

# The Royal Line of Judah in Britain – Trojan Origins

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Shabbat Shalom Family,

Welcome to those of you who are new. We began back at Passover, 2007 proving each week, the years of Jubilee and the Sabbatical years. We have had a few small detours as we looked at other subjects along the way. In each of the studies we have looked at, we have approached them as if in a court of law. After I have laid out all the evidence, it is then up to you the reader to decide if what I have said to be true.

Most of the comments that I have received are in amazement at how thorough these article have been. That is a polite way of saying how long they are. I do not apologize for this, as it is only by doing these deep investigations and searches, that we can dispel the so many false and wrong teachings that abound in our society amongst the many different groups.

Recently we have been studying who is Israel because this is an important key to knowing whom much of the prophetic messages found in the bible apply to. It also answers why some of the most powerful and greatest nations in history seem to have slipped Yahweh's mind, as they are not mentioned. Or so it seems at first.

We shall now return to our study of who is Israel and continue with our study in proving our Anglo Saxon ancestry.

## THE TROJAN ORIGINS OF EUROPEAN ROYALTY

In this work we will discover the Heraldic symbolism that is currently displayed on many family crest. My own Family has on its crest three standing sheaf's of wheat. Where does this come from? The answer is an amazing search of history.

This study will also show you just how much Yahweh has been at work preparing events in advance of His people.

### **Hope of Israel Ministries (Church of YEHOVAH): THE TROJAN ORIGINS OF EUROPEAN ROYALTY!**

According to the British historian Nennius a group of people, under the leadership of BRUTUS, invaded England some 1100 years before the Messiah and set up a dynasty of British kings. WHO was this Bru-tus; and WHERE did he come from? The legends and histories of the

ancient world trace Brutus and his throng back to Italy and, through his ancestors, BACK TO THE TROY OF HOMER! Read the fascinating story of an Israelite refugee from Egypt who founded the famous city of TROY on the Dardanelles and started several lines of Jewish kings that are still existent in Europe today!

John D. Keyser

When the wind blows through the stone walls and battlements on top of the mound of Hissarlik, the sounds of clashing armies echo through the ancient ruins. With a little imagination the heroes of Troy can be seen walking the streets and defending the walls against the encircling Greek armies on the plain of the Troad below.

This site of ancient Troy, four miles from the Aegean Sea and four miles from the Dardanelles of western Turkey, is full of ghostly figures and mythological scenes of the ancient world to those who love the epic poems of Homer. For the readers of the classics amongst us, this is heady stuff!

After the memories of battles fought and the tragic lives of the Homeric heroes faded from human consciousness, the story of Troy and the Trojans was deemed to be fable by following generations. While retaining a core of truth, the ancient histories became confusing stories of almost nonsensical proportions, elevating the heroes of the past to super-human and godlike statue. These stories, spun by the bards and storytellers, became part of the bulk of Greek legend and lore.

The Legends of Troy

The legends claim that the oldest town in the land of Troy (the Troad) was founded by Teucer, who was a son of the Scamander (a stream of Crete, according to John Tzetzes, the 12th century Byzantine poet and grammarian) and the nymph Idaeia. During the reign of Teucer, DARDANUS — son of Zeus and the nymph Electra— drifted from the island of Samothrace in the Aegean to the Troad, following a great deluge in the Mediterranean area. After he arrived in the Troad, Dardanus received a grant of land from Teucer and married his daughter Batea, shortly thereafter founding the city of DARDANIA at the foot of MOUNT IDA. On the death of Teucer, Dardanus succeeded him as king, and called the whole land DARDANIA. He sired Erichthonius, who begat TROS by Astyoche, daughter of Simois. Tros named the country TROY (after himself) and the people TROES (TROJANS). By Callirrhoe, daughter of Scamander, Tros had three sons — Ilus, Assaracus and Ganymede. From two of Tros' sons — Ilus and Assaracus — sprang TWO SEPARATE LINES; Ilus, Laomedon, Priam, Hector; and Assaracus, Capys, Anchises, Aeneas.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica:

Ilus went to Phrygia, where he received, as a wrestling prize from the king of Phrygia, a spotted cow, with an injunction to found a city where she lay down. The cow lay down on the hill of the Phrygian Ate; here Ilus founded Ilion; and Dardania, Troy and Ilion became one city. Desiring a sign from Zeus, Ilus prayed and found lying before his tent the Palladium, a wooden statue of Pallas, for which he built a temple. By Eurydice, daughter of Adrastus, he had a son,

Laomedon, who married Strymo, a daughter of Scamander (or Placia, daughter of ATREUS or of Leucippus). In his reign, Poseidon and Apollo (or Poseidon alone), built the walls of Troy, but Laomedon withheld their reward. In his reign also, HERACLES besieged and took the city, slaying Laomedon and his children, except one daughter, Hesione, and one son, Podarces. — 1943 edition. Vol. 22, p. 503.

According to the legends, the life of this Podarces was spared at the request of Hesione — on condition that Podarces first be a slave and then be redeemed by Hesione. Hesione gave her veil for him; hence his name of PRIAM (Greek for “to buy”). After gaining his freedom, Priam first married Arisbe and then Hecuba, fathering 50 sons and 12 daughters! Among these sons were HECTOR and PARIS, and among the daughters Polyxena and Cassandra.

Paris became betrothed to Oenone, and awarded the golden “apple of strife” to Aphrodite (who promised him the love of the fairest of women) and brought upon Troy the resentment of Hera and Athena.

Following this Paris, visiting Sparta, found favor with HELEN, heiress of Tyndareus and wife of MENELAUS, SON OF ATREUS, and carried her to Troy. To recover Helen, the ACHAEANS under AGAMEMNON, brother of Menelaus, besieged Troy for ten years. In the tenth year of the siege Hector was killed by Achilles, and he by Paris.

Finally a wooden horse was built, inside of which many Achaeans hid themselves. The Greek army and fleet then withdrew to Tenedos — pretending to have ended the siege. The Trojans, seeing the Greek army was gone, opened the gates and conveyed the wooden horse into Troy. That night the hidden Greeks stole out of the horse, opened the gates of the city to the returning Greeks, and Troy was finally taken.

#### Homer's Iliad

The Greek author Homer took the legends of his ancestors, and any other sources available to him, and wrote the Iliad — an epic poem in twenty-four books dealing with the last year of the siege of Troy. The central theme of this epic is the wrath of the Greek hero Achilles, Prince of the Myrmidons, and the tragic consequences of his anger.

The Homeric narrative begins with a quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon, the commander of the Greek forces:

Agamemnon has received as a prize the girl Chryseis, daughter of a priest of the god Apollo. When Agamemnon refuses to accept a ransom for the girl from her father, Apollo sends a plague to devastate the Greek forces. A soothsayer informs Agamemnon that Chryseis must be returned to her father if the pestilence is to be halted. Agamemnon finally agrees to surrender the girl, but demands from Achilles his prize of war, the girl Briseis. Enraged at this insult, Achilles withdraws his troops from combat, and retires to his ships. — Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopedia, MCMLXXV. Vol. 13, p. 158-159.

Continuing, the encyclopedia states:

Without Achilles the Greeks begin to lose to the Trojans. They are driven back to their ships under the assault of the Trojan prince Hector. Although Agamemnon pleads with Achilles to forget his anger and aid the Greeks, Achilles rebuffs all overtures of reparation. When the Trojans are setting fire to the Greek ships, Achilles allows his friend Patroclus to fight in his stead. Patroclus is killed by Hector, and Achilles decides to rejoin the battle to avenge the death of his friend. Nothing can stop the hero; he slays Hector and drags his body around the walls of Troy behind his chariot. After several days Hector's father Priam, with the aid of the god Hermes, makes his way to Achilles' ships and convinces Achilles to return the body of Hector to him for decent burial. Achilles feels compassion for the aged king and returns the body of Hector, which is then taken to Troy. The Iliad ends with the burial rites in honor of the Trojan hero — Ibid., p. 159.

Most authorities say the Iliad was written in the 9th or 8th century B.C., with a minority believing Homer composed his work at a later date. The Iliad is regarded by literary historians as the first great poetic work in Greek literature; and it has been esteemed for generations as one of the masterpieces of world literature. "Especially noteworthy in the Iliad are the brilliant imagery, the depiction of heroic action, and the vivid characterization and resulting insight into human behavior." (Ibid., p. 159).

### The Rediscovery of Troy

The city of Troy stood as a bastion overlooking the Hellespont for centuries, finally falling into ruin and leaving the bleak hill of Hissarlik rising above the wind-swept Troad. By the first century A.D. the memory of the correct location of Troy was lost to the ages, and an academic dispute arose in A.D. 160 with Demetrius of Scepsis claiming the mound of Hissarlik to be the site. Most disagreed.

It wasn't until 1870 that the legendary city of the Homeric poems was brought to light by the archaeologists' spade. The German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann began excavations which uncovered the actual stone walls and battlements of the ancient city. Schliemann's work was continued after his death by his assistant, Wilhelm Dorpfeld, whose work in 1893 and 1894 threw new and important light upon Schliemann's discoveries. Since 1932, new excavations have been carried on at the site by the University of Cincinnati, under the direction of the American Carl William Blegen. Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopedia notes: On the mound of Hissarlik the following successive settlements have been determined: TROY I, an early settlement with a wall built of small stones and clay, its date being perhaps around 3,000 B.C.; TROY II, a prehistoric fortress, with strong ramparts, a palace, and houses, dating from the third millennium B.C.; TROY III, IV, and V, prehistoric villages successively built on the debris of TROY II during the period from 2,300 to 2,000 B.C. TROY VI, a fortress, including a larger area than any of the preceding settlements, with HUGE walls, towers, gates, and houses dating from 1,900-1,300 B.C., or later; TROY VIIA, a reconstruction of TROY VI, built in the latter part of this period after the city had been destroyed by an earthquake; TROY VIIB and VIII, Greek villages, of simple stone houses, dating from about 1,100 B.C. to the 1st century B.C.; TROY IX, the acropolis of the Graeco-Roman city of Ilion, or New Ilion, with a

temple of Athena, public buildings, and a large theater, and existing from the 1st century B.C. to about 500 A.D. — Vol. 23, p. 305. Rand McNally and Company. MCMLXXV. Of the various settlements noted above, Schliemann discovered only the first five, and identified TROY II with the Homeric Troy. Dorpfeld's discoveries, however, seemed to indicate that the Homeric Troy must be identified with TROY VIIA, which was evidently destroyed by fire (according to the archaeologists) sometime around the traditional date of the Trojan War.

Some later authorities claim TROY VI — with its massive battlements — was the Troy of Homer, which carries some credence when all the facts are examined with an open mind. However, the thrust of this article is not to determine which layer of the mound of Hissarlik is the Troy of the Iliad, but to determine WHO the Trojans were, WHERE THEY CAME FROM and WHERE THEY EVENTUALLY MIGRATED TO! In this we are in for some surprises!

Heraldry Points the Way!

If you study the Iliad closely, you will discover that the shields of the protagonists at the siege of Troy were painted with HERALDIC SYMBOLS that represented the clans present at the conflict. The leaders of the Greek armies carried shields decorated with both EAGLES and LIONS, while the Trojan defenders also had LIONS on their shields. The Iliad also describes a huge EAGLE as appearing over the contending armies at the siege of Troy. What do these symbols mean?

Josephus, in his Antiquities of the Jews, records that the Lacedaemonian King Areios sent an embassy to the Jewish High Priest acknowledging that the JEWS and the LACEDAEMONIANS were RACIALLY AKIN, both having descended from Abraham. A later High Priest, sending envoys to visit the SPARTANS recalled the incident.

It is of the greatest interest to read that the SEAL on the letter from Sparta showed an EAGLE holding fast a SERPENT. BOTH these emblems are ISRAELITISH — OF THE TRIBE OF DAN! The Spartans had preserved it for their official transactions. This episode is confirmed in the apocryphal Book of I Maccabees.

This indicates that the Greeks of this time were of HEBREW ORIGIN!

What about the LION of the Trojans? Genesis 49:9-11 provides the answer! "JUDAH is a LION'S whelp: from the prey, my son, thou are gone up: he stooped down, he COUCHED AS A LION, and as an old LION; who shall arouse him?" The LION, therefore, is the emblem of the tribe of Judah, and is usually shown in a couchant (dormant) position.

Could the Trojans be of the tribe of Judah — Jews in fact? And were the Greeks and Trojans related to each other — of the SAME racial stock?

Who Was Dardanus?

We have seen mentioned in the Greek legends that DARDANUS — son of Zeus and the nymph Electra — drifted from the island of Samothrace in the Aegean Sea to the Troad, and founded the city of Dardania at the foot of MOUNT IDA. Who was this Dardanus, and where did he come from?

In I Chronicles 2 we read of the line of Judah: “The sons of Judah were Er, Onan, and Shelah. These three were born to him by the daughter of Shua, the Canaanitess...And Tamar, his [Judah’s] daughter-in-law, bore him Perez and ZERAH. All the sons of Judah were five...The sons of ZERAH were Zimri, Ethan Heman, Calcol, and DARA — five of them in all.” (Verses 36).

The margin of my Bible also spells DARA as “DARDA.” An examination of some of the historical clues reveals that there lived in Egypt — during the time of the bondage of the Israelites — a man named DARDA. According to E. Raymond Capt, “Darda, “the Egyptian,” (son of Zarah) was “DARDANUS,” the EGYPTIAN FOUNDER OF TROY.” (Jacob’s Pillar. Artisan Sales, Thousand Oaks, CA. 1977. P. 25).

Hecataeus of Abdera, a fourth-century B.C. Greek historian, states that “Now the Egyptians say that also after these events [the plagues of Exodus] a great number of colonies were SPREAD FROM EGYPT all over the inhabited world...They say also that those who set forth with DANAUS, likewise from Egypt, settled what is practically the oldest city of Greece, Argos, and that the nations of the COLCHI IN PONTUS and that of the Jews (remnant of Judah), which lies BETWEEN ARABIA AND SYRIA, were founded as colonies by certain emigrants from their country [Egypt]; and this is the reason why it is a long-established institution among these peoples to CIRCUMCISE their male children, the custom having been brought over FROM EGYPT. Even the ATHENIANS, they say, are colonists from SAIS IN EGYPT.” (Quoted from Diodorus of Sicily. G. H. Oldfather, 1933. Vol I, bks I-II, 1-34, p.91).

While migrations of “circumcised” aliens from Egypt to Greece and Pontus are noted by Hecataeus of Abdera, there is no mention of DARDANUS or DARDA. This is because Dardanus left Egypt BEFORE the Exodus: “Dardanus is said to have BUILT TROY about THIRTY-FOUR YEARS BEFORE THE EXODUS.” (British History Traced from Egypt and Palestine, by L.G.A. Roberts. P. 27).

### The Migration of Dardanus

The early migration of Darda is noted in the book How Israel Came to Britain:

Actually, groups of Israelites began to migrate away from the main body BEFORE THE ISRAEL NATION WAS FORMED — while, as a people, they were STILL IN BONDAGE IN EGYPT. One of these groups under the leadership of Calcol, a prince of the tribe of Judah, went westward across the Mediterranean eventually settling in Ulster [Ireland]. ANOTHER, under the leadership of DARDANUS, a brother of Calcol, CROSSED TO ASIA MINOR to found the Kingdom later known as TROY. — Canadian British Israel Assn. Windsor, Ontario. P.2.

Author Roberts also reveals that “Mr. W. E. Gladstone says that the Siege of Troy was undertaken by DANAI [the Greeks] against DARDANAI [the Trojans], and THESE WERE ORIGINALLY ONE...”

In *Symbols of Our Celto-Saxon Heritage*, by W. H. Bennett, we learn more about the migration of DARDANUS from Egypt to the Troad:

With these things in mind, let us now turn to that other part of ZARA'S DESCENDANTS which FLED OUT OF EGYPT under the leadership...[of] DARDA. In the authorized Version of the Bible this name is spelled DARA, but in the margin the ALTERNATE spelling is DARDA and the Jewish historian Josephus calls him DARDANUS. This is significant because the group which he led went NORTHWARD across the Mediterranean Sea to the northwest corner of what we now call ASIA MINOR. There, under the rule of DARDA (DARDANUS) they established a Kingdom, later called TROY, on the southern shore of that narrow body of water which bears his name to this day — DARDANELLES. — Canadian British Israel Assn., Windsor, Ontario. 1985. P. 119.

Details of DARDA'S voyage to the Troad (as found in the Greek legends) are revealed in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*:

DARDANUS, in Greek legend, son of Zeus and the Pleiad Electra, mythical FOUNDER OF DARDANUS on the Hellespont and ANCESTOR OF THE DARDANS of the Troad and, through AENEAS, of THE ROMANS. His original home was supposed to have been Arcadia. Having slain his brother Iasius or Iasion (according to some legends, Iasius was struck by lightning), DARDANUS FLED ACROSS THE SEA. He first stopped at SAMOTHRACE, and, when the island was VISITED BY A FLOOD, CROSSED OVER TO THE TROAD. Being hospitably received by Teucer, he married his daughter Batea and became THE FOUNDER OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF TROY. — 1943 edition. Vol. 7, p. 56.

Actually, the FIRST stopover for Dardanus, on his way to the Troad, was CRETE! Notice what Herman L. Hoeh says in his discussion of the Early Bronze Age: “Early Bronze I’ — ends in 1477 [B.C.] with VIOLENT DESTRUCTION everywhere in WESTERN ANATOLIA and AT TROY; 1477 marks the conquest of the Troad by DARDANUS AND THE TEUCRIANS FROM CRETE...” (*Compendium of World History*, Vol. I. Ambassador College, Pasadena, CA 1962. P. 470).

The flood or deluge mentioned by the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and others is prominent in the Greek legends of Dardanus. At the time of the Exodus tremendous events of a cataclysmic nature occurred in the Mediterranean area. Caius Julius Solinus, in his work *Polyhistor*, notes that “following the DELUGE which is reported to have occurred in the days of Ogyges, a heavy night spread over the globe.” (Quoted in *Beyond Star Wars*, by William F. Dankenbring. P. 13). Heavy DELUGES of rain are reported in the works of early Arab historians — all the result of massive upheavals in earth and sky. The great volcanic explosion of the island of Thera in the Aegean Sea occurred around this time and would have caused huge tidal waves or tsunamis throughout the Mediterranean.

It seems apparent, therefore, that Dardanus left Egypt before the Exodus, spending some time in CRETE before voyaging on to Samothrace. After leaving the island of Samothrace his ship was probably disabled by the deluge or flood that occurred at the time of the Exodus, and drifted helplessly across the sea to the Troad.

#### The Cretan Connection!

There are numerous links between Troy and Crete. Dardanus built a city at the foot of MOUNT IDA in the Troad; there is also a MOUNT IDA near the Cretan city of MYCENAE! The Link, published by the Christian Israel Foundation, notes that “perhaps the most striking evidence of an ISRAELITISH MIGRATORY SETTLEMENT IN CRETAN MYCENAE is to be found in Sir Arthur Evans’ monumental work, ‘Mycenaean Tree and Pillar Cult,’ in which it is established that HEBREW RITUALS were observed there...This culture MOVED TO ASIA MINOR, where, behind TROY, we again find a MOUNT IDA (JUDAH), and where, as in MILETUS, survived the belief in the CRETAN ROYAL DESCENT.” (June, 1989. P. 261).

Crete had early contacts with Greece and Asia Minor, where many archaeological finds testify to the fact. The civilization of Cretan Mycenae bore a STRIKING RESEMBLANCE to that of the Hebrews and, according to the Roman historian TACITUS, the “Jews” were “natives of the ISLE OF CRETE,” who derived their name from that of Mt. Ida (JUDAH), well known in ancient history and mythology. This account in the works of Tacitus might well be considered fantastic were it not for the fact that a MOST INTIMATE cultural link existed BETWEEN THE MYCENAEANS AND THE ISRAELITES!

“Later Greek myths indicate that they [the TROJANS] CAME FROM THE SAME SOURCE as THE MYCENAEANS, but moved farther north to cross into Asia Minor at the Bosphorus, the strait between the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea in Russia.

“They then migrated into what is now TURKEY. Finally a branch under ILUS founded TROY under the name ‘Ilium.’” (The Mysteries of Homer’s Greeks, by I. G. Edmonds. Elsevier/Nelson Books, N.Y. 1981. Pp. 71-72).

Tacitus, Josephus, and others point to the establishment of a JUDAHITE ROYAL LINE IN CRETAN MYCENAE — established by EXILES FROM EGYPT who practiced CIRCUMCISION and were considered “ALIENS” by the Egyptians!!

Dardanus was clearly the Darda of the Bible — the son of Zarah and grandson of Judah — and a prince of Judah in his own right!

#### The Royal Line of Darda

After building the city of Dardanus in the Troad, DARDA established his ROYAL LINE in the land, which continued as follows:

- 1/. DARDANUS (DARDA)
- 2/. ERICTANUS



- 3/. TROS
- 4/. ILUS
- 5/. LAOMEDON
- 6/. PRIAMUS (PRIAM)

Priam's reign ended in 1181 — the year the Trojans were crushed in the First Trojan war by their brethren the Greeks. AENEAS, of the royal line, escaped the destruction of Troy and made his way to ITALY. The story of his migration is found in the Aeneid, written by the Roman historian Virgil. Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopedia outlines the story: The AENEID is a mythical [according to the "experts"] work in twelve books, describing the wanderings of the hero AENEAS and a small band of TROJANS after the fall of Troy. Aeneas escaped from Troy with the images of his ancestral gods, carrying his aged father on his shoulders, and leading his young son ASCANIUS by the hand, but in the confusion of his hasty flight he lost his wife, Creusa. He collected a FLEET OF TWENTY VESSELS, and sailed with the surviving Trojans to THRACE, where they began building a city. Aeneas subsequently abandoned his plan of a settlement there and went to CRETE, but was driven from that island by a pestilence. After visiting EPIRUS and SICILY (where his father died), Aeneas was shipwrecked on THE COAST OF AFRICA and welcomed by DIDO, Queen of CARTHAGE. After a time he again set sail; Dido, who had fallen in love with him, was heartbroken by his departure and committed suicide. After visiting SICILY again and stopping at CUMAE, ON THE BAY OF NAPLES, he landed at the MOUTH OF THE TIBER RIVER, SEVEN YEARS after the fall of Troy. Aeneas was welcomed by LATINUS, KING OF LATIUM. Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, was destined to marry a stranger, but her mother Amata had promised to give her in marriage to TURNUS, King of the Rutulians. A war ensued, which terminated with the defeat and death of Turnus, thus making possible the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia. Aeneas died three years later, and his son ASCANIUS FOUNDED ALBA LONGA, the mother city of Rome. — Vol.I. MCMLXXV. P. 196.

The Compendium of World History records that "the refugees of the First Trojan War settled... in Italy. They founded Lavinium two years after the First Trojan War — that is, in 1179 — and later the city of Alba (the site of the Pope's summer palace today) at the time of the Second Trojan War in 1149. The TROJAN ROYAL HOUSE founded in Italy a line of kings that reigned in Alba from 1178 until 753, when the center of government passed to Rome."

**To Continue**