

The Miracles of Birmingham

Randy Cates and I arrived at Heathrow Airport in London, England, within an hour of each other. My plane was delayed an hour before I left.

Paul Barry had invited us to stay with him for the week we will be here and asked us to allow him to be our guide around England. We accepted his generous offer.

Before we came to England, we had originally planned to begin on February 5, speaking on Scone Scotland, where the stone of Scone is located. The same stone upon which every King of England sits when they are crowned King or Queen as Queen Elizabeth was 70 years ago. Queen Elizabeth's 70 years and 214 days reign was the longest of any British monarch and the longest of any female monarch in history.

Miracle #1

Unfortunately, the host cancelled and was no longer going to help organize the events. But Yehovah blessed us and move one young lady by the name of Vicci Allen, to step up and continue to prepare for our coming and arrange the venue and drum up interest for others. Before talking to Vicci, I was prepared to stay at home and not go to England. So when we spoke via skype, I had the least amount of people in my mind I wanted to see at the venue before I cancelled but I did not tell Vicci. She told me she had 25 and could get 40 to come, so we decided to go even though she had never done this before and was not sure how to do it. As it turned out she did an awesome job.

Miracle #2

Vicci went to the venue two times and made sure everything was correct. The Ball Room was booked. Check. The sleeping accommodations were arranged and the price was set for all those coming from out of town. Check. Although Vicci did this, that is not the miracle. The miracle is what happened later as I will explain shortly.

Miracle #3

The weather. Take note that in almost all of our pictures, the skies are clear and blue. Paul says the normal English weather for this time of year is foggy and rainy.

Upon our arrival on February 6, Paul took us straight away to the Queen's Palace, now the King's Palace of Windsor Castle. We had only an hour before landed at Heathrow Airport.





In the picture below, we are standing near the entrance in the bottom left corner of Windsor Castle.

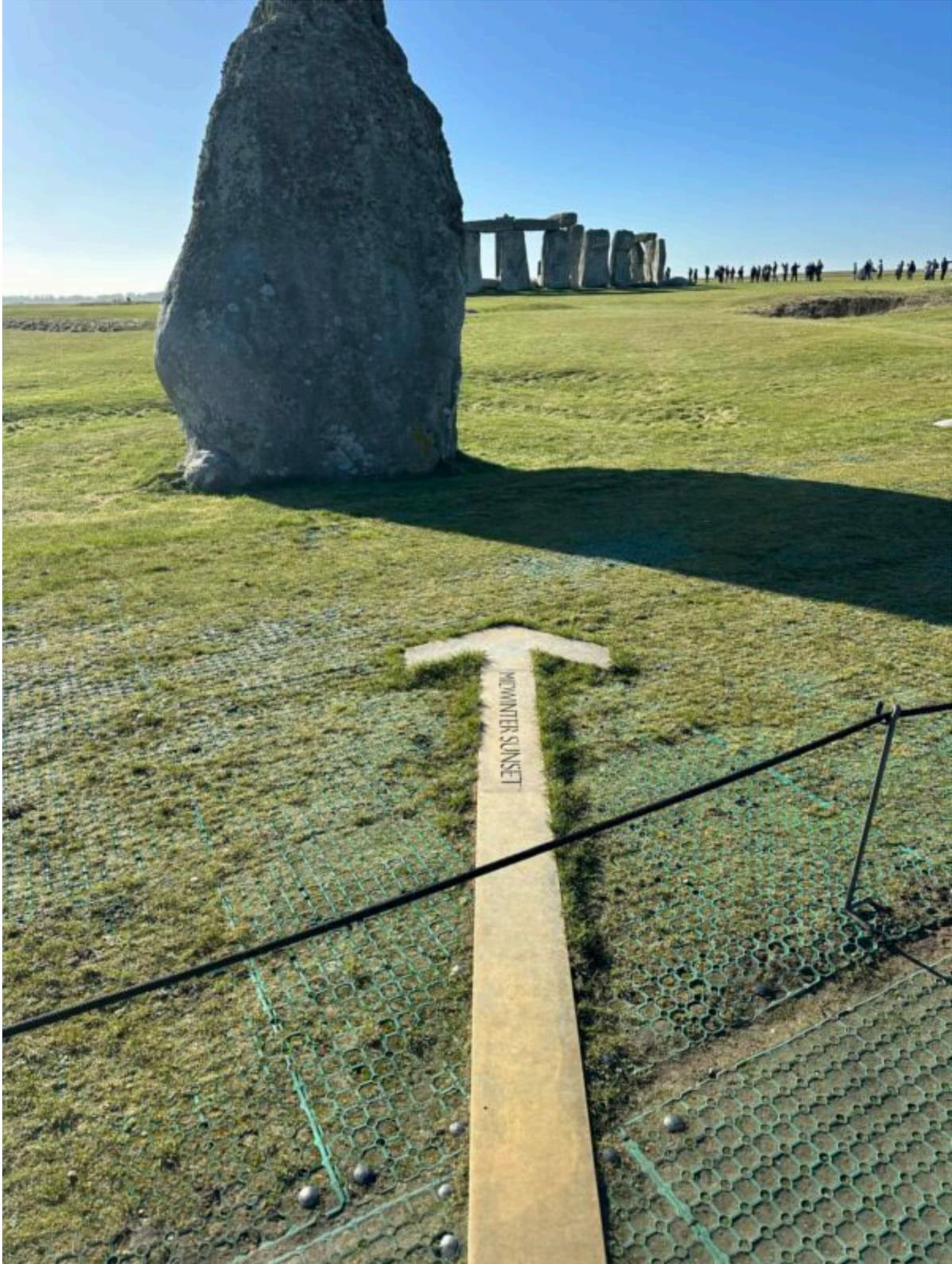


After a very brief time at Windsor Castle Paul then took us to Stone Henge, which is estimated to be built in 2300 B.C. At the entrance to Stone Henge was a display of the ancient Wattle Homes of that time and an example for us to keep in mind as it is the type of building both Yehshua built to worship in when he lived here in England, from about 9 A.D. until about 27 A.D., and the same wattle building, which Joseph of Arimathea restored after he returned to England in 37 A.D.



The midwinter sunset and the Midsummer sunrise were aligned with the two long avenues that lead to and from the monument. It was quite impressive, and we were shown the many

other sites around Stone Henge showing ancient mounds and leaving our imagination to dream how the people of that time lived and what this megalithic monument meant to them. It was a great start to the day but we were not yet done. The Sun was shining and would continue to shine each and every day we were here in England, until the day we left, whereupon it was extremely foggy. Paul told us, it was foggy like this most of the time and how Yehovah had blessed us this entire week so that we could see all the countryside on all our trips and for the most part do so in warmth.



After Stone Henge Paul took us to Silbury Hill. It is the largest prehistoric mound in all of Europe, standing at 30 meters and had a circular ditch around it of 100 meters in diameter. They believe it was constructed about 2300 BC.



Silbury Hill

The largest prehistoric
mound in Europe

This monumental mound, which stands
at over 30 metres high, was built of chalk
 dug out by hand from a surrounding ditch.
 Its location, close to the source of the river
 Neve, may have been an important
 place for prehistoric people.

The mound was built all at once but was
 completed in a further 10 or more years. It
 was built in a single stage of chalk, with
 some stones from different sites. It is
 made of chalk, but the stones used to build
 it were transported from other prehistoric
 sites.

Further chalk mounds and larger structures
 were added to the mound, and a massive circular ditch
 was built around it. The ditch
 was built and dug out again at least four
 times. It is the largest prehistoric ditch
 ever built in Europe. It is thought that
 the first massive chalk mound and its
 ditch were completed.

PLEASE RESPECT THE MONUMENT!
PLEASE STAY ON THE PATHS
 Please do not climb Silbury Hill or
 the surrounding chalk hills.
 Excavations are in progress and
 damage to the prehistoric
 and chalk ground.



Before the sunset on this first day in England Paul then took us [to Avebury](#) to see the not so well known neolithic standing stones that form a large circle in which the town has been built. Randy and I walked around them, trying to understand why they were done.





It is sad to know that most of these stone sites across England are inundated with mystics and witches claiming the lei lines pass through them which all form superpowers that you can feel when walking through them. Other druidic types, hippies, witches, and the just plain weird gather in the center of the circles chanting their magical rituals at various hours and seasons during the year. All my power comes from Yehovah and no one else. He is the one who gives me knowledge and understanding and wisdom. Yehovah alone gives me my breath and purpose in life. No witch or mystic free spirit can do that.

While in Avebury we had to visit the local pub with the well inside where we enjoyed the stories of Paul in what would become a most memorable week.



Tuesday February 7, Paul was going to his sisters wake who had passed away the week before. Even so, Paul insisted on us staying with him and doing this tour. So on this day, Randy and I would sleep in to get over any jet lag we may have and then later wander into the town of Trowbridge, where we went to the local museum to learn about the weaving industry which developed here.

Wednesday February 8 Paul drove us to Glastonbury, Somerset, where we visited Tor Hill and then Chalice Well, and a short walk over to the Abbey where Yehshua built His Waddle House of worship whilst He stayed in this area. At the Abbey we found the Thorn tree which grew from the rod of Joseph when he arrived here in 37 A.D. Many clippings of this tree have now been planted as there have been many over the years who have tried to destroy it, including Oliver Cromwell.

Late in the day and we headed for Weary Hill which was in 37 A.D. the port as Glastonbury was an island in those days. It is at Weary Hill that Joseph planted his rod which then began to bloom. A tree used to stand here which was destroyed a few years ago. But Randy and I went to the spot and saw where he landed and what he would have seen from this place in his day. We then decided to go and look for the Oak trees that the Apostle Paul had planted when he came here sometime before 64 A.D. He had planted a number which then formed a street which is now grown over. There are only two trees left and they have been called Gog and Magog trees. We walked and walked across fields and roadways and down long hills, but we could not find them. It was disappointing but we had already discovered so many other amazing discoveries that we could hardly be disappointed at all. Here a video someone else posted about these two trees.

[embed]<https://www.facebook.com/BaldExplorer/videos/in-search-of-the-oaks-of-avalon-glastonbury/204717015535260/>[/embed]

We ate supper in the George & Pilgrims Hotel which is the very same place where King Henry sat in the third floor and watched the demolition of the Glastonbury Abbey by his authority. It was great to have a good meal with two good friends in a hotel with so much history.



Dissolution of the Monasteries

by Ben Johnson

The Reformation in Tudor England was a time of unprecedented change. One of the major outcomes of the Reformation was the destruction of the monasteries which began in 1536.

The Reformation came about when [Henry VIII](#) wished to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, who had failed to give him a male heir. When the Pope refused to grant the divorce, Henry set up the Church of England. The Act of Supremacy in 1534 confirmed the break from Rome, declaring Henry to be the Supreme Head of the Church of England.

The monasteries were a reminder of the power of the Catholic Church. It was also true that the monasteries were the wealthiest institutions in the country, and Henry's lifestyle, along with his wars, had led to a lack of money. Monasteries owned over a quarter of all the cultivated land in England. By destroying the monastic system Henry could acquire all its wealth and property whilst removing its Papist influence.

The idea was not new. Thomas Cromwell had already helped Cardinal Wolsey dissolve monasteries in the past. First of all, a dossier was presented to Parliament outlining the corrupt morals of the clergy. Henry's chief minister Cromwell then introduced the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' to find out just how much property was owned by the Church. He sent out royal commissioners to all the monasteries in England, Wales and Ireland.

This led to the Act of Suppression in 1536 whereby small monasteries with an income of less than £200 a year were closed and their buildings, land and money taken by the Crown. The Second Suppression Act of 1539 allowed the dissolution of the larger monasteries and religious houses.

Monastic land and buildings were confiscated and sold off to families who sympathized with Henry's break from Rome. By 1540 monasteries were being dismantled at a rate of fifty a month.

After the disposal of their monastic lands and buildings, the majority of monks, friars and nuns were given money or pensions. However, there were some abbots and religious house leaders who refused to comply. They were executed and their monasteries destroyed. Thousands of monastic servants suddenly found themselves without employment.

The ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, one of the largest English Benedictine Monasteries, suppressed in 1539.

Many people, particularly in the North of England, were against the Dissolution. Here the old Catholic faith remained especially strong. In October 1536 a large rebel army of over 30,000 people marched to [York](#) and demanded that the monasteries should be reopened. This march became known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. The rebels were promised a pardon and a Parliament in York to discuss their demands, and they disbanded. However, they had been tricked; Henry gave orders that the leaders of the rebellion should be arrested and around 200 people were executed.

So what were the immediate effects of the Dissolution of the Monasteries? Firstly, vast amounts of monastic land, gold and silver plate were transferred to the Crown. It is said that the King's own treasury profited by about one and a half million pounds. However, a great deal of the wealth Henry acquired through the Dissolution was spent on his wars with France and Scotland. The gentry and rich merchants who bought the land also prospered.

One of the saddest legacies of the Dissolution was the loss and destruction of monastic libraries and their precious illuminated manuscripts.

The [nursery rhyme](#) 'Little Jack Horner' is believed to be connected with the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The story goes that Thomas Horner was steward to Richard Whiting, the last abbot of [Glastonbury](#). Prior to the abbey's destruction, the abbot is said to have sent Horner to London with a huge Christmas pie which had the deeds to a dozen manors hidden within it. Apparently during the journey Horner opened the pie and stole the deeds of the manor of Mells in Somerset. The manor properties included lead mines, and it is suggested that the plum in the rhyme is a pun on the Latin plumbum, for lead. Records confirm that a Thomas Horner did indeed become the owner of the manor, however this does not confirm the legend.

"Little Jack Horner

Sat in the corner,

Eating a Christmas pie;

He put in his thumb,

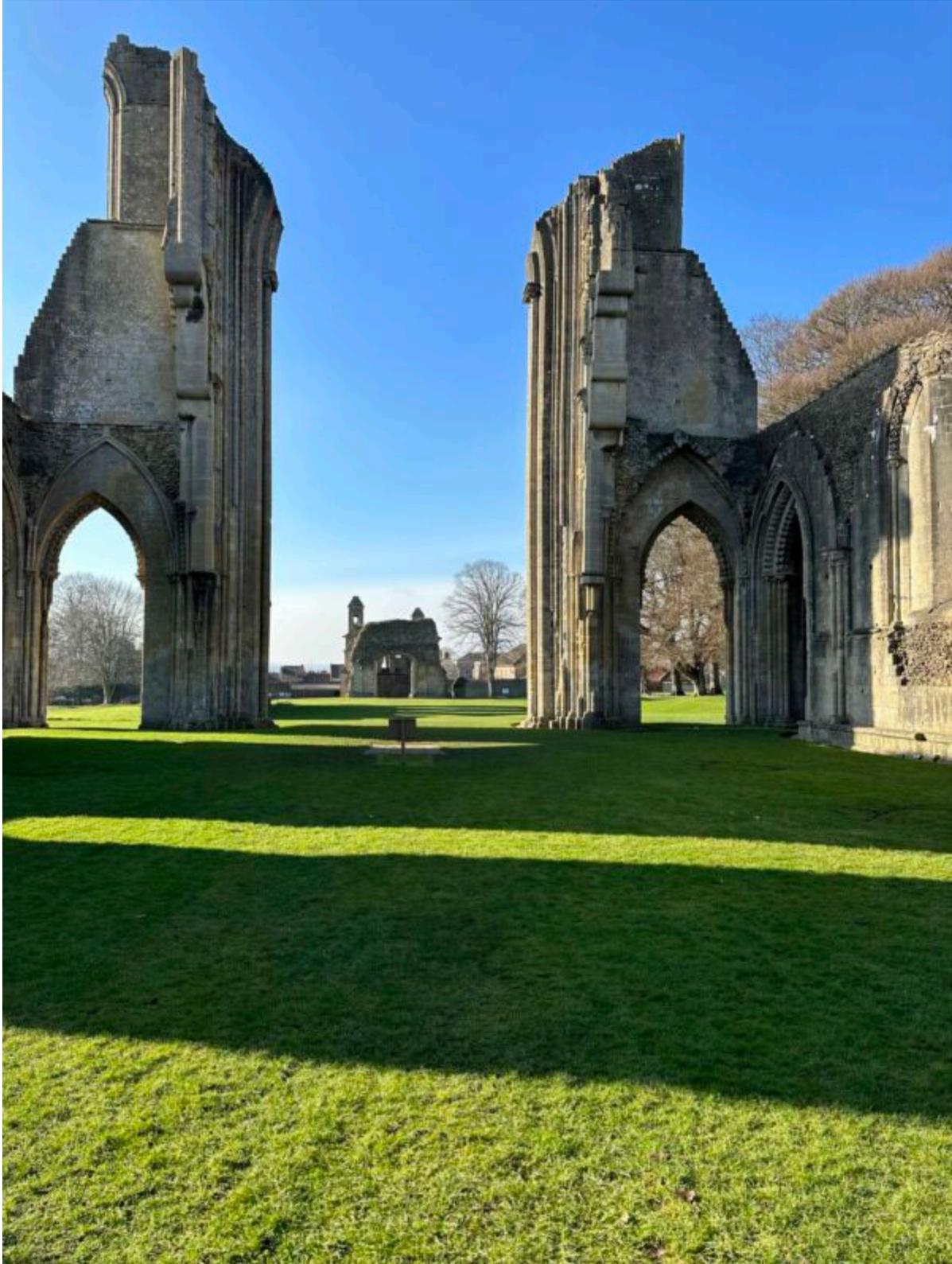
And pulled out a plum,

And said 'What a good boy am I!'"

[embed]<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkxo3XNz0jw>[/embed]

You see the original Abbey, which Yeshua built was a Waddle building. Joseph then repaired it. Later, lead walls were erected around it and over it, again to protect it. Then a Church was built over this. Which then burnt down.

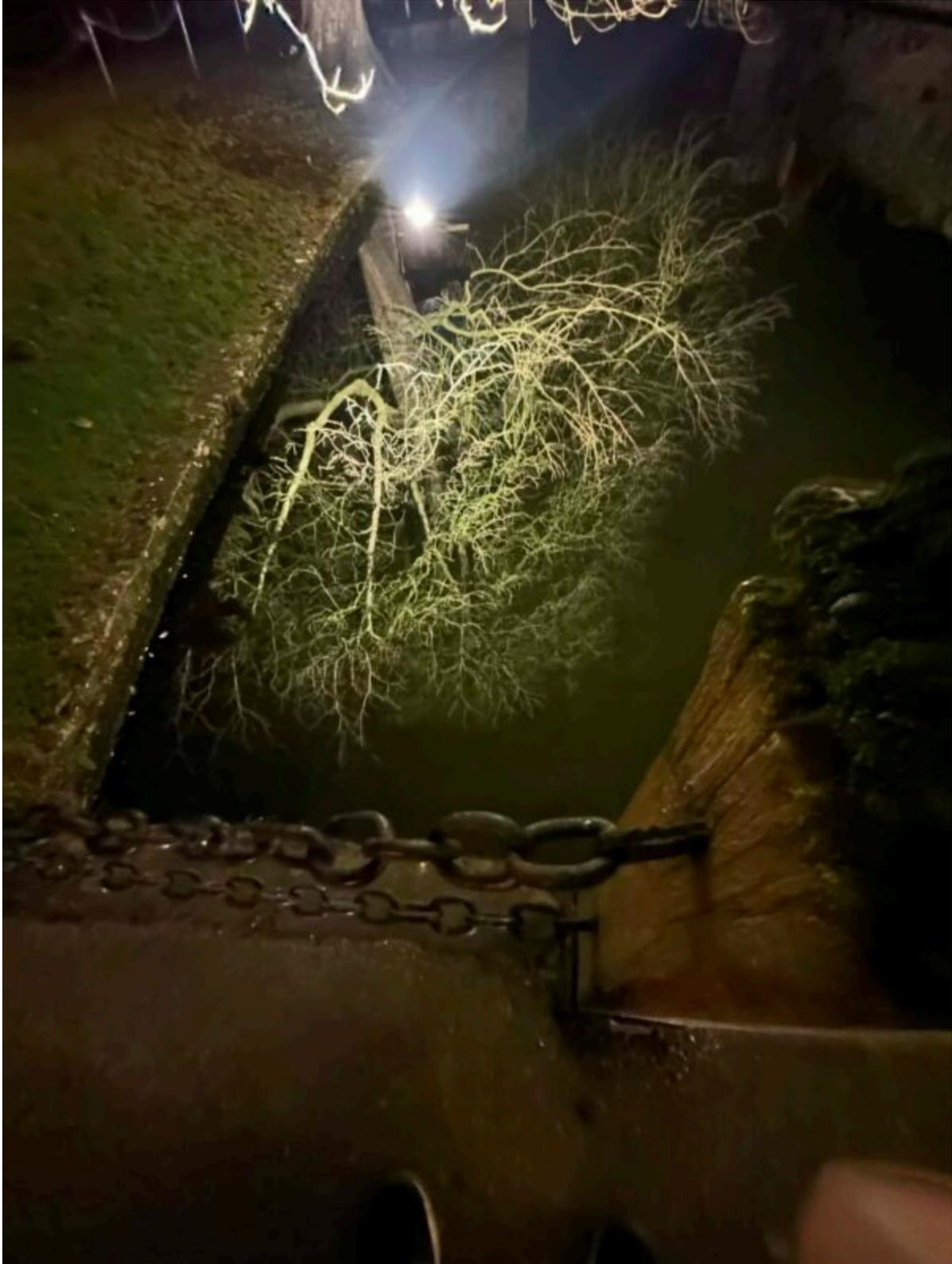
A new larger church was then built over the original place and then another was built and then a third one. So that you now had three Abbie's in a row. King Henry came and had the middle one destroyed because of the Mary worship which had now developed.



I had seen enough things to last me a lifetime already and Paul said we had more to look at tonight. We then drove to Wells, Somerset where Paul showed us an [amazing Cathedral](#) and

an Abbey that had its own moat and fortress. It was stunning to see it by night with the lights on it.





Then, in Wells, Paul showed us a place where [William Penn](#) preached to 3000 from the window of this hotel in 1685 A.D. He would later go on to found the State of Pennsylvania and who was deeply involved in the religion of the Quakers.


WILLIAM PENN


THE FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA
 PREACHED TO A CONGREGATION OF 300
 IN 1685 FROM A WINDOW OF THE CROWN
 HE WAS ARRESTED BUT THEN RELEASED
 ON THE INTERVENTION OF BISHOP KIDD
 This plaque was presented by Michael Fentum of Wells
 and unveiled by Thacher Longstreth of Philadelphia
 WELLS CIVIC SOCIETY JUNE 1979 ANNO DOMINI

THE CROWN AT WELLS

1685

WINTER MENU

SANDWICHES Available 11:30 am - 10:00 pm

Sandwich of the day with 2 sides, baked bread, lettuce & cheese	\$ 1.75
Soup & sandwich, Soup of the day with hot appetizer	\$ 2.25

STARTERS

Assortment of baked meats, Wild Country Cheddar, Pickle relish, onion & Garlic Baked bread	\$ 3.95
Scallops with egg, homemade potatoes & seasonal sauce	\$ 7.95
The Taylor Steak House Steak, Potato, vegetable & seasonal sauce	\$ 9.95
Roasted fish with seasonal sauce & baked potato	\$ 7.95
Soup of the day with 1 side, Baked bread/roll up	\$ 3.95

PUB CLASSES

Homemade hot fudge, chocolate sauce, fresh cookies, french fries & onion rings with lettuce & cheese	\$ 4.95
Homemade hot fudge, chocolate sauce, french fries & onion rings with lettuce & cheese	\$ 4.95



On our way home, we saw our dark red moon. A sign of famine coming, according to Jewish mythology.

Thursday, February 9, we drove to Cardiff Wales to see and local University town where there is another story of Joseph of Arimathea being buried here along with King Arthur in the same Abbey. Joseph did set up universities which taught and then sent out teachers across Europe to teach the Good News the Torah and Yehshua's resurrection. The abbey is called the Blackfriars Friary or in Gaelic Brodordyr Brodyr Duon. We also discovered our own ancestry at Cardiff Castle which is right beside the Abbey.

We then drove to St Illid & St Curig which Paul says is Joseph's Synagogue which is based on the name of Iliad which means Galilee and the fact that it was an ancient mound.

Miracle #4 The Venue Changed & the brethren

Friday, February 10 we drove to Birmingham, where upon arriving we met Vicci for the first time who was upset over the arrangements that she had made are now all messed up. I gave her a big hug and told her not to worry, as Yehovah was blessing this week and this event and He was about to do something great for us.

The hotel had double-booked a wedding in the room we were to speak in. They were trying to convince us that we could speak there Friday evening, take down our banner (which, at this time, I only had two hours to get set up before sunset), then take it down, and they would split the bar area for us to have one side and the wedding the other on Saturday. Then on Sunday, we could move back into the ballroom.

I told the owner no. I was setting up the Banner one time and that we had booked the room and they needed to fix this now, because I had to get set up NOW! She arranged for us to use another hotel 15 minutes down the road. After checking it out, we said yes.

As it turned out we had a quieter place to teach. Hardly any noise from the pub. The other hotel put a sign up of the change of venues and people once they got there had to drive up the road to find us. I never had to take down and set up the banner and it worked out great.

We got our banner up and then changed, and got ready to begin to speak that night. Actually, Stephen Spykerman was going to speak this evening. We had to shut him down before he could finish as it was getting late and we were all getting tired.

When we returned to the Hotel for our sleep that night the bar was pounding out the music and we could hear it in our rooms. The thump thump thump. Everyone was laughing about it the next day when we woke up. The water was not working in the morning. The computer system that ran it shut down. So we scrambled to find a way to turn it on. We did and then showered and ate and enjoyed the company of the brethren. What an amazing group of people who had come from Ireland, Wales and all parts of England. We had close to 40 at one time. And all of the things that looked like disasters turned out to be hysterical bonding moments with the brethren as we worked them out. How awesome!!

I spoke Saturday morning about the Jubilee Cycles. Saturday Afternoon about the curses and Part of the 10 Days of Awe. Saturday night about the 10 Days of Awe and answered many questions. Stephen had asked to do a short teaching on the Crown on Sunday and I woke up and my voice was gone. So I spoke about the 10 Days of Awe, the Choreph of the land giving

birth. Stephen then spoke and we took the banner down. We had just packed everything away when another group showed up about 1 PM. Apparently, the original flyers said we would be speaking on Sunday, which was supposed to be Sean doing a baptism. So while many began to leave for their four hour drive back home, I sat down and taught this group again all those things we had shared this weekend in a condensed form. We spoke until about 5 when the Hotel asked us to leave. My voice was done too.

Miracle #5 We found everything We were Looking for.

Paul Randy and I had planned to drive this night all the way to Cornwall to begin looking for the Keltic Crosses and anything else we could find about Joseph and his tin mines and Yeshua. Ben Png asked if he could join us and sounded like he really wanted to join us. So, we said yes. We did not know where to park his car because we were flying by the seat of our pants. Whatever happened, happened.

We ended up driving to The Hannafore Point Hotel in Looe Cornwall. They had no double beds and only single bedrooms going for 88 pounds each. The lady at the desk was so helpful and fun to joke with. She talked to the manager and got the room reduced to 60 pounds each which we took. And she even then called a local Kabaab place for us to order some food which we could bring back here to eat. I had not idea where I was until we woke up in the morning. WHAT A VIEW.



We ate breakfast overlooking the Looe harbour and Looe Island. We set off early looking for the Church of Lammana which is an ancient church the Druids considered holy in relationship to Yehshua and Glastonbury. We found it after a very short walk and felt ecstatic that we had one discovery under our belt so early in the morning.



We then set out looking for the ancient keltic crosses with the young boy Yehshua on them in a tunic or kilt. We were a bit lost and suddenly we found one nowhere near where we expected to. And it was next door to the 19 virgins stones circle in a field that we would have just driven by had it not been for this Keltci Cross along the road. Soon we had an Irishman giving us a private tour of all the stones and what they meant. People are so friendly here.





Then we began to find a number of Keltic Cross in and around St. Buryan. [Buryan could also be spelt Berian](#). In many of the crosses, you can clearly see the young boy in a tunic. This is supposed to represent Yeshua and something that He did in this area. But the stories are long lost. Behind this monument were the ruins of some old building.





Having now found many of these Keltic Crosses Paul then took us to look at St Michaels Island. This is the island that Joseph shipped the tin to France where it was then moved to the Roman armies to make their swords. At St Michaels they would carry the tin over to the island only at low tide when they could walk across. At high tide the road was covered with water preventing anyone from going over. The larger ships could dock at St. Michaels but not close enough to the shore to load.



There is so much more I would like to share, but as it is, this week I am already late with this Newsletter. I will leave the rest for you to search and discover for yourselves.

After a full day here in Cornwall, we headed back to Paul's for the night and then to the airport the next morning where we got to see the heavy fog that had not troubled us this entire trip. Truly a blessing from Yehovah to be able to see so many things and discover them so quickly on our search. A great deal of thanks and gratitude is extended to Paul Barry for all his help and graciousness in hosting us.