



537 A.D. The End of Camelot

By Noel Joshua Hadley

11/16/2023

FINALLY, the pieces are beginning to come together. **536** as you hopefully know by now was an irreversible threshold, carrying HisStory into the arms of the Thousand Year Reign, as it appears to be the year of the **Fire Reset**. Some of you are already going, *hub?* Don't sweat it. I'll quickly drop a couple or maybe even several links to other papers which will help to lift this conversation off the ground.

[Kings and Priests of the MK.](#) [536 A.D. Melted Cities.](#)
[Vesica Piscis.](#) [The Glorious Appearing.](#) [The 7000-Year](#)

[Timeline Deception.](#) [The End of the MK.](#) [Nanteos Cup.](#)

There are others which you will surely discover though that is more than enough to get you started on your quest. And anyways, 536. With a year as epic as that one, you figure a sequel would be in the works. His-Story offers us one. Would you be surprised to learn that it involves **Camelot**, and that **537** serves as its bookend? Look, whether or not Arthur's story is fictional, and therefore allegorical for **something else**, or ultimately deemed historical, the rise and fall of Camelot has long been a splinter in my mind. Questions still surround the Arthurian Mysteries though I'm more inclined to think the later romances *were* based on historical reality (from a certain point of view), especially now that the puzzle is more fully formed.

A year or two ago, I might have suggested the rise and fall of Camelot was a less than perfect metaphor for the quote-unquote "Dark Ages," aka the Millennial Kingdom of Mashiach. Its blend of magic and paganism within the arms of Christianity lends to the 'imperfect' side of the equation. That proposition still may be the case, I couldn't really say. But then it was while researching the Volcanic Winter of 536 that I panned this little golden nugget of information.

AC 537: The Action of Camlann, in which Arthur and Medraut fell. And there was a plague in Britain and Ireland.

Annales Cambriae

That's a reference to the final duel to the death between Arthur and Mordred in case you were wondering, the end of Camelot. And look at the date. 537. The person who scribbled in the log even thought to include the plague of Britain and Ireland as a tie-in, an obvious result of the 18-months without the sun. Allegory, indeed. The Orwellians may be telling us something. Camelot, the so-called kingdom of light,

ended abruptly with the rude interruption of the “Dark Ages,” *wink-wink*, and wouldn’t presume again for another thousand years, with the introduction of the quote-unquote Enlightenment. It’s really rather difficult writing these things without having to constantly flex my eyelids to my reading audience (with all those *wink-winks*) or else they will begin to think I’ve started up a steady blue-pill diet. No way, no how.



The Battle of Camlann was Arthur’s legendary final battle, in which he either died fighting Mordred, who also perished, or was taken to Avalon immediately afterwards to await his return, which would involve the final restoration of Britain. Mordred was the son of King Arthur and **Morgause**, the Queen of Orkney. But then Morgause also shared Arthur’s same mother, **Igraine**, through her first husband, **Gorlois**, making Arthur and Morgause a pair of half-sibling lovers. This means that in addition to being Arthur’s son, Mordred was also his

nephew. Yeah, there's a lot of kinky incestual stuff going on in the Arthurian mysteries.

Geoffrey of Monmouth included the battle in his historical chronicle, '*Historia Regum Britanniae*', which we are told was written in **1136**. To sum it up, Arthur went to France to wage war against the Roman leader **Lucius Tiberius**, leaving his nephew Mordred in charge of Camelot. In his absence, Mordred married Arthur's wife **Guinevere** so as to claim the throne for himself. Arthur then gathered what remained of his army and confronted Mordred at the River Camel in Cornwall. It was a bloodbath for both sides.

The **Lancelot-Grail cycle**, which we are told was a gross embellishment of **13th-century** France, has a slightly different story to tell. In that one, Arthur goes to France to confront **Lancelot** rather than the Romans. Lancelot had committed adultery with Guinevere, killing Mordred's siblings, **Agravain**, **Gaheris**, and **Gareth**, in the process, which would also assign them as Arthur's nephews. He left Mordred in charge of Camelot, like in Geoffrey's telling, but he too betrayed him. Upon returning to Britain, Mordred's army, mostly consisting of **Saxon** and Irish allies, outnumbered Arthur's two-to-one. Take a mental note of the Saxons. Normally, I would tell you to plant a moon flag on that one, but this time, unlike the Apollo 11 hoax, there is more than meets the eye to the Saxon invasion.

Ironically, the war may have even been prevented, had it not been for a startled knight, who drew his sword to kill a viper during standoff negotiations. Fighting ensued, and several kings aligned with Arthur as well as the Knights of the Round Table, those who had survived the Grail Quest at any rate, were nearly all killed. Mordred was killed. Arthur was mortally wounded. Excalibur was returned to the Lady of the Lake, whereas Arthur was carted off to Avalon. Guinevere retired as a nun and Lancelot as a monk, seeking penance for their sins. It was the end of Camelot. The age of the Saxons had begun.



Do you remember what I told you regarding the Saxon invasion in a past paper? Oh darn, looks like I didn't post a link to that one earlier. Well, here it is then.

[The Lost Tribes of Tartaria. The Divine Conception of Yitschaq.](#)

Yep, I included two links rather than just one, this time around. Give them a read, why don't you? With the first paper, The Lost Tribes of Tartaria, you'll have to find the section where I talk about the People of the Covenant and the Stone of Scone to reference what I'm prepared to talk about. If not, then no worries, follow along. I have often heard that the Saxons were invaders and not the true people of Britain, but at the end of the day, it's all in how you think about it. BRITAIN after all is a **Hebrew** word. Yes, you heard me right. I nearly choked on my tea and puff pastry when reading the very thing, originally. Come to learn the Celtic language very likely developed out of the ancient Hebrew language as well. The Celts being descended from Yashar'el and all. As were the Scots. As were the people of Denmark as well as the Saxons.

It means “covenant,” in case you were wondering. The word ‘b’rit’, or ‘b’eriyth’ [בְּרִית] carries with it the sense of cutting. You will recall how Avraham personally observed YAHUAHA passing between the severed halves of an animal in Barashayath 15:17 when a covenant was cut with him. To add to that, the word for “people” in Hebrew is: ‘am’ [עַם]. And so, the term “covenant people” in Hebrew would be Brit-am, which is rather close to Britain, don’t you think? Even the word ‘iysh’ or ‘ish’ [אִישׁ] in Hebrew means “man.” Brit-ish therefore directs us to the covenant man. Or perhaps the covenant men. They are coming, you know. I am reminded of it often around these parts, come every July. The British are coming. You may be wondering how that connects us with Yashar’el. Simple. They too are the people of the covenant. It says so right here.

⁵ Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and guard my **covenant** [בְּרִיתִי bə-rî-tî;], **then ye shall be a peculiar treasure** unto me above all people: **for all the earth is mine:** ⁶ **And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation.** These are the words which you shall speak unto the children of Yashar’el.

Shemoth (Exodus) 19:5-6

Obeying His voice is identified with guarding his covenant. Best to guard YAHUAHA’s covenant then, via obeying His voice. And of course, supposing you took the time to read The Lost Tribes of Tartaria then you’ll recall my stance on the nation of Britain, which was *this*. It was Ground Zero for the Millennial Kingdom.

Hold on because I’m not done yet. The Saxons who invaded the land were in fact the people of Yashar’el, as Saxon is a corrupted form of Isaac or rather **Yitschaq’s sons**. There are those who will call such conclusions “terrible research,” but that is just wishful thinking on their part, what pipe are they smoking? The Phoenicians, who were of course the Yahudiyim, called the House of Yashar’el the ‘Beth Sak’,

which means 'House of Isaac.' The children of Yashar'el were also called Saac-Suna by others, which again, simply means Sons of Isaac.

And so, perhaps now you can see what was really going on in 537. Camelot fell but only in the wake of the Saxons arrival. Many centuries afterwards, the Arthurian storytellers bemoaned the Saxon invaders who had reshaped their land as well as their people. There's more of that Orwellian talk when in likelihood the sons of Yashar'el were arriving to claim their kingdom.



[**UPDATE** 11/27/23: SPEAKING of those pesky Saxon invaders, the Medieval historian **Geoffrey of Monmouth** apparently wasn't a fan. None of the Arthurian writers were, LOL. There's a story in 'Historia Regum Britanniae' which involves two dragons, a red and a white one, fighting in a pit. The context has **Vortigern**, the **5th-century** warlord, whom later writers would dub the king of the Britons, hanging out with **Merlin**, when the dragons show up, and *this* is what we read.

As **Vortigern**, king of the Britons, was sitting upon the bank of the drained pond, the two dragons, one of

which was white, the other red, came forth, and approaching one another, began a terrible fight, and cast forth fire with their breath. But the white dragon had the advantage and made the other fly to the end of the lake. And he, for grief at his flight, renewed the assault upon his pursuer, and forced him to retire. After this battle of the dragons, the king commanded **Ambrose Merlin** to tell him what it portended. Upon which he, bursting into tears, delivered what his prophetic spirit suggested to him, as follows:

“Woe to the red dragon, for his banishment hastens on. **His lurking holes shall be seized by the white dragon, which signifies the Saxons whom you invited over; but the red denotes the British nation, which shall be oppressed by the white.** Therefore, shall its mountains be levelled as the valleys, and the rivers of the valleys shall run with blood. The exercise of religion shall be destroyed, and churches be laid open to ruin. **At last, the oppressed shall prevail, and oppose the cruelty of foreigners.**”

The History of the Kings of Britain 7:3

Merlin’s rallying speech doesn’t end there. It’s rather longwinded, going on for pages and pages concerning the coming thousand-year winter of the Dark Ages, bemoaning how horrid it will be, because of the Saxon invaders, you see. The Saxons are of course represented by the White Dragon, whereas the Red undoubtedly signifies our past as well as our present short season Controllers. It is the exercise of their religion as well as their churches which were destroyed, but only for a time. Because Merlin’s prophecy has the oppressed, that is, worshipers of the Red Dragon, eventually prevailing over the quote-unquote “cruelty” of the Saxon invaders. Not a fan of righteousness, eh? And of course, Geoffery of Monmouth was writing his book while the Sons of

Yitschaq were apparently oppressing him. Amazing how his work not only survived, but was hotly celebrated, as were the writings of his Arthurian co-authors, whereas the identity of his Saxon oppressors are confused to this day.

You may have noticed how Merlin's full name in this story is **Ambrose Merlin**. That is because **Ambrosius Aurelianus** was a war leader of the Romano-British who won an important battle against the advances of the Anglo-Saxons sometime in the 5th-century, according to **Gildas the Wise**. Geoffery of Monmouth is telling us that Ambrose was not only the brother of King Arthur's father, but that he was also the famed wizard of Arthurian lore. Hold that thought regarding Arthur's parentage, as I intend to return to it before this current exercise is through. Skip several lines down into Merlin's speech, and just look at what is laid out in red ink, why don't you?



It shall rain a shower of blood, and a raging famine shall afflict mankind. When these things happen, the red one shall be grieved; but when his fatigue is over, shall grow strong. Then shall misfortunes hasten upon the white one, **and the buildings of his gardens shall be pulled down.**

The History of the Kings of Britain 7:3

The timing of the Saxons conquest would occur during the **536** Event. I have dubbed it the year of the Fire Reset, when volcanoes popped their quark all over the known realm, shrouding the skies with a mysterious fog, while in other places, entire cities melted. The sun was eclipsed for a whopping 18-months. The fact that all mankind was

afflicted with a raging famine, we already know about. But then Merlin described blood raining down from the heavens. How Biblical is that? Keep reading though. The Saxons would raise buildings and gardens which would eventually be pulled down. *Oh gee*. It's all too familiar. We've been over this already, time and again. Trampling over the cities of the kingdom is a prophecy attributed to the release of the Watchers. According to Merlin's own confession, the scrubbing of His-Story is already centuries in the making. The Red Dragon has returned to power and, in far too many cases to recount, his vengeance was unleashed upon the magnificent architecture of the Millennial Kingdom saints.



The British poet and artist **William Blake** details the **Red Dragon** in a couple of his illustrations. Well, that's lovely. Who is oppressing whom now? I am no art expert, but if I'm reading these prints right, a lovely lady of the court is cruising around the zodiac, minding her own bees wax, clothed with the sun and the moon at her feet, all dreamlike, when she's mugged in the back alley by *you know who*. Lovely mascot

you've got there, Merlin. And of course, who is the Dragon at war with but those who guard the Father's commands. Don't believe me? It's in Revelation.

⁷ And it was given unto him [*governance of the dragon*] to **make war with the qodeshiym** [*saints*], and to overcome them: and power was give him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations.

Chazon (Revelation) 13:7

Some of you already know where I'm going with this whereas others will jump ahead of the conversation and claim the qodeshiym, or rather, the saints, are never defined as those who keep the Father's commands. That being the Torah. You've got to keep reading then.

¹² Here is the patience of the **qodeshiym: here are they that guard the commandments of ALAHAYAM**, and the faith of Yahusha.

Chazon (Revelation) 14:12

Name any age, day of the week, or Reset, Yashar'el is only ever defined as those who obey the Torah, reminding us of course of the Sons of Yitschaq. The church of Merlin is sounding more and more like that branch of Christianity which says the Law has been done away with, thereby allowing them to go about living with the spirit of antichrist, which is lawlessness, no thank you. Another little detail which the wizard of Camelot forgot to include was the part where **Miyka'el**, the protector of the sons of Yitschaq, tosses his ass in the Lake of Fire.

As mentioned earlier, Merlin was apparently Arthur's uncle. Geoffrey introduces him into the Historia under the name Aurelius Ambrosius, noting that he was one of three sons of **Constantine III**. Constantine III was declared emperor of Roman Britain in **407** until he was

disposed in 411. His son **Constans II** co-reigned at his side though he too was released of his duty in 411. His father's head was paraded around on a pole if you must know. Anywho, Merlin was said to be the second son of Constantine III whereas Arthur's father took up the rear. He went by the name of **Uthyr Pendragon**, FYI. Mm-hmm, it is pronounced pen, but then you have to follow the syllables through to **dragon**. Uthyr is a Welsh word which means "terrible." Likewise, Pendragon literally means "**Chief-Dragon**" or "**Head-Dragon**." Kind of awkward. Qayin being the literal son of the Serpent, you already know about. What are they telling us regarding Arthur though; did the Red Dragon sire yet another child?



Arthur's birth begins at Tintagel, a castle which our storytellers claim presently sits in a ruinous heap in southwest Cornwall. What happened is Pendragon lusted after **Igraine**, the wife of the Duke of Cornwall. The initial hiccup was due to Igraine being far too virtuous for him. Pendragon then decided to transform, or rather, shapeshift, into Igraine's husband, **Gorlois**. Committing the deed, however, would come at a hefty price. The child from their union was to be given over to Merlin, an oath which Pendragon agreed to. And so, Merlin transformed Pendragon into the lady's husband, resulting in the conception of a child. At the moment of his birth, Arthur is said to have given a shout, after which one of the midwives cried: "Here is a

Dragon! He shall be the terror of Britain's foes!" Well, that's nice. It's not every day that someone gives birth to a dragon baby.

At any rate, Arthur the son of Pendragon was raised with the intention of starving off the advances of the White Dragon, and what happened? He was mortally wounded in 537, at which time the Sons of Yitschag took over Britain. Recall Merlin's prophecy. The famine which he spoke about was ultimately the oppression of the Red Dragon, whereas the White would reign in his stead. Afterwards, the Red would return to trample down the cathedrals as well as the gardens of the foreigners.



Some of you might be thinking the White Dragon is *still* in control. Then why the hell are our Controllers raising the **Red Dragon** over Wales? It was officially recognized as the Welsh national flag in 1959.



But then it was **King Henry VII** who raised the Red Dragon at the Battle of Bosworth in **1485**, the last significant battle of the War of the Roses, after which it was carried to **Saint Paul's Cathedral** in London. Seems to me like the reign of the Red Dragon had returned, but you never really know, Henry VII might have been color blind.



Henry VII was the first monarch of the House of Tudor, by the way. His successor was none other than **Henry VIII**. A raise of hands, who

here recalls my [Nanteos Cup](#) paper? Not many of you, as it wasn't one of my popular ones. Such a shame, since the brunt of my focus ultimately centered upon the years **1536** to **1540**, when Henry VIII went about "dissolving" **monasteries**, **abbeys**, **nunneries**, and **friaries**.

"Dissolving" is one nice way to describe it, being that there were over **800** of them, and have you seen their ruinous state? [Wiki](#) has an entire list of the monasteries which were quote-unquote "dissolved" by Henry VIII. I've taken the time to track down **Basingwerk** Abbey, **Beaulieu** Abbey, **Binham** Priory, **Bolton** Abbey, **Buildwas** Abbey, and **Byland** Abbey, in that order. You may have noticed those all begin with the letter 'B' when the list is comprised of A-Z, implying that I have only shown a mere handful of them. It's not like foreign invaders took the old battering ram out to these places. They were destroyed from the local Controllers. Call them "dissolved" all you want but I'm detecting a theme on par with the destruction of the old world cities disguised as the World Fairs, like the one they burned down in [Chicago](#). It appears as though the dissolving of the Old-World Kingdom began as soon as it was over. Merlin's prophecy came true after all.]



Architects of Camelot

1/15/23

ANOTHER tidbit about Merlin is that he was conceived by an **incubus**, which is only somewhat awkward. People keep telling me Arthur was a Christian king, what text are they reading from? I guess the better question is asking how one defines ‘*Christian*’. Christianity is such a broad term, often so far removed from YAHUAHA’s instructions in set-apart living that describing it as being enveloped by shades of paganism is being kind. My point here is that Arthur may

very well have been a Christian king, *whoop-de-doo*, not debating that fact. To try and convince me however that he was raised above a pagan Christian king will be quite the heavy stone, indeed, as there's a world of difference between the two. I think I've made my point by now, that Camelot was the ideal kingdom by those who preferred to rebel against the True Kingdom of Mashiach and live an unclean life. I just got distracted but not really. Getting back to Merlin and the incubus.

Among the propagandists, Merlin was the ideal prophet, albeit a false prophet, giving testimony to the false Messiah, as embodied by Arthur, but don't take my word for it. I decided to track down a copy of **Robert de Boron's** Merlin and was bowled over by his biography of the man.

Then the demons spoke amongst themselves, saying: 'Those who said so most are the prophets: they are the cause of all our troubles! The more they spoke of him [Messiah], the more we tormented them, and now it seems he hurried to their aid, to rescue them from the tortures we were inflicting. So, then, how can we find a man who'd speak to others on our behalf and tell them of our total knowledge of all things past? **If we had such a man, he could converse with the people on Earth and help us greatly to deceive men and women alike, just as the prophets worked against us when we had them here.**' Then they said: 'It would be a great deed to create such a man, for they would all believe in him.'

Merlin

Boron's biography begins in She'ol of all places, presumably moments after Yahusha HaMashiach broke its bars and released the captives free. In this way, it acts as a sequel, more like a Satanic spin-off, of Besorah Niqodiymon. Having lost their power over the set-apart ruachoth, the dungeon demons get together and discuss a revenge tactic. The

problem is that the prophets were guiding too many people towards the Truth. Tell me, what were the prophets advocating again? Oh, that's right, the Torah of YAHUAHA. Their decision therefore involves the creation of a demon child which would manipulate Mashiach's kingdom upon the earth, slyly deceiving men and women so as to lead them on a leash away from the message of the prophets, right back down to hell again.

The only hiccup is that the demons of hell did not have reproductive capabilities. Their conspiracy would then need to involve the compliance of an unclean ruachoth inhabiting the Aether. They found one. Fast forward through the buildup to climax and we then read this rather interesting confession.

'I would have you know that **I am the son of a devil who deceived my mother.** He was one of a kind of demon called **Hequibedes**, who inhabit the air. And he bequeathed to me the power and intelligence to know everything that has been said and done... You heard me say I was fathered by a demon, but you also heard me say that Our Lord gave me knowledge of the future. If you were wise, this would be a sign to you of which way I would incline. Be assured that from the moment it pleased Our Lord to grant me this knowledge, I was lost to the Devil. But **I haven't lost the demons' craft and cunning: I've inherited from them some useful things, but they won't be used for their benefit!**'

Merlin

Merlin openly declares himself to be the son of a demon, a class which he calls Hequibedes. It is through his Father inhabiting the Aethereal realm that he receives his skills in sorcery. He then attempts to convince everyone that he was allied with The Lord and that his gift of

foreknowledge derived from him. That last part regarding prophecy I *can* believe, as even Balaam received a Word from YAHUAHA in Numbers 20. Telling us however that he was lost to the Devil is a far stretch when, *clearly*, [The Torah Abides](#) and Merlin never once passes the Deuteronomy 13 test. The demons were in fact successful in creating a man opposite of the Prophets of YAHUAHA. He could claim otherwise all he wants but that's just the demons holding the discussion hostage, as is often the case.

Really, show me a single Prophet of YAHUAHA who held the power of the Devil rather than the Ruach HaQodesh. Chapter and verse, please. Merlin's last quip, promising that he will use his gifts of the Devil for the benefit of The Lord is cute and all, but then do recall how Arthur was conceived again.

Then he [*Merlin*] turned to the king with a herb and said:
'Rub this on your face.'

The king took the herb and did so, and thereupon **he looked exactly like the duke... As soon as Igerne heard that the duke had come she had taken to her bed, and when Uther saw her lying there in all her beauty, the blood stirred throughout his body.**

Merlin

Mm-hmm, Pendragon raped Igraine by shapeshifting into her husband, Gorlois, the Duke of Cornwall. He played the part of the Incubus. And who helped him achieve that act but the son of an Incubus? Looks like Merlin was still playing the part of the demon after all. It couldn't be any more obvious by this point: the Kingdom of Mashiach existed and Camelot was its Satanic counterpart.



The title I decided to go with for this section of the 537 article was ‘Architects of Camelot.’ Seems appropriate, no? I mean, Merlin orchestrated the entire kingdom, did he not? I’m not interested in dissecting each player at the moment, because that would take a book, but I would be remiss to pass up **Morgen le Fey**, Arthur’s half-sister. As a reminder, their mother was Igerne. It is Arthur’s father Pendragon who was responsible for killing Morgen’s father, Gorlois. The news of his death was heralded on the night that Pendragon impersonated Gorlois and impregnated Igerne, by the way.

Well, Morgen le Fey was undoubtedly an Architect of Camelot, and so, calling her an **enchantress** is by no means an exaggeration. What I’m about to tell you will tie into my [Muhammad and the Millennial](#)

Kingdom paper. I initially thought about adding it there, because the incriminating evidence against **Augustine** is only heaped upon when Morgen is thrown into the pile. But then I realized nobody would have the slightest clue what I'm talking about. Of course, supposing you haven't gotten around to the Muhammed paper yet, you still won't have a clue. *Oh well*, I guess I'm the loser in this situation. Unless you're totally into Multiverses, which my research totally involves. And also, because I expect this paper and that paper to end up in the same book. So, here you go.

And the third daughter's name was **Morgan**; and by the advice of her friends, she was sent away to study in a **nunnery**—and study she did, until she knew a good deal about the secret arts, and much about astronomy and physic; and she made use of her knowledge.

Merlin

What the huh...!? It says Morgan le Fay was raised in a **nunnery**. So, she was a bride of Christ, then. It is also in the *said* nunnery that she learned a great deal about the **secret arts**, making full use of that knowledge. I'm not reading anything here about nun work, or am I? OMG. That confirms what I stated in the Muhammad paper, that Augustine was setting up spy networks disguised as friaries and nunneries and that **Khadijah**, Muhammad's first wife and Controller, was a member of one. Augustine organized spy networks in Brittain, by the way. He called it his "missionary journey," but you and I know better. Camelot it seems was a project of Rome.



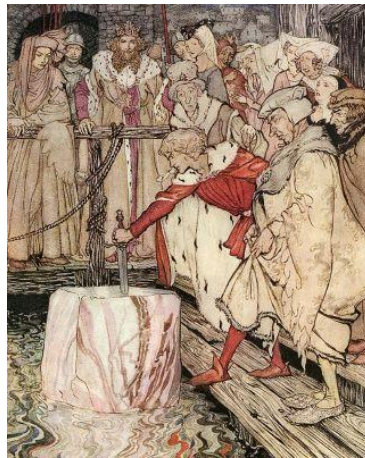
The Rod of YAHUAHA *and* Excalibur

1/8/24

WAS it the sword in the stone or the Lady of the Lake who delivered the Excalibur sword to Arthur? *Whoops*, I've just opened up a can of worms, my bad. If I don't make immediate sense of this situation, an A.I. Bot disguised as one of my College Professor readers will be sure to give an online lecture in Speaker's Corner, detailing precisely how much more knowledgeable they are of Arthurian lore. There's been quite an uptick of Shill-Bots as of late.

And so, I suppose it all depends upon what text you read. Robert de Boron's 'Merlin' was the first medieval tale to mention a sword stuck in a stone. I'll quote from in a few, though when I do, no name is given to the weapon. A little later down the line, the unidentified writers of 'Prose Merlin' (which is a part of the Vulgate Cycle), declare the sword pulled from the stone to be the one and only Excalibur. But

then, in Malory's 'Le Morte D'Arthur', Arthur pulls a sword from the stone only to have that sword shattered while fighting with King Pellinore. It is the Lady of the Lake who replaces that one with Excalibur. Pick either story. Doesn't bother me in the slightest, whatever version of the lore you go with. I'm more preferable to Malory's account over the mysterious scribes but whatever. Either way, and considering everything we've come to learn, they're both telling.



Arthur, kneeling, took the sword in both hands and raised it from the anvil as easily as if nothing held it, and carried it back, held high. They led him to the altar, and he laid the sword upon it. And when he had done so they blessed him and anointed him and performed all the rites necessary for the making of a king.

Merlin

There is **Robert de Boron**'s account, as promised. No name is given to the sword, though that is a sidebar argument when in fact the sword is what promotes his Divine right to rule as king of Britain. Well, here is **Thomas Malory**'s claim regarding the same sword.

Whoso pulleth out this sword of this stone and anvil, is rightwise king born of all England.

Le Morte d'Arthur

Seems pretty straightforward, no? According to Malory, the person who pulled the sword from the stone was the rightful king of Britain, and that person was Arthur. I put these quotes here for a reason. It's so that all of us can begin these discussions, and hopefully end them, on the same page. [UPDATE: 1/15/24: Oh, oh, oh—I almost forgot. A question for the class, when did Arthur pull the sword from the stone, exactly? I'm not asking for the year. All I'm looking for is a day. Any thoughts? If you guessed Christmas Eve, then you would be correct. Here is what Boron claims.

On Christmas Eve all the clergy of the kingdom assembled with all the barons of any worth, having arranged matters exactly as Merlin commanded... The archbishop sang mass as far as the gospel; and then, just as they had made the offering, and day began to break, **a great square block of stone and an anvil appeared, and in the anvil was fixed a sword.**

Merlin

The **winter solstice** just so happens to be when the sun sails at its lowest point in the southern horizon. It remains there for **three days**, signifying death, and then rises again, beginning its circuit northward. Having Arthur arrive on the scene to prove his worth during the winter solstice of all occasions adds up to more of them Arthurian Mysteries. It's yet another RCC retelling of what very likely went down with Yahusha HaMashiach. The defining difference is that YAHUAHA in the flesh goes about fulfilling his work on the seven feast days rather than those created by Nimrod. I'm wondering if Yom Teruah or

Sukkot would be good contenders, though now that I think about it, I've got a better one.

‘Would you like, then,’ said the archbishop, ‘to postpone his choosing and anointing till Pentecost?’

‘We would indeed, sir,’ they replied, ‘in case he proves to be unfit to be our king.’

Merlin

Pentecost is none other than **Shavuot**, the feast of weeks. Everyone knows the part regarding the Ruach HaQodesh, descending upon the Talmidiym like tongues of fire, in Acts 2. But then Shavuot also happens to be the day when Moshe received the Torah from YAHUAHA Alahayam on the mountaintop. It happened **40 days** after the Passover event, when Yashar’el left Mitsriym. The Mysteries of Arthur tacks on those 40 days before Passover, a fasting season known as Lent, and they’re doing it wrong. Why can’t anyone read the directions as laid out in Scripture? Anywho, Moshe descended the mountain only to encounter Ba’al worship, telling us that Yashar’el was not worthy. All I’m saying is, what if Yahusha HaMashiach received the Rod of YAHUAHA on the same day?]

The fact that Moshe pulled one such Rod from the Earth hasn’t escaped the space between my ears. I’m letting you know right now that Excalibur and the Rod are connected. The story of the Rod is mostly told to us in Yashar though there are other sources and goes as follows.

³⁹ And it was that while he prayed, he looked opposite to him, and behold a **sapplure stick** was placed in the ground, which was planted in the midst of the garden.

⁴⁰ And he approached the stick and he looked and

behold the name of the **YAHUAHA Alahayam Tseva'oth was engraved thereon**, written, and developed upon the stick. ⁴¹ **And he read it and stretched forth his hand and he plucked it like a forest tree from the thicket, and the stick was in his hand.**

⁴² **And this is the stick with which all the works of our Alahayam were performed**, after he had created heaven and earth, and all the host of them, seas, rivers and all their fishes. ⁴³ And when Alahayam had driven A'dam from the garden of Eden, he took the stick in his hand and went and tilled the ground from which he was taken. ⁴⁴ And the stick came down to Noach and was given to Shem and his descendants, until it came into the hand of Avraham the Hebrew. ⁴⁵ And when Avraham had given all he had to his son Yitschaq, he also gave to him this stick. ⁴⁶ And when Ya'aqov had fled to Padanaram, he took it into his hand, and when he returned to his father, he had not left it behind him. ⁴⁷ Also when he went down to Mitsriym, he took it into his hand and gave it to Yoceph, one portion above his brethren, for Ya'aqov had taken it by force from his brother Esau.

⁴⁸ And after the death of Yoceph, the nobles of Mitsriym came into the house of Yoceph, and the stick came into the hand of Reuel the Midianite, and when he went out of Mitsriym, he took it in his hand and planted it in his garden.

⁴⁹ And all the mighty men of the Qeyniyiym tried to pluck it when they endeavored to get Tsipporah his daughter, but they were unsuccessful. ⁵⁰ So that stick remained planted in the garden of Re'u'el, until he came

who had a right to it and took it. ⁵¹ And when Re'u'el saw the stick in the hand of Moshe, he wondered at it, and **he gave him his daughter Tsipporah for a woman.**

Yashar 77:39-51

What have we so far learned? The Rod which Moshe plucked from the garden was once the personal property of YAHUAHA Alahayam and was instrumental in his works. It then passed from A'dam to Noach to Shem to Avraham and then right on down to the Patriarchs through Ya'aqov, where it was handed off to Yoceph.

[UPDATE: 1/15/24: It wasn't simply the property of YAHUAHA Alahayam though. His name was written upon it. That shouldn't go unnoticed. I mean, I noticed it, but I've already failed to show you why his Name is so important, when it is the sword in the stone which we are attempting to make comparisons with. Reading once more from Robert de Boron's account.

Those who beheld this wonder ran to the church to tell the people; and the archbishop came out bearing holy water and precious relics, and he went and saw the stone and sprinkled it with holy water. Then he noticed what was written on the sword: **that whoever could draw the sword from the stone would be king by the choice of Jesus Christos.**

Merlin

Anyone who pulled the sword from the stone'p would be king of Britain by order of Jesus Christos. His name was written upon it, not a coincidence. It stands to reason then that the same can be said of the Rod of YAHUAHA, and I haven't even gotten around to talking about Yahudah's part in the story quite yet.] How it ended up with

Re'u'el can probably only be explained in that he was a **Priest of Midian**. I'm thinking there is a **Melchizedek** relationship to be found there. And then notice how T'sipporah was given as a woman only after Moshe pulled the Rod from the Earth. The reason being is that Re'u'el would only hand off his daughter in marriage to the one who was worthy of the Rod. There had been many suitors, but none were capable of accomplishing the deed. Further information is given to us in LOTJ.

One of the seven maidens whom Moses saw at the well attracted his notice in particular on account of her modest demeanor, and he made her a proposal of marriage. But Zipporah repulsed him, saying, "My father has a tree in his garden with which he tests every man that expresses a desire to marry one of his daughters, and as soon as the suitor touches the tree, he is devoured by it."

Moses: "Whence has he the tree?"

Zipporah: "It is the rod that the Holy One, blessed be He, created in the twilight of the first Sabbath eve, and gave to Adam. He transmitted it to Enoch, from him it descended to Noah, then to Shem, and Abraham, and Isaac, and finally to Jacob, who brought it with him to Egypt, and gave it to his son Joseph. **When Joseph died, the Egyptians pillaged his house, and the rod, which was in their booty, they brought to Pharaoh's palace. At that time my father was one of the most prominent of the king's sacred scribes, and as such he had the opportunity of seeing the rod. He felt a great desire to possess it, and he stole it and took it to his house.** On this rod the Ineffable Name is graven, and also the ten plagues that God will cause to visit the Egyptians in a future day. For many years it lay in my father's house.

One day he was walking in his garden carrying it, and he stuck it in the ground. When he attempted to draw it out again, he found that it had sprouted, and was putting forth blossoms. That is the rod with which he tries any that desire to marry his daughters. He insists that our suitors shall attempt to pull it out of the ground, but as soon as they touch it, it devours them.”

The Legends of the Jews: Volume II

The Rod was stolen from among Yoceph’s possessions after his death and then taken to Pharaoh’s house. From there, Re’u’el “re-acquired” the Rod without permission, securing it in Midian in the whereabouts of Ciynai, the Mountain of YAHUAHA. I’m under the impression that he did so as an act of duty to the Alahayam of Avraham, whom he was descended from through Qeturah. Was Re’u’el aware that it was intended to return into the hands of YAHUAHA again? Well, it did. The Rod is most certainly a McGuffin in the Millennial Kingdom narrative, but I’m not quite ready to go there yet.



The His-Story of the Rod has just been given in Yashar as well as LOTJ, and yet **Yahudah** has been completely snubbed from both accounts,

isn't that strange? All indications seem to imply that he possessed the Rod. The kingship was passed to Yahudah after Re'uven's transgression, though he very nearly lost it as well. The account which I am thinking of follows the sins of Er and Onan, the Meat-Beating Brothers. **Tamar** was a daughter from the **House of Shem**, whom Yahudah gave to his sons in marriage. The short of it is that Er and Onan's mother was Shuach the Kena'aniy (Canaanite). She hated Shem as well as the Hebrews, even though she married one, and so, hoping that they would no longer breed among the sons of Cham, she decided to play the part of a Sex Coach. Er and Onan did the deed, an act which involved spilling their seed. They then died, leaving Tamar a widow as well as a virgin, and now, you have been caught up to speed.

²² And after these things, while Tamar was a widow, she heard after two years that I was going up, to shear my sheep, and **adorned herself in bridal array**, and sat in the city Enaim by the gate. ²³ **For it was a law of the Amorites, that she who was about to marry should sit in fornication seven days by the gate.**

The Testament of Yahudah 10:22-26

Tamar traded in one veil for another. The idea is the law of the Amorites dictated that all expected brides should sin in fornication seven days by the gate. It means every man had a right to pay for her. Get a shot at impregnating her with their seed before the man of the hour. Let him deal with the offspring. Undoubtedly, another Kena'aniy tactic. If you can't force them from the land, breed them out. Well, here is the account as told to us in Barashayath.

And it was reported to Thumar, that her father-in-law was going up to Thumanuth to shear his sheep, so she put off her widow's garments and concealed herself in her veil and went down and sat at the opening by the wells which are on the road to Thumanuth, for she saw

that Shalaha was grown up, and he was not given to her as a husband. Yaha'ua'daha regarded her. And he thought she was a prostitute, for she had hidden her face. So, he turned from the road to her, and said, "Come on, have intercourse with me." For he knew not she was his daughter-in-law. Then she asked, "What will you give to me, if I have intercourse with you?" Then he replied, "I will send you a kid of the goats or sheep." And she replied, "What you will give me as a pledge that you will send them?" He replied, "What is the pledge that I shall give you?" And she answered, "Your signet-ring, the twisted thread it hangs upon, and the stick you have in your hand." So, he gave her them, and he had intercourse with her, and she conceived to him. Then she arose, and went and put the veil from off her, and dressed herself in her widow's garments.

Barashayath 38:13-19 (Paleo)

There it is, the Rod of YAHUAHA. Yahudah handed it to Tamar as a temporary payment for his lust until the kid of a goat could be secured. Good thing she happened to be a daughter of Shem or else His-Story may have taken a very different turn. Why am I not surprised to learn that twin sons were conceived in the tipi and that **Perets** was one of them? Look up Mashiach's genealogy in Besorah Mattityahu, why don't you? That would be Matthew 1:1-17. From Perets we come upon **Bo'az**, who married **R'oth**, the great-grandmother of **David**. Eventually, the lineage of David passed on to **Yoceph** the father of **Miryam**, of whom was born **Yahusha HaMashiach**. As a Melchizedek King-Priest, the Rod would have been his to possess.



By the way, I am fully convinced that Yoceph the father of Miryam was the *same* Yoceph of Ramah who buried Yahusha in a tomb, though most simply know him as Joseph of Arimathea. When writing [Mary Magdalene: Wife of Messiah](#), I was working under the assumption that Yoceph was Yahusha's Great-Uncle. Nope. He wasn't. Yoceph was Yahusha's Grandfather. And where did Yoceph end up but Britain?

⁹Then were the shipborne wanderers given land over from the **Isle of Departure**, saying that could they live where no one else could because of the spirits, then their holiness would be established before all the people. The strangers were sorely tried by the Druids, but the spirits troubled them not. Nor did the sickness of the place come upon them, and the people wondered.

Book of Britain 1:9

To be more precise, Yoceph formed a settlement on the Isle of Departure, which is the same thing as **Avalon**, where the Lady of the Lake lived, and later on, handed the sword Excalibur to Arthur. From there, the ruachoth of the dead were said to depart the world. Nobody,

not even the Druids, were capable of living in the area because a portal into the spiritual realm existed there. That is, until Yoceph and company survived the night untroubled or harmed. And just look at what was in his possession, why don't you?

¹⁹ Ilyid is buried outside the forked path before the church, and on his tomb was written, "I brought Christ to the Britons and taught them. I buried Christ and now here my body is at rest."

²⁰ Islass was the first convert, and it is said that she alone knew the secret of the Holy Hawthorn. What this may be, none can know now. **It is said that when the Druthin murmured against the staff of Ilyid**, she placed a twig in water, and it flowered.

²¹ Here, in this holy place, under the direct guidance of God, our father founded the first church in Britain. It is said it was not built by human hands, which is true, and from here shall come that which will be the salvation of mankind in the years to come. Here was the resting place for the souls of the dead, where they received their last sustenance before passing through the glass wall. From here ran the old road to the place of light where the bright-winged spirits flew freely in the place called Dainsart in the old tongue.

Book of Britain 1:19-21

Why were the Druids arguing over the staff of Yoceph? He appears to have already been dead by this point. Well, rods were a symbol of authority, as per Psalm 23:4, though the staff which he arrived with appears to have risen far above the metaphor. Islass, his first convert, placed a twig in water, and it flowered, reminding us of **Aaron's rod**. What happened to the Rod is anybody's guess, but I think I know.

¹⁵ And out of his mouth goes a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations: **and he shall rule them with a rod of iron**: and he treads the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Yahuah Tseva'oth. ¹⁶ And he has on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings, and YAHUAHA Adonai.

Chazon (Revelation) 19:15-16

I *checked* all four gospels and then some. Yahusha HaMashiach was never seen with a Rod in his possession during his originally earthly ministry. But then, when he reemerges as King of kings during his Thousand Year Reign, he's suddenly sporting one, what gives? You can come to your own conclusion, but I am of the opinion that the Rod of YAHUAHA and Yahusha's Rod are never seen in the room together because they are the same. Moshe pulled it from the garden, proving his worth. What are the chances that Yahusha HaMashiach did the same?

The Arthurian storytellers were, in my opinion, reciting from an actual event in His-Story. Yoceph of Ramah carried the Rod of YAHUAHA to Brittain so that Yahusha HaMashiach might prove his worth. Only afterwards is Arthur said to have done the same. The defining difference, as you well know by now, is that it's the Red Dragon as well as the seed of the Red Dragon whom the Arthurian storytellers were rooting for. Supposing the sword in the stone did break, as the Arthurian storytellers insist, only to be replaced by Excalibur. Perhaps that is their clever way of undermining the Rod of YAHUAHA.



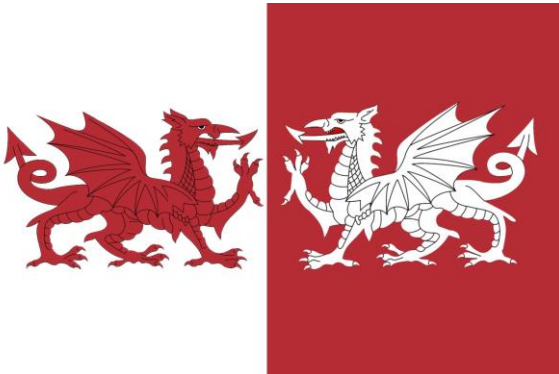
[**UPDATE:** 1/15/24: I'M not done yet. Those of you who participate in my weekly Torah portions will perhaps recall *the trip* which Ms. Pamela's Paleo translation sent me on. No psychedelics were involved. Discovering the Truth is enough of a serotonin activation, thank you very much. The passage which plunged me right down the track of the rickety wooden roller coaster derives from Shama'uath, which most of you know as Exodus. Remember when Aaron cast down his rod before Pharaoh and it became a serpent? Well, that's not exactly what it says.

Thus, YAHUAHA, the EVER-LIVING spoke to Mashaha and to Aharan, saying, "Since Pharaoh has said to you, 'Give us evidence,' instruct Aharan, take your branch before Pharaoh, and before his ministers, and he will exist of **thunuyan**. Mashaha and Aharan therefore went to Pharaoh, and did as YAHUAHA, the EVER-LIVING, commanded, and he cast down his branch to the face of Pharaoh, and to the face of his ministers, and he will exist of **thunuyan**. But Pharaoh summoned the wise men and enchanters, and they, the sacred scribes, fashioned a flaming metal rod. And he cast down every man his rod, and they existed of **thunuyan**. But Aharan's branch devoured their rods. However, the heart of Pharaoh was strong, and he

would not listen to them, just as YAHUAHA, the EVER-LIVING had foretold.

Shama'uath (Exodus) 7:8-13

The word **thunuyan** describes a dragon or a sea serpent, not a snake. Their first appearance can be found in Barashayath chapter one. ALAHAYAM created the thunuyan in the waters rather than the land. The Masoretic Hebrew goes with '*tannin*', which describes the same thing, a coiled and gigantic serpentine sea creature. Many refuse to believe in the existence of sea serpents or dragons and insist '*tannin*' was a description for whale. Oh, fine then, let's go with 'whale' before somebody's programing breaks down, inciting the arrival of an Imagineer animatronics repairman from the Wonderland underground. I guess that means the Rod turned into a beached whale, blub, blub, blub. Looks like Pharaoh's wizards turned their rods into beached whales as well. I've never seen a beached whale eat numerous other beached whales but there is some normie logic for you.



Nope, they were serpents of the aquatic dragon variety. When I gave you the account of Merlin's prophecy, the one in which Vortigern watched a red and a white dragon combating the other (as per The History of the Kings of Britain), I forgot to mention that the pool was drained only because the dragons lived within the water. The longer

story is that Vortigern made several attempts at building a tower and in every instance it crumbled. Merlin explained that there was a pool of water under the earth where the tower stood and that two separate dragons lived inside rocks within that body of water. So, they too were water dragons.

Also, recall what the issue was over. Merlin explained that the white dragon represented the Saxons and that the Saxons, aka the sons of Yitschaq, would defeat the red dragon, a stand-in for Uther Pendragon's kingdom and, well, the Red Dragon of Revelation. Well, the same thing happened in Mitsriym. Balaam and his wizards were capable of creating dragons from rods of their own, indicating the knowhow of the Mysteries of Mitsrayim, but in the end it was the dragon metamorphosized from the rod of Aaron which devoured the others. Was it white in color too? It just goes to show that His-Story repeats itself and the Rod of YAHUAHA hits closer to home than I had ever previously realized.]