They believed the Danish crushing of the Picts was because " they not only spurned the rites and precepts of The Lord but also refused to allow themselves to be placed on an equal footing with others." (i.e. with the Columban clergy). (Ref.3. - Vol.1 - p316)

Skene had a translation of Keating's History of Ireland but he did not have the advantage of the translation by O'Mahony. O'Mahony gives this information which also partly answers Skene's first question.(Ref.2 - Vol.2 - p.515) "That this conqueror had received aid from his Irish kinsmen in his victories over the Picts, we have proof in the following entry which is found in the Irish Annals of Niall Frasach ' AD 850 Gofraidh, son of Fergus,Chief of the Oirghialla, went to Alba to strengthen the Dal Riada, at the request of Kinaeth, son of Alpin.'"

With regard to the second question about the paternal descent of Kenneth macAlpin Skene writes (Ref.3 - Vol.1 -p. 321):-

"The ordinary pedigree, which traces his descent through the kings of Dalriada of the Cinel Gabbran, and identifies his father Alpin with Alpin son of Eachach, the last of the Dalriadic kings, is not older than the twelfth century, and is unquestionably artificial". After examining fragments of two other traditions Skene concludes "that Kenneth mac Alpin belonged to the Cinel Gabran, but was descended from a different branch than that which had furnished the kings of that race to Dalriada."(Ref.3 - Vol.1 - p322)

It is just possible, therefore, that Kenneth was of the line of Erimhon but for close on a hundred years this line did not have a king on the throne of Dalriada, which country was, until it's demise, racially and culturally part of Ireland.

It is fairly obvious from the comments above that it will be necessary to look elsewhere to find the second link from Zarah to Judah in Scotland.

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### *Author's Note*

*As we enter the "unchartered seas" of this research, extensive quoting of the source of information becomes necessary for Church records. This means that the articles become "research charts or maps" rather than articles for publication. In any case, publication should wait until a satisfactory stage of research has been completed. The final articles for publication could then be specifically written with that purpose in mind.*

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*The Pharez -Zerah Overturns*  
*The Search for the Second Overturn - Ireland to Scotland*  
*Part 2(b) The House of Eber and the Sacred Stone again*

1. *The Names of Ireland*

Keating and his translator and narrator, O'Mahony, (Ref.2 - Vol.1 - p79/83) have this to say about the different names given to Ireland which are relevant to the search:-

"13. The thirteenth name was 'Irlanda'. It was so called, in my opinion, from Ir, son of Miledh, because Ir was the first of Miledh's sons who was buried beneath Irish earth. Hence they named the country after him. 'Irlanda' is the same as the 'Land of Ir'. We give more credence to this, because the Book of Armagh tells that 'Ireo' was one of the names of the Island. 'Ir eo' means the grave of Ir, i.e. 'Uaigh Ir'."(Keating p82/83).

"Irlanda, whence the modern English name Ireland, was the name by which it was known to the Northmen and Saxons. The name may possibly be derived from Eri, but as the tribe of 'Ir', anciently ruled the north-east of Ireland, and came first into contact with the Gothic nations, it is probable that Ireland owes the foreign title Irlanda, to the Irians, of Ulster, as it may, perhaps, that of Hibernia to the Iberians, or tribe of Eber, of Munster." (O'Mahony p82).

"10. The tenth name was 'Hibernia'. It was the sons of Miledh that gave it this name also. Some, however, say that Ireland received the name Hibernia from a river of Spain, which was called Iberus (now the Ebro). Others say that it was so named from Eber son of Miledh; but the holy Cormac Mac Culinain is of the opinion that it received the name from the word 'iber' i.e. western." (Keating p82).

"Hibernia was its most usual and ancient Latin name. The name is most likely another form of Iberia, a name of Spanish origin. The Clanna Eber or Iberians, being the inhabitants of the south of Ireland, must have come soonest into contact with the Romans, and thence the latter called the country after the name of the race they found dwelling in it." (O'Mahony p82).

"7. The seventh name is 'Inis-Fail'. It was the Tuatha-De-Dananns that gave it this name, from a stone they brought to Ireland themselves, called Lia Fail, otherwise the Stone of Destiny." (Keating p80/81).

"The 'Lia Fail' was the stone upon which kings of Ireland were inaugurated.

It was placed upon a mound on Tara Hill, where, according to the opinions of the learned antiquarians, Drs. Petrie and O'Donovan, it still remains. The generally-received tradition will, however, have it that Fergus Mac Erca, who was the cousin of Murkertach, then king of Ireland, brought it with him to Scotland in the sixth century, in order to render his inauguration as king of the latter country more august.

O'Flaherty gives a different version of the story. He says that it was not sent to Scotland until the ninth century, when Aedh Finliath, king of Ireland, sent it to his father-in-law, Kenneth Mac Alpin. The latter king is said to have placed it in the Abbey of Scone, where it was preserved as the inauguration stone of the Scottish kings until 1296, when Edward I carried it off to England, as a trophy of his conquest of Scotland. By him it was placed under the coronation-chair in Westminster Abbey, and there it still remains." (O'Mahony p81).

## 2. The House of Ir

This "complex house" and its association with the Picts of both Ireland and Scotland will be reviewed in Part 2(c) to follow.

## 3. The House of Eber

This was the senior House of the Kings of Ireland but the House of Erimhon boasted more High Kings than either the Houses of Eber or Ir. (Ref.2 - Vol.3 - p658/660)

The present Queen Elizabeth II is descended from this House through Brian Boru (Boruma or Boromha) who was an ancestor of both her father and mother. (Ref.3 p234). This genealogical table shows the descent of the Queen, on her father's side, through Edward IV.

O'Mahony (Ref.2 - Vol.2 - p576)) refers to the descent of the Stuart family also from a common ancestor with Brian Boru. This common ancestor was Oild Olum (Ref.2 - Vol.3 -p671/673). Oild Olum's grandmother was Sida, daughter of Flann, son of Fiacra, one of the Ernaans of Munster, who were of the line of Erimhon. (Ref.2 - Vol.1 - p309 and Vol.3 - p699). The wife of Oild Olum was Sadb, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, who was of the House of Erimhon. (Ref.2 - Vol.1 - p337 and p.308/313).

Thus, Queen Elizabeth II is descended from both the House of Eber and the House of Erimhon through Brian Boru.

Brian Boru was one of the last High King of Ireland "without opposition". (Ref.4 - Vol.IX - p192). At the battle of Clontarf (AD 1014) he defeated the combined Viking forces of Norway and Denmark which ended the fighting with the Northmen until the arrival of the Cambro-Normans under Pembroke in AD 1169. (Ref.2 - Vol.2 - p618).

Six more kings are listed as High Kings "with opposition", the last of whom, Ruardri Ua Conchobair, King of Connaught, abdicated in AD 1183. (Ref.4 -Vol.IX - P192). (Ref. 3 p234 - English name - Rory O'Connor).

It is possible that Brian Boru had the blood of the House of Ir, in which case he would have been descended from both the House of Pharez and Zerah. However, it is not clear whether this was the case. Even if this was so, it would still be necessary to follow the search through the House of Ir seeking any connection between the last remnant of that line in Ireland to the throne of the rising Scottish Kingdom.

#### 4. The Stone of Destiny

Some legends are fraudulent but others are based on historical fact despite the fantasy often surrounding them. Usually, the legends based on fact cannot be interpreted literally. For instance, the legends of Minos and the Minotaur only became clear once Arthur Evans excavated the buried civilisation of the ancient Cretans.

Mr. Herbert Armstrong pointed out (Ref. 1 p102) that the Stone of Destiny was called "lia-fail" and could be read from left to right in English but from right to left in Hebrew. The legends of the Stone of Destiny all were closely connected with the overturns of the House of Pharez and Zerah. The author is not a Hebrew scholar but Zerah (the way it is spelt more often in the English Bibles) when read from right to left is Harez. Is the "P" in the name Pharez found in Hebrew?

Whatever the answer, the "Zerah" spelling will now be used in this research.

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The Pharez - Zerah Overturns  
Part 3 - The Search Continues

1. The Original Britons

Gordon, (Ref 1 p.85/88), quoting R W Morgan, the Welsh scholar and bard, records the early history of the Welsh people which I have summarised below.

The Welsh, being the original Britons, recall the flood, the ark of Noah which they called Nevydd Nav Neivon, their ancestral parents whom they called Dwy Van, (the man of God) and Dwy Vach, (the woman of God). After the flood they lived in the summerland between the sea of Afez (Azov) and Deffrobani, which appeared to be near the Caspian Sea.

The three tribes of the Kymry, Brython and Lloegrays, under the guidance of Hu Gadarn, travelled westward until they came to the Alps. Here one group of the Kymry branched south to settle Umbri in Italy, one group of the Lloegry settled in the Liguria of Italy and Gaul, (now the Riviera of Italy and France). The others pushed on over the Alps, across the plains and rivers of France which they called the river of eddies, the slow river, the rough river and the bright river, (The Rhone, The Arar, The Garonne and The Loire) until they reached the Gwasgwyn, ( Gascony, the Vineland). Then they turned Northward and part of the Brython settled in a land they named Llydaw Ary Mor Ucha (land or expansion on the upper sea - Armorica).

The people carried on until they saw the cliffs of the "White Island". They then build ships and passed over the Hazy Ocean (Mor Tawch) and possessed the Island. When they arrived there were no humans living on the island but there were bison, elk, bear, beaver and water monsters.

The three tribes were of one race, origin and speech and they lived peaceable under Hu Gadarn but they divided the island into three parts. The elder tribe, the Kymry, occupied the area between the Severn and the sea, the Lloegrean's area was from Kent to Cornwall and the Brythons stretched from the Humber northwards. ( Ref 1 p86 & 89).

Hu Gadarn is credited with having made poetry the vehicle of memory and record, of being the inventor of the triads, glass making and writing in ogham characters. (Ref 1 p29). He brought with him the Druidic Religion into Briton (in its original form). (Ref 1 p35).

Just who was this Hu Gadarn? Herman L Hoeh supplies the answer:-

"Gadarn is a Welsh word, it means "mighty". Hu was a short form of the old Celtic name Hesus. ....Hesus is the Celtic -- and also the Spanish -- pronunciation of Jesus. ....Jesus was merely the Greek form of the Hebrew name Joshua. Hu or Hesus the mighty was Joshua the mighty, the great general who lead Israel into Palestine. And the Welsh triad records that in his later years he also settled Israel peaceably in the British Isle." (Ref 2 Vol 2 p48/50).

The settlement in Palestine began in 1446 B.C. , after 40 years in the Wilderness. (Ref2 Vol 1 p 248). Joshua is first mentioned in the Bible in Exodus 17 v8/9, when Moses chose him to lead the fight against the Amalakites. This was shortly after the Exodus in B.C. 1486. If we assume that Joshua was 30 years old at the time, (the same age the Jesus was when he began preaching the Gospel) then the period of the conquest of Palestine can be computed as follows:-

Age of Joshua at death (Joshua 24 v29)	110 years
Less: Age of Joshua at the time of his appointment to command the fighting against the Amalekites (say)	30
	80
Less: 40 years in the wilderness	40
Conquest period	40
Settlement in Palestine began in	1446 BC
Death of Joshua 40 years later	40
Approximate time of Joshua's date of death	1406 BC

Thus if Joshua also settled the Britons in his later years, this would have been about 1410 B.C.

These Kymry (or Cymry) spread to the coast of the continent and Denmark became known as Cymry (or the Cimbric Peninsula). (Ref 2 Vol 2 p50).

## 2. The British Trojans

Hoeh, (Ref 2 Vol.1 p379), points out that Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" telescoped 3 wars into one. These wars were held between the Greeks and Trojans, covering five centuries. He summarises the position as follows:-

"In 1181 B.C. the Trojans were crushed in the first Trojan War with Greece. Aeneas, of the Royal family (of Troy), fled to Italy. His son, Brutus, expelled from Italy returned to the Aegean area and organised the enslaved Trojans, Lydians and Maeonians.



The Greeks were defeated and Troy was recaptured. With the recapture of Troy in 1149 B.C. .... according to the treaty with the Greeks, Brutus migrated, with all who wished to follow him, via the Mediterranean into Britain. (Ref 2 Vol.1. p454).

Gordon (Ref 1 p90/92) and Waddell (Ref 3 p150/157), give more details of this migration to Britain, Waddell indicating that the report he gives is based on the texts of Geoffrey of Monmouth with additional information from Nennius.

These references indicate that Brutus married Ignoge, the beautiful daughter of the Greek King Pandrasus. With 324 ships the Trojans set sail, passed the Pillars of Hercules, came to the Tyrrhenian Sea and the City of Gades or Cadiz in Western Spain. There they found four clans of Trojans who had accompanied Antenor in his flight under Duke Corineus. Corineus and these four groups joined Brutus and they sailed north to the Loire River where they fought a battle against Goffarius Pictus and the Picts. The Picts here were put to flight. Brutus and his party sailed on to Britain arriving in Totnes in 1149 B.C.

Brutus and his Trojans were received by the earlier inhabitants as brethren as they spoke the same language and were of the same race. Brutus was proclaimed Paramount Sovereign and the land became known as the "Island of Brutus" of Britania. Corineus was given the Duchy of Cornwall which was named after him. After the death of Brutus his sons divided the kingdom among themselves. Locrin, the eldest, possessed the central part later called Loegria. Kamber had land beyond the Severn known as Kambria and today as Wales and the younger son Albanacht possessed Albania, today known as Scotland.

### 3. The Genealogy of the Early British (Welsh) Kings

It now appears possible to construct the genealogy of the early British Kings from Zerah and Brutus and to link it to the lineages of the Welsh Kings shown on page 226 in Debrett's "Kings and Queens of Britain". (Ref 4). This involves some changes to information included in Milner's "The Royal House of Britain" (Ref 5). The changes require detailed explanation and will be dealt with in a separate article.

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*This is a research article written as a free service to The Worldwide Church of God. The writer will contact Dr. Herman L. Hoeh regarding the use of information in this article from his book and other information to be used in the next section of this article dealing with the genealogies of the early British Kings. The information given by E. O. Gordon (Ref 1) will need to be checked with the original work of R.W. Morgan (History of the Kymri) and the information given by L.A. Waddell (Ref 3) will need to be checked with the works of Monmouth and Nennius.*

*Perth, Australia      Douglas S Morley      27 November 1992*

*The Pharez - Zerah Overturns*

*Part 4. The Genealogy of the Early Kings of Britain*

*1. Greek Gods or the House of Judah/Zerah*

Milner (Ref 1 p.34) points out that George Grote, dealing with "The Legend of Troy" in his "History of Greece", gives the genealogy of the Kings of Troy as shown in Table A below. The Icelandic genealogy of Odin originates with the names shown in Table B below and the MS Genealogy and Catalogue in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle (assuming it was not destroyed in the recent fire) gives the early pedigree of the British Kings of the line of Brutus as listed in Table C below.

<i>Table A</i>	<i>Table B</i>	<i>Table C</i>
<i>Cronos</i>	<i>Saturnis of Krit</i>	<i>Saturnius</i>
<i>Zeus</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>
<i>Dardanus</i>	<i>Darius</i>	<i>Dardanus</i>
<i>Erichthonius</i>	<i>Erichthonius</i>	<i>Erichthonius</i>
<i>Tros</i>	<i>Troes</i>	<i>Tros</i>
<i>Ilus</i>	<i>Ilus</i>	<i>Ilus</i>
<i>Laomedon</i>	<i>Laomedon</i>	<i>Laomedan</i>
<i>Priam</i>	<i>Priam</i>	<i>Priam</i>

*Saturnis or Saturnius is merely the Roman equivalent of Cronos and Jupiter is the Roman equivalent of Zeus.*

Milner (Ref1 p34/35) and Hoeh (Ref 2 Vol.1 p45/48) report that the Phoenician Historian Sanchoniathon, refers to Cronos (or Kronos) whom the Phoenicians call Israel. Israel was the name given to Jacob.(Ref 2 Vol.2 p46). Cronos had a special son called Jehud or Judah.(Ref 1 p34/35). Thus in each Table above the names first on the list become Israel (Jacob) and the second name Judah.

"Why was Israel (Jacob) called Saturn?" asks Hoeh (Ref 2 Vol. 2 p45/46). He answers the question himself - "Because Saturn is a Latin word derived from a root meaning to flee into hiding and Jacob became famous for fleeing or hiding from his enemies".(See Genesis 27 v 43 & 31 v 22).

Hoeh (Ref 2 Vol.1 p46/47) also explains why Jacob was named Saturnis of Krit (Crete). "Here are the facts. Egypt was a vast Mediterranean power in the days of Jacob. .... ruling over the Egyptians and Philistines in Crete and the Eastern Nile Delta was a little-known dynasty of Egyptian Kings. They are mentioned in the book of Sothis by Syncellus. Manetho does not include them among true Egyptian dynasties because their seat of Government was on Crete.

The Cretan King of this dynasty , who was subject to the jurisdiction of the Great Pharaoh in Egypt, was Rameses (1744 - 1715 BC). Because of Joseph's service to the Egyptian Government, the Pharaoh transferred title to the land from the line of Rameses to the line of Israel ... and that included not only Goshen but Crete! And that is how Israel (Jacob) obtained title to the Island of Crete."

Who then was Dardanus? Milner (Ref 1 p35) and Hoeh (Ref 2 Vol. 1 p453) both state that Josephus calls Darda or Dara, Dardanus (or vice versa). The only references to Darda or Dara in the Bible are:-

- (i) 1 Kings 4 v31
- (ii) 1 Chronicles 2 v 6

The writer is not a Greek scholar but Dardanus appears to be merely the Greek form of Darda in the same way that Joseph ben Matthias (Joseph son of Matthias) calls himself Josephus when writing (or translating) his Histories into Greek.(Ref 3 pvii to ix). In a similar way, Dara becomes Darius.

Hoeh (Ref 2 Vol.1 p453) states that "Following a quarrel Dardanus fled (from Italy) to Asia Minor, married the daughter of a native king , and founded the vital fort of Troy." This was in 1477 BC , 9 year's after the Exodus and so he was not Darda the son of Zerah but a later descendent with the same name who was remembered in the time of Solomon as the one of the kings with great wisdom but not as wise as Solomon.(1 Chronicles 2 v 6).

With the information given by Hoeh (Ref 2 Vol.1 p453/454 and Vol. 2 p47/48) we can reconstruct the genealogy of the House of Zerah as follows:-

King/Ancestor	Details	Dates BC
Israel/Jacob		1856/1709
Judah	Entered Egypt	
Zerah	with Israel	
	(Gen. 46 v 12)	
Darda	(1 Chron. 2 v 6)	
Kings of Troy		
Dardanus	Descendent of Israel and Judah who founded Troy	1477/1412
Erichthonius		1412-1366
Tros		1366-1326
Ilus		1326-1277
Laomedon		1277-1233
Priam		1233-1181

2. The House of Aeneas/Brutus

The lineage of the House of Aeneas/Brutus shown in the lineage chart included with the Royal House of Britain (Ref 1) agrees with the information shown by Morgan (Ref 5 p.43)(See also Schedule A 2 [b]). The lineage referred to in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle (if it was not lost in the recent fire ) is different as it shows the descent through Priam rather than Assaracus. (Ref 1 p.34) This can be explained by reference to the lineage chart shown in The Aeneid (Ref 4 last page) which is shown below after adjusting it to include Brutus:-

Tros

Ilus		Assaracus
Laomedon		Capys
Priam		Anchises
Creusa	=	Aeneas

Ascanius

Brutus

The lineage through Lochrine to Ferrex and Porrex is that given by Geoffrey of Monmouth (See Ref6 p.210/211 and Ref 2 Vol.1 p454 and 455). (See Schedule A 2 [a]).

The lineage through Aeneas and Brutus is the Pantliwydd Manuscript of Llansannor quoted by Morgan (Ref5 p.43 or p. 104 of the original unabbreviated publication).(See Schedule A 2(b) attached).

3. The House of Beli and Anna

The authors of "The Welsh People" (Ref 7 p.132) refer to "several pedigrees appended to the earliest MS of the "Annales Cambriae" and as they are undoubtedly old, and came into being at the time when every one's genealogy was most religiously preserved and remembered as a kind of title-deed to his status in the then existing legal and social system, we may with a high degree of confidence look upon them as in substance accurate."

The first of the pedigrees appended to the MS of the "Annales Cambriae" edited by Mr. E. Phillimore, is that of Owain, the son of Howel Da, and great grandson of Rhodri Mawr.....".(Ref 7 p138).(See Schedule A 3[a]). This pedigree is indexed "Y Cymmrodor" (Vol. ix p 169 & 170) (Ref 7 p.139).

The portion of the pedigree from Tacit (or Tacitus) to Owain, son of Howell Da, is shown in Debretts Kings and Queens of Britain (Ref 6 p.226). The same MS stretches back from Tacit 14 generations to Beli and Anna.

#### 4. The House of Molmutius

Another manuscript, "Y Cymmrodor" (Vol. ix p 174)(Ref 7 p132/133) (See Schedule A 3[b]) begins with Beli and Anna and ends with Morcant. The pedigree includes a Coyl Hen and Dumngual Moilmut, grandson of this Coyl Hen. The authors' believe this Coyl Hen may have been a contemporary of Cuneda who married "Coel Hen's" daughter 666 years later!! They also equate Dumngual Moilmut with a Dyfnwal they believe existed also about 666 years later! The reason for these strange conclusions is because the author's consider Geoffrey of Monmouth work cannot be treated seriously!(Ref 7 p.124) nor would they accept the evidence given in the pedigree "Y Cymmrodor ix p 174 (Ref 7 p 133). In fact this pedigree proves that Geoffrey of Monmouth's work is correct. (See below).

Dumngual Moilmut was the son of Cloten, King of Cornwall, whose ancestry is unrecorded. Moilmut (Molmutius) unified the British Kingdom in 434 BC.(Ref 2 Vol.1 p456). The pedigree "Y Cymmrodor Vol.ix p174 " includes the pedigree of the mother of Molmuit who was Garbani Aun (Anne), daughter of this Coyl Hen. What is more, the pedigree includes his name (Domngual Moilmut) followed by that of his son, Branhen.( or Brennius) (See Schedule A 4).

This King Dumngual Moilmut (Dunvallo Molumtius) "enacted remarkable laws and was the first Prince of Britain to be installed with rites and ceremonies. He wore a golden crown and other ornaments of solemn inauguration, a custom unknown by his predecessors".(Ref 2 Vol.1 p. 456)

"The Molmutine Laws have always been regarded as the foundation and bulwark of British liberties and have remained from his time the common unwritten or native laws of the Island, as distinguished from the Roman, the canon and other codes of foreign introduction".(Ref 8 p.118). He also introduced municipal government into Britain (Ref 8 p.117).

In his reign and that of his son, Beli the Great, many roads were built including the road from Dover to Holyhead in North West Wales known as the Sarn Wyddelin (Watling Street - the Irish Road).(Ref 8 p.118 & Ref 5 p.45)

Just who were Beli and Anna? The author's of "The Welsh People" (Ref.7 p.43) state "We know from the Chronicles

that the name which was Beli in Welsh (borne by one of the Kings of Gwyned and by others in historical times) was in Irish Bile,.....with whom we should identify our Beli the Great.....". They are referring to Bile, (Bili), King of Spain whose sons conquered Ireland, (Ref 9 Vol.2 p663) in 1016 BC (Ref 2 Vol.1 p429). (This Beli the Great was not the son of Molmutius that was mentioned in the previous paragraph).

This line of ancestry of the Welsh Kings will be looked into when the ancestry of the Irish Kings are reviewed in the light of additional information now available to the writer of this article.

The movements of the Brigantes from Ireland into Britain, appears to be connected with the entry of the family of Molmut's mother into the land of the ancient Britons. This will be reviewed in a separate article.

#### 5. The Zerah/Beli Link

The attached Schedule B is based on R.W. Morgan's "Royal Christian Dynasty of Ancient Britain". (Ref 5 p.110). The dynastic line of Morgan has been amended to include:-

- (1). Pernadim, the sister of Heli (or Beli), who married Lyr (Ref 7 p.38/39).
- (2). Nenius, brother of Cassivelaunus and Lud. (Ref 8 p. 122 & 124).
- (3). Lyr is shown in Morgan's lineage as a son of Lud. He is the son of Baran and married Pernadim, the sister of Heli.(Ref 5 p.43).
- (4). Androgeus (Mandubrad) is included in the attached chart as a son of Lud. (Ref 8 p.124).

As far as the writer is aware, this is the first time that the lineages of the Welsh Kings have been presented in this manner. Brief details relating to the Kings will be collated so that the information can be readily available for the future reference.

#### 6. The Early Royal Christians

The members of the early Royal family who became Christians are marked on Schedule B with the following sign - [6]. These include :-

First generation	Bran the Blessed
Second generation	Caradoc & his sister Gladys
Third generation	Lleyn (First Bishop of Rome)
	Eurgain
	Gladys (Claudia)

Fourth generation	Timotheus Novatus Praxedes Prudentiana
Fifth generation	Coel? (no information available)
Sixth generation	Lleiver Marw (Lucius)

Details of their connection with the early Christian Church are summarised in this author's "The Early Church in Britain"

7. Beli and Anna, cousin to Mary, the mother of Jesus?

Milner, in chapter 8 of "The Royal House of Britain", (Ref 1 p.25/30), indicates his belief that the House of Caradoc is related to Mary, the mother of Jesus and is descended from the House of Pharez through David. There can be no doubt of Milner's sincerity but his view is incorrect as he connects Heli, son of Belinus, to the House of David through Joseph of Aramathea taking it completely out of its proper historical context. In the first place, the arithmetic does not add up! Heli was King of Britain, according to Morgan, c. 100 BC. (Ref 5 p.110). The date given by Hoeh is 73/72 BC. In Milner's view, and according to his interpretation of the Welsh Genealogies, Anna is the mother of Pernadim, the wife of Lyr and sister of Heli. Anna is said to be the daughter of Joseph of Aramathia who died in AD 76. For Anna to be the daughter of Joseph, he must have been born at least about 90 BC, which would have made him 166 years old at his death!

The authors of "The Welsh People", (Ref 7 p.38/43), in fact make it very clear that the Beli Maur and Anna referred to in "The Jesus College Manuscript 20" and "Y Cymmrodor Vol. ix p.169/170", (Ref 7 p.139), and "Y Cymmrodor, Vol. ix p.174", (Ref 7 p.132), are very old despite the inclusion in "The Jesus College Manuscript 20" and the "Y Cymmrodor Vol. ix p.169/170" of a note indicating that Anna was a cousin of Mary, mother of Jesus.

The authors of "The Welsh People" (See 4 above) believe this Beli to be Bile, King of Spain, ancestor of the Irish Milesians. Whence did the note come from regarding Anna's relationship to Mary, mother of Jesus? Quite obviously this was part of the forgery in connection with the so-called "Donation of Constantine". If Constantine could be held out to be not only Roman Emperor but that he held the authority of the House of David by descent, who could not accept the supposed power given by him to the Popes!



The fact that the above "Y Cymmrodor Vol. ix p.174" did not include the note about Mary is evidence that the pedigree was not tampered with whereas the other two which connected to Coel Hen Godebog and hence to Constantine, were tampered with.

The inclusion of Constantine in the pedigrees of the Welsh Kings likewise appears to be part of the forgery relating to the " Donation of Constantine " . Gibbon (Ref 10 Vol. 1 p386- footnote 3) states that the supposed place of his birth in Britain and his mother's descent from Coil (Coel), the British King, were unknown to his contemporaries and the tradition was invented in the darkness of the monasteries. However, he does not specifically connect this pedigree with the fraud referred to above, in fact he was probably not aware of the contents of this pedigree. (Ref 10 Vol. 5. p.171/172).

Before removing this pedigree from the attached chart, the writer needs to examine the remaining details of this so-called Byzantine line to Howell the Good.

#### Author's Note

1. The period of 666 year's difference between the pedigree of Dumngual Moilmut compared with that of Dyfnwal in the time of Coel Hen, King of Colchester, is arrived at as follows:-

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| (i) Commencement of reign of Dumngual Moilmut<br>(Ref 2 Vol. 1 p.456).   | 434 BC        |
| (ii) King Coel of Colchester married to Strada<br>the Fair (Ref 5 p.110) | <u>232</u> AD |
|  | <u>666</u>    |

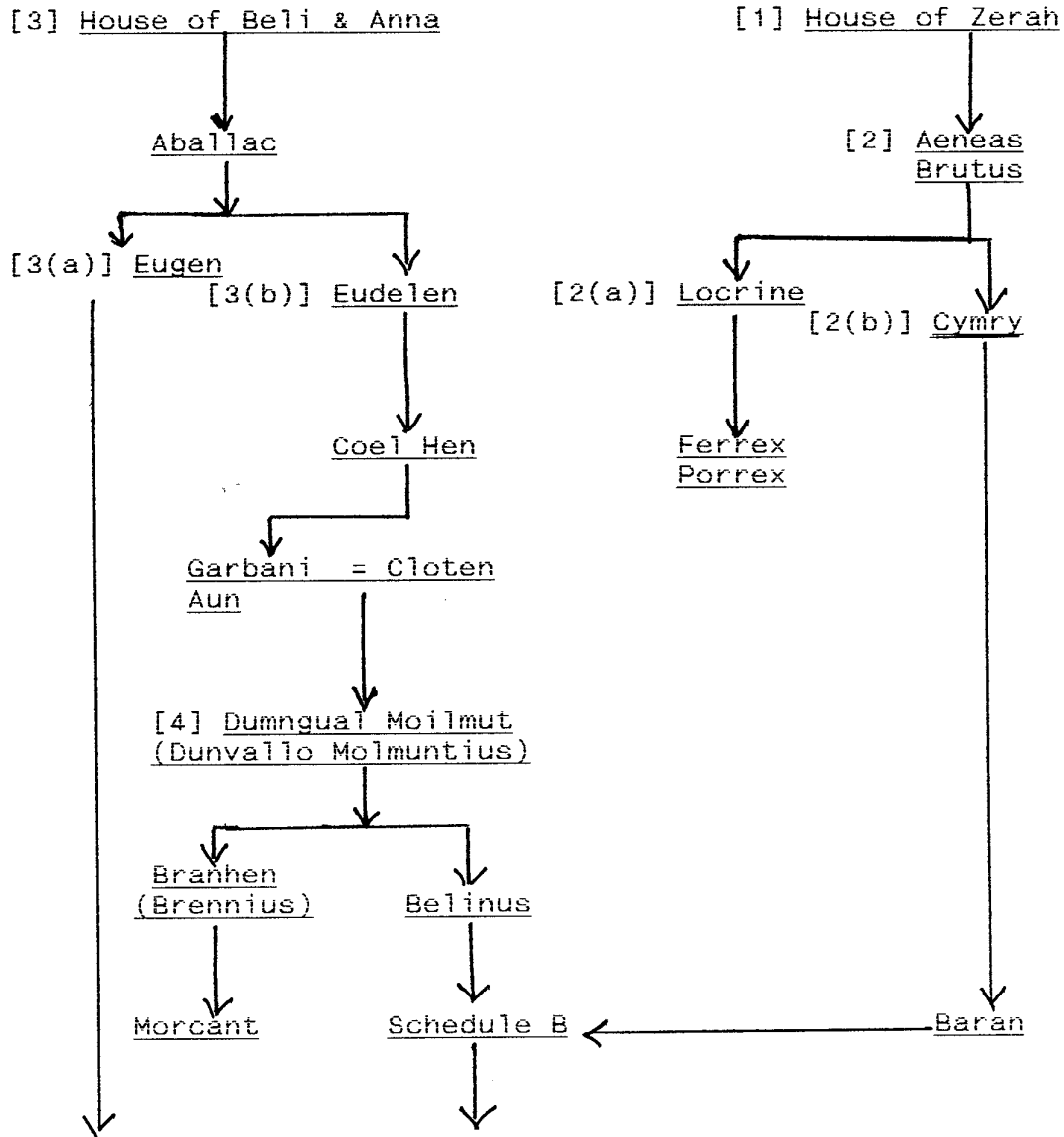
This is a research article written as a free service to The Worldwide Church of God. The writer will be sending a copy of this information to Dr. Herman L. Hoeh regarding the use of information from his book in this article.  
Perth, Australia Douglas S. Morley 29 January 1993

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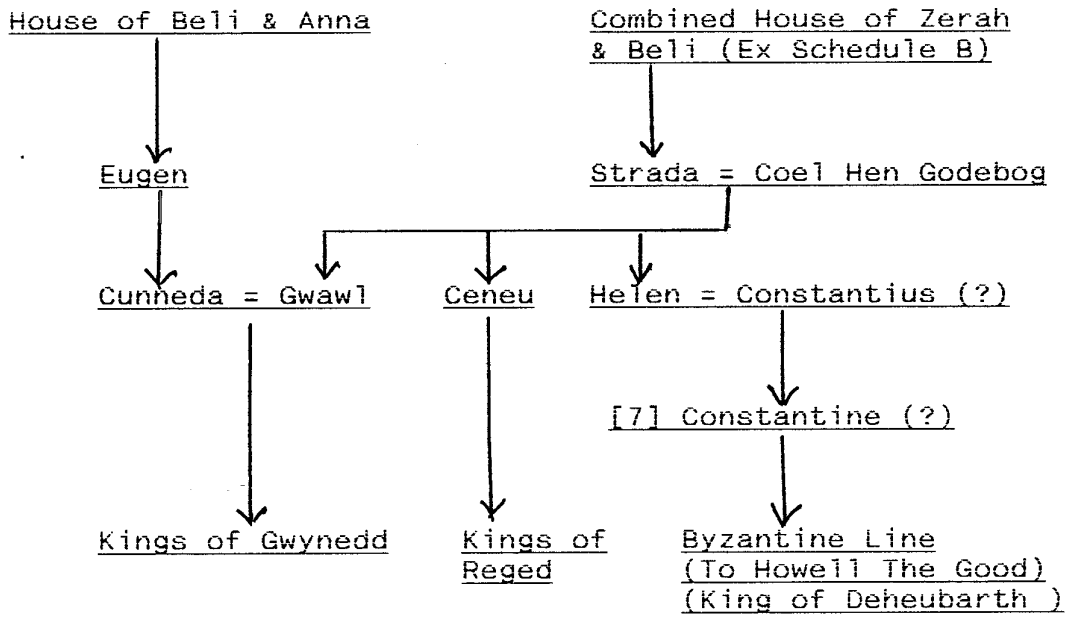
The Early Genealogy of the British (Welsh) Kings

Schedule A page 1



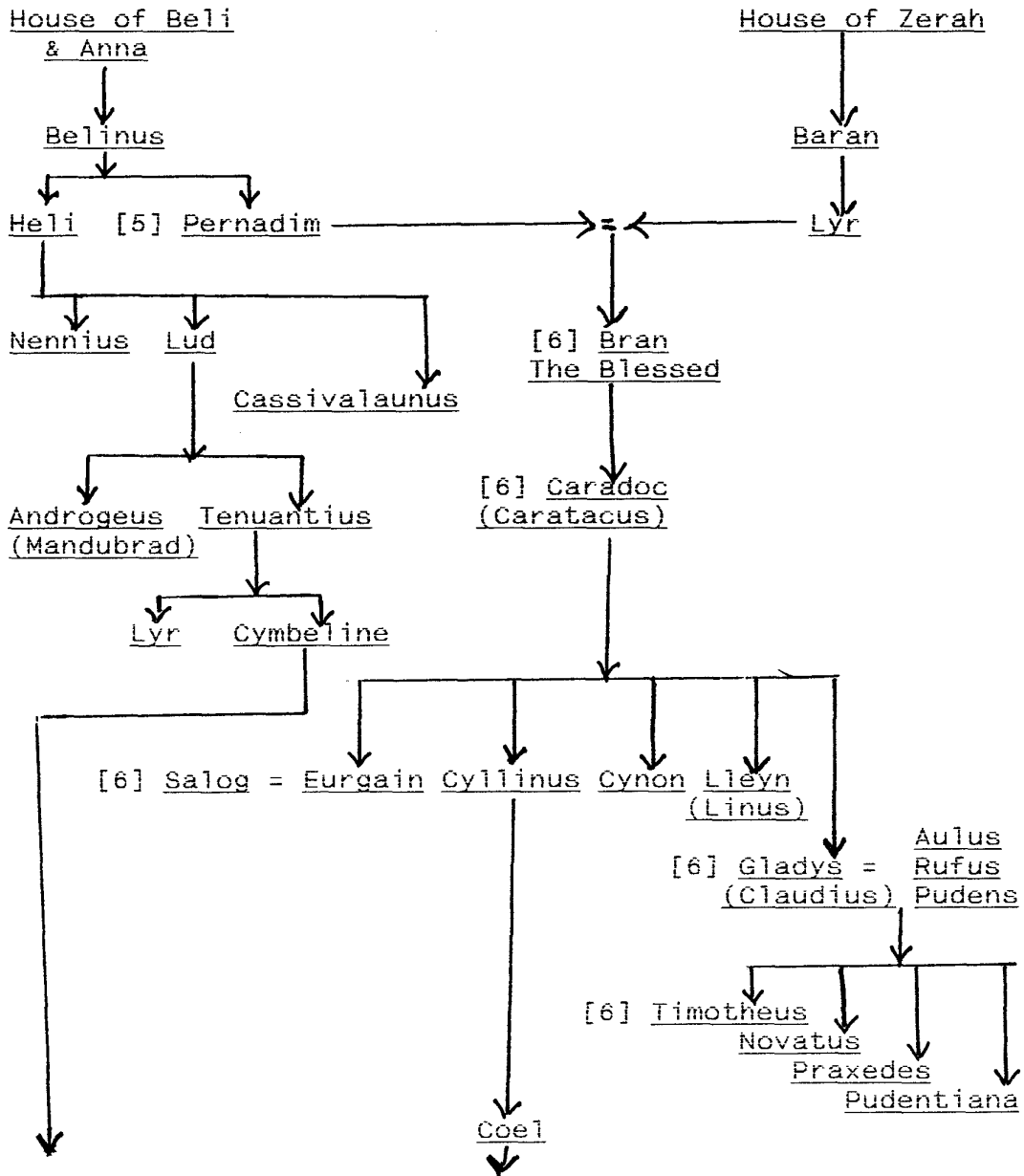
The Early Genealogy of the British (Welsh) Kings

Schedule A - page 2



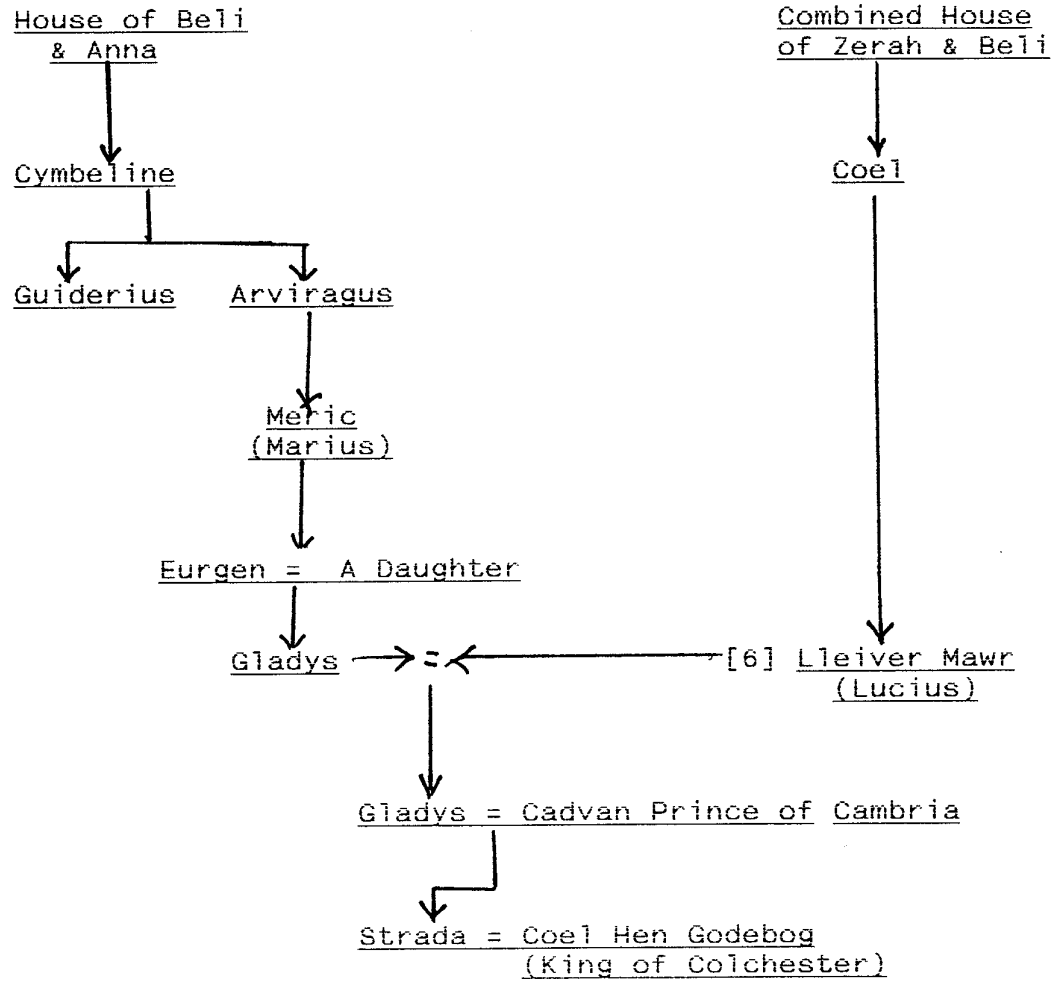
Linkage of the House of Zerah with the House of Beli

Schedule B - page 1



Linkage of the House of Zerah with The House of Beli

Schedule B - page 2



## The Pharez - Zerah Overturns

### Part 5. Homer's Trojans and Achaeans

Dr. Hoeh, (Ref 1 Vol.1 p379/384), points out that Homer was mad. He shows that ancient Greeks, including Plato, believed that poets needed to be "possessed by the muses" to achieve perfection, which in Biblical terms means being possessed of demons.

In Part 3 of this article it was also noted on the authority of Dr. Hoeh, (Ref 1 Vol.1 p382/383), that Homer had telescoped three Trojan wars into one.

Iman Wilkens, who was born in the Netherlands in 1936 and who lives and works in Paris, has some surprising information as a result of his research on the works of Homer. His research began in late adolescence and has taken up most of his spare time ever since. His thorough and painstaking work has now been published. (See Ref 2).

Wilkens studied the details of the information published in the Iliad and the Odyssey on ocean and tides, climate, vegetation, horses, cattle, food, dykes, art, religion and philosophy and the mountains, places and (particularly) rivers relating to the homelands of the combatants. (Ref 2 p36/53). His research is essentially based on linguistic evidence and in particular the etymology of place names. (Ref 2 p49). From his study he concludes, giving great detail for his conclusions, that the Trojan war took place near Cambridge in East Anglia, Britain! In this particular area he lists 15 rivers and 23 other place names between the Humber and the Thames which tie in with Homer's description of the area in and near to Troy. (Ref 2 p72).

His analysis shows that practically all of the regiments of the Trojans can be placed in their home areas in the countries that today are called England, Wales and Scotland. (Ref 2 p307/315 & p337/339).

The Achaeans, also known as Danaans or Argives, Wilken traces to places in Europe, (Ref 2 p316/336), i.e. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, northern Germany, near the Baltic and north western Germany, along the Rhine, the Netherlands, Belgium, Northern France, Spain and Switzerland. In particular he traces Mycenae to Troyes in France!

Wilkens goes on to give the results of his study of the travels in the Odyssey and concludes that these took place in north west Europe, north west Africa and the Caribbean Islands! (Ref 2 p162/269).

Wilkins summarises his conclusions in the following paragraph:-

"We shall find that there has been a transfer of Western European geographical names to the eastern Mediterranean, but this was not due to large scale migration of all sorts of western European peoples to Greece, as was the case very much later when Europeans emigrants gave familiar names to places in the new world. It rather appears that geographical names were taken directly from the Iliad and the Odyssey, Europe's 'sacred books' of the time. This transposition of names was facilitated by the fact that, as archaeology tells us, Greece was very sparsely populated after the decline of Mycenaean culture, with the possible exception of the provinces of Attica and Euboea". (Ref2 p19).

Wilkins points out that Homer's knowledge of the Achaean's places on the continent are clearer, more detailed and specific than those of the Trojans in Britain. In particular Homer appears to have very detailed knowledge of two places. These are the Cadiz area in southern Spain and Zeeland in the Netherlands. (Ref 2 p270/274). He points out that Homer was clearly on the side of the Achaeans, hence he took a greater interest in their homelands than those of the Trojans. He also believes that Homer must have actually lived in Zeeland to be so conversant with its geography and that he wrote the Iliad while living there. He believed that Homer then went to live in southern Spain where he composed the Odyssey based on information he gathered from seafarers of Cadiz.

Wilken considers the legend of Hesiod (another possessed poet) and the Sibyl (Roman demonic priestess) which states that Homer was the son of Telemachchus and grandson of Odysseus. He thinks this is possible but not because he has much faith in such a legend but because Odysseus visited Zeeland in his travels and may have originated from there prior to his moving to Ithaca, which Wilken places in Cadiz. (Ref 2 p271/274).

Hoeh, however, dates Homer's writing to the time of Gyges, King of Lydia (717-678 BC). (Ref 1 Vol,1 p384). The third Trojan war ended in 677 BC. (Ref 1 Vol.1 p382). Hoeh must be right as the Iliad and Odyssey became part of the original cultural heritage of Greece, not Europe as Wilkins believes.

We know from History that the Trojans migrated from the Eastern Mediterranean to Britain, (Ref 3 p53/74 & Ref 1 Vol.1 p453/456) This means Wilken's conclusions of the transfer of names from north west Europe to the eastern Mediterranean is incorrect.



Wilken's work shows that Homer knew where the Trojans and Achaeans had gone to and he travelled to Britain and north west Europe to obtain his geographical data and no doubt to meet and talk to the descendants of these people, thus giving a vivid twist to his tale! This also shows that Homer not only condensed the three Trojan wars into one but that he used north west European geography to describe the homelands of the combatants who lived in and around the eastern Mediterranean. How diabolical!

Obviously, one must be very careful when using material of a Homeric nature but in an ironic way, Wilken's decipherment of Homer's plot, indicates that not only the Trojans but the bulk of the Achaeans migrated to north west Europe, it tends to confirm the Trojan migration to Britain and the practicality of the sea voyages of the Danes under Odin to America (1040-999 BC). (See Ref 1 Vol.2 p42/48).

Before looking at the Achaean or other migrations about this time to north west Europe, it is necessary to look at the work of another modern research worker who has vital information for our study. (See a separate report to follow).

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This is a research article written as a free service to The Worldwide Church of God. The usual courtesy copy will be sent to Dr. Herman L. Hoeh.  
Perth, Australia      Douglas S. Morley      26 February 1993

## The Pharez - Zerah Overturns

### Part 6. Plato's Atlantis and the Trojans

Dr Eberhard Zangger, author of "The Flood from Heaven", (Ref 1), belongs to a small group of professional geoarchaeologists. He has studied science and archaeology at a number of universities in Germany, Britain and the USA, he holds a German masters degree in geology and a Phd from Stanford University. In between field work for many archaeological projects in the eastern Mediterranean countries, he lives in Zurich.

What makes his work outstanding is that he is not afraid to use legend and history to help solve problems associated with his work in geoarchaeology, which is the science of reconstructing ancient landscapes. His attitude to this is ".....legends and texts are too often based on subjective and falsified impressions and are not sufficiently reliable to be accepted as fact and applied to our historic knowledge - but are too valuable to be disregarded altogether." (Ref 1 p.15).

Zangger was engaged in a project in Tiryns, Greece. He explains " While archaeologists dig trenches to expose the stratigraphy, geoarchaeologists usually take cores from holes drilled into the ground in order to cover a wider terrain and longer periods of time".(Ref 1 p.7). He goes on to say he believes he found ".....what may one day be considered the most important auger core in Mediterranean archaeology". Similar results came from other cores sunk on the project. These revealed pottery from a very short period near the end of the Late Helladic 111B, (LH111B), c 1300-1200 BC when the lower town of Tiryns was devastated by flood and buried under several metres of mud.(Ref1 p7).

Zangger's studies led him to write "...it seemed that too many events occurred around the Aegean between c 1250 and 1100 BC, which, according to current knowledge, appear largely unrelated. From sources of different disciplines, such as archaeology, geology, mythology and poetry, one can produce a list of events which should have occurred during a period of only 100 to 150 years:

1. The destruction of Troy V1h by earthquakes
2. The mobilisation and preparation for war in Mycenaean Greece and Troy
3. The construction of the final Mycenaean citadels.
4. The Trojan War

5. The destruction of Troy V11a by fire
  6. The destruction of Mycenae and Tiryns by earthquakes
  7. An immense flood catastrophe at Tiryns
  8. The construction of the dam near Tiryns
  9. The destruction and abandonment of most Mycenaean residences
  10. The Mycenaean demise
  11. The collapse of the Hittite empire.
- (Ref 1 p.9).

After using a "brainstorming technique", Zangger " ..... reached the conclusion that Tiryns must have been hit by a simultaneous earthquake and flood, which occurred at the boundary between LH111B and LH 111C periods, the onset of the Mycenaean (or Achaean) demise." (Ref1 p.10 and p.81/85). These periods (see Ref 1 p.69), were between c 1250 and 1100 BC as indicated in the previous paragraph.

Suddenly Zangger realised that he might have inadvertently begun deciphering the Atlantis legend. Rereading Plato's original account (Ref 2), apart from the timing of the event and the choice of place names, if his conclusions were correct, Plato's account of Atlantis was in fact a retelling of the Trojan war from the Egyptian point of view. (Ref 1 p.10)

This is an abbreviation of Zangger's account for internal review by the Church and therefore his words are again used:-

"Plato described the Atlantis legend as having originated in the sixth century during a conversation between the Greek statesman Solon and a priest in Sais, at that time capital of Egypt. After his visit to Egypt, Solon had planned to turn the narrative into an epic poem, but he never succeeded. His unfinished manuscript was handed down over a few generations until Plato, a descendant of Solon, published it a few years before his death in 347 BC. Although Plato realised the secondary nature of the account, he appears to have been fully convinced of its accuracy." (Ref 1 p.11)

It should be noted that Solon, (c 640 - 560), was a Greek merchant, statesman, general and poet to the Sais governmental seat of Egypt in the 6th century BC. (Ref 1 p.45 & 47). During his archonship, (rulership of Athens), Solon ordered the cancellation of all land debts and the release of indebted slaves and he reorganised weights, measurements and various laws. (Ref 1 p.88). Even though he was a poet, there was no suggestion of him being "possessed by the muses" like Homer.

Solon in fact is called "the wisest of the Seven Sages", father of democracy and noblest of all poets.(Ref 1 p.92) It is obvious that the information given him was passed on in his family exactly as it was given to him until Plato published it in his Timaeus and Critias.(See Ref 2).

Zangger includes in his book, Plato's Atlantis account. (Ref 1, chapter 2 p.17 to 36). In chapter 5 he deals with the "Deciphering of the Legend of Atlantis".(Ref 1 p.91 to 176). A summary of the main areas covered in his chapter 5 are listed below but not in the order given by Zangger:-

(1). The existence of a Greek culture recorded in Egypt 8000 years before Solon's visit to Sais. Zangger gives a possible explanation for this by quoting Diodorus Siculus' (first century BC) remark that Egypt in early times was using 3 calendars simultaneously (two lunar and religious and one civil). By dividing the 8000 years by 12.37, ( the number of moons per year in a metonic cycle of 8 years), the actual time would be around 1207 BC if Solon's visit to Egypt was in 560 BC.(Ref 1 p.101/102).

(2). The name of the first King was Atlas, the sea spoken of as the Atlantic (Ref 1 p.27) and the island was named Atlantis.(Ref 1 p.21). Zangger states that Atlantis is an adjective derived from Atlas. He states that "Luce calls it a "Patronymikon", a word which describes a father/daughter relationship ; literally, translated Atlantis would mean "Atlas's daughter". As it happens Atlas is a source of the Trojan lineage , his mortal daughter Electra conceived children from Zeus who became the inhabitants of Troy.(Ref 1 p.114). He states, "According to Appollodorus and Homer, the complete genealogy of Troy until the Trojan war consisted of:

1. Atlas
2. Electra
3. Dardanus
4. Erichthonius
5. Tros
6. Ilus
7. Laomedon
8. Priam"

Homer, (Ref 3 p.372 & Ref 4 p.338/339), does not mention Electra but includes Zeus as the ancestor of Dardanus. The position is clarified in the Aeneid (Ref 5 - Genealogy of the houses of Troy and Greece). The genealogy of Troy shown here starts as follows:-

1. Atlas = Pleione
2. Electra = Jupiter (i.e. Zeus or Judah)
3. Dardanus = Batea

This genealogy also shows that the house of Atreus descends from Atlas, thus Agamemnon and his brother Menelaus, leaders of the Achaeans, were cousins of Priam of Troy.

(3). Zangger's translation is not clear in respect of the following point, (Ref 1 p.20/21) so Lee's translation, (Ref 2 p.37) is used:-

"For in those days the Atlantic was navigable. There was an island opposite the strait which you call (so you say) the Pillars of Hercules, an island larger than Libya and Asia combined; from it travelers could in those days reach the other islands, and from them the whole opposite continent which surrounds what can truly be called the ocean. For the sea within the strait we were talking about is like a lake with a narrow entrance; the outer ocean is the real ocean and the land which entirely surrounds it is properly termed continent."

Zangger points out that only one passage (or strait) and one ocean within the Mycenaean world which fits the above description was the Dardanelles leading to the Black Sea. (Ref 1 p.110 and see map on that page). He also quotes Servius (c 400 AD) who wrote "We pass the pillars of Hercules in the Black Sea as well as in Spain." (Ref 1 p.109). He also points out that ancient Greeks knew several different mountain ranges bearing the name of "Atlas" and these lay in the countries known today as Crete, the Peloponnese, Turkey, Sicily, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia and in the Sahara. (Ref 1 p.111).

With regard to the mention of the island which was larger than Libya and Asia together, Zangger indicates that the Greek text, does not use an adjective in this context, instead it uses the adverbial idiom "to be of greater significance". He goes on to say that Pischel therefore maintains categorically that Plato uses the expression "The sphere of influence" of the Kings of Atlantis rather than the size of their territory. He also points out that Mycenaean artifacts are found at 14 sites in Romania, from the seabed off the Bulgarian coast and various places around the Black Sea. (Ref 1 p.113).

(4). The confederation of Kings of Atlantis ruled over many other islands and part of the continent and Libya up to the borders of Egypt and Europe as far as Tuscany. (Ref 1 p.21). Zangger is not sure of his ground here. In seeking an answer to these comments, he thinks that the ancient meaning of these geographical names is not well established and they may have been mistranslated.

However, he believes that the influence of Atlantis could have been exercised over a very large region.(Ref 1 p.115/116).

(5). The report from Sais indicates that Atlantis made an attempt to take over Greece and Egypt, striking from a distant point in the Atlantic Ocean.(Ref 1 p.20/21).This report goes on to say that Athenians led an alliance of Greeks but despite desertion by her Allies she overcame the might of Atlantis.(Ref 1 p.21).

Zangger, in his chapter 5 on the decipherment of the report from Egypt, notes that Atlantis is shown to be the initial aggressor which he points out contradicts the traditional belief obviously based on Homer's story of the abduction of Helen.(Ref 1 p.117).

(6). The Sais report goes on to record that at a later date there were earthquakes and floods and in a single day and night the Greek fighting men were swallowed up by the earth. Atlantis in like manner was swallowed up by the sea and vanished and the sea in that area became impassable and unsearchable being blocked by the shoal mud which the island created as it settled down.(Ref 1 p.21). It is made clear that the flood came down from heaven.(Ref 1 p.19 & p.97).

Zangger states that "The earthquake at Tiryns coincides with the later LH111B period between 1250 BC AND 1200 BC. Hence the destruction occurred only a few years or decades after the Trojan war (but at a later time). The earthquake was accompanied by a devastating flood which literally swallowed up parts of the lower town." He also believes that the comment about Atlantis "in like manner" refers to its disappearance after the Trojan war and the ability to navigate the Dardenelles and the Bosphrus also was lost and it became "impassable and unsearchable".(Ref 1 p.117/118).

(7). The Sais history of Atlantis includes the statement to Solon ".....you are ignorant of the fact that the noblest and most perfect race amongst men were born in the land where you now dwell, and from them both you yourself are sprung and the whole of your existing city out of some little seed that chanced to be left over,....."(Ref 1 p.19). The Priest of Sais claimed that his people were in a measure akin to the Athenians.(Ref 1 p.17). Zangger writes:-

" Solon's entire generation is said to derive from 'some little seeds that chanced to be left over' after the catastrophe; which would be applicable to the end of the Bronze Age when, after the collapse of the Achaean States, the population density in Greece plummeted dramatically.

Athens did play an unusual role at that time, because it was the only city which escaped the disruption. Therefore, only Athenian traditions reached back into the Bronze Age." (Ref 1 p.99).

(8). There is a great deal of additional information in the two books referred to in (Ref 1) and (Ref 2) which is not included here. This additional information deals with the form of government, religious practices, the construction of the complex city (including some reconstructions of the city and surrounding area by Zangger), and the methods of warfare, (including the use of chariots).

All of these factors need to be considered in a complete review of the history and archaeology of the Minoan/Mycenaean civilisation but it now must await its turn. However, it appears that the highly skilled technical and engineering achievements of the people of the ancient Atlantic city, reported by the Egyptians of Sais, appear unparalleled except in Minoan /Mycenaean Crete and on the Atlantic seaboard of north west Europe and north eastern America in the last two hundred years.

Zangger is unaware of the recorded history of Atlas, other than the brief report from Sais, so the information must be sought elsewhere!

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*This research article was written as a free service to The Worldwide Church of God. The usual courtesy copy will be sent to Dr. Herman L. Hoeh*  
Perth, Australia      Douglas S. Morley      24 March 1993



*The Pharez - Zerah Overturns*

*(Mor. Sea)*

*Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face;  
now I know in part ; but then shall I know even as I am  
known. (1 Corinthians 13v12) [KJV]*

*Part 7 - Atlantis in History ?*

*(1) Zangger's Account*

*Part 6 of this series dealt with Zangger's interpretation of the Atlantis account written by Plato. Zangger, like most of us, has been deprived of his historical heritage and consequently he is unaware that there were three Trojan wars, not one.*

*Dr Herman L. Hoeh, the doyen of ancient history, tells what happened. The first Trojan war took place in 1181 BC, which ended in a Greek (Achaean) victory. In 1149 BC, the Trojans under Brutus, returned and overthrew the Achaeans. The final war, after a 10 year siege of Troy, ended in an Achaean victory in 677 BC. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.382 &p.454).*

*Nevertheless, Zangger has pointed the way towards an understanding of Atlantis and with some of the clues he has given, one can search history to see if his interpretation is justified.*

*It was previously reported, (see Part 6) that Plato's account had come through to him from his reputable ancestral uncle, Solon. Solon had been given the account by the priests of Sais in Egypt. Any reference below, therefore to the Plato, Solon or Sais account in fact refers to the account reported by Plato in his Timaeus & Critias. (See Ref 5).*

*(2) Some Indicators from Zangger.*

*In Part 6 of this series we have seen that the first king of Atlantis, whose name was Atlas, had the Atlas mountains and the Atlantic named after him. Also Atlantis derives its name from a father/daughter relationship between Atlas and his daughter Electra. (Ref 2 p.114). Before reporting what history records about Atlas, it is necessary to establish whether Hercules, after whom the Straits or Pillars of Hercules were named, had any connection with King Atlas.*

*(3) Hercules Libycus*

*The Hercules who became associated with Atlas loomed large across the face of the Mediterranean and Western Europe. Some of his more famous exploits are recorded below.*

Historical Events

Recorded  
Dates BC

(a) He conquered Libya and the vast territories which lie to the west of Egypt and was called Hercules Libycus because of this. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.116).

(b) He slew the 3 sons of Gerion in Spain in personal combat and put his son Hispal on the Southern Spanish throne. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.115 & 117). 1807

(c) He departed with the bulk of his army to Italy (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.115) and appears as King of Italy. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.132). 1787-1757

(d) During his reign in Italy, he also appears in the Egyptian Dynasty III as Necherophes. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.61 & p.65 & Vol 2 p.116/117). 1765-1737

(e) He married the daughter of Celtes, who ruled Western Europe during 1771-1758 BC and gave his name to the people of Western Europe. (i.e. Celts). (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.450). Hercules then became ruler of Western Europe and his son Galathes, who was named after his mother Galathea, became ruler of Western Europe after him. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.451). 1758-1739

(f) In Spain, his son Hispal, was succeeded by Hispanus, a grandson of Hercules. After the death of Hispanus, Hercules returns to Spain in his old age. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.118). 1758-1739

The descendants of Hercules continued to rule Western Europe until Beligius died without an heir in 1601 BC. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.452). In Italy the heirs of Hercules ruled on until 1723 (or 1710). (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.132).

The fame of the family of Hercules can be seen as his son Galathes was the father of the Gauls and Galatians (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.451); the great grandson of Galathes was Belgius who gave his name to the Belgici, later called Belgae, (now Belgians), among whom he established his capital. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.452). His older son in Spain, Hispal, built the city of Hispalis, later called Sepila, now Seville. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.117).

His grandson Hispanus extended his rule in central and northern Spain and gave his name to Hispania, (Spain). (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.117/118).

When Hercules originally went to Spain, two generals of his accompanied him in his exploits. In 1739 BC Hesperus, one of these generals, ruled Spain until 1728 BC when the other general, his brother, dethroned him and exiled him. The brother of Hesperus was Atlas, the strong man and astronomer! (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.120)

Where did this remarkable Hercules come from? Dr Hoeh draws attention to Spanish History, in which Hercules is often referred to as "Oron", meaning the Horite. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.115). He points out that Hercules' son, Hispal, could be none other than Shobal of Genesis 36v20. It is common for a silent "H" to appear before Spanish names. Likewise Hispan was Eshban, his grandson through Dishon in Genesis 36v26. Hercules was Seir the Horite of Genesis 36v20! (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.117).

The Horites of Seir were driven out of Seir by the descendants of Esau. (Deut.2v12). However, the children of Jaakan or Akan, grandson of Seir the Horite, (Gen. 36v27), continued to live in the area when the Israelites met them in Kadesh early during the Exodus and also some 40 years later. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.264).

#### (4) Atlas - Hercules' General

Who was Atlas? Dr Hoeh points out that Josephus wrote about two famous generals or captains of Hercules. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.120). This information is recorded in the Antiquities of the Jews, Book 1, Chapter 15. (Ref 3 p.44).

After Sarah died, Abraham married Keturah who bore him six sons, Midian was one of these sons. He had two sons named Ephah and Epher. (Gen.25v1/2 & 4). In Josephus' account, Midian is called Madian, Ephah called Ephas and Epher called Ophren. Africa gets its name from these two brothers who were auxiliaries to Hercules when he fought against Libya and Antaeus, the Egyptian King.

"Hesperus..... was the Biblical Ephah and Atlas ..... was Epher" explains Dr Hoeh. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.120).

Atlas, the grandson of Abraham, ruled Spain from 1728 - 1716 BC (or 1728 - 1718 BC). (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.119). In Italy he ruled as Italus Atlantus Kittim. (1723-1704 BC). (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.132). Dr Hoeh, (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.121), explains that he was called "Kittim" because he ruled the land of Kittim. (Cyprus). It follows that his name also indicates he ruled Italy and Atlantis (or Atlantis). History does not record a separate date for the rule of Atlantis,

(except the strange date reported by the Egyptians to Solon) but Troy I was contemporary with the period that Atlas ruled in Spain, Italy and Kittim.(See Annexure A).

(5) Electra in History

After the death of Atlas, his son and descendants continued to rule Spain until 1503 BC.(or 1507 BC). His Grandson Sicanus gave his name to the people he lead through Italy to Sicily which was then named Sicania. His great grandson, Siculus, changed the name to Sicilia.(Sicily). The son of Siculus, Lusus, gave his name to Lusitania.(now Portugal).(Ref 1 Vol 2 p.120/121).

In Italy, a local prince became king after Atlas and Camdon, the grandson of this Italian prince married the daughter of Atlas, Electra or Roma. The rule in Italy at this time indicates a fairly complex position but the following diagramme shows the general effect:-

Details	House of Atlas & Electra	House of Judah	House of Tyrrenus
Camdon & Electra	1651-1601		
Jasius (See below) ruled Celtica & Italy from Britain		1601-1551	
Electra(in Italy)	1601-1564		
Corybantus (See below)		1551-1510	
Romanessus (See below)	1564-1485		
Drought		1510-1492	
Invasion and settlement in Tuscany of Tyrrenus with Lydians			1492-1441

(Ref 1 Vol 2 p.132/138)

The famous Electra or Roma was the daughter of Atlas and concubine of Judah,(Ref 1 Vol 2 p.132 & 137), non other than Tamar of Genesis chapter 38! She was the husband of Er, Judah's first son. After Er's death, in accordance with the custom of the time, she was given to Onan but no children came of this arrangement. She was promised Judah's third son Shelah. This did not take place and so the tragedy occurred as reported in Genesis 38.

Pharez and Zerah became heirs to the throne of Judah. Judah had only five sons. (I Chronicles 2v4). When Judah and his family accompanied Israel to live in Egypt, he took with him his 3 remaining sons, that is, Shelah, Pharez and Zerah. (Genesis 46v12).

In Part 4 of this article, we dealt with the granting to Joseph of the land of Goshen and Crete by the Pharaoh of Egypt. The reign of his brother Judah as King of part of Italy and of Crete is record as 1730-1610 BC. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.137). This was while his cousin, Atlas, was ruling in Spain, Libya, Italy, Kittim and Atlantus.

Jasius, (see above), was a descendant of Judah and Dr Hoeh considers the possibility that he was Joash, the son of Shelah. (I Chronicles 4 v 22/23 & Ref 1 Vol 2 p.133).

Corybantus was the son of Jasius and Cybele. He and his mother divided Italy into 12 provinces and set 12 rulers from the twelve tribes of Israel over the 12 provinces. At that time many Israelites were fleeing from Egypt due to persecution by the Egyptians. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.133). One of the twelve must have been Darda (Dardanus) as he fled from Italy in 1477 to Troy after a quarrel with his half brother Jasius. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.453 and see Ref 12 p.150/151). In Part 4 of this article, the writer stated that Darda was not the son of Zerah but a later descendant with the same name. This was wrong because at that stage he was not aware of the longevity of Abraham and his descendants.

Romanessus was the son of Camdon and Electra and their line continued through to Latinus (Lateinos) to 1177 BC when the line was replaced by Aeneas, a descendent of Dardanus. Many of the descendants of Camdon and Electra were later accounted as gods or divine heroes. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.137/138).

#### (6) Dates of the Atlantis culture from history?

In Part 6 of this article, the basis of Zangger's recalculation of the Egyptian method of dating was explained. Dr Hoeh also points out that another Egyptian bases for computing historical dates was to lay one dynasty on top of another, indicating the rule of Egypt by only one Pharaoh at a time. In fact, many of the dynasties were contemporary, one with another. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.40). However, we can obtain some fairly accurate dates of the Atlantis culture because the report of Plato gives the names of some well known historical people.

We know that Atlas was the first king of Atlantis. He ruled Spain from 1728 BC, Italy, and presumably Kittim and Atlantis, from 1723 BC. (See (4) above).

In the narrative given to Solon by the Egyptians of Sais, the Egyptians mention the following names:- Cecrops, Erectheus, Erichthonios and Erusichthon and most other names recorded before Theseus .(Ref 5 p.132).

The early Kings of Athens, with historical dates of their rule are given by Dr Hoeh. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.390) :-

Kings of Athens	Dates of Rule BC
*Cecrops	1556-1506
Cranaus	1506-1497
Amphictyon	1497-1487
*Erethonius	1487-1437
Pandion I	1437-1397
*Erechtheus	1397-1347
Cecrops II	1347-1307
Pandion II	1307-1282
Aegaeus	1282-1234
*Theseus	1234-1204

The names marked \* are those specifically mentioned in the narrative mentioned earlier. Erusichthon (Erysichton) was the son of Cecrops who died before his father.(Ref 8 p.65).

Thus we have a realistic time span for the Atlantis Culture which commenced in the time of Atlas in 1728 BC and which was before the commencement of the reign of Theseus in 1234 BC. This time scale is also confirmed by the reference in the report to Tyrrhenia, (or Etruria or Tuscany). This territory was conquered by Tyrrenus in 1492 BC and it remained in the hands of the Etruscans until they were conquered by the Rome in 279 BC.(Ref 1 Vol 2 p.133/136).

#### (7) Political Control during the Atlantis Period

The report to Solon states that the Atlantis power "..... controlled, within the Strait, Libya up to the borders of Egypt and Europe as far as Tyrrhenia". (Ref 5 p.38).

After the death of Italus Alantus Kittim, except for a period of 50/60 years, the rest of Italy,(i.e. other than Tuscany), was controlled by the House of Atlas or the House of Judah until the arrival of Aeneas, who was both of the House of Atlas and Judah.(See (5) above).

In Spain and North Africa, Atlas and his descendants were in control from 1728 BC to 1503 BC (or 1507 BC). From that time a period of chaos ensued until 1339 BC when the King of Tyre and his family took control until 1149 BC. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.119/124).

Jasius of the House of Judah, (See (5) above), and his descendants ruled Western Europe, (Britain and Gaul), until Brutus, (of the House of Atlas and Judah), arrived in Britain in 1149 Bc. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.452).

Thus, apart from the period of uncertainty in Spain and North Africa, the Houses of Atlas and Judah, with their allies the Horites and the Kings of Tyre, controlled "Libya, up to the borders of Egypt and Europe as far Tyrrhenia"!

#### (8) Atlantis and Athens in Conflict

The report to Solon indicated that Atlantis "arrogantly advanced from its base.....to attack the cities of Europe and Asia", (Ref 5 p.37), and "This dynasty, gathering its whole power together, attempted to enslave , at a single stroke, your country,(Athens), and ours, (Egypt), and all the territory within ,(this, the Mediterranean side), of the Straits".(Ref 5 p.38).

Did a conflict take place between Atlantis and Athens? In mythology we find:-

(i) "When the Gods shared out the earth, Poseidon received Atlantis ". (Ref 8 p.52 - under Atlantis").

(ii) Athena "..... won Athens in a dispute with Poseidon". (Ref 8 p.50 - under Athena).

(iii) Cecrops was founder of Athens and it was in his time that "Poseidon and Athena disputed over the possession of Attica, and the verdict of the twelve gods was in favour of Athena". (Ref 8 p.65 - under Cecrops).

It is well known that Athena was the main local god (goddess) of Athens. The report to Solon shows that within the Palace of Atlantis on the Acropolis was a shrine to sacred Poseidon and Cleito. (Ref 5 p.139). At Atlantis there was also a temple to Poseidon himself which is described in detail.(Ref 5 p.140). Obviously Poseidon was the main local god of Atlantis.

It is necessary to review historical records, particularly those of Castor, the Historian of Rhodes, in the Eusebian Chronicle, to ascertain whether the mythology recorded above is confirmed by history. (See Ref 1 Vol 1 p.390.)

(Mor.Seb)

(9) *The Geography of Atlantis*

In Part 6 of this article,(p.4), Zangger pointed out that Servius,(c 400 AD), wrote:-

"We pass the Pillars of Hercules in the Black Sea as well as in Spain".(Ref 2 p.109).

Zangger also pointed out that ancient Greeks knew of several mountain ranges called "Atlas" in many countries including the country we know today as Turkey.(Ref 2 p.111). The writer cannot trace an Atlas range , (other than those in northwest Africa and the former Russian Empire in the Pacific), but in classical times, there are two cities in Turkey, one called Attalea, (Ref 6 map 28 p.84), and another named Attalia, (Ref 6 map 47 & p.126). The first mentioned city was in northwestern Turkey near the Dardanelles, southeast of Troy. The other lies northwest of Cyprus,(formerly known as Kittim). Kings of Pergamum were called Attalus and ruled in the period from 241 BC in the land formerly controlled by the Trojans. Attalus III bequeathed his country to the Romans in 133 BC. Pergamum then became known in Roman times as "Asia", the richest Roman Provinces.(Ref 6 p.118). The area called "Asia" was sometimes used by the Romans for the continent, in so far as it was known to the Romans, and for Asia Minor, a constantly varying group of districts there.(Ref 6 p.198).

The writer believes Zangger is correct in calling the Black Sea, "Ur-Atlantic" ,(i.e. the original Atlantic), as the description from the Solon account appears geographically unique:-

" For the sea within the strait we are talking about is like a lake with a narrow entrance; the outer ocean is the real ocean and the land which entirely surrounds it is properly termed a continent"! (Ref 2 p.110).

Luce, (Ref 13 p.31/32), points out that Atlantis means the Island of Atlas and Atlantic means the Sea of Atlas. He believes that the Atlas geography (mountain, island and sea) may once have been located well inside the Mediterranean before the gradual extension of Greek geographical knowledge pushed it to the West. He states that " The name 'Atlantis Sea' for a portion at least of what we call the North Atlantic was in use a generation before Plato was born. It first appears in Herodotus in the form 'the so-called Atlantis Sea'and seems to have developed without reference to the Atlantis legend".



The writer has not been able to trace comments of Herodotus specifically using the word "Atlantic" or the words "Atlantis Sea" but his report on the Atlantes who derived their name from the Atlas Mountain and which regarded the Atlas Mountain as a Pillar of the Sky are recorded in his Book iv. (Ref 14 p.260).

Obviously, Luce was not aware of the early Greek history that we have referred to in this account nor could he know of any history about Atlantis other than the report from Sais!

Like Luce, the writer has to fall back on mythology!

The ocean, or oceanus, was thought to be the stream which flows round the whole world. This apparently originally applied to the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Then "geographically" moved to the North Atlantic as we know it today, then later round Africa to Arabia.(Ref 8 p.205/6 - see under Oceanus.).

#### (10) A Mighty Host

Both Zangger's and Lee's translation, (Ref 2 p.20 and Ref 5 p37/38), refer to a mighty host or great power starting from Atlantis advancing to attack the whole of Europe and Asia.

Zangger's translation refers to the island in front of the mouth of the Straits of Hercules but Lee's translation refers to the island opposite the strait!

Is there any recorded historical situation during the time span of 1556 BC, (Cecrops), and 1234 BC,(Theseus), which may have appeared to the Egyptians to be a mighty host moving for an attack on Europe and Egypt?

The answer is yes! This was the advancement of the "Welsh Tribe" under Joshua. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.48/50). From Asef (Asov), across Southern Europe, into Umbria in Italy, into Liguria, (the area today known as the French and Italian Riviera), across the Alps and France into Brittany and Britain.(Ref 7 p.85/86). Following the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain many of the Britons migrated to Brittany and Northern Spain. (See Annexure B).

Spanish history records that in the third year of the reign of Romus, (1433-1400 BC), Joshua reduced Spain to his sway and drove the Canaanites out of Europe. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.123). This was before the crossing of the Jordan in 1403 BC. (Latest date from Dr. H.I.Hoeh). It seems therefore that Joshua, led the "Welsh Tribe" across Europe from the Sea of Asov (Crimea) into Brittany and Britain. He then went onto Spain to drive out the Canaanites out of Europe, (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.123), before returning for the crossing of the Jordan.

While Joshua and the "Welsh" were crossing Europe, Dardanus was King of Troy (1477-1412 BC), (Ref 1 Vol 1 p. 453), The House of Atlas ruled Southern Italy and the Tuscan Kings Tharcon and Abas ruled in Tyrrenhia (1441-1403 BC). (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.132/137).

In Athens, Erechthonius ruled, (1487-1437 BC), followed by his son Pandion I (1437-1397 BC). (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.390). Erechthonius appears to be Berich or Eric who was crowned King of the Goths in 1511 BC. He led the Goths from Scandinavia to the middle east and in 1487 BC disposed Amphictyon, the former King of Athens. (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.196/197).

It is interesting and significant that Greek mythology records the extraordinary events which appear to have taken place during the Exodus until Joshua's long day. (See Exodus chapters 7 to 16, Joshua chapter 10 and Ref 9). The mythology relating to Atlas records that he "was a wise man who knew the depth of the sea and understood the nature of the stars and the movement of the moon and sun.". As punishment for fighting with the Titans against Zeus, he had " to support the sky on his shoulders". Later, (in fact, long after his death), " it was thought that he turned the vault of heaven with all the stars and the sign of the Zodiac on its axis" (Ref 8 p.52).

Dr Hoeh, (Ref 1 Vol 2 p.121), points out that late Greek writers confused Atlas Italus Kittim at times with Atlas Maurus, descendant of Japetus.(Japheth). In mythology the confusion between the two becomes evident.

Velikovsky (Ref 15) deals with the celestial disharmony which took place during the Exodus until Joshua's long day and indicates that these great disturbances are reported in the Talmud and the old Midrashim (Ref 15 p.122) and all around the globe.

(11) The Atlantis Island ?

Zangger interpreted the Solon report to show that the Island of Atlantis was in front of the mouth of the Straights of Hercules, (Ref 2 p.20), whereas Lee's interpretation puts the Island opposite the Straits of Hercules . (Ref 5p.37)

Both interpretations of the Solon report state that the island was larger than Libya and Asia together!

Exactly what the Egyptians in Solon's day meant when they spoke about Asia is not known. However, it is possible that Libya and Asia known to the Egyptians were comparatively small areas. Asia certainly seemed to refer to a constantly changing area during Roman times.(See (9) above).

Zangger points out that Pischel maintains that the expression used in the report from Sais meant that "the sphere of influence" of Atlantis was greater than that of Egypt and Asia rather than a reference to the size of the respective territories. (Ref 2 p.113).

As recorded in Part 6 of this review, (prepared on 24 March,1993), (p. 5 item 6), the Sais Egyptians indicated that "at a later date, there were earthquakes and floods and in a single day and night Greek fighting men were swallowed up by the earth. Atlantis in like manner vanished and the sea became impassable and unsearchable being blocked by the shoal mud which the island created as it settled down". (Ref 2 p.21).

"At a later date" must relate to the period after Theseus, that is, after 1204 BC. A terrible earthquake is recorded in history after this date, in fact in 1069 BC, which was after the first and second Trojan wars. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.391 & p.467). This would appear to be the earthquake which Zangger believes took place at Tiryns between 1250 Bc and 1200 BC. He also believes that the same earthquake was the cause of the disappearance of Atlantis. The earthquake was widespread as it was also recorded in Israel in I Samuel 14v15 and II Samuel, chapter 22, mainly in verses 8/9/16. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.467).

Zangger indicates that the report of the Egyptians of Sais probably correctly portrayed that Greek soldiers were "swallowed up by the earth", as the flood at Tiryns indicates this possibility. He believes that Troy was Atlantis but that it was not swallowed up by the earthquake and flood but disappeared because "The ocean at that spot has now become impassable and unsearchable."(Ref 2 p.118).

However, Zangger admits "If Plato's account is taken literally, my theory does not fit the most vital characteristics of Atlantis in terms of date, location, island character and size". (Ref 2 p.220).

Troy was not a natural island but by skillful planning it may have been structured into being an artificial island.

Lee's translation of the report of the Island of Atlantis was that it was opposite the Straits of Hercules. If Zangger's Ur-Atlantic is correctly placed, this would indicate that the Crimean Peninsula, which is virtually an island but for the narrow Perekop Isthmus, could be Atlantis. As this Peninsula did not "disappear", it is not likely to be Atlantis but was Atlantis where the shallow sea of Azov now is?

#### (12) Summary

The information recorded above shows the use of recorded history helps to dispel a great deal of mythology about Atlantis. In particular it should be noted that:-

(a) The main characters in the Sais account are found in history and from them we can fix a time sequence for the Atlantis culture.

(b) The connection between Atlas and Hercules can be traced in its proper historical and geographical context and the bible gives the only account which explains the origins of Hercules.

(c) We can ascertain from historical records the origin of the connection between Atlas and his daughter Electra or Tamar with Judah. We find in biblical records that Judah is the great-grandson of Abraham through Sarah. In history we find that Tamar is the great-granddaughter of Abraham through Keturah.

(d) We are able to confirm the political report from Sais about the political control exercised by the Houses of Judah, Atlas and Hercules with their Allies, over Europe, Libya and the Middle East in the context of the time sequence we can establish.

(e) We see an instance of the threat of a mighty host, which must have been seen by the Egyptians and Athenians as a direct threat to them, when Joshua led the Kymry into Europe.

(f) We find evidence, in history, which connects Atlas, not only with Spain, Italy and Kittim but with Atlantis as

his ruling name in Italy linked him to that country, to Kittim and to "Atlantus".

It is apparent that some problems remain :-

(i) Mythology indicates a contest between Athens and Atlantis in the time of Cecrops. The necessary research of the historical Eusebian Chronicles of Athens is needed.

(ii) If possible, a review of the Latin text of Plato's *Timeas* and *Critias*, needs to be made to clarify the different interpretations of Zangger and Lee.

(iii) The report of the Priests to Solon, which was passed on to Plato, refers to the special nature of the people of Athens. This will be examined when the settlement of the diverse people in Greece is reviewed, as it is relevant to the migrations of some of these people to North West Europe. There does appear to be confirmation that there is a kindred link between the people of Sais and Athens as Cecrops came to Athens from Sais. (Ref 16 Vol 1 p.152 & Ref 8 p.65).

(iv) The historical research reported above has not "found Atlantis" but it possibly points to the area where Atlantis may be found. In fact, the research indicated above, may have found something of great value to our understanding of the origins of the children of Abraham.

### (13) Conclusion

The last paragraph in Section (11) above of this article brought the research back to where we had found the original home of the Kymry. The information by R W Morgan which E O Gordon records, (Ref 7 p.85/87), is that these ancient Britons "Dwelt in the Summerland, between the Sea of Afev, (Asov), and Deffrobani"! Gordon continues, (Ref 7 p.87), " Along their first habitation, the shores of the Euxine and the Sea of Asov, they were known as Kimry or Kimmeroi; the peninsula which formed part of their dominions retains their name Kimria, corrupted into Crimea. South of the Caucasian range they are called Gomrai".

Just who were these Kymry? The author of "True Origins of the Peoples of Eastern Europe" writes:-

"The descendants of Abraham, through Keturah settled in the region of the Caucasus, both north and south of the mountain range." (Ref 11 p.20). The same author also quotes a Dr Cowley who suggests that the Mitanni are direct descendants of Midian, the son of Abraham. (Ref 11 p.20).

It appears that the Mitanni, after their kingdom fell, c 1400 BC, disappeared! (Ref 11 p.21). Obviously those living in the area of Asov to South of the Caucasian Mountains were taken to Britain by Joshua.(1433- 1400 BC).

Here on the shores of the Black Sea, stretching from the Crimean Peninsula to the Caucasus Mountains, in the direction that the Sais report points to Atlantis, we find the Mitanni, the children of Midian. Here too is the homeland of Atlas, son of Midian, King of Atlantis!

So Joshua, in taking the Kymri or Mitanni to Britain, was in fact leading the legitimate children of Abraham and Keturah to a place that had been prepared for them. Later the Trojan kings, descended from Abraham through both Judah and Atlas, migrated to Britain with tribes from both houses. Certainly, the Welsh Tribe are "Children of the friend of God."

About the descendants of Medan, Midian's brother, it is written; "Historically, the Medanites dwelt alongside the Mittanni and they formed a kingdom in the tenth and ninth centuries BC." (Ref 11 p.27). This kingdom was in Mesopotamia on the upper reaches of the Euphrates.(Ref 1 Vo1 1 p.371/372). " The Medes were more numerous and important than the Persians who were a Median Tribe who broke away". (Ref 11 p.28).

The Medanites, which Pliny refers to as the Tribe of Medi, "Dwelt north west of the Black Sea". (Ref 11 p.31). Herodotus places the Medes north of the Caucasian Mountains and Strabo places them in Thrace. (Western Ukraine/Rumania). (Ref 11 p.31). Here today in the Ukraine and part of Rumania live the descendants of Medan, close relatives of the Welsh. They are also "Children of the friend of God."

One can now understand why the lost tribes of Israel, after the Assyrian conquest, were able to move so easily through the Crimea and northern shores of the Black Sea, for here were their close cousins. When the early disciples spent a great deal of time preaching the Gospel around the Black Sea, not only were the lost tribes of Israel there but also their close cousins. Today, in the Carpathian Mountains, a remnant of God's Church had survived some 70 years of totalitarian persecution, these the close cousins of the British and American peoples through their Welsh ancestors! And today, leading our Church through difficult times, is our Pastor General, Mr Joseph Tkach, whose family originated from this land where many of our ancestors dwelt some 3400 years ago.

Outline Comparison of Trojan Dates

(Mor. Sec)  
Annexure A

Dr Hoeh points out that the archaeological dates given to the Trojan excavations were based on traditional dates from Egypt which are incorrect. (The same unsatisfactory position applies to Cretan and Mycenaen excavations dates).

Below the dates based on history by Dr Hoeh are compared with the outline dates given by Blegen. (Ref 1 Vol 1 p.466/468 & Ref 4 p.174).

	Hoeh	Blegen
Troy I	1700-1477 BC	3000-2500 BC
Troy II	1477-1149 BC (1477 Dardanus in Troy ) (1181 1st Trojan War ) (1181-1149 Greek control) (1149 2nd Trojan War )	2500-2200 BC
Troy III	1149-1057 BC (Trojans return ) (Earthquake 1069 )	2200-2050 BC
Troy IV	1057-972 BC (Pelasgian/Phoenician) (Sea Powers & Davidic) (Solomonic rise )	2050-1900 BC
Troy V	972-893 BC (Thrace ruled by people) (related to Phrygians ) ([Franks] & Pelasgians )	1900-1800 BC
Troy VI	893-725 BC (Earthquake ends Strata )	1800-1300 BC
Troy VIIa	725-677 BC (3rd Trojan War 687-677) (Great earthquake 710 )	1300-1260 BC
Troy VIIb	+ - 677 BC (Trojan stragglers) (after 3rd Trojan ) (war )	1260- 700 BC

*During the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain, many Britons migrated to Brittany and Northern Spain. Many of those "from southern Britain arrived on the northern seaboard of Spain, mainly in Asturias, between Lugo and Oviedo. Their settlements were recognised at the Council of Lugo in AD 567 as constituting the Christian See of Bretona, whose Bishop Mahiloc, signed the acta of the second Council of Braga in AD 572. The settlements spread and the settlers bequeathed a name to the new country - Galicia, which it is argued, comes from the same root as Galitia. But the British Celtic settlements in Galicia and Asturias were quickly absorbed and even the Celtic Church's influence, which had been imported with them, ceased when Roman orthodoxy was accepted at the Council of Toledo in AD 633. The see of Bretona (see of the Britons) existed until at least AD 830, when it was ravaged by the Moors; perhaps it existed as late as the Council of Oviedo in 900 AD. It was finally merged with the See of Oviedo and Mondonedo. Any Celtic remnants in this area of the country derived from the small British Celtic settlement of the fifth century and not from the pre-Roman-conquest period of Celtic Occupation." (Ref10 p.57)*

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#### Author's Note

It is apparent that further research is necessary in  
respect of the information recorded above particularly  
where indicated. In addition the writer needs to clarify  
some matters with Dr Hoeh and the author referred to in  
reference 11. Copies of this article have been sent to  
these two people.

This research article was written as a free service to The  
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Perth Australia

*The Pharez-Zerah Overturns*  
*The Search For The Second Overturn - Ireland To Scotland*  
*Part 2(c) The Complex House of Ir*

1. Introduction

To understand some of the complexities connected with the House of Ir, it is necessary to appreciate that:-

(1) Scotland, as we know it today, did not exist a thousand years ago.

(2) The ethnic composition of the Scots people today consists of not only "Scots", who as descendants of the Milesians, were also known as the Irish, but it also includes Picts, Britons, Angles, Frisians as well as descendants of the Norwegian and Danish Vikings and the Bretons and Normans who flowed into Scotland after the conquest of England by William the Conqueror.

(3) The Irish Picts were descended from the Picts which remained in Ireland after the main body of Picts moved from Ireland to North West Briton (Albany or Northern Scotland).

(4) The Tuatha De Danann in Ireland, who arrived before the Milesians, are ethnically closely related to the Picts and appear to have become identified with the Picts of Northern Ireland.

(5) Prior to the Tuatha De Danann, the Fer-Bolg settled in Ireland. O'Mahony (Ref.2-Vol.1-p145) points out that "It looks very strange that our genealogists trace the pedigree of no family, living in the last thousand years, to any Kings or Chieftains of the Tuatha De Danann, while several families of Fir-Bolgic descent are mentioned as in Hy-Many and other parts of Connaught - Notes to Four Masters".

(6) It was pointed out in part 1(a) of this article that Ulster was allocated to the House of Ir when the Milesians arrived in Ireland. In part 1(b) of this article, Eochaidh, who represented the House of Ir about 600 BC, was in control of all Ulster and was High King of all Ireland.

(7) Later, about 331 AD, the King of Ulster was defeated by the Collas (House of Erimhon) and the capital of Ulster, Emhain, was plundered and burnt.

(Ref.2-Vol.1-p.366). The Collas took over a large part of Ulster which was then called "Dalriada" The colony into North West Britain (now Western Scotland) by the house of Erimhon was also known by the name "Dalriada".

The House of Ir was thus confined to the counties of Down and Antrim which became known as "Dalaradia" and also as "Ulidia".

(8) Later, in the 6th century AD, the House of Erimhon of Dalriada became known as Kings of Ulster (Daí Fiatach) and the House of Ir of Dalaradia as Kings of Ulster (Cruthin).

Both houses ruled Ulster, the House of Erimhon supplying most of the Kings of Ulster.

This confusing situation arose because the Kings of "Dalaradia", whilst not very strong in Ireland at this time, had the backing of the Picts in both Ireland and Scotland.

## 2. An Historical Perspective

The migration of the various tribes to Britain and Ireland will be reviewed at a later stage, but details of some of these tribes, relevant to our search for the second turn, will be noted below.

## 3. The Fer-Bolg

The Fer-Bolg (Irish spelling) ruled Ireland for 36 years prior to the arrival of the Tuatha De Danann. (Ref.2-Vol.1-p.131). Skene (Ref.4-Vol.1-p.177) states, "To the great confusion of the early history of Ireland the name Firbolg (English spelling) is confused with Ceasar's Belgae". He points out that they are the same people as the Silures, the tin workers of Cornwall. At least one author on the British Israel concept, is of the opinion that the Silurian tin workers are the lost tribe of Asher. This possibility will be reviewed at a later stage. Eocaidh was the name of the King of the Firbolg when the Tuatha De Danann arrived in Ireland (Ref.2-Vol.1-p.132). His wife was Talti, daughter of Magh-Mor, King of Spain. (see also 4 below).

## 4. Tuatha De Danann

Talti, wife of Eocaidh the last king of the Fer-Bolg "was afterwards married to Eochaid Garb, a chieftain of the Tuatha De Danann. (Ref.2-Vol.1-p.143). (see above). Lugaidh, the third king of the Tuatha De Danann instituted the Assembly or Fair of Talti, in honour of her, because she fostered and educated him until he became fit to bear arms. (Ref.2-Vol.1-p.143). "These games which resembled those called the Olympic in Greece were celebrated for a fortnight before and a fortnight after Lammas". (p 143). Skene states: "the Tuatha De Danann established their seat in the north of Ulster at "Oileach Neid". (Ref.4-Vol.1-p.174). He also states that they were ethnologically very closely related to the Picts:- "Of the fair skinned race, the Tuatha De Danann correspond in character with Tacitus' large limbed and red haired Caledonians (Picts) and the brown haired Milesians or Scots present a less Germanic type".p. 179).

4. Inevitably, in dealing with this Tribe, "The Stone of Destiny" has a prominent place. O'Mahony (Ref.2-Vol.1-p142) says Bres was the first king to be inaugurated on the Liafail, (Stone of Destiny) while his cousin, Nuadith, leader of the tribe, was being fitted with a silver artificial hand. After seven years, Bres was forced to resign as the silver hand, now presumably fitted and working, no longer excluded Nuadith from holding the throne on the grounds of corporal defect.

#### 5. The Milesians

The ninth and eleventh Milesian High Kings of Ireland were named Eocaidh (Ref.2-Vol.1-p224 & 225). Eocaidh was also the name of the Milesian High King of the House of Ir who married Tamar Tephi about 600 BC. (see part 1(b) of this article). This name of Eocaidh comes from the Fer-Bolg and Tuatha De Danann. Skene (Ref.4-Vol.1-p176) writes "The Milesians are represented not as driving out the previous inhabitants but as making alliances with them and obtaining wives from the Tuatha De Danann, their own wives having been taken from them by the Cruthnigh (i.e. the Picts), .....except Tea the wife of Eireamon".

It is interesting to note that Skene points out (Ref.4-Vol.1-p.30) "Hamilcar was a Carthaginian who was engaged in the Phoenician Maritime Trade in the Sixth Century, and the traditional account of his voyage is preserved by a comparatively late writer, Festus Rufus Avienus. In his poetical description of the world, written from the account of Hamilcar, he mentions the plains of the Britons and the distant Thule, and talks of the Sacred Isle peopled by the Nation of the Hiberni and the adjacent island of the Albiones." (Underlining by the author of this article).

#### (6) The Picts of Scotland

Keating records (Ref.2.-Vol.1-p.213), "It was in the reign of Erimhon, also, that the Cruthnigh, that is, the Picti, a host that had emigrated from Thrace, came to Ireland". " But after this, the Picts, with Gud and his son Cathluan at their head, proposed to themselves to make a conquest of Leinster. But Erimhon heard of this, he mustered a dangerous host and came against them. Upon this as they saw that they were not strong enough to meet him in battle, the Cruthneans made a peace and friendly league with him. Erimhon then told them, that there lay another country to the north east of Eri, and he counseled them to go and dwell therein.

The Cruthneans then requested Erimhon to give them some marriageable women from amongst the widows of those warriors who had been killed on the expedition from Spain, (p216).

"And they gave the sun and moon as their sureties, that the kings power in Cruthentuath (Pictland), which is now Alba, should be held by rights of the female, rather than by the male progeny, unto the end of life. Upon this Erimhon gave them three women to wit, the wife of Bres, the wife of Buas, and the wife of Buadni. Cathluan who was now their head chieftain took one of these for his own wife. They then set sail for Cruthen-tuath (i.e. Pictland), and Cathluan conquered the sovereign power in that country, and became the first king of Alba of the Cruthnean race.....".(p216/217).

"Buas, Bres and Buadni the three sons of Tigherbard, (Lord Bard i.e. Noble Bard)" (p197). These three were captains of the Milesian invasion force of Ireland who were killed during the invasion. (p 196).

Keating also draws attention to Bede's comments (Ref.5.-Book 1-p45/46)

" At first the only inhabitants of the island were the Britons, from whom it takes its name, and who, according to tradition, crossed into Britain from Armorica (Brittany) and occupied the southern parts. When they spread northwards and possessed the greater part of the island, it is said that some Picts from Scythia put to sea in a few longships, and were driven by storms around the coasts of Britain, arriving at length on the north coast of Ireland. Here they found the nation of Irish, from whom they asked permission to settle; but their request was refused. Ireland is the largest island after Britain, and lies to the west of it. ....These Pictish seafarers, as I have said, asked for a grant of land so that they too could make a settlement. The Irish replied that there was not room for them both, but said: " We can give you good advice. We know there is another island not far to the east, which we often see in the distance on clear days. If you choose to go there, you can make it fit to live in; should you meet resistance, we will come to your help." So the Picts crossed into Britain, and began to settle in the north of the island, since the Britons were in possession of the south. Having no women with them, these Picts asked wives of the Irish, who consented on condition that, when any dispute arose, they should choose a king from the female royal line rather than the male. This custom continues among Picts to this day."

## 7. The Irish Picts

Keating (Ref.2-Vol.1-p.217) records, " However, the druid Trosdan, and five other Cruithnean sages..... remained in Ireland after Cathluan, and they received lands, in the plain of Breagh (Brea) in Meath, from Erimhon".

Skene (Ref.4-Vol.1 ) having noted Bede's quote (see 6 above), goes on to state "The Irish equivalent for the name "Picti" was Cruithnigh; and we find during this period (about 400 AD) a people under this name inhabiting a district in the north of Ireland .....consisting of the county of Down and the south half of Antrim. This district was termed 'Uladh' and also Dala-Raidhe ; Latinised 'Dalaradia' and its inhabitants were the remains of a Pictish people believed to have once occupied the whole of Ulster (p 131).

The New History of Ireland (Ref.3-Vol.viii) in the glossary, defines:- "Cruithin. A people dominant in Ulster but distinct from the Ulaid; from the eighth century (AD) they formed two kingdoms, Dal nAraidi in County Antrim and Ui Echach Cobo in West County Down; Until 972 (AD) many of their Kings were also Kings of Ulster. The name Cruithin was also used in Irish to denote the Picts of Scotland. (p10).

## 8. Kings of the Picts of Ireland and Alba

The Pictish Chronicle (Ref.4-Vol.1.-p185), appears to lack the historical sophistication of the various Irish Chronicles (which chronicles were also subject to periodic public audit) and is more legendary than historical. Certainly the culture of the Picts at this time appears less sophisticated than the culture in Ireland.

However, the Pictish Chronicle lists Ollam Fodla, High King of Ireland, also as King of the Picts under the name of Fotla or Fodla. (Ref.4.-Vol.1.-p186 and Vol.3.-p127). His sons Finacta and Gede Ollgothach, also Kings of Ulster and High Kings of Ireland, are also listed as Kings of the Picts but in the reverse chronological order given by Keating.(Ref.2.-Vol.1.-p233).

The Chronicles of the Picts then state that 30 kings of the Picts ruled over the Picts of Alban and Ireland and this is also confirmed by a legend of the Picts of Dalaradia. The Irish legend states that this position applied until Fiachna mac Baedan, who fettered the hostages of Erin and Alban.(Ref.4-Vol.-3-p126 & 127). This King, also known as Fiachnae Lurgan, was King of Ulster from 588 to 626 AD.(Ref.4-Vol.3-p126 & Ref.3-Vol.ix- p133).

Congal Claen, grandson of Fiacha mac Baedan, (AD 627-637) (see also part 1(b) of this article) at the Battle of Magh Rath was "aided by a large auxiliary force composed of Scots of Alba, Picts, Britons and Saxons." (Ref.2-Vol.2-p471). These included the Irish Picts, Britons from Strathclyde and Saxons (Angles) from Bernicia.

Congal Claen and Fiachna mac Baedan were both considered as High Kings of Ireland by the Ulaid (The Dal Fiatach of the House of Erimhon in Ulster). (Ref.3-Vol.ix- p193). It is now apparent that the strength of these Kings was greater than previously indicated (see part 1(b) of this article) because of the support they enjoyed from across the water. The Kings of Ireland (particularly of Northern Ireland) and Pictland had a close association from the days of Ollamh Fodla, High King of Ireland and King of the Picts of Alba. As it seems certain that the wives of the Picts were Irish, the Picts were, in fact, half brothers of the Irish and brothers of the Irish Picts. The close association of the Kings continued in one form or another until the death of Congal Claen.

#### 9. The Last Reigning Kings of the House of Ir as Kings of Ulster.

The search for the last reigning Kings of the House of Ir is clarified by the reference to two separate genealogical tables in the New Irish History.(Ref.3-Vol.ix-p.132 & 133). Table 6 (p132) gives that of the House of Erimhon (Dal Fiatach) and Table 7 (p 133) of the House of Ir (Cruthin) in "Dal nAraide" (Dalaradia) in County Down and Ui Echach Cobo in Antrim. The descendants of Fiachna mac Baedan continued to rule Dalaraidia, four of whom were also Kings of Ulster and one of whom shared the Kingship of Ulster.(Ref.3-Vol.ix-p133). The last reigning King of the House of Ir, who also ruled as King of Ulster, was Aed, who ruled in 971 to 972 AD.(Ref.3-Vol-viii-p.45). His son and descendants ruled on as Kings of Dalaraidia.

As the importance of the House of Ir diminished, the history becomes more obscure and the detection of the last reigning monarch in Ireland becomes more difficult to trace. The family lingers on into the mid twelfth century and but it was conquered before the arrival of the Anglo-Norman invaders into Ulster. This final overthrow in Ireland appears to take place at the time that Scotland was being forged into the Nation as we know it today. The connecting links between Ireland and Scotland of the House of Ir are being researched.

## 10. The House of Zerah

Milner (Ref.6-see Lineage Chart) and the Covenant Publishing Co. (Ref.7) both trace the Milesian Kings back to Calcol son of Zerah. These genealogical charts generally agree with that of Keating(Ref.2-Vol.3-p663/664) back to Gadhol or Gaedal Glas. With Milner and the Covenant Publishing Co., the next preceding name in their charts is Calcol but Keating has two other Gaelic names and 13 other names back to Adam. These 13 names, except those of Naei (Noah) and Adamh (Adam) are not in the Gaelic idiom but the order from Magog back to Adam is the same as that in the Bible. Milner quotes as his source "Tottens Old Irish Genealogies". These various tables require review and it will also be necessary to examine the possible link of The House of Zerah through the Tuatha de Danann (Tribe of Dan?), the Firbolg (Tribe of Asher?) and the early Kings of Spain.

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