



537 A.D. The End of Camelot

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FINALLY, the pieces are beginning to come together. **536 AD**, as you are now aware, was an irreversible threshold, carrying His-Story 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, *huh*? Don't sweat it. I'll quickly drop a couple or maybe even several links to other investigative papers which will help to lift this conversation off the ground.

[Kings and Priests of the MK.](#) [536 A.D.](#) [Melted Cities.](#) [541 AD: Year of the Apocalypse.](#) [The 7000-Year Timeline Deception.](#) [500 Years of the Phoenix.](#) [Saint George.](#)

There are others worth discovering, and in fact an entire catalogue of them, 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-wink*;) 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. Guinivere 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.

[Tea Tephi. 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, **Tea Tephi**, you'll have to find the section where I talk about the People of the Covenant within all the Stone of Scone talk in order 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 ‘bēriyth’ [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 Yahudiym, 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, who later writers would dub the king of the Britons, hanging out with **Merlin** when the dragons show up at the party, and *this* is what we read.

As **Vortegirn**, 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. FYI, the **Saxons** are represented by the **White Dragon**, and what do you suppose that means? Merlin’s prophecy assigns the oppressed to be the worshipers of the Red Dragon, though he promises that they will eventually prevail over the quote-unquote “cruelty” of the Saxon invaders. Not a fan of Isaac’s sons, eh?

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 investigation is over. 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 in the whereabouts of 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 cultivate **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 Watchers in [The Watchers Released](#). 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 given 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, **Uthyr Pendragon**, took up the rear, being Constantine III's third son.

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." 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?





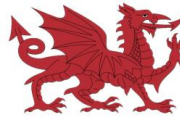
The Birth of Arthur and Tintagel Castle

[**UPDATE** 5/26/25: WE made it out to **Tintagel Castle** in Cornwall, which is why I deleted the old photo in this report, replacing it with a far better ones—in fact, a baker’s dozen. Arthur’s story begins here at Tintagel, according to ‘Le Morte d’Arthur’ author **Thomas Malory**, as well as **Geoffrey of Monmouth** in his ‘History of the Kings of Britain.’ What reportedly happened here is that 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, whom some accounts call **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 Tintagel, they will tell you the ruins derive from a castle built by **Earl Richard**, **1st Earl of Cornwall** in the **13th century**, during the High Middle Ages rather than late Roman times only to forget all about that in the gift shop and sell Arthurian paraphernalia, LOL. They will also admit to the Romano-British artifacts recovered on the grounds but then state there is no evidence of them having built any structures there, LOL again. Try not to forget that Thomas Malory first published 'Le Morte d'Arthur' in **1485**, only two centuries after the fact. But then, even more titillating is the claim that Geoffrey of Monmouth published his in **1140**. How do they explain away Geoffrey's claim if Tintagel Castle was not erected until **1233** by this **Richard** fellow, **97 years** after the fact? They can't. Are you ready for their explanation? Here it goes, and I quote. Richard wanted to establish a connection with the Arthurian legends, and so he had a castle built. Excuse me while I LOL myself right on over to my next **UPDATE**, wherever that may prove to be.]

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.





The Dissolution of the Monasteries and Glastonbury

[**UPDATE** 6/12/25: EVENTUALLY, I got around to writing a long overdue research paper on the man who brought about the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It is a direct follow-up to this one, almost more of a bookend to the Middle-Ages—I call it [The End of the Millennial Kingdom and Henry VIII](#). With so many dissolved MK buildings in Britain (**800** was it? I still can't fathom that many), visiting them all seems improbable, even for a dedicated Brit. Since arriving in Britain I have already dropped by a few and can tell you that **Glastonbury** in Somerset is not like the others. To this day, it is still treated as a pilgrimage site, and rightly so. Not only is Glastonbury the **Avalon** of **Arthur**, but it also happens to be the location of **Britain's first church**, planted by none other than **Joseph of Arimathea**.

Before jumping into the puddle with my Wellies on I should probably remind everyone that I can never publish anything without my *lovely* readers reminding me that there is a smorgasbord of opinions out there beyond my own. In instances of Arthurian locations, a number of sites are proposed, with Avalon being no exception. There is another far less popular location for the Isle of the Dead in north-west Wales. Be patient, I intend to go there as well. All I can tell you at present is that **Cadbury Castle** is **16 miles** to the south-east of Glastonbury, and after personally exploring the mound, I can't imagine a better location for **Camelot**. Also, there is more to Glastonbury than what I intend to

involve in this discussion. Aspects of my visit have already been detailed in [Labyrinths: Seeking the Kingdom Within](#). I hope to include further updates in [The Rod of YAHUAHA and Excalibur](#), and [The Holy Family in Europe](#) will not be excluded.



Upon arriving at Glastonbury, I was already aware that **King Arthur's purported burial site** could be found on the grounds—I simply didn't know where to look. After combing the field for a time, zigzagging to and fro and sometimes retracing my steps in circles, I finally stumbled upon the marker, not really prepared for the emotional impact. Well, *there* it is, and *here* is the story handed down to us.

In **1190**, right about when the [Knight Templar](#) were in their heyday, **King Henry II** reportedly ordered workers at the abbey to dig for the king of Camelot. They dug and they dug over a great swath of grass. Before telling you what they found, I think it would benefit you to know that Henry II was the **great-grandson** of **William the Conqueror**, and the **father** of both **Richard the Lionheart** and **John the Bad**, from where we pull the **Robin Hood** stories. He was also personally responsible for **Thomas Becket's** murder. Lot's going on with this guy which, YAH willing, I will eventually get around to covering. Diggers at Glastonbury unearthed **a leaden cross** buried between **two** ancient **stone pillars**. Inscribed on the cross were the following words.

Hic jacet sepultus inclitus rex Arturus in insula
Avalloni.

Latin is a language which I studied in college, but it's been a while. Let's see what I can make out. '*Sepultus*' would refer to a sepulcher, '*rex*' a king, '*insula*' an island, and '*Avalloni*' is self-explanatory. Yup, still got it. The rest, however, I can't quite make out. Let's see what an English translation has to say.

Here lies buried the renowned King Arthur in
the Isle of Avalon.

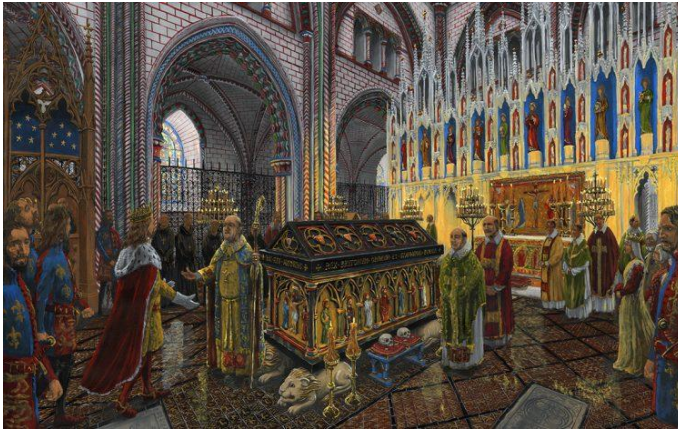
Hmm, seems pretty direct, wouldn't you agree? Either the monks were onto the discovery of a lifetime, or they'd planted the evidence, anticipating the money to roll in. The historians are quick to dismiss their discovery in hopes of establishing official history while dismissing Arthurian legends as mythology, you know the drill. But whichever way you lean, I will ask you to consider their next discovery before making your decision.



Digging deeper into the earth, and to a depth of 16 feet, they found the trunk of an oak tree, hollowed out for the purposes of a coffin. Inside the oak coffin, they found the skeletal remains of a man and a woman. Wouldn't you like to know how tall the man was? He was 4 foot 2 inches, a bit of a dwarf—just kidding. He was a 9-footer. No word on

the woman's height, though she was presumed at the time to be **Gwinevere**, and I don't see why not.

By the way, that's not a photo of a Glastonbury monk, as they didn't have photography back then—not officially. I am showing you a photo of **Ralph Glidden** digging up his **Catalina giants**, and not without reason. As an avid collector of newspaper articles, I published a book on this subject a couple of years ago, [Giants In America: Newspapers of Our Realm: Volume I](#). There's no better way to discredit yourself and ruin your career, dying a very poor man while becoming the subject of ridicule, than exposing plot holes in the **Jesuit** history books with your pick and shovel. Try not to let the **Smithsonian** truck run over you as it backs up to the site. *Beep, beep, beep*. The monks of Glastonbury began digging for Arthur based upon their assumption that the stories were true, and Ralph Glidden did the same. Nothing criminal in that. All that tells me is that their thesis, albeit non-canonical, was a correct one.



After the initial exhumation in **1191**, the bones of Arthur and his woman Guinevere were placed in a tomb in the choir of the abbey church, near to the altar. The same tomb would later be opened in **1278** for King **Edward I** and Queen **Eleanor**. Nearly a **hundred years** had passed since Arthur's discovery. Supposing he wasn't a 9-foot-tall giant and just an ordinary-sized man, Edward I's eyewitness exhuming would

be the perfect time to speak up and say something. He did not. By the way, the provided illustration comes to us by way of **Dominic Andrews** at www.archaeoart.co.uk. According to Dominic, the person visiting Arthur's tomb in his drawing isn't Edward I but **Edward III** in **1331**. Not sure if Edward III had a peek inside, and if so, he didn't say anything that survives on record.



You might be wondering how the artist thought to depict Arthur's tomb in such illustrious detail. I've seen many of these tombs in various cathedrals and none are alike, and rarely as grand, which is why I was wondering the same thing. The tomb was not described for us until the **antiquary John Leland** visited Glastonbury in the **1530**'s. According to his [Wiki article](#), Leland is described as "**the father of English local history and bibliography**." Hmm, sounds suspicious. Was he under the pay of Henry VIII is what I want to know. Yup, I just checked. He was buddies with **propagandist Thomas Cromwell**. To better understand that connection, you'll have to read my [Henry VIII](#) report.

How is it that nearly **350 years** had passed without a single description, or were all those records destroyed? Well, as they say regarding the 200 million sperm released with each mommy and daddy private time, sometimes all it takes is one of them to make it past the goalie's net. According to Leland, the tomb was of **black marble with four lions at its base, a crucifix at the head and an image of Arthur carved in relief at the foot**. His timing is only a little odd considering that the

tomb was assumedly dissolved along with the abbey in 1539, but whatever. Better late than never.

The question I would like you to answer is why they would hoax their Arthur discovery with a giant when none of their Arthurian literature, written either before or afterwards, upheld the story. That is one question but now I have another to counter it. How is it that Henry VIII would destroy an abbey devoted to Camelot's king when he himself not only claimed to be descended from Arthur, but he also based his existence upon the fulfilment of Merlin's dragon prophecy? To top that off, Glastonbury is reportedly the site of Joseph of Arimathea's church. The ramifications of that are never paused to be appreciated nor tested in the history books. It simply happened. He got away with it, and the other side of the story, the missing side, is never intended to be told.

While you consider your answers, I too am thinking out—allow me to throw some potentials your way. Arthurian chroniclers Geoffrey of Monmouth, Robert de Boron, Chretien de Troyes, and Sir Thomas Malory, though I am probably forgetting others, all seem to forget that little detail regarding his tomb and height. If nobody thought to describe Arthur as a giant, perhaps it is because the 1190 Arthur story was invented centuries afterwards to throw us off the scent of where he is actually buried, and also, where Joseph of Arimathea planted his church. Even Avalon is being hidden from us. If so, then Henry VIII's audacity is somewhat less audacious and to be believed.

Not that I'm saying Glastonbury isn't the true Avalon. Because maybe it is. I haven't visited the second proposed site in Wale and am simply keeping my options open. The giant story is a convincing one in my book. Even if the giant was somebody other than Arthur, there is still the little detail regarding the Latin sign identifying him, bringing back around to my first question. Why lie about a giant? Either way and whatever the scenario, Henry VIII doesn't weasel his way out of it without coming across as a total dick.]



Architects of Camelot

[**UPDATE** 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, presumed 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,

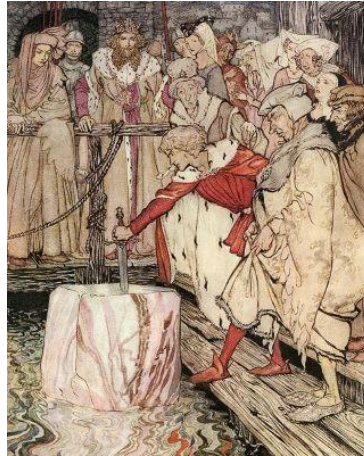
was a member of one. Augustine organized spy networks in Brittain, by the way. He called it his “missionary journey,” but you and I know better. Camelot it seems was a project of Rome.]



The Rod of YAHUAHA *and* Excalibur

[**UPDATE** 1/8/24: IS 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 a College Professor 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, or movie for that matter. Robert de Boron's 'Merlin' was the first medieval tale to mention a sword stuck in a stone. I'll quote from him 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. The movie 'Excalibur' falls into the same line of thought. 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 much prefer 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 **Moses** pulled one such **Rod** from the Earth hasn't escaped the space between my ears. FYI, I am not telling you that Excalibur is the Rod of Moses, or Moshe as I prefer calling him, only that there are obvious similarities which should not be ignored. Especially since **YASHA'UA Messiah** ends up with Moshe's Rod, according to the bread crumb trail that I've prepared for you, and Arthur's Camelot is being compared and contrasted with the Millennial Kingdom of YASHA'UA. 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 **sapphire 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 Iesus Christos.**

Merlin

Anyone who pulled the sword from the stone would be king of Britain by order of Iesus 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.]

²¹ And Mosheh stretched out his hand over the sea, **with the great and glorious rod which was created at the beginning, and on which were engraven and set forth the Great and Glorious Name,** and the ten signs which had smitten the Mizraee, and the three fathers of the world, and the six mothers, and the twelve tribes of Ya'aqov: and

straightway Yahuah brought a vehement east wind upon the sea all night, and made the sea dry; and divided the waters into twelve divisions according to the twelve tribes of Ya'aqov.

Jonathan Targum: Exodus 14:21

Interesting that the Name of Mashiach is written on Sword in the Stone because the Name of YAHUAHA is inscribed upon the Rod, and wouldn't you know, they're both the same. That is my position in the very least. YAHUAHA was always the Son of ALAHAYAM, and I'm sticking to it. Here to Rod is said to include the three fathers of the world, its six mothers, and the twelve tribes. The twelve tribes are a given, but who might the others be? Avraham, Yitschaq, Ya'aqov, Sharaha, Rivqah, and then Leah and Rachel are my best guess. Probably the correct one. Also, the Ten Plagues of Mizraim should have all of our interest since the kingdom of Mashiach was probably ushered in a similar manner.

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 Tsipporah 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 Mashiah'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?

⁹ Then 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 Isllass 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

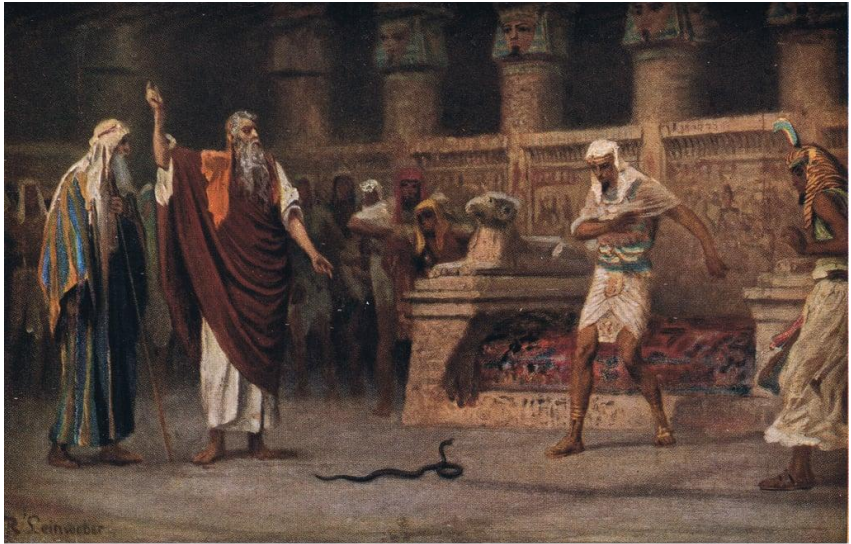
Why were the Druids arguing over the staff of Yoceph? He appears to have already been dead by this point. Well, rods were a symbol of authority, as per Psalm 23:4, though the staff which he arrived with appears to have risen far above the metaphor. Islass, his first convert, placed a twig in water, and 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.



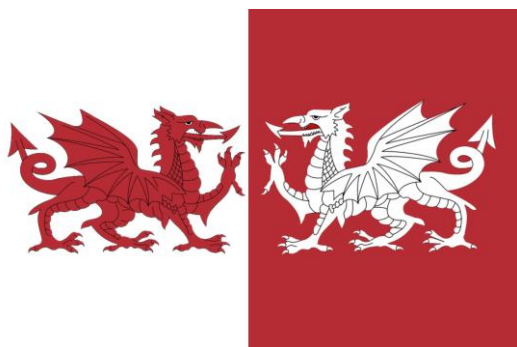
[**UPDATE:** 1/15/24: I'M not done yet. Those of you who participate in my weekly Torah portions will perhaps recall *the trip* which Ms. Pamela's Paleo translation sent me on. No psychedelics were involved. Discovering the Truth is enough of a serotonin activation, thank you very much. The passage which 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

Pharoah was strong, and he would not listen to them, just as
YAHUAHA, the EVER-LIVING had foretold.

Shama'uath (Exodus) 7:8-13

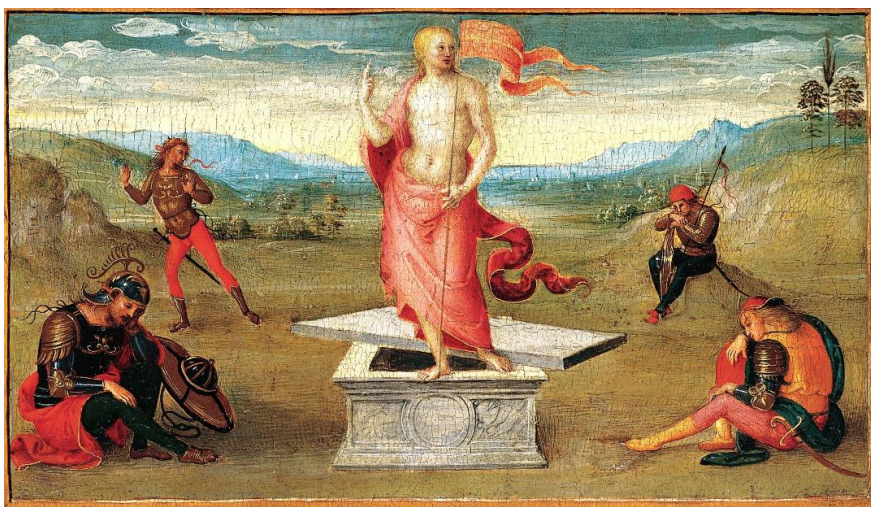
The word **thunuyan** describes a dragon or a sea serpent, not a snake. Their first appearance can be found in Barashayath chapter one. ALAHAYAM created the thunuyan in the waters rather than the land. The Masoretic Hebrew goes with '*tannin*', which describes the same thing, a coiled and gigantic serpentine 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.

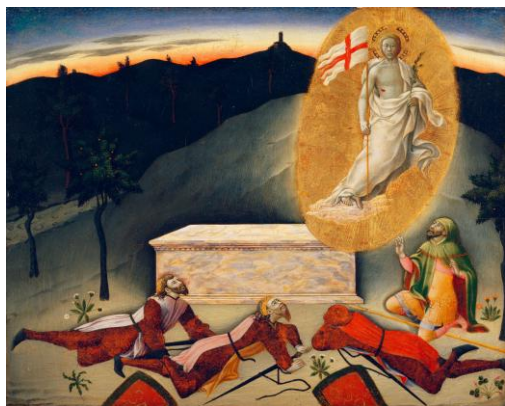


Nope, they were serpents of the aquatic dragon variety. When I gave you the account of Merlin's prophecy, the one in which Vortigern watched a red and a white dragon combating the other (as per The History of the Kings of Britain), I forgot to mention that the pool was drained only because the dragons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





[**UPDATE** 1/24/24: AND then it occurred to me. Medieval art as a habit likes to show Yahusha resurrecting from the dead with a **scepter**. In nearly every instance, the cross, though I prefer the **Mark of the Tav**, can be visible above. Dang, I didn't even think about the rod aspect of the equation when writing my line-for-line commentary on [Besorah Kepha](#), because in that one, the Mark of the Tav follows him out of the tomb, if you recall. And of course, seeing as how it is the

His-Story of YAHUAHA's rod that we're dealing with, I might as well quote from that passage again. It goes as follows.

²² When therefore those soldiers saw it, they awakened the centurion and the elders; for they too were hard by keeping guard. And as they declared what things they had seen, again they saw three men come forth from the tomb, and two of them supporting one, **and a cross following them**; and of the two the head reached to the heaven, but the head of him who was led by them overpassed the heavens.

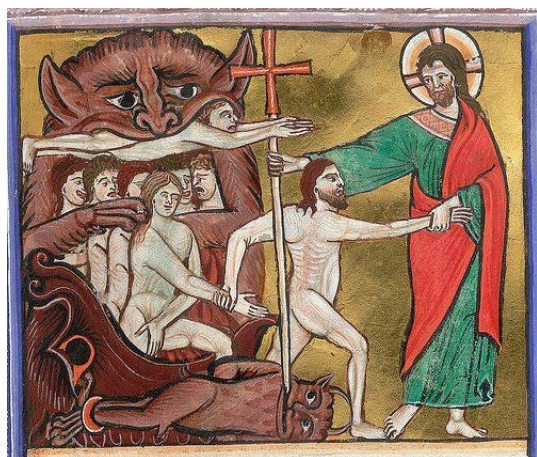
²³ And they heard a voice from the heavens, saying: You have preached to them that sleep. **And a response was heard from the cross: Yea.**

Besorah Kepha 22-23

I will remind you that we only have one incomplete copy of Besorah Kepha and that dead men *do* tell tales, because it was pulled from the bones of a naughty monk. Considering the sheer amount of Medieval artwork before us, it seems to me that Kepha's Besorah was far more popular than we are told. That—or the residents of the Kingdom had firsthand knowledge of the scepter emerging from the grave, because the three Synoptic Gospels and Besorah Yochanon don't divulge. The boys down at Seminary love to criticize the Tav passage in Kepha but then it just goes to show how often arrogance is tied up with mockery. The kingdom residents knew a thing or two.

In the same artwork, we even see instances of something resembling the **Templar** flag, *uh-oh*. Never has there been an instance of a red flag being printed on an actual flag, apparently. Well then, you should know about my current position on the Templars. They weren't who Illuminati written history books claim they were. My [Friday XIII](#) paper dips into that, as well as their connection with the Shroud. I'm of the suggestion that they were actual soldiers of the Millennial Kingdom and that our Inheritors claimed otherwise, via war propaganda.

Also evident is that Yoceph of Ramah buried Mashiach with the scepter, telling us it *was* in his possession all along.





The Scepter even made the journey into She'ol. That much should be made evident with the talking Tav in Besorah Kepha. The voice from heaven, which I believe to be the Ruach HaQodesh, inquired regarding whether or not the people of She'ol had been preached to and the response from the Tav was *Yea*. No surprise, medieval artwork attests to the same story. The **Hellmouth** creature should be familiar to you by this point, supposing you've managed my [Leviathan](#) series.

And so, what I am about to tell you is yet another instance of my Multiverse research bleeding together into one coherent vision. Remember that time I told you about the [Hidden Wilderness](#)? It happens to be a book I wrote. If you've managed to hibernate through the entire discussion, then it will do you good to learn that the Blessed Land is a physical location in the greater material realm where Mashiach and the saints, but also, New Yerushalayim currently resides. What I'm about to do is take my 'Seven Thousand Year Timeline Deception' research along with this current 'Rod of YAHUAHA' research and then show you how it all ties into '[The Glorious Appearing of Yahusha HaMashiach](#)' and the Hidden Wilderness. Are you ready for it? I am — even if you're not. Going ahead without your permission, as is so often the case in these parts, *here* it goes.

Second Passover is a hot topic of conversation on the Internet and just about everyone and their mom wants to know when it will occur. People ask me all the time in a depressing manner if I think it's already happened, as if that's a bad thing. I'm sorry to be the bearer of News for all of you watching the Zionist narrative and keeping your fingers

crossed, but *oh*, it's happened. Meanwhile, another percentage of you have never heard of Second Passover before, not until like ten seconds ago, and are pissed to have learned it already went down and you missed out on a good time. And of course, there are a skeptical handful of you wondering if Second Passover is even a thing or if it's something I just made up a moment ago. It's totally real. Here is where I am pulling my information from.

⁹ Then YAHUAHA said to Moshe, ¹⁰ "Speak unto the children of Yashar'el, saying: **'If any man of you or of your posterity shall be unclean by reason of a dead body, or be in a journey afar off, yet he shall keep the Pesach unto YAHUAHA.** ¹¹ **The fourteenth day of the second month at even they shall keep it and eat it with matstsah and bitter herbs.** ¹² They shall leave none of it unto the morning, nor break any bone of it: according to all the ordinances of the Pecach they shall keep it. ¹³ But the man that is clean, and is not in a journey, and forbears to keep the Pecach, even the same soul shall be cut off from among his people: because he brought not the offering of YAHUAHA in his appointed season, that man shall bear his sin.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 9:9-13

Much discussion has been had regarding whether or not Second Passover is applicable to those of us scattered across the realm in our current short season Diaspora. Seeing as how we aren't making the yearly trek to Jerusalem (and I have good reason not to), the point some are making is that we are accounted as those on a journey and should look to the fourteenth day of the second month rather than the first. Another observation worth making are the dead bodies. A person is unclean if he touches one and therefore cannot partake. Assuming Yoceph and Niqodiymon as well as the Miryam's were on the same feast calendar as the Yahudiyim and had yet to partake in the Pascha meal, then they too would have had to wait an additional month. Because they buried a dead person into a tomb, obviously. But then,

it's not like the dead person can partake either, being unclean. It's what makes Yahusha's entry into She'ol so fascinating. Before I touch on that point, I give you another piece of the puzzle.

⁷ **Therefore, behold, the days are coming, declares YAHUAHA, when they shall no longer say, 'As YAHUAHA lives who brought up the children of Yashar'el out of the land of Mitsriym,'⁸ but 'As YAHUAHA lives who brought up and led the seed of the house of Yashar'el out of the north country and out of all the countries where he had driven them.' Then they shall dwell in their own land.**

Yermiyahu 23:7-8

One barely needs to read between the lines to know what Yermiyahu is getting at. They call it 'cross referencing' for a purpose. YAHUAHA was promising a *future* Second Passover in contrast to the first. The second one, accordingly, would be so great a mile-marker that the Exodus account would seem like a prologue by comparison. Mind you, the children of Yashar'el were not being instructed to STOP Passover observance. No, they were told there would be another Passover event so amazing that one could not even imagine observing the Commands without the second event filling every fiber of their consciousness.

Returning to the question of the hour. The one I keep getting is in regard to when the Second Passover is supposed to take place. Hmmm, I wonder when that is, hmmm. Let's put our heads together and try to figure this one out. When was there a sequel Passover event so amazing that the entire world remembers that one rather than the original? Yermiyahu describes the Second Passover event as one which would bring the house of Yashar'el out of the north country as well as all the countries where YAHUAHA had driven them. Hmmm. Well, I can't come up with anything. I'm stumped. Let's see if the following passage can jog our memory.

¹¹ Then YAHUAHA stretching forth his hand, made the sign of the cross [Tav] upon A'dam, and upon all his saints. ¹² And taking hold of A'dam by his right hand, **he ascended from She'ol**, and **all the saints of ALAHAYAM followed him**.

20 THEN YAHUAHA holding A'dam by the hand, delivered him to Miyka'el the archangel; and he **led them into Paradise**, filled with mercy and glory.

Besorah Niqodiymon 19:11-12; 20:1

I'm just thinking out loud here, but Yahusha HaMashiach was crucified in the hours leading up to the **Passover meal**. The inhabitants of She'ol were dead, and you could also say on a journey, thereby checking off both requirements of Bemidbar (Numbers) 9. It should also be mentioned that every dead soul brought to life in Paradise at the hand of Yahusha HaMashiach was a righteous individual. They were the Torah keepers, indicating that Passover had been their cup of tea while on earth. And now, the blood of the lamb literally saved them from death. I will ask. Moving forward, which Passover event do you suspect they would remember the most? It's okay, you can say it. The Passover when YAHUAHA died like a Trojan horse so that he could be hand delivered to She'ol by Satan and save them. That would be the Second Passover event.

In a minute, I'll be quoting from 'Odes of Shalomah'. The reason for this is because I theorized a few years ago now that Odes was a testimonial of the resurrected sainthood, via [Odes of Solomon and the Millennial Kingdom](#). Ode 42 is the platter being served up today. I give you the entire chapter for context purposes, and as you shall see through your own bifocals, the scene involves what we have already read in Besorah Niqodiymon. Not only that, but the narrator also identifies himself as the resurrected Savior.

¹ I extended my hands and approached my Adonai, for the expansion of my hands is His sign.

² And my extension is the upright cross, that was lifted up on the way of the Righteous One.

³ And I became useless to those who knew me not, because I shall hide myself from those who possessed me not.

⁴ And I will be with those who love me.

⁵ All my persecutors have died, and they sought me, they who declared against me, because I am living.

⁶ Then I arose and am with them and will speak by their mouths.

⁷ For they have rejected those who persecute them; and I threw over them the yoke of my love.

⁸ Like the arm of the bridegroom over the bride, so is my yoke over those who know me.

⁹ And as the bridal chamber is spread out by the bridal pair's home, so is my love by those who believe in me.

¹⁰ I was not rejected although I was considered to be so, and I did not perish although they thought it of me.

¹¹ **Sheol saw me and was shattered, and Death ejected me and many with me.**

¹² I have been vinegar and bitterness to it, and I went down with it as far as its depth.

¹³ Then the feet and the head it released, because it was not able to endure my face.

¹⁴ And I made a congregation of living among his dead; and I spoke with them by living lips; in order that my word may not be unprofitable.

¹⁵ **And those who had died ran towards me; and they cried out and said, Son of ALAHAYAM, have pity on us.**

16 And deal with us according to Your kindness and bring us out from the bonds of darkness.

17 And open for us the door by which we may come out to You; for we perceive that our death does not touch You.

18 May we also be saved with You because You are our Savior.

19 Then I heard their voice and placed their faith in my heart.

20 And I placed my name upon their head, because they are free, and they are mine. *Hallelujah.*

Odes of Solomon 42

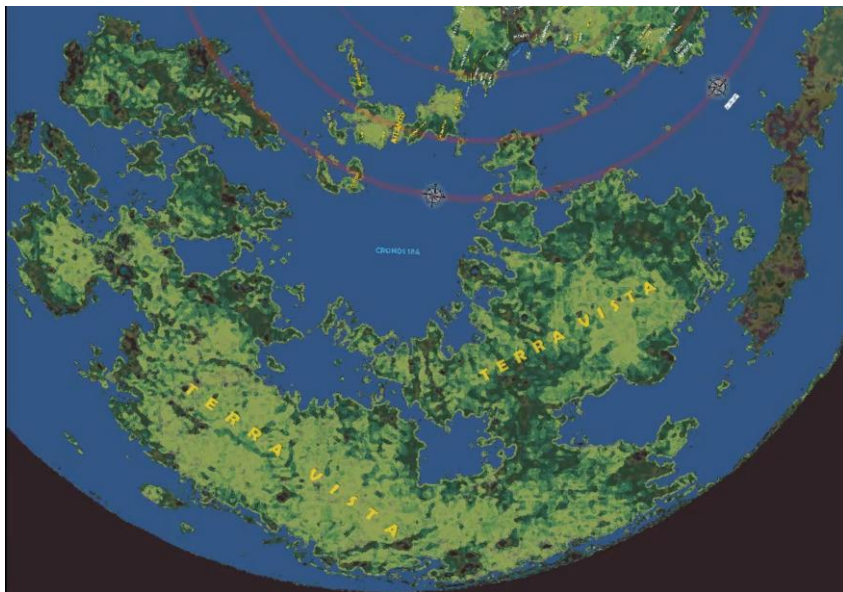
Recall the first Passover. Death was ejected from the homes of Yashar'el in Mitsriym, so long as they had the blood of the lamb over their doorposts. They then went free from bondage. Well, it happened again in She'ol. They were covered under the blood of the LIVING Lamb and set free in heaven. My favorite part of the entire Ode is when the dead run towards Mashiach, crying out for pity. Why hasn't that scene been made into a movie? If they do it right, then they can have my money. Take it. I'll totally plop my patty-cakes down into a seat.



While the filmmakers are at it, be sure to write this very bizarre scene into the shooting script, wherein Mashiach runs the demon through

with the Tav he was crucified upon, and is that the **Lance of Longinus**? So epic. Perhaps the Scepter of YAHUAHA doubles as a weapon. Who knew the Second Passover event account could be so badass?

The part where Mashiach states he placed their faith in his heart is probably a reference to the Renewed Covenant, as per Yermiyahu 31:31-34. That's an additional topic included in 'The Seven Thousand Year Timeline Deception,' wherein I show you how the requirements of the 'New Testament' are only met by the resurrected rather than mortals, which is precisely what is happening here. Yes, we are technically living in New Testament times, as the Renewed Covenant was cut, but when lawless Christians tell me they don't have to keep the Torah because the law is written on their hearts, thereby invoking Yermiyahu 31, then LOL, LOL, LOL, LOL, LMAP. Other Internet abbreviations which seem applicable at the moment are ADIH, PITR, and G2G. All you Baby Boomers and Gen Xers should look them up because they're totally applicable, IMO.



Time to close the shop for the night. Only a careless observer will claim I didn't get to the part where the Second Passover ties into The Hidden Wilderness. That was already covered in Yermiyahu 23:7-8 when YAHUAHA states: "The they shall dwell in their own land." That would be a reference if ever I've seen one. I was seeing if you were paying attention. It's where New Yerushalayim is, you know, and where must Second Passover take place for the unclean dead handler and traveler but in Yerushalayim. BOOM, there it is. The only thing we haven't come around full circle with is the Rod of YAHUAHA. Well, I'm about to do it. Won't leave you hanging. Not only that, but I'm also about to reference the Rod, the Hidden Wilderness, and Second Passover all in one account. You know how you make a theological claim, and the Chapter and Verse people are like: "Chapter and verse, please"? I would know because I happen to be one of those people. Chapter and verse *this*, then.

³³ As I live, declares YAHUAHA Alahayam, surely with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm and with wrath poured out I will be king over you. ³⁴ I will bring you out from the peoples and gather you out of the countries where you are scattered, with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm, and with wrath poured out. ³⁵ **And I will bring you into the wilderness of the people**, and there I will enter into judgment with you face to face. ³⁶ As I entered into judgment with your fathers in the wilderness of the land of Mitsriym, so I will enter into judgment with you, declares YAHUAHA Alahayam. ³⁷ **I will make you pass under the Rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the Covenant.** ³⁸ I will purge out the rebels from among you, and those who transgress against me. I will bring them out of the land where they sojourn, but they shall not enter the land of Yashar'el. Then you will know that I am YAHUAHA.

Yechezq'el (Ezekiel) 20:33-38

Come on, *now*, you and I both know the land of Yashar'el being spoken of here is the true land of inheritance, via New Yerushalayim, Paradise,

and Tsiyon in the North. We've been through this so many times already. It exists in a place I like to call the Hidden Wilderness. That's where Yahusha HaMashiach holds up his Rod, allowing the children of Yashar'el to pass through on one exception, that they keep the bond of the Covenant. That's undoubtedly where the Torah written upon the heart comes into it, which furthermore invokes the resurrected sort.

Well, there he is, Yahusha. Still ruling over his kingdom with a Rod, I see. And what is the Rod used for, exactly? Making sure the Covenant is kept. Making sure the rebels and the Torah transgressors have no other entry part. Really, it's quite amazing, the sheer level of cognitive dissonance out there. The very notion that the Millennial Kingdom of Mashiach already transpired is a growing trend on the Internet. I'm not at all bitter when I tell you my research is simultaneously more thorough and more snubbed than anybody's. The reason being is that The Torah Abides and hardly anyone wants to live by it, much less be convicted of their transgressions. It's great and all that people are pointing out what has already come and gone, but then, desiring to live a righteous life in the present short season of deception seems to me like the next natural step. A king has laws, you know. Why do you suppose the kingdom came to an end? *Oh gee*, you have to wonder if there's any book in the world that wrote them down.

Notice what Yechezq'el 20 doesn't say. It doesn't say the 'non-believers' in the historical death and resurrection of Jesus will be cast out. No, it says the rebels from among the ranks. Those would be the transgressors. I guess that's why the last provided line is so important. For everyone out there claiming that Jesus came to undo YAHUAHA's commands, the decisive moment will come. The person who hopes to pass into the land will finally have to come to terms with the fact that the man who holds the Rod is YAHUAHA.]



The Sword In the Stone Mandela Effect

[**UPDATE** 3/1/23: IF the **Mandela Effect** has taught me anything, it is that not everyone's experience is my own. Actually, the Mandela Effect has taught me many things, but if I were to simply whittle it down to one lesson learned, then this is the one that I'm going with at the moment. I have memories of things that no longer exist, such as the [Lion and the Lamb](#), [C-3PO's Golden Leg](#), or [Dolly's Braces](#), but I am not so sure this is one of them. *Maybe?* That is to say, it would be

ridiculous of me to claim that the **power of suggestion** or **false memories** isn't a force to be reckoned with. On the flip of that coin, I'm not going to claim that others have it wrong for remembering the Sword in the Stone differently. Ironically enough, a friend of mine encouraged me to write more on the Mandela Effect *because* of his memories pertaining to Disney's '**The Sword In the Stone**' movie.

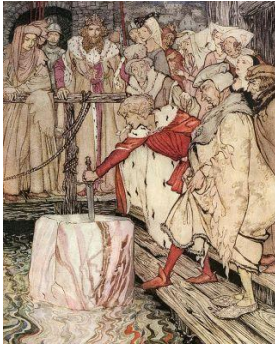
Given the provided pictures, the suggestion this time around couldn't be any more obvious. Take a look at the first and then the second, and then the first, returning once more to the second before ping-ponging back to the first again. I will sit here strumming my fingers across the tabletop waiting for you to figure it out. Please don't take too long. My children will be up soon. The baby will begin crying. And they will expect breakfast prepared for them. I have already done all I can to help you spot the alteration without coming right out and saying it. You have before you a movie title as well as two versions of the same still from the *said* movie. That's all you need to jog your memory. One is taken from the current reality whereas the other depicts the animation as many seem to recall. Well, which is it? Notice what I didn't put for a movie title. '**The Sword in the Anvil**.' There is your answer. Did King Arthur pull a sword out of an anvil is the question of the hour.

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.**

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

Le Morte d'Arthur

In order to help us along in the investigation, I thought it might be a good idea to circumnavigate Disney altogether and go straight to the source material, wondering if the **1963** animated feature is an anomaly. *It isn't*. Both of these quotations were offered earlier in the report, and at the time, I didn't say anything. Mostly it was because I was wondering if you'd notice. 'Merlin' derives from **Robert de Boron's** account, whereas **Thomas Malory**. And so, if we are dealing with an actual Mandela Effect, then the damage is far more widescale than has previously been advertised.



Moving onto the artwork, the results are inconclusive. In every instance that I can find, the sword is being pulled from an anvil, an anvil within the rock, or contrary, a rock that is shaped in such a way as to double as an anvil. **Medieval Illuminations** are the closest to the source material and also the most evident that an anvil is being represented.



As to my own recollection, I have memories of **both**, a sword in a stone and a sword in an anvil in a stone, which is the correct one? Contradictory recollections are not as uncommon a phenomenon as you may think, as survivors of the **Bolshevik Revolution** have shown. When the wall came down, psychologists began realizing that the elderly population-maintained cognition of two opposing realities, one that really was and the other current reality sponsored by the State, which was the more prominent of the two.

You should know that I used to work at **Disneyland** way back in the day, starting with my senior year of high school, **1999**. I haven't returned to Disneyland since before my sons were born in **2014**. Back when I used to work there though, I'll be darned if I don't recall the two stones stacked upon the other rather than an anvil. Again, I don't know when the switch happened. If I had to guess I'd say I spotted the 'new prop' sometime around **2008** or maybe even **2010** or the whereabouts which, like the Lion getting swapped out for a wolf around the same time, gave me a dark and brooding feeling. Nobody knew what the Mandela Effect was back then, but I have the memory of seeing it and noticing and then thinking to myself that they'd swapped it out for a new lame look. Sword in the anvil? *Ridiculous.*]



Where Is Camelot? Cadbury Castle

[**UPDATE** 5/18/25: CAMELOT has several notable contenders for potential locations throughout Britain and Wales, most or all of which I hope to investigate over the following few months. **Cadbury** did not become one of them until **1542**, when **John Leland** reported that the locals around **Somerset** considered their location to be the legitimate plot of land. And just look at it from an aerial perspective, why don't you? At Cadbury, we are given a massive earth mound to work with, complete with cake-like layers. Those are walls if I do say so myself. Several layers of them in fact. The surface isn't shaved down either. It slopes up towards the back, hinting at a former structure. Whatever existed here before the **536**-heat index event was a mighty large fortress, indeed.

Excavations were led by **Leslie Alcock** from **1966** to **1970**, gaining much media attention. Alcock was a Professor of Archaeology at the University of Glasgow and one of the leading archaeologists of Early Medieval Britain. His dig revealed in official chronology terms that the site seems to have been occupied as early as the **4th millennium BC**,

though far more importantly, that it was then occupied by a major Brittonic ruler in the whereabouts of **470 AD**, pitting us smack dab in **Arthur** territory. He also claimed that the works presented by far the **largest known fortification** of the period, **double the size of comparative fortresses**. Not only that, but it also came complete with Mediterranean artifacts, highlighting the extent of its trade routes. Even more provocative is his other conclusion, that the fortress was all but abandoned or destroyed by **580**, and that the inclusion of **Saxon** artifacts hints at their possible conquest.



Cadbury's Camelot connection is further bolstered by its close proximity to **Glastonbury Abby**, **16 miles** to the north-**west**. And Glastonbury, as everybody knows, is the proposed site of **Avalon** which, if true, would also make it the location of **Joseph of Arimathea**'s first church. I intend to investigate Glastonbury in the days ahead, so keep popping your head in for updates. Further credibility is granted when one considers the **Medieval** villages of **Queen Camel** and **West Camel**, no more than **5 miles** away from Cadbury as the bird flies. Think 'Cam' as in Camelot, like the **Cam River** to the north, and **Cambridge** which resides upon it. The locals were indeed imprinting their memory with boundary markers on the maps. The same locals will tell you that the 'Cad' in Cadbury is a corruption of 'Cam.'



Driving from London to Exeter in the west of England, where we intend to stay for the following three weeks, we made a stop at Stonehenge and then, a little ways down the road, to the Cadbury Castle mound. Unlike Stonehenge, which was packed with tourists, there was no parking lot at the sleepy little town of Cadbury, no ticket booth or gift shop, and few if any tourists, just a few locals walking their dogs as well as the cattle and the occasional sound of ranchers' cattle calling them. That is to say, the English Heritage has yet to arrive, and why

would they, given its Camelot connection? I'll speak for myself rather than my children, exploring the grounds was a near mystical experience, albeit an unexpected one. It was while lying under a grand oak tree with the sun shimmering through its twisting knobs and green foliage that I sunk into the choir of birds and felt for a moment as though I had been transported to another time or dimension, or that I felt a connection with an imprint of the past. I heard the sounds of clopping hooves just around the bend, and in a moment, a vision of a shining knight and his lady filled my mind's eye.



Both of my sons were sick and needed rest, but they put on a good face during our afternoon exploration and for the whole of our travel day, beckoned no doubt by the thought of adventure. We trekked the entire perimeter, our path slowly ascending to the top of the plateau. It does not require much imagination to picture the ancient village, with its taverns and blacksmith shops as well as added gate security-points, which would have snaked along the walls on the ascent, almost like Mont St. Michele in Normandy. In fact, the top of the mount, which

was a feeding ground for cattle, still sported the remains of a 2 or 3-foot wall. Did Alcock and company dig it out? From there, the 360-degree view was breathtaking. The trained eye could probably spot Glastonbury to the west. Is it Camelot though? I don't know as I wasn't there, but here is what I can tell you. If it isn't Camelot, then we have before us the largest castle or fortress of the Roman era, and yet, nobody thought to tell us about it in the books.]