

# Wanamero of the Lord is My Lord



*In honor of my parents Marion and Howard Johnson and  
my brother David Johnson*

# ***Introducing Nameofthelord777 Ministry Short History and Focus***

Short History of our Ministry we are non denominational Self funded Ministry. We started in 2013 January with two branches one in Mandaue Cebu and now others in Palawan Philippines. Because of the Deceptions of the Last Days Revealed as he promised in these last Days like no Third Temple, Last Trump , Babylon is Fallen Fallen, and the Flat Earth we have chosen to consolidate our emphasis into two Ministries one reaching Philippines and the USA via Internet(God revealed the Flat earth in late 2016). Second we still have 144 active Ministry with thousands of others receiving sandals as a gift emphasizing God's love for them. of on two Islands from 3 years to 90 years of age. (Three Ministries in Palawan are soon to be revived as the Latter Rain is coming.) We Seek to reach the Lost and edify the Saved through the PROMOTION OF BIBLE TEACHING RELEVANT TO THE LAST DAYS i.e. BIBLE READING/TEACHING AND SCRIPTURE MEMORIZATION. We also have Many You Tube's and PowerPoint studies of Various Topics Relevant to the Bible and Christian Living and of course the End Times or Last Days. Our Emphasis is to prepare and alert the World's Christians to the imminent danger in our perilous End Times and the fact that all signs point to Tribulation and at its end the Rapture and Coming Kingdom of God on Earth known as the Millennium. Nameofthelord777 Ministry can be contacted in Philippines by our

**Main Web Page at [TheLastTrump777.wordpress.com](http://TheLastTrump777.wordpress.com)  
and [FlatEarthandTheLastDaysBlog.wordpress.com](http://FlatEarthandTheLastDaysBlog.wordpress.com)**



**Genesis 1:6 And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. 7 And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so. The Globe is one of the greatest Deceptions ever tried by Satan. (What are you believing and why Try a taste of the truth it will be bitter in your mouth than turn to honey in your heart!!!)**



**Our Last Days, Jesus Return is Imminent, Flat Earth Family.  
Left to Right: Joy, Achiah, Grace and Mark**





Isaiah 19:19 In that day shall there be an altar to the LORD in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the LORD. (Giza Pyramid)  
20 And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the LORD of hosts in the land of Egypt: for they shall cry unto the LORD because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a saviour, and a great one, and he shall deliver them. (See our Future studies for connection to the Last Days 2011-2019) If Mason's leave alone you can find us as This will show the "Design Boss for the Giza Pyramid" in Feet, Sacred Cubits, Royal Cubits and ALL NEW FLAT EARTH DESIGN MILES?

**“The World is Decaying from seemingly Harmless Wizard of OZ Promoting Witches to the latest Obamanation of Transgender Bathrooms and an Altar to Baal was built in London and almost in New York City. Finally the USA Olympic Gymnasts have to wear a Uniform honoring Baphomet! Prepare for Holocaust type persecution ”**

Your almost Late and your Future awaits are you on the road to Destruction of Eternal Life???





*Matt. 24:10 And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another. 11 And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many. 12 And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold.*

**Baphomet is Not only in Detroit he is in the Olympic Uniforms! When will America see its Destiny of Destruction and Christians REPENT. Washington DC is on the 77 Parallel. 77= False Prophet/Mystery Babylon???**



Baphomet statue came on July 25, 2015 to USA it is everywhere integrated into our culture even the Olympic Uniforms...

**Baphomet is everywhere Leave the Worlds System and come Back to the Plan of God's Salvation. His Desire is that None are lost!!!**



*Matt. 24:10 And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another. 11 And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many. 12 And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold.*

**Revealed from God August 11, 2017 .Vive LasVegas Key in Kingsman Movie confirms our Sept. 30,2017. Las Vegas Shooting of a gunman MK Ultra controlled with 23 Guns(Death and punishment) and 33= ties to Masons and the size of the Sun. Wake up**



**Founding of America  
July 4, 1776**



**Decline of America  
July 4, 2017**



**Day of Atonement –  
Sept. 30, 2017**



**Decoded Shooting in Las Vegas Predicted on August 11, 2017**





**Revival = Latter Rain has started in the World!!!**

**NEW**  
**One of the two Last Days witnesses: Read the Harbinger and now the Paradigm Better Yet accept Jesus as Your personal Savior!!!**

# **Jonathan Cahn Prophecy (July 4, 2018)**





*Matt. 24:10 And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another. 11 And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many. 12 And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold.*

**Baphomet is Not only in Detroit he is in the Olympic Uniforms! When will America see its Destiny of Destruction and Christians REPENT. Washington DC is on the 77 Parallel. 77= False Prophet/Mystery Babylon???(aligned with Mecca)**

The Nazis were not killed and Defeated in WW2 they moved to America to Head Nasa and all other Organizations ie Mason's. Washington DC is on the 77<sup>th</sup> Longitude. In Biblical Numerology 77=False Prophet. It is Clear as the Bible Says Mystery Babylon will be THE World Leader of Military and Sin. (55 Million Abortions and the Leader in exporting Pornography to the World. ie 70-80%. ) If your pride has blinded you as Matt. 24:10-12 says it will you better get ready for Chaos. Hillary has just killed 6 people in the last 6 weeks and CNN has said nothing. When they come for you if you smell like a Christian you will cry and no one will come. Your Only Hope is Trust in Jesus of the BIBLE. God has raised up enemies to Bring you down since you have not decided to Pray and Repent. ie ISIS created by Obama(Antichrist Forerunner), Russia (Magog), and Iran (Persian Empire). May



**The more we do to you, the less you seem to believe we are doing it.**

**- Joseph Mengele**





*Matt. 24:10 And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another. 11 And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many. 12 And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold.*

## *Rev. 13 Sea / Earth Beast-The Catholic Church-Rome-Vatican*

**Sea Beast is the Vatican Killed Millions of Christians from 538 AD until Silenced in 1798. However the Resurrection is Complete as it was Reestablished in 1929 Lateran treaty!**



# FIRST BEAST

**Earth Beast is Pope Francis Elected on March 13, 2013. His Purpose is to Bring ABOUT THE TOTAL WORSHIP OF THE FIRST BEAST. That Starts with the Abomination of Desecration which will Occur on September 28, 2015.**



# SECOND BEAST

**Caution!!!**  
Advanced Studies  
follow the order or  
risk getting prideful  
and turning back to  
the world for  
wisdom>>>

## 1. OphirisPhilippines.com

Return of Jesus foretold clearly in the Giza Pyramid Our Premier site Honoring the King of Kings and his Return!!! Special Bonus Links to The Latest Revelations of "The God Culture and the Location of Eden, Ophir, Havilah, and Sheba all in the PHILIPPINES!!!

## 2. Thelasttrump777.wordpress.com

Last Days info with a bit of everything and Archived Studies

## 3. Godslastdayswisdome.com

Matt. Chap. 24 the Blue Print of the Last days in Jesus own words!

## 4. Flatearthandthelastdaysblog.wordpress.com

Author's Design of God's Flat Earth

## 5. Nameofthelord777.wordpress.com

Basic Ministry and Biblical Foundational Studies

## 6. Trumpputinerdoganobamaantichrist.com

Know Satan the Antichrist and his Deceptions

## 7. Future Effort

Not revealed to the Author at this time... stay informed and keep looking up your redemption draweth nigh!!!



Nameofthelord777 Ministry  
Promising to tell the Greatest Story  
Ever of Jesus Return in these Last  
Days, as long as I have Breathe!!!

*OCC – Oasis of Christ's Children  
2013-Millennium*

**Revival = Latter Rain has started in the World!!!**

**NEW**  
**One of the two Last Days witnesses: Read the Harbinger and now the Paradigm Better Yet accept Jesus as Your personal Savior!!!**

# **Jonathan Cahn Prophecy (July 4, 2018)**





# 14 Year Last Days Timing 2010-2024



**Jan. 31, 2018**  
the 8<sup>th</sup> Blood Moon of the 9<sup>th</sup> final and perfect tetrad.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 1175 mph = BNM is Trumpets Sound the End is Here.

**July 26, 2018**  
The 9<sup>th</sup> Blood Moon of the 9<sup>th</sup> tetrad.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 880 mph = BNM is Fortresses of Bastards Fall / Righteous Afflicted

**Feb. 20, 2018**  
11<sup>th</sup> month 24<sup>th</sup> day Loosing of the 4 Carpenters to rebuild Jerusalem.  
**Speed of the Moon** = 861 mph = BNM is Anti-Christ Comes

**Sept. 27, 2024**  
Day of Atonement; Jesus and his great Multitude and the battle of Armageddon.  
**Speed of the Moon** = 862mph = BNM is The Great Tribulation (End)

**Oct. 3, 2024**  
Feast of tabernacles; Jesus fellowship with Men in Jerusalem.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 1077 mph = BNM is Where O Death is Your Sting? / Fire from Heaven.

**Sept. 15, 2024**  
feast of Trumpets Start of Jesus returning.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 1025 mph = BNM is if you See an Angel Leave the City.

**Dec. 11, 2017**  
Two Witnesses Start 42 Months of ministry will finish on May 24/27, 2021.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 1272 mph = BNM is Love Wisdome

**Dec. 6, 2017**  
Leeland Teaches Cyrus Decree fulfilled by Trump Embassy Move of USA to Jerusalem.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 1258 mph = BNM is Depart Love of the Lord; Dead on Arrival.

**Aug. 16, 2024**  
Dan 9:24-27 1260 days complete.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 940 mph = BNM is Cities that Spurn the Prophet Go to Hell.

**Feb. 4, 2023**  
Antichrist is Thrown in the Lake of Fire after 1260 days reigning  
**Speed of the sun** is 1162.6 mph and 1011 NMPH.  
BNM=1163=SPIRIT OF ANTICHRIST IN THE WORLD

**Nov. 9, 2017**  
Trump starts his 378 days in Noah's Timeframe and **Nov. 16** day of Alice in Wonderland tweet. He will come out on Nov.22,2018.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 1164 mph = BNM is Beast of the Earth Eats the Flesh of his Harlot / The Beast

**Sept. 22-23, 2017** - Sun Clad Woman sign 9-22 Start of Tribulation.  
**Speed of the Sun** 911 nmph = BNM is Man's Glory is Nothing / Man's Leadership

**Nov. 11, 2021**  
Abom. That Makes Desolate. The Sophia Robot that talks is setup on the temple (Dan.12:11)  
**Speed of the sun** = 1187 mph = BNM is Satan Chained; Millennium Kingdom of God / City Burns New Covenant

**March 5, 2021**  
End of the trumpets and the start of the Bowls.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 1180 mph = BNM is Killed by the Sword, Taken Captive by the Beast / High Priest Abandons the Flock.

**Sept. 23, 2015**  
Pope Francis False Prophet appears in America.  
**Speed of the Sun** in Nautical Miles is 911nmph. BNM is Man's Glory is Nothing / Man's Leadership

**Mar. 13, 2019**  
End of Loosing of the 4 Carpenters.  
**Speed of the Sun** = 1155 mph = BNM is Rejoice: You Participate in Sufferings of Christ /

**Aug. 24, 2019**  
The Antichrist and Latter Rain and WW3 Starts his Reign  
**Speed of the Sun** = 962 mph = Height of Ciza since 28 BNM SERVANTS OF SATAN IN GREAT FEAR BEFORE GOD. Angle of Sun = 49= BNM= time of end.

**Aug. 20, 2017**  
Great American Eclipse is Leeland's timing of the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> 7 years of Ahasuerus. Start of Bad years.  
**Speed of the Moon** = 809 mph = BNM is Table of Money-lenders Over-turned.

**July 25, 2015**  
Baphomet is in Detroit symbolizes the Obama. Dan. 7:8 Little Horn birth  
**Speed of the Sun** = 877 mph = BNM is Man's Possessions Devoured.

**Jan. 21, 2019**  
Final Blood Moon and end Joseph Good years.  
**Speed of the moon** = 1020 mph = BNM is Testimony of Jesus Gathers the Believers / Holy Communion.

**April 30, 2018**  
Date Leeland says the Daily Sacrifice is taken Away.  
**Speed of the sun in nautical miles** = 801 nmph = BNM is Without God Holy Angels Fall Down

**Sept. 11, 2001**  
The Beginning of the Great Falling Away i.e. 2 Thess. 2:3 or Isa 9:10,11  
**Speed of the Moon** = 1039nmph = BNM is The Great Falling Away

**Nov. 22, 2018**  
Trump's Noah timeframe end he comes out of the Boat.  
**Speed of the moon** = 1037 mph = BNM is Duped Disciples Hear Truth of Jesus / King of Jews: Messiah.



Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# Enoch's Last Days Calendar rediscovered in Qumran in John the Baptist /Essene Caves in 1947 by a Bedouin Shepard

## CREATION CALENDAR

4 <sup>th</sup> Gate 7-Nisan		5 <sup>th</sup> Gate 8-Iyyar		6 <sup>th</sup> Gate 9-Sivan		6 <sup>th</sup> Gate 10-Tammuz		5 <sup>th</sup> Gate 11-Av		4 <sup>th</sup> Gate 12-Elu		3 <sup>rd</sup> Gate 1-Tishrei		2 <sup>nd</sup> Gate 2-Cheshvan		1 <sup>st</sup> Gate 3-Kislev		1 <sup>st</sup> Gate 4-Tevet		2 <sup>nd</sup> Gate 5-Adar		3 <sup>rd</sup> Gate 6-Adar			
3/21		4/20		5/20		6/20		7/20		8/19		Yom Teruah 9/19		10/19		11/18		12/19		1/18		2/17			
YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM	
2	22	2 Shab	21	2	21	2	21	2	21	2	20	2	20	2 Shab	20	2	19	2	20	2 Shab	19	2	18		
3	23	3	22	3	22	3	22	3	22	3	21	3	21	3	21	3	20	3	21	3	20	3	19		
4 Shab	24	4	23	4	23	4 Shab	23	4	23	4	22	4 Shab	22	4	22	4	21	4 Shab	22	4	21	4	20		
5	25	5	24	5	24	5	24	5	24	5	23	5	23	5	23	5	22	5	23	5	22	5	21		
6	26	6	25	6	25	6	25	6	25	6	24	6	24	6	24	6	23	6	24	6	23	6	22		
7	27	7	26	7 Shab	26	7	26	7	26	7 Shab	25	7	25	7	25	7 Shab	24	7	25	7	24	7 Shab	23		
8	28	8	27	8	27	8	27	8	27	8	26	8	26	8	26	8	25	8	26	8	25	8	24		
9	29	9 Shab	28	9	28	9	28	9 Shab	28	9	27	9	27	9 Shab	27	9	26	9	27	9	26	9	25		
10	30	10	29	10	29	10	29	10	29	10	28	10	28	10	28	10	27	10	28	10	27	10	26		
11 Shab	31	11	30	11	30	11 Shab	30	11	30	11	29	11 Shab	29	11	29	11	28	11 Shab	29	11	28	11	27		
12	Apr	12	May	12	31	12	Jul	12	31	12	30	12	30	12	30	12	29	12	30	12	29	12	28		
13	2	13	2	13	Jun	13	2	13	Aug	13	31	13	31	13	31	13	30	13	31	13	30	13	Mar		
14 Pas	3	14	3	14 Shab	2	14	3	14	2	14 Shab	Sep	14	2	14	Nov	14 Shab	Dec	14	Jan	14	31	14 Shab	2		
15 ULB	4	15	4	15 Shab	3	15	4	15	3	15	2	15 Sub	3	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	3		
16	5	16 Shab	5	16	4	16	5	16 Shab	4	16	3	16	4	16 Shab	3	16	3	16	3	16	3	16	4		
17	6	17	6	17	5	17	6	17	5	17	4	17	5	17	4	17	4	17	4	17	4	17	5		
18 Shab	7	18	7	18	6	18 Shab	7	18	6	18	5	18 Shab	6	18	5	18	5	18	5	18	5	18	6		
19	8	19	8	19	7	19	8	19	7	19	6	19	7	19	6	19	6	19	6	19	6	19	7		
20	9	20	9	20	8	20	9	20	8	20	7	20	8	20	7	20	7	20	7	20	7	20	8		
21	10	21	10	21 Shab	9	21	10	21	9	21 Shab	8	21	9	21	8	21 Shab	8	21	8	21	7	21 Shab	9		
22	11	22	11	22	10	22	11	22	10	22	9	22	10	22	9	22	9	22	9	22	9	22	10		
23	12	23 Shab	12	23	11	23	12	23 Shab	11	23	10	23	11	23 Shab	10	23	10	23	10	23	10	23 Shab	11		
24	13	24	13	24	12	24	13	24	12	24	11	24	12	24	11	24	11	24	11	24	11	24	12		
25 Shab	14	25	14	25	13	25 Shab	14	25	13	25	12	25 Shab	13	25	12	25	12	25	12	25	12	25	13		
26 F.F.	15	26	15	26	14	26	15	26	14	26	13	26	14	26	13	26	13	26	13	26	13	26	14		
27	16	27	16	27	15	27	16	27	15	27	14	27	15	27	14	27	14	27	14	27	14	27	15		
28	17	28	17	28 Shab	16	28	17	28	16	28 Shab	15	28	16	28	15	28 Shab	15	28	15	28	15	28 Shab	16		
29	18	29	18	29	17	29	18	29	17	29	16	29	17	29	16	29	16	29	16	29	16	29	17		
30	19	30 Shab	19	30	18	30	19	30 Shab	18	30	17	30	18	30 Shab	17	30	17	30	17	30	17	30 Shab	18		
				31	19					31	18					31	18					31	19		

Three Principle Gates  
Enoch 75:6-8

Season Leader  
Jun 19  
Hot Winds

Season Leader  
Sep 18  
Grateful  
odour, dew,  
rain, health,  
and life

Season Leader  
Dec 18  
Dew, rain,  
blight, and  
destruction

71:9 In the same  
manner it goes  
forth in the first  
month by the  
GREAT GATE.

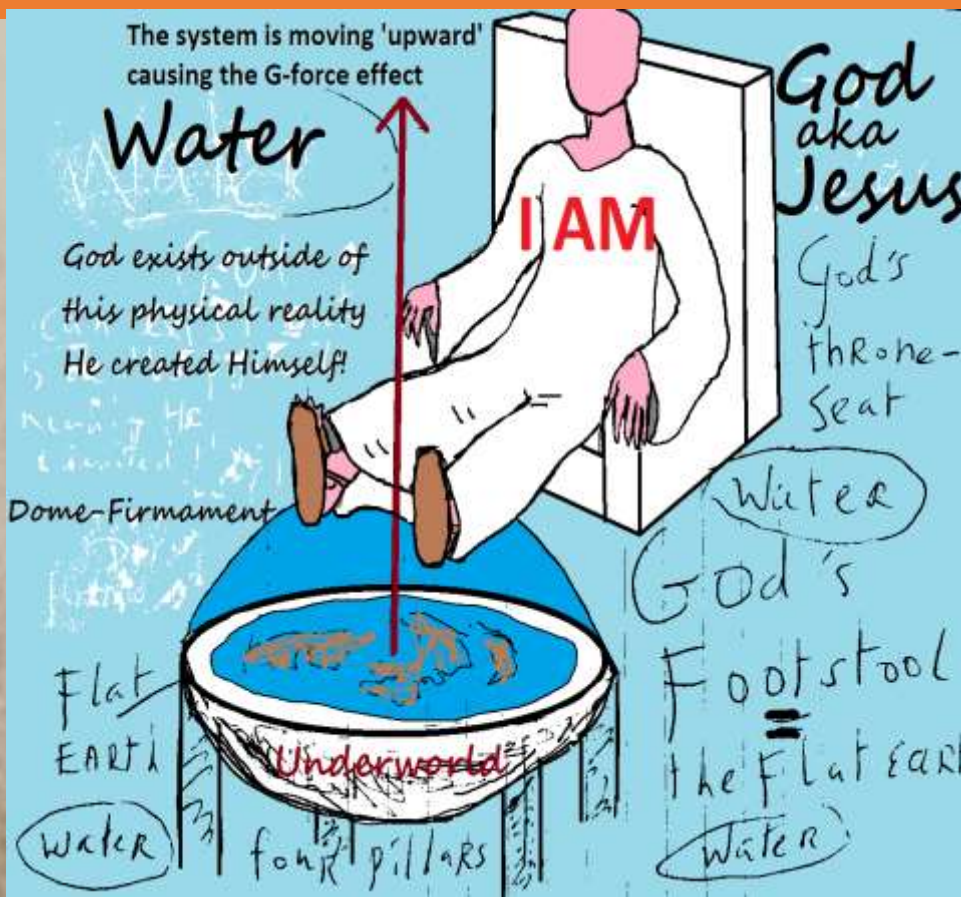
THE GREAT  
GATE  
SHUVAH  
HA'SHANAH  
March 20





Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# I'am I'am and the deceiver is NOT I'AM



## THE BLACK CUBE OF SATURN

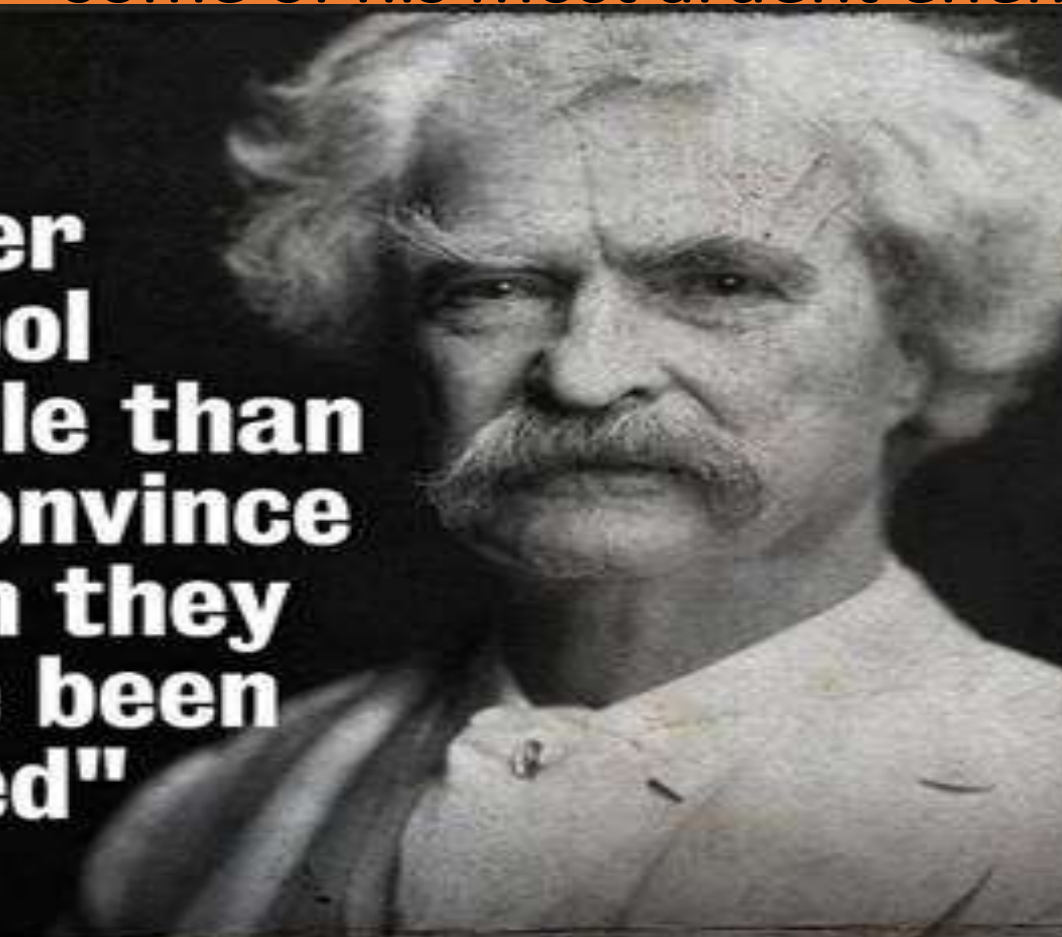




Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

During the Loosing of the 4 Carpenters (God is killing off some of his most ardent enemies!!!)

**"It's easier to fool people than to convince them they have been fooled"**



Mark Twain a mason, speaks the truth. It is easier to fool the people than convince them they have been fooled!!!

**-Mark Twain**





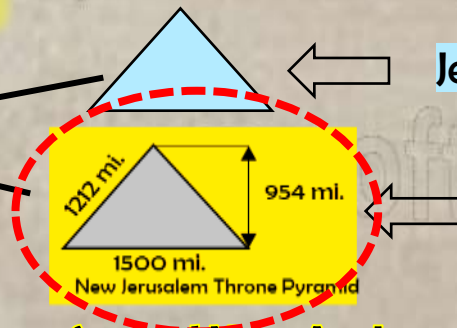
Teaching the keys to the heights and distances of the Sun and the Moon from Sea Level and the North Pole.



God's Throne = 88022 mi. above the NP = Great White Throne of Judgment Rev. 20:11

Jesus Abode = 31,680 mi.

New Jerusalem = 31,504 mi. = Rev. 21:2



Sun and Moon Analemma = Aleph and Tav = Name of the Lord

Sun and Moon Horizontal Speeds moving in the firmament

- ☐ 778 mph at the Tropic of Cancer (BNM=Good News)
- ☐ 1037 mph at the Equator (BNM=Falling Away)
- ☐ 1296 mph at the Tropic of Capricorn (BNM= New Jerusalem)

10<sup>th</sup> Firmament = God's Throne = 88,022 mi. (88022 Trump text)

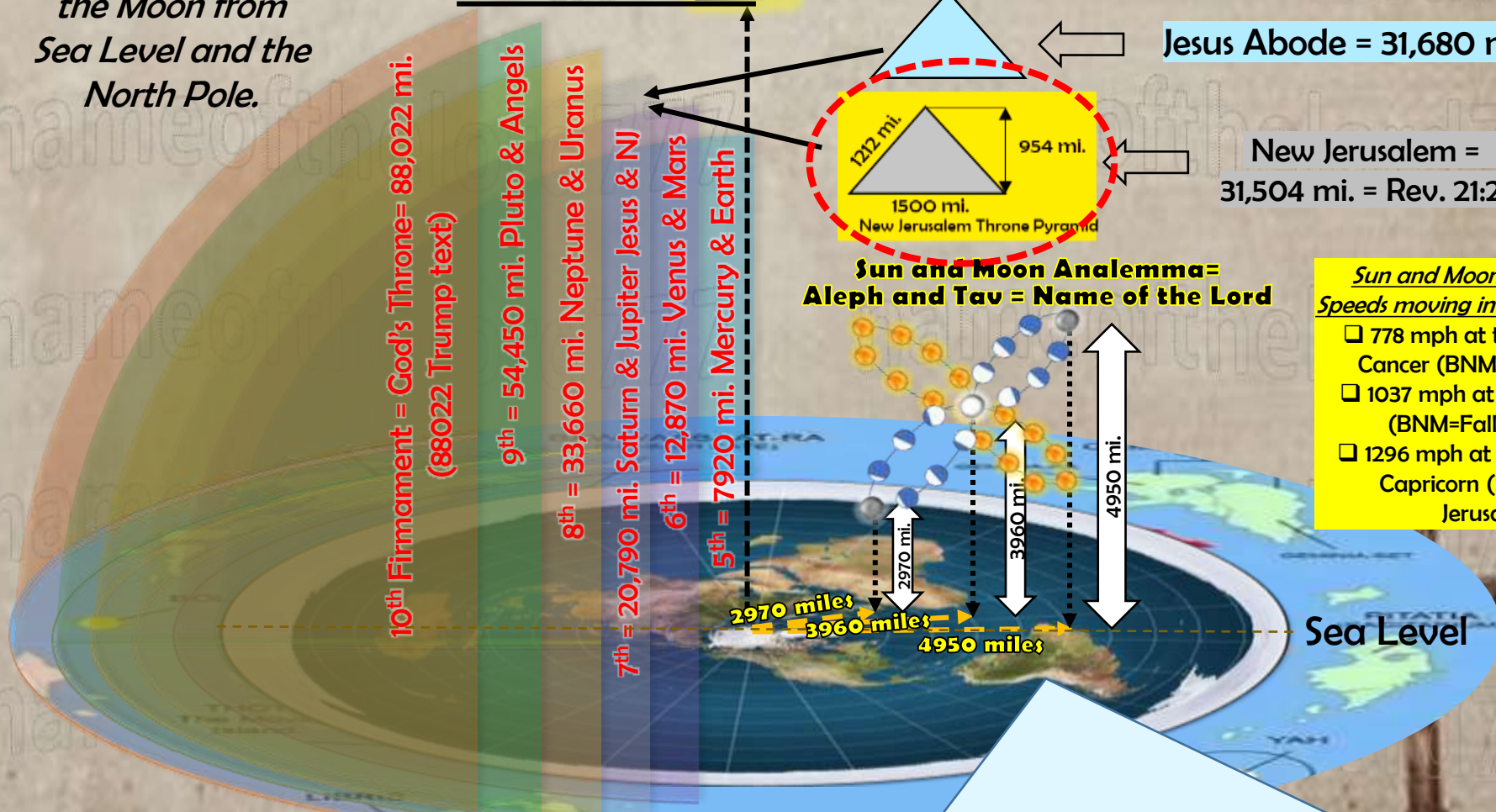
9<sup>th</sup> = 54,450 mi. Pluto & Angels

8<sup>th</sup> = 33,660 mi. Neptune & Uranus

7<sup>th</sup> = 20,790 mi. Saturn & Jupiter Jesus & NJ

6<sup>th</sup> = 12,870 mi. Venus & Mars

5<sup>th</sup> = 7920 mi. Mercury & Earth



When Traveling the Firmament, the Sun with a complete cycle = 365.24 days changes 10.84 miles in elevation as it travel a Fibonacci curve crisscrossing the Moon down the firmament. The Moon creating the 14 phases changes elevation and increases by 67.05 miles a day with a complete cycle = 59.06 days. Daily snapshots from the same spot will create the Analemma. For

More Details go to [flatearhandthelastdaysblog.wordpress.com](http://flatearhandthelastdaysblog.wordpress.com)

Master John Dee Letter  
documentation and King  
Author History  
documented for Garden  
of Eden Study

Oceanus 39 ostijs inter has in:  
sulas irumpens 4 euripos fa:  
cit quibus indefinenter sub  
septentrionem fertur, atq; ibi  
in viscera terre absorbetur.  
Rupes que sub polo est ambitu  
circiter 33 leucarum habet.

In septentrionalibus par:  
tibus Bargu insule sunt inquit  
M. Paulus Ven. lib. 5 cap. 65,  
que tantum vergunt ad aequi:  
lonem, ut polus arcticus illis  
videatur ad meridiem deflectere

Rupes nigra  
et altissima

Hic euripus 5 habet ostia  
et propter angustiam ac  
celerem fluxum nun:  
quam congelatur.

POLVS  
ARCTICVS

Hec insula optima  
est et saluberrima  
totius septen:  
trionis.

Hic euripus 3 in:  
greditur ostijs,  
et quotannis ad  
3 circiter menses  
congelatus manet  
latitudinem habet  
27 leucarum

Pygmei hic habitant  
4 ad summum pedes longi,  
quem admodum illi quos  
in Gronlandia Scer:  
lingers vocant.





**Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.**

## **John Dee Letter and King Author History documented for Garden of Eden Study**





Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# John Dee Letter and King Arthur History documented for Garden of Eden Study

## John Dee, King Arthur, and the Conquest of the Arctic

Thomas Green

Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford

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**Abstract:** A detailed study of John Dee's late sixteenth-century claim that King Arthur conquered the far northern world and North America. Although sometimes treated as Dee's own invention, the concept of Arthur as a conqueror of the Arctic and even parts of North America clearly antedates Dee. One witness to it is the *Gestae Arthuri*, which was seen and summarized by Jacob Cnoyen, who probably wrote in the fourteenth century. This medieval document apparently described Arthur's attempts to conquer the far north, including an expedition launched against the North Pole itself. Another witness is the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, which dates from the start of the thirteenth century and provides a list of Arthur's northern conquests, including Greenland, Vinland and the North Pole. On the basis of these and other documents, it would appear that the concept of Arthur as an Arctic conqueror can be traced at least to the later twelfth century, if not before.

§1. From 1577 to 1580 the English polymath John Dee was engaged in manufacturing and disseminating some extraordinary claims on behalf of the English monarchy and its imperial ambitions. Most intriguingly, Dee, generally seen as the originator of the phrase "the British Empire," argued that Queen Elizabeth could assert dominion over a vast tract of the northern globe and the New World, partially by dint of its having once been conquered and ruled by the Tudors' reputed early medieval ancestor, King Arthur. In his most important treatment of the issue, the *Brytanici Imperii Limites* ("Limits of the British Empire") of 1578, he wrote that Elizabeth could claim

title royal to all the coastes and landes beginning at or about *Terra Florida*, and so alongst, or neere vnto *Atlantis* [i.e., America], goinge northerly, and then to all the most northern landes great and small, and so compassinge about *Groenland* [i.e., Greenland], eastwards until the tentons opposite vnto the farthest easterlie and northen boundes of the Duke of *Moscovia* his dominions ([Dee Limits](#) 43).<sup>1</sup>

§2. Dee's arguments, culminating in the *Limites*, do not rest exclusively upon Arthur's supposed conquest of the northern latitudes (an Oxford friar, the Welsh Prince Madoc ([Williams 1987](#)), and St Brendan the Navigator were all also cited as evidence for a historical dominion and thus current ownership) but Dee himself admitted that his case did "depende cheiflie vppon our Kinge Arthur" ([Dee Limits](#) 52). As a result, Dee went to some pains to legitimize his Arthurian material, complaining that the profusion of "fables, glosinges, vntuthes, and impossibilities,

## Highlights of John Dee, King Arthur, and the Conquest of the Arctic by Thomas Green summarized by the Author for Educational purposes of Correcting History...

From 1577 to 1680 the English Polymath John Dee was engaged in Manufacturing and disseminating some extraordinary claims on behalf of the English Monarchy and its imperial ambitions. Most intriguingly, Dee, generally seen as the originator of the phrase "British Empire", argued that Queen Elizabeth could assert dominion over a vast tract of the Northern (added to not further any lies Flat Earth) ie center of the New World partially by dint of its having once been conquered and ruled by the Tudors reputed early medieval Ancestor (lie the are really Yorks) King Arthur. In his most important treatment of the issue, the *Brytanici Imperii Limetes* (limits of the British Empire) of 1678, he wrote that h Elizabeth could claim... the Americas Greenland and the Areas of the North...(this has been washed from History to not show that the british monarchy is actually Yorks and not Lancastors ie Tudors they are the Luciferians not the tudors God fearing that King Arthur was this happened with Henry 8<sup>th</sup> lam lam...





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## John Dee Letter and King Arthur History documented for Garden of Eden Study

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§3. The resulting legal case for Tudor ownership of much of the northern world was, naturally, of considerable interest to Elizabeth. Dee records in his diary a number of meetings with the Queen and leading members of the court, with Elizabeth actually visiting Dee for further discussions. Indeed, it appears that it was Elizabeth who commanded Dee to set out more fully his ideas of a northern Arthurian inheritance in the *Limite*s ([MacMillan 2001b](#), 196; [French 1972](#), 196; [Halliwell 1842](#), 4, 5, 8–9).<sup>2</sup> If Dee consequently had clear political motives for exaggerating the case he made, this does not mean that his case was purely invented, as researchers sometimes appear to assume ([Artese 2003](#), 129–130). After all, his aim was explicitly to provide documentary proof of the Tudor claims, separating out what he judged to be the genuinely historical data from the chaff of "fables" and "untruths." The remainder of this study stems from the question: what documentary "proofs" of Arthur's Arctic conquests prompted John Dee to make his astounding claims?

§4. The concept of Arthur as a historical warrior of c. 500 AD first appears in the Welsh *Historia Brittonum* of 829/30, where he is described as the *dux bellorum*, "leader of battles" ([Historia Brittonum 56](#)).<sup>3</sup> However, the Arthur of this text is certainly not an overseas conqueror: his victories are all insular, fought against the Germanic invaders of post-Roman Britain. Indeed, he was not even described as a king at this point.<sup>4</sup> By and large, we have to wait until the *Historia Regum Britanniae* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, published c. 1138, before we find the imperial, far-conquering Arthur of the medieval chronicle tradition:

That summer Arthur prepared his fleet to go to Ireland, which he desired to conquer . . . Having subdued the whole country, Arthur took his fleet to Iceland, where he defeated the natives and conquered their land. As the news spread through the islands that no one could stop Arthur, kings [Doldauus](#) of Gotland and [Gunuasius](#) of the Orkneys came unbidden to submit and promised to pay tribute . . . [Arthur] exulted at being universally feared and decided to conquer all Europe. He readied his fleets and headed first for Norway to make his brother-in-law Lothits king . . . [The Britons] assaulted the cities with fire at the ready, and scattered the country-dwellers with unabated fury until they had subjected the whole of Norway and Denmark to Arthur's control ([Geoffrey of Monmouth \*History of the Kings of Britain\* 9.153–154](#)).<sup>5</sup>

§5. Not satisfied with northern Europe, Arthur finally marches on Gaul and conquers it too. Certainly the rudiments of Dee's Arthurian empire are here, in a text that was considered by many English antiquaries of the period to represent the genuine history of Britain, despite the attacks on it by [Polydore Vergil](#) ([French 1972](#), 194–195).<sup>6</sup> Arthur is no longer an insular war







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John Dee, King Arthur, and the Conquest of the Arctic

Thomas Green

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**Abstract:** A detailed study of John Dee's late sixteenth-century claim that King Arthur conquered the far northern world and North America. Although sometimes treated as Dee's own invention, the concept of Arthur as a conqueror of the Arctic and even parts of North America clearly antedates Dee. One witness to it is the *Gestae Arthuri*, which was seen and summarized by Jacob Cnoyen, who probably wrote in the fourteenth century. This medieval document apparently described Arthur's attempts to conquer the far north, including an expedition launched against the North Pole itself. Another witness is the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, which dates from the start of the thirteenth century and provides a list of Arthur's northern conquests, including Greenland, Vinland and the North Pole. On the basis of these and other documents, it would appear that the concept of Arthur as an Arctic conqueror can be traced at least to the later twelfth century, if not before.

§1. From 1577 to 1580 the English polymath John Dee was engaged in manufacturing and disseminating some extraordinary claims on behalf of the English monarchy and its imperial ambitions. Most intriguingly, Dee, generally seen as the originator of the phrase "the British Empire," argued that Queen Elizabeth could assert dominion over a vast tract of the northern globe and the New World, partially by dint of its having once been conquered and ruled by the Tudors' reputed early medieval ancestor, King Arthur. In his most important treatment of the issue, the *Brytanici Imperii Limites* ("Limits of the British Empire") of 1578, he wrote that Elizabeth could claim



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title royall to all the coastes and ilandes begining at or about *Terra Florida*, and so alongst, or neere vnto *Atlantis* [i.e., America], goinge northerly, and then to all the most northern ilands great and small, and so compassinge about *Groenland* [i.e., Greenland], eastwards until the teritoris opposite vnto the farthest easterlie and northen boundes of the Duke of Moscovia his dominions ([Dee Limits](#) 43).<sup>1</sup>

§2. Dee's arguments, culminating in the *Limites*, do not rest exclusively upon Arthur's supposed conquest of the northern latitudes (an Oxford friar, the Welsh Prince Madoc ([Williams 1987](#)), and St Brendan the Navigator were all also cited as evidence for a historical dominion and thus current ownership) but Dee himself admitted that his case did "depende cheiflie vpon our Kinge Arthur" ([Dee Limits](#) 52). As a result, Dee went to some pains to legitimize his Arthurian material, complaining that the profusion of "fables, glosinges, vntruthes, and impossibilities, incerted in the true historie of King Arthure" meant that the "truth yt selfe" of Arthur's historical acts, as Dee conceived it, was often disbelieved or ignored, and can only be retrieved through a purging of the parasitic legends that had gathered around it—a endeavor that Dee proceeded to undertake ([Dee Limits](#) 53; [Sherman 1995](#), 188; [Artese 2003](#), 129; [MacMillan 2006](#), 65–66). Having weeded out the "untruths" from the Arthurian narratives he had gathered, Dee could confidently proclaim that Arthur had conquered Gaul, Scandinavia, Iceland, Greenland, all the northern islands around Russia (i.e., the entire Arctic Ocean abutting northern Europe, Estotiland—which may be the Canadian Baffin Island, if it describes a real place), as well as the North Pole itself ([Dee Limits](#) 46–47, 55–57, 61–69, 82–85; [French 1972](#), 195–197; [Macmillan 2006](#), 54).

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§4. The concept of Arthur as a historical warrior of c. 500 AD first appears in the Welsh *Historia Brittonum* of 829/30, where he is described as the *dux bellorum*, "leader of battles" ([Historia Brittonum](#) 56).<sup>3</sup> However, the Arthur of this text is certainly not an overseas conqueror: his victories are all insular, fought against the Germanic invaders of post-Roman Britain. Indeed, he was not even described as a king at this point.<sup>4</sup> By and large, we have to wait until the *Historia Regum Britanniae* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, published c. 1138, before we find the imperial, far-conquering Arthur of the medieval chronicle tradition:

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§5. Not satisfied with northern Europe, Arthur finally marches on Gaul and conquers it too. Certainly the rudiments of Dee's Arthurian empire are here, in a text that was considered by many English antiquaries of the period to represent the genuine history of Britain, despite the attacks on it by Polydore Vergil ([French 1972](#), 194–195).<sup>6</sup> Arthur is no longer an insular war leader but instead an emperor and the conqueror of Iceland and Scandinavia.<sup>7</sup> However, this is still a long way short of Dee's claims: Arthur has conquered the then-known north, but his rule over the Arctic Ocean, Greenland, and parts of North America are most definitely absent.



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§6. Since neither of the most significant early Arthurian pseudo-histories go so far as to place Arthur in Greenland, America, or the Arctic—although Geoffrey's account prefigures such claims by extending Arthur's conquests to the farthest known northern and western limits of European civilization—we must therefore turn to Dee's own manuscripts for some illumination as to where this idea came from and how it developed. Dee himself seems to have been acutely aware that many of Arthur's conquests—particularly the northern and Arctic conquests—were not attested in the primary sources for Arthur's supposed military career, and that the documentary evidence he relied on was not usually regarded as trustworthy. He explains this issue partly by alleging the jealousy of Britain's rivals who ignore and criticize his sources, and partly by alleging the deliberate loss or destruction of evidence by Britain's enemies, in particular by the Arthur-questioning humanist Polydore Vergil. So in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites* he says that there once were many proofs of Arthur's conquests, but "willfully and wickedlie (as by sondrie credible gentlemen I have heard it testefied), this Polijdor burnt [them], yea a whole carte load almost" ([Dee Limits](#) 53, 62; [Artese 2003](#), 130).<sup>8</sup> Nonetheless, despite these alleged depredations, Dee did have some solid evidence of Arthur's North Atlantic and Arctic conquests that he could cite, as is made clear by a 1577 letter from the geographer Gerard Mercator to Dee, which Dee transcribed in his slightly fire-damaged manuscript "Of Famous and Rich Discoveries" (1577) and which Dee translated and summarized in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites* of 1578 ([Taylor 1956](#); [Dee Limits](#) 83–85).

§7. Mercator included a legend to his great wall map of 1569 that referred to Arthur in the following way:

Touching the description of the North parts, I have taken the same out of the voyage of James Cnoyen of Hartzevan Buske, which allegeth certain conquests of Arthur king of Britaine, and the most part, and chiefest things among the rest he learned of a certain priest in the king of Norway's court, in the year 1364. This priest was descended (in the fifth generation) from them which King Arthur had sent to inhabit these Islands ([Taylor 1956](#), 64).



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§8. This legend naturally attracted Dee's interest, and the letter from Mercator is in answer to Dee's inquiries about the sources of his knowledge of Arthur's Arctic conquests. For the most part, Mercator copied out for Dee his own notes from a manuscript of *Jacobus Cnoyen van Tsertoghenbosche*, an apparently noted medieval traveller: "The ideas about the Northern Regions which some time ago I extracted from him [Cnoyen] follow word for word save where for the sake of brevity or speed I have translated into Latin when if not always his words I have retained his meaning" ([Taylor 1956](#), 57).<sup>9</sup> To this letter, which includes both Mercator's transcription of Cnoyen's Dutch text and his Latin summations and comments, Dee added his own English marginal notations, which he made during his transcription of the letter, thus providing us with three different perspectives on the idea that Arthur had ruled in Greenland and the Arctic.

§9. In Mercator's transcription, the first mention we get of Arthur comes in Cnoyen's Dutch, when he refers to a document known as *Arturus Gesten*, or *Gestae Arthuri*,<sup>10</sup> while discussing the lands immediately around the mountains that are supposed to surround the North Pole: "And near here, towards the north, those Little People live of whom there is also mention in the *Gestae Arthuri*." Cnoyen's reference is, of itself, intriguing: since Mercator is one of Dee's sources for Arthur's Arctic activities, and Cnoyen is Mercator's, so it seems that Cnoyen himself derived his information from an earlier text known as the *Gestae Arthuri* ([Taylor 1956](#), 57). This text has since vanished, but based on their comments, it seems likely that it was also known to both Mercator and perhaps also Dee. Thus, when Mercator breaks off from his transcription of Cnoyen's Dutch to remark in Latin that "these facts and more about the geography of the North are to be found in the beginning of the *Gestae Arthuri* etc (*in Principio Gestorum Arturi. etc.*)," which would appear to indicate his familiarity with this text ([Taylor 1956](#), 57, 61; [Muir 1968](#), 258). Less clear-cut, but also potentially suggestive of his own familiarity with the *Gestae Arthuri*, is Dee's marginal note that reads "Gestae Arthuri. A rare testimony of great importance to the Brytish title to the Septrentional Regions, Atlantis [i.e., America] in particular" ([Taylor 1956](#), 57, 61; [Muir 1968](#), 258).<sup>11</sup> Nevertheless, even if the above is true, we are now reliant only on the evidence of Mercator's transcription of Cnoyen's summary for the contents of this *Gestae Arthuri*. As such, whatever else this text had to say about the Arctic "Little People" (*dat Clein Volck*) and their encounters with Arthur is lost to us.<sup>12</sup> We do, however, find an additional brief reference to some sort of Arthurian activity in the Arctic mountains in Dee's translation and summary of Mercator's letter in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites*. Referring to a line, since lost to fire damage, that occurs just before the mention of "Little People" in his transcription of Mercator's letter in "Of Famous and Rich Discoveries," Dee writes:



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These are the mountains [around the North Pole] of which it is written that there were among them certain cities, as you can find mention in the *Arthuri Gestis* above, &caet ([Dee Limits](#) 84).[13](#)

§10. Dee comments on this in the margin of *Brytanici Imperii Limites*: "Great Mountains surrounded the North pole in which there were cities in King Arthur's time." As with the previous quote, the import is unclear, but it may well be that Arthur was said to have either conquered or founded the mountain cities around the North Pole in the *Gestae Arthuri*, in order to account for their appearance there.

§11. Obviously such a text as the *Gestae Arthuri* is of the utmost importance in the present context, and, fortunately, Cnoyen appears to return to it ([Muir 1968](#), 258, 261).[14](#) Another brief lacuna in the manuscript robs us of some of the detail, but this can again be retrieved from Dee's translation in *Limites*. After referring us once more to the mountains around the North Pole, which lie "in the 78th degree of latitude," we are told that they do not form a continuous ring. Rather they are broken at various points by channels known as the "Indrawing Seas," due to their irresistible northward current drawing water into a central sea around the Pole itself:

*One group of Arthur's knights sailed thus far when he was conquering the northern isles and making them all subject to him. And we read that nearly 4000 persons entered the indrawing seas who never returned. But in A.D. 1364 eight of these people [i.e. descendants of Arthur's invading force] came to the King's Court in Norway. Among them were two priests, one of whom had an astrolabe, who was descended in the 5th*[15](#) *generation from a Bruxellensis: one, I say: The eight (were sprung from?) those who had penetrated the Northern regions in the first ships.*[16](#)





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§12. Again, we have a frustratingly brief summation of Arthur's deeds in the far north. From what we have, it would seem that, according to the *Gestae Arthuri*, Arthur sent part of his army of at least 4000 people into the "Indrawing Seas," since they were the only way to pass beyond the Arctic mountains that he seems already to have run up against, presumably with the intent to conquer and colonize whatever islands lay within the central sea surrounding the North Pole. After alluding to this expedition, Cnoyen then breaks off from the Arthurian narrative to discuss more recent, but by his account related, events. Muir (following Taylor) has plausibly argued that the details of the eight visitors to the Norwegian court in 1364 probably do, in fact, derive from Cnoyen's own experience and that "he himself met the priest with the astrolabe in Bergen in 1364," which carries with it the necessary implication that Cnoyen was alive in the mid-fourteenth century and thus that the *Gestae Arthuri* that Cnoyen quotes from was already in existence by this point, as Muir indeed notes ([1968](#), 259; [Taylor 1956](#), 61–63; [van Rooij 2000](#), 22; [MacMillan 2001b](#), 21–22; [Enterline 2002](#), 51). Who exactly the eight visitors were whom Cnoyen believed to be the descendants of Arthur's men is unclear, though Taylor is of the opinion that Cnoyen is here mistakenly assigning Arthurian origins to a "band of the Norse settlers in Greenland, or even . . . a group from Markland (Labrador)" ([Taylor 1956](#), 66). Whatever the case may be, Cnoyen then appears to return to his summary of the the narrative of the *Gestae Arthuri*:

That great army of Arthur's had lain all the winter ["of AD 530" is inserted in a blank space in the text] in the northern islands of Scotland. And on May 3 a part of it crossed over into Iceland. *At that time there returned from the north four of the twelve ships whose captains warned Arthur of the indrawing seas.* So that Arthur did not proceed further, but peopled all the islands between Scotland and Iceland, and also peopled Grocland. [Mercator adds here: "So it seems the Indrawing Sea only begins beyond Grocland."] In this Grocland he found people 23 feet tall, that is to say of the feet with which land is measured ([Taylor 1956](#), 58).[17](#)



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§13. Where this Groeland that Arthur settled is supposed to be is not entirely clear: Dee believed it to be Greenland, though his belief seems to have been based mainly on the shared *Gr-*; on Mercator's globe it lies west of Greenland and may be a representation of the Arctic Baffin Island ([Enterline 2002](#), 65–66). Whatever the case may be, the above clearly constitutes a claim by the *Gestae Arthuri* that Arthur both subjugated and populated at least parts of the far north in the sixth century. The context of this colonization appears to be a brief enforced lull in the expansion of his empire due to concerns over the treacherous nature of the Indrawing Seas, with Arthur using this time to settle those lands he has thus-far conquered. Dee's translation of the above section, which is slightly damaged in the transcription, indicates that the four ships which warned Arthur were the remainder of an original group of twelve, while the next section of Cnoyen's *pro*cis of the *Gestae Arthuri* confirms that these twelve were in fact an expedition sent out by Arthur. In this context, it would seem natural to conclude that the four ships were the remnants of Arthur's already-referenced first attempt to send part of his army through the Indrawing Seas to whatever lands lay around the North Pole beyond them, hence the ships' warning to Arthur about these seas. Arthur, however, seems not to have been willing to give up on the idea of passing beyond the Arctic mountains via these channels:

*When those four ships had come back, there were sailors who asserted that they knew there were magnetic rocks under the water, and that eight ships had foundered because of their iron nails. So Arthur again fitted out a fleet of twelve ships, containing no iron, and embarked 1800 men and about 400 women. They sailed northwards on May 3 in the year following that in which the former ships had departed. And of these 12 ships, five were driven on the rocks in the storm, but the rest of them made their way between the high rocks on June 18, which was 44 days after they had set out ([Taylor 1956](#), 58).<sup>18</sup>*



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§14. Where exactly this new northern expedition of Arthur's ended up is unclear. They presumably passed through one of the channels of the Indrawing Seas, given that this seems to have been Arthur's goal and the preceding expedition had been turned back by their treacherous nature. This scenario cannot be confirmed, however, as the above is all that we have by way of Cnoyen's paraphrase of the *Gestae Arthuri*. Nonetheless, what we do have is most instructive in explaining the origins of Dee's claims for an Arthurian empire that included the Arctic and the north. It would seem that Dee, Mercator, and Cnoyen were all familiar with (either directly, indirectly, or both) a medieval Arthurian text that was written in or before the mid-fourteenth century, and that claimed that Arthur did not simply end his conquests at Iceland, as Geoffrey's *Historia Regum Britanniae* implies. Rather it told of Arthur subjugating and settling the 'Northern Isles' of the North Atlantic, including the giant-infested Grocland (i.e., Greenland or an Arctic island to the west of Greenland) and, presumably, a land of "Little People," which was either intended to reflect the north-eastern tip of Norway or possibly the Arctic Ellesmere Island to the northwest of Greenland ([Taylor 1956](#), 57; [Muir 1968](#), 258; [Enterline 2002](#), 54).<sup>19</sup> The Arthur of the *Gestae* would also seem to have had some involvement with legendary cities located in the Arctic mountains that supposedly ringed the North Pole at "the 78th degree of latitude"—perhaps in the role of either a founder or a conqueror—and was thought to have sent two expeditions into the Indrawing Seas that reportedly cut through these mountain ranges, allowing access to the North Pole itself.

§15. Of this *Gestae Arthuri* we have no further evidence, and the same is true of Cnoyen's text. Whatever else it said of Arthur's activities in the Arctic we cannot know. Richard Hakluyt, having read Dee's manuscript, asked Mercator in 1580 for further details but met with a disappointing response:

The historie of the voyage of *Iacobus Cnoyen Buschoducensis* throughout al *Asia*, *Affrica*, and the North, was lent me in time past by a friend of mine at *Antwerpe*. After I had vsed it, I restored it againe: after many yeeres I required it againe of my friend, but hee had forgotten of whom hee had borrowed it ([Hakluyt 1599](#) 1.445).

§16. However, while significant, the *Gestae Arthuri* and Cnoyen's text (via Mercator) were not Dee's only sources for his North Atlantic and Arctic Arthur. Dee, in his marginal notes on Mercator's letter, comments on Cnoyen's paraphrase of the *Gestae Arthuri*'s account of Arthurian colonies in Grocland as follows:



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Note the Colonies sent by King Arthur into all the north Islands and by name into Grocland, which I yet suppose to be the same which is otherwise anciently known as Groenland [i.e., Greenland] and of that you had the word before owt of the boke De Priscus Anglorum Legibus ([Taylor 1956](#), 58).

§17. Clearly Dee had already read of Arthur's supposed northern conquests, particularly of Greenland, when he became acquainted with Cnoyen, (just as he may himself have read the *Gestae Arthuri*). The source he refers to was William Lambarde's *Archaionomia sive de Priscus Anglorum Legibus libri* (London: Roger Daniel, 1568), which Dee had a copy of in his library and used in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites* ([Macmillan 2006](#), 58; [Dee Limits](#) 57–58). The relevant portion of Lambarde's *Archaionomia* was also known to Hakluyt, that other proponent of an Arthurian Atlantic and Arctic empire, who translated it in his *Principal Nauigations*:

*Arthur* which was sometimes the most renowned king of the Britains, was a mightie, and valiant man, and a famous warriour. This kingdome was too litle for him, & his minde was not contented with it. He therefore valiantly subdued all *Scantia*, which is now called *Norway*, and all the Islands beyond *Norway*, to wit, *Island* [i.e., Iceland] and *Greenland*, which are appertaining vnto *Norway*, *Sweueland*, *Ireland*, *Gotland*, *Denmarke*, *Semeland*, *Windland* [Latin text, *Winlandiam*], *Curland*, *Roe*, *Femeland* [i.e., Finland], *Wireland*, *Flanders*, *Cherilland*, *Lapland*, and all the other lands & Islands of the East sea, euen vnto *Russia* (in which *Lapland* he placed the Easterly bounds of his Brittish Empire) and many other Islands beyond *Norway*, euen vnder the North pole, which are appendances of *Scantia*, now called *Norway*. These people were wild and sauage, and had not in them the loue of God nor of their neighbors, because all euill commeth from the North, yet there were among them certeine Christians liuing in secret. But king *Arthur* was an exceeding good Christian, and caused them to be baptized, and thorowout all *Norway* to worship one God, and to receiue and keepe inuiolably for euer, faith in Christ onely. At that time all the noble men of *Norway* tooke wiues of the noble nation of the Britaines, whereupon the *Norses* say, that they are descended of the race and blood of this kingdome. The aforesayd king *Arthur* obtained also in those dayes of the Pope & court of *Rome*, that *Norway* should be for euer annexed to the crowne of *Britaine* for the enlargment of this kingdome, and he called it the chamber of Britaine. For this cause the *Norses* say, that they ought to dwell with vs in this kingdome, to wit, that they belong to the crowne of Britaine . . . ([Hakluyt 1599](#), 1.2–3).<sup>20</sup>



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§18. This text tells much the same tale as the *Gestae Arthuri* seems to of an imperial Arthur who establishes dominion over the whole of the northern latitudes, though here we get some additional details that do not appear in Cnoyen's fragmentary paraphrase of the latter. As such it backs up the conclusion reached previously that Dee was not the first to connect Arthur with the far north and Arctic regions—or, indeed, the North Pole itself—and, contrary to the frequent assumption, this connection cannot simply be dismissed as Elizabethan propaganda. Indeed, not only does the *Gestae Arthuri* appear to date from the mid-fourteenth century or before, but Lambarde himself had a very clear source for the text he gave: a manuscript of the *Leges Edwardi Confessoris* into which, it has been demonstrated, there was inserted an Arthurian section taken from the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, which now survives through such interpolations, aside from a single complete manuscript ([Muir 1968](#), 253–254; [Liebermann 1896](#); [Liebermann 1913](#)).<sup>21</sup> This source is most significant, not least because the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, with its claims of Arthur's northern conquests and conversions, has been shown to have been composed c. 1210 ([Muir 1968](#), 260; [Liebermann 1896](#), 91–100; [Liebermann 1913](#), 734). As such, the tradition of Arthur as a North Atlantic and Arctic conqueror must certainly go back to at least the very early thirteenth century.

§19. It has to be asked what exactly the relationship between the *Leges Anglorum* and the *Gestae Arthuri* was. It seems unlikely that both represent independent elaborations of Geoffrey's *Historia Regum Britanniae*, given their shared but very rare concept of Arthur. Similarly, Muir is probably right that there is no good reason to come down in favor of the view that the *Gestae Arthuri* is an elaboration of the *Leges Anglorum*, based on the content and nature of both the sources, although such a situation is not impossible ([Muir 1968](#), 260). Muir considers that we are left with two possibilities. The first is that it may be better to think of the *Leges* and the *Gestae* as dual elaborations of a lost original, which would presumably date from the mid to late twelfth century, given that the *Leges* has its origins c. 1210 and both it and the *Gestae Arthuri* are clearly influenced by Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia* of c. 1138.<sup>22</sup> With regard to this possibility, the evidence of the fragmentary *Insule Britannie*, a text that appears to pre-date the *Leges Anglorum* (the earliest surviving manuscript dates from the end of the twelfth century or the very beginning of the thirteenth), may well be crucial.<sup>23</sup> Although the *Insule Britannie* makes no mention of Arthur, it does list a number of northern islands as "British" possessions, all but one of which are also named (in similar spellings) as constituent parts of Arthur's British Empire in the *Leges Anglorum*. This text must surely derive its notion of these islands as "British" possessions from an acquaintance with the adventures of Arthur in the northern latitudes, and its existence and contents and especially its date strongly support the contention that there was indeed an earlier source from which at least the *Leges* and the *Insule Britannie* derive ([Muir 1968](#), 257, 259). The second possibility accepts that there must have been such a lost twelfth-century source, but rather than having the *Gestae Arthuri* as an independent elaboration of this, it instead considers the *Gestae Arthuri* to be this source, with the *Leges Anglorum* and the *Insule Britannie* being summaries of the conquests presumably narrated in it ([Muir 1968](#), 259).<sup>24</sup>

§20. Deciding between these two possibilities is difficult. One



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- potential route is to look again at our most detailed source, the *Gestae Arthuri*, to establish whether or not its contents are consistent with an origin in the twelfth century. Taylor was of the opinion that the *Gestae Arthuri* must post-date Marco Polo and be of an early to mid fourteenth-century date, due to the fact that Cnoyen mentions the Polo-derived "province of Bergi" near a reference to the *Gestae Arthuri*. However, it is not entirely clear from the text that this name actually occurred in the *Gestae Arthuri* or that it was not Cnoyen's own addition to the account of the far-north, so the question of date cannot be fully concluded on this basis alone ([Taylor 1956](#), 65; [van Rooij 2000](#), 22; [Enterline 2002](#), 56). Perhaps more telling are the various proposals of a relationship between Norse tales of the far north and the *Gestae's* account of Arthur's activities. Muir, for example, has followed Skelton in proposing that Arthur's attempts to move into the very far north in the *Gestae Arthuri* are related to or modelled upon Eirik the Red's late tenth-century North Atlantic exploits in the sagas and histories ([Muir 1968](#), 258–259; [Jones 1984](#), 290–311; [Jones 1964](#)). According to Skelton, Arthur's first apparent scouting expedition to the far north was followed by a second successful attempt at colonization, which saw around forty percent of the ships involved being lost, is "strikingly reminiscent of the story of Eirik the Red" and "presumably fabricated therefrom" ([Skelton 1965](#), 244). Thus it is said in the sagas that Eirik undertook an initial reconnaissance of Greenland but only settled it on his second voyage, when he led "twenty five ships . . . but only fourteen of them arrived there. Some were forced back and some perished" ([Jones 1961](#), 129; [Jones 1964](#), 144). Such an influence of Eirik's deeds on those of Arthur in the *Gestae Arthuri* would obviously be of considerable interest here, if it could be sustained. Whether the extant fragments of the *Gestae Arthuri* offer further supporting evidence for its use of Norse accounts for its tale of Arthur, or for its being derivative of them, is an important question. One might point to the *Gestae's* reference to the "Little People" whom Arthur presumably encountered in the far north (compare the Skraelings that the Norse encounter, who are described in "Eirik the Red's Saga" as "small, ill-favoured men" ([Jones 1964](#), 132; [Seaver 2008](#))) and to the "Indrawing Seas" that Arthur's ships have difficulties with, which Enterline considers to potentially derive from Norse experiences in northern Canadian channels ([2002](#), 56–59). Of particular interest may be the claim that Arthur encountered "people 23 feet tall" in the Arctic *Grocland* (i.e., Greenland), as early Greenland sources apparently tell tales of natives from there who were 23 feet tall ([Taylor 1956](#), 58. [Jones 1982](#), 222).<sup>25</sup>



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§21. What do such potential Norse connections mean for the date of the *Gestae Arthuri* and its relationship with the *Leges Anglorum*? On the whole, they tend to support a late date for the *Gestae Arthuri* and undermine the case for the *Leges Anglorum* being a summary of the *Gestae Arthuri*. The two earliest sagas relating these events—the "Greenlanders' Saga" and "Eirik the Red's Saga"—are thought to date from the late twelfth or thirteenth century ([Jones 1964](#), 225–227), and are thus exceedingly unlikely to have been transmitted to Britain or mainland Europe at an early enough date to have influenced a pre-1200 *Gestae Arthuri*. As such, the most credible conclusion would appear to be that the *Gestae Arthuri* was a product of the fourteenth century, and that it represents an elaboration—inspired by the Norse sagas—of the lost twelfth-century text concerned with the Arthurian conquest of the Arctic, which underlies both the *Leges Anglorum* and the *Insule Britannie*.[26](#)

§22. Granting all this, it is perhaps finally worth asking how this lost text might have developed its concept of an Arctic-conquering Arthur from the deeds ascribed to him in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae*. On the one hand, it is possible that the concept was wholly its author's own innovation ([Muir 1968](#), 257, 259). On the other, there are hints that a tale of an Arthurian attack upon a frozen, possibly far-northern, Otherworld fortress existed in pre-Galfridian Welsh tradition, which could well be relevant here ([Sims-Williams 1982](#), 244; [Green 2007](#), 59; [Green 2009](#)). Whatever the case may be, we can say with a reasonable degree of certainty that the author of the text that underlies the *Leges Anglorum* and the *Insule Britannie* crafted his concept of a far-northern Arthur with the help of Adam of Bremen's *Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesie Pontificum* of c. 1075. Not only has Muir shown that Adam of Bremen was likely this author's chief source for the names of northern countries and islands that Arthur could be said to have established his imperium over (including *Grenelandiam*, Greenland, and *Wynelandiam*,[27](#) the Norse Vinland in North America), but the *Leges Anglorum* account of Arthur's conversion of the Norse looks to have been lifted from Adam's account of the conversion of Norway (begun by John, an English bishop, and spread by Olaf, king of Norway), with these events now being credited instead to Arthur ([Muir 1968](#), 255–257).[28](#)



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§23. We can go no farther at present. The evidence is scarce and fragmentary, and it appears that not only has the *Gestae Arthuri* been lost but so too has the text that it was an elaboration of. In conclusion, three points ought to be made. First, it is clear that Dee's concept of Arthur as a historical North Atlantic and Arctic conqueror cannot be considered to have been his own invention: we have definite witnesses to it going back to the very early thirteenth century, and good reason to believe that a common source for this concept was created in the mid to late twelfth century as an elaboration of Geoffrey's *Historia Regum Britanniae*. Second, it is worth noting that this concept provides us with yet another instance of the deeds of historical and legendary figures being attracted to Arthur's name and claimed as his own ([Green 2007](#), 203–217, 223–225). The most obvious example is the reattribution of the tenth- and eleventh-century conversion of Norway to Arthur, but Arthur's conquest of the far north can be seen in the same light: the discovery and subjugation of Greenland and Vinland, here ascribed to Arthur, were the real achievements of Eirik the Red and his sons in the tenth century, and the *Gestae Arthuri*'s account of Arthur's deeds certainly appears to be in some way derivative of Norse tales of Eirik's feats in the North Atlantic. Finally, it appears that John Dee was not the first English author to try to use this concept of Arthur for political purposes, as the author of the *Insule Britannie* also seems to have considered that the idea of an northern Arthurian empire enabled places such as Norway, Iceland and Greenland to be claimed as British possessions, hence the title of his work.

#### Notes

1. For Dee's *Limites*, see [Dee Limits](#) and [MacMillan 2001a](#). On Dee's construction of a case for a Tudor northern maritime empire, see [Sherman 1995](#). See also [French 1972](#) and [MacMillan 2001](#). [\[Back\]](#)
2. While it may have suited Elizabeth to believe Dee's claims, others found them dubious. Artese ([2003](#)) argues that Spenser's *Faerie Queene* mocks the Arthurian claims of Dee. The legal case for a Tudor claim to much of the northern world was, of course, also of interest from the perspective of the then-ongoing search for a "northwest passage" that would allow the English to trade directly with China and the East Indies. [\[Back\]](#)
3. See [Dumville 1986](#), [Higham 2002](#), and [Green 2007](#) on the nature and reliability of this reference. [\[Back\]](#)
4. While the text does not name him as a king, and most commentators have read it as implying that he was not, such a position is not explicitly excluded ([Snyder 2005](#), 1–12). [\[Back\]](#)





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5. Whether these conquests were entirely Geoffrey's own addition to the Arthurian legend is open to debate. In the *Vita Sancti Wohednouii* ([Coe and Young 1995](#), 36–37) we find a claim that Arthur fought battles in "parts of Gaul," which does at least take him outside of Britain, though the notion that the *Vita* pre-dates Geoffrey's *Historia* is open to serious doubt. Similarly, in the Welsh folkloric tale [Culhwch ac Olwen](#) (ll. 118–120), usually dated to c. 1100, it is said that Arthur took twelve hostages from Norway, a claim that just might prefigure Geoffrey's claims if it is not itself a post-Galfridian addition to this tale. [\[Back\]](#)
6. Welsh histories continued to be based on Geoffrey into the eighteenth century, as witnessed by Theophilus Evan's *Drych y Prif Oesoedd* of 1716. [\[Back\]](#)
7. It is perhaps worth pointing out here that, contrary to Geoffrey's claims, Iceland actually appears to have been uninhabited during the period in which Arthur supposedly undertook its conquest. See, for example, [Karlsson 2000](#), 9. [\[Back\]](#)
8. On Polydore Vergil and King Arthur, see [Carley 1984](#). [\[Back\]](#)
9. Nothing more is known of Cnoyen beyond those references made to him by Mercator; on Cnoyen and the contents of the letter, see also [van Rooij 2000](#), 19–24. [\[Back\]](#)
10. Cnoyen uses the former Dutch name and Dee the latter Latin one as the title for this text. Although it is possible that it was written in Middle Dutch, most commentators have preferred the name *Gestae Arthuri*; for convenience, I have adopted this usage here. [\[Back\]](#)
11. See also Dee's "&caet" after his first mention of the *Gestae Arthuri* in his translation of Mercator's letter ([Limits](#) 84, quoted below), where there looks to be no room in the transcription for further missing information beyond that which Dee already translates—this usage might possibly be interpreted in this way too. [\[Back\]](#)
12. "Little People," or pygmies, are frequently portrayed as living in the far north; Mercator considers, probably rightly, that these reflect the Norse 'Scraelings' i.e. 'eskimos' ([Taylor 1956](#), 65; [Seaver 2008](#)). [\[Back\]](#)
13. This passage was presumably originally part of Cnoyen's Dutch summary of the *Gestae Arthuri*. [\[Back\]](#)
14. Note, for example, that Cnoyen uses the phrase "we read" when talking of Arthur (see below). [\[Back\]](#)



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15. In a marginal note, Dee suggests that this is a mistake for twenty-five generations ([Dee Limits](#) 84; [Taylor 1956](#), 58). [\[Back\]](#)
16. The initial section marked by italics is taken from Dee's translation rather than the transcription, which is damaged at this point: Dee's "group of Arthur's knights" reflects "part of the army of King Arthur" of Cnoyen's original Dutch ([Limits](#) 84; [Taylor 1956](#), 58). [\[Back\]](#)
17. Once again, the section marked by italics is taken from Dee's translation ([Limits](#) 84) rather than the transcription, which is damaged at this point. [\[Back\]](#)
18. As previously, the initial section marked by italics is taken from Dee's translation ([Limits](#) 84–85) rather than the transcription, which is damaged at this point. [\[Back\]](#)
19. It is not entirely clear from Cnoyen's paraphrase that the Arctic land of "Little People" was conquered by Arthur, but it is a reasonable inference. [\[Back\]](#)
20. Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations* includes both Lambarde's Latin text and Hakluyt's own English translation. Dee included the Latin text in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites*. See [Dee Limits](#) 57–58 for a modern translation that differs little from Hakluyt's. [\[Back\]](#)
21. Lambarde's text, translated by Hakluyt, largely resembles the best manuscripts of the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, except that *Estlandrium* is replaced by *Flandrium* in his version and *Wynelandium* becomes "Windland." [\[Back\]](#)
22. The most obvious evidence for this possibility comes from the names of the non-Arctic countries conquered by Arthur in both texts, many of which are the same as those that Arthur conquers in the passage of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae* cited previously (Ireland, Iceland, Gotland, Denmark, Norway). It is certainly clear that the London author who compiled the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae* had read Geoffrey's *Historia*, using it elsewhere in his text ([Muir 1968](#), 260). [\[Back\]](#)
23. The *Insule Britannie* is translated in [Tschan 2002](#), 228–29 [\[Back\]](#)
24. Given that we know that Cnoyen only quoted brief extracts from the *Gestae Arthuri*, the existence of deeds ascribed to Arthur in the *Leges Anglorum* that are not mentioned by Cnoyen need not concern us overmuch. [\[Back\]](#)
25. Unfortunately, I have been unable to ascertain which text Gwyn Jones refers to when he states that "early Greenland sources tell of natives 23 feet tall" and his paper lacks detailed notes. [\[Back\]](#)





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John Dee, King Arthur, and the Conquest of the Arctic

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**Abstract:** A detailed study of John Dee's late sixteenth-century claim that King Arthur conquered the far northern world and North America. Although sometimes treated as Dee's own invention, the concept of Arthur as a conqueror of the Arctic and even parts of North America clearly antedates Dee. One witness to it is the *Gestae Arthuri*, which was seen and summarized by Jacob Cnoyen, who probably wrote in the fourteenth century. This medieval document apparently described Arthur's attempts to conquer the far north, including an expedition launched against the North Pole itself. Another witness is the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, which dates from the start of the thirteenth century and provides a list of Arthur's northern conquests, including Greenland, Vinland and the North Pole. On the basis of these and other documents, it would appear that the concept of Arthur as an Arctic conqueror can be traced at least to the later twelfth century, if not before.

§1. From 1577 to 1580 the English polymath John Dee was engaged in manufacturing and disseminating some extraordinary claims on behalf of the English monarchy and its imperial ambitions. Most intriguingly, Dee, generally seen as the originator of the phrase "the British Empire," argued that Queen Elizabeth could assert dominion over a vast tract of the northern globe and the New World, partially by dint of its having once been conquered and ruled by the Tudors' reputed early medieval ancestor, King Arthur. In his most important treatment of the issue, the *Brytanici Imperii Limites* ("Limits of the British Empire") of 1578, he wrote that Elizabeth could claim



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title royall to all the coastes and ilandes begining at or about *Terra Florida*, and so alongst, or neere vnto *Atlantis* [i.e., America], goinge northerly, and then to all the most northern ilands great and small, and so compassinge about *Groenland* [i.e., Greenland], eastwards until the teritoris opposite vnto the farthest easterlie and northen boundes of the Duke of Moscovia his dominions ([Dee Limits](#) 43).<sup>1</sup>

§2. Dee's arguments, culminating in the *Limites*, do not rest exclusively upon Arthur's supposed conquest of the northern latitudes (an Oxford friar, the Welsh Prince Madoc ([Williams 1987](#)), and St Brendan the Navigator were all also cited as evidence for a historical dominion and thus current ownership) but Dee himself admitted that his case did "depende cheiflie vpon our Kinge Arthur" ([Dee Limits](#) 52). As a result, Dee went to some pains to legitimize his Arthurian material, complaining that the profusion of "fables, glosinges, vntruthes, and impossibilities, incerted in the true historie of King Arthure" meant that the "truth yt selfe" of Arthur's historical acts, as Dee conceived it, was often disbelieved or ignored, and can only be retrieved through a purging of the parasitic legends that had gathered around it—a endeavor that Dee proceeded to undertake ([Dee Limits](#) 53; [Sherman 1995](#), 188; [Artese 2003](#), 129; [MacMillan 2006](#), 65–66). Having weeded out the "untruths" from the Arthurian narratives he had gathered, Dee could confidently proclaim that Arthur had conquered Gaul, Scandinavia, Iceland, Greenland, all the northern islands around Russia (i.e., the entire Arctic Ocean abutting northern Europe, Estotiland—which may be the Canadian Baffin Island, if it describes a real place), as well as the North Pole itself ([Dee Limits](#) 46–47, 55–57, 61–69, 82–85; [French 1972](#), 195–197; [Macmillan 2006](#), 54).

§3. The resulting legal case for Tudor ownership of much of the northern world was, naturally, of considerable interest to Elizabeth. Dee records in his diary a number of meetings with the Queen and leading members of the court, with Elizabeth actually visiting Dee for further discussions. Indeed, it appears that it was Elizabeth who commanded Dee to set out more fully his ideas of a northern Arthurian inheritance in the *Limites* ([MacMillan 2001b](#), 196; [French 1972](#), 196; [Halliwell 1842](#), 4, 5, 8–9).<sup>2</sup> If Dee consequently had clear political motives for exaggerating the case he made, this does not mean that his case was purely invented, as researchers sometimes appear to assume ([Artese 2003](#), 129–130). After all, his aim was explicitly to provide documentary proof of the Tudor claims, separating out what he judged to be the genuinely historical data from the chaff of "fables" and "untruths." The remainder of this study stems from the question: what documentary "proofs" of Arthur's Arctic conquests prompted John Dee to make his astounding claims?



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§4. The concept of Arthur as a historical warrior of c. 500 AD first appears in the Welsh *Historia Brittonum* of 829/30, where he is described as the *dux bellorum*, "leader of battles" ([Historia Brittonum](#) 56).<sup>3</sup> However, the Arthur of this text is certainly not an overseas conqueror: his victories are all insular, fought against the Germanic invaders of post-Roman Britain. Indeed, he was not even described as a king at this point.<sup>4</sup> By and large, we have to wait until the *Historia Regum Britanniae* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, published c. 1138, before we find the imperial, far-conquering Arthur of the medieval chronicle tradition:

That summer Arthur prepared his fleet to go to Ireland, which he desired to conquer . . . Having subdued the whole country, Arthur took his fleet to Iceland, where he defeated the natives and conquered their land. As the news spread through the islands that no one could stop Arthur, kings Doldaius of Gotland and Gunuasius of the Orkneys came unbidden to submit and promised to pay tribute . . . [Arthur] exulted at being universally feared and decided to conquer all Europe. He readied his fleets and headed first for Norway to make his brother-in-law Loth its king . . . [The Britons] assaulted the cities with fire at the ready, and scattered the country-dwellers with unabated fury until they had subjected the whole of Norway and Denmark to Arthur's control ([Geoffrey of Monmouth History of the Kings of Britain](#) 9.153–154).<sup>5</sup>

§5. Not satisfied with northern Europe, Arthur finally marches on Gaul and conquers it too. Certainly the rudiments of Dee's Arthurian empire are here, in a text that was considered by many English antiquaries of the period to represent the genuine history of Britain, despite the attacks on it by Polydore Vergil ([French 1972](#), 194–195).<sup>6</sup> Arthur is no longer an insular war leader but instead an emperor and the conqueror of Iceland and Scandinavia.<sup>7</sup> However, this is still a long way short of Dee's claims: Arthur has conquered the then-known north, but his rule over the Arctic Ocean, Greenland, and parts of North America are most definitely absent.



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§6. Since neither of the most significant early Arthurian pseudo-histories go so far as to place Arthur in Greenland, America, or the Arctic—although Geoffrey's account prefigures such claims by extending Arthur's conquests to the farthest known northern and western limits of European civilization—we must therefore turn to Dee's own manuscripts for some illumination as to where this idea came from and how it developed. Dee himself seems to have been acutely aware that many of Arthur's conquests—particularly the northern and Arctic conquests—were not attested in the primary sources for Arthur's supposed military career, and that the documentary evidence he relied on was not usually regarded as trustworthy. He explains this issue partly by alleging the jealousy of Britain's rivals who ignore and criticize his sources, and partly by alleging the deliberate loss or destruction of evidence by Britain's enemies, in particular by the Arthur-questioning humanist Polydore Vergil. So in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites* he says that there once were many proofs of Arthur's conquests, but "willfully and wickedlie (as by sondrie credible gentlemen I have heard it testefied), this Polijdor burnt [them], yea a whole carte load almost" ([Dee Limits](#) 53, 62; [Artese 2003](#), 130).<sup>8</sup> Nonetheless, despite these alleged depredations, Dee did have some solid evidence of Arthur's North Atlantic and Arctic conquests that he could cite, as is made clear by a 1577 letter from the geographer Gerard Mercator to Dee, which Dee transcribed in his slightly fire-damaged manuscript "Of Famous and Rich Discoveries" (1577) and which Dee translated and summarized in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites* of 1578 ([Taylor 1956](#); [Dee Limits](#) 83–85).

§7. Mercator included a legend to his great wall map of 1569 that referred to Arthur in the following way:

Touching the description of the North parts, I have taken the same out of the voyage of James Cnoyen of Hartzevan Buske, which allegeth certain conquests of Arthur king of Britaine, and the most part, and chiefest things among the rest he learned of a certain priest in the king of Norway's court, in the year 1364. This priest was descended (in the fifth generation) from them which King Arthur had sent to inhabit these Islands ([Taylor 1956](#), 64).



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§8. This legend naturally attracted Dee's interest, and the letter from Mercator is in answer to Dee's inquiries about the sources of his knowledge of Arthur's Arctic conquests. For the most part, Mercator copied out for Dee his own notes from a manuscript of *Jacobus Cnoyen van Tsertoghenbosche*, an apparently noted medieval traveller: "The ideas about the Northern Regions which some time ago I extracted from him [Cnoyen] follow word for word save where for the sake of brevity or speed I have translated into Latin when if not always his words I have retained his meaning" ([Taylor 1956](#), 57).<sup>9</sup> To this letter, which includes both Mercator's transcription of Cnoyen's Dutch text and his Latin summations and comments, Dee added his own English marginal notations, which he made during his transcription of the letter, thus providing us with three different perspectives on the idea that Arthur had ruled in Greenland and the Arctic.

§9. In Mercator's transcription, the first mention we get of Arthur comes in Cnoyen's Dutch, when he refers to a document known as *Arturus Gesten*, or *Gestae Arthuri*,<sup>10</sup> while discussing the lands immediately around the mountains that are supposed to surround the North Pole: "And near here, towards the north, those Little People live of whom there is also mention in the *Gestae Arthuri*." Cnoyen's reference is, of itself, intriguing: since Mercator is one of Dee's sources for Arthur's Arctic activities, and Cnoyen is Mercator's, so it seems that Cnoyen himself derived his information from an earlier text known as the *Gestae Arthuri* ([Taylor 1956](#), 57). This text has since vanished, but based on their comments, it seems likely that it was also known to both Mercator and perhaps also Dee. Thus, when Mercator breaks off from his transcription of Cnoyen's Dutch to remark in Latin that "these facts and more about the geography of the North are to be found in the beginning of the *Gestae Arthuri* etc (*in Principio Gestorum Arturi. etc.*)," which would appear to indicate his familiarity with this text ([Taylor 1956](#), 57, 61; [Muir 1968](#), 258). Less clear-cut, but also potentially suggestive of his own familiarity with the *Gestae Arthuri*, is Dee's marginal note that reads "Gestae Arthuri. A rare testimony of great importance to the Brytish title to the Septrentional Regions, Atlantis [i.e., America] in particular" ([Taylor 1956](#), 57, 61; [Muir 1968](#), 258).<sup>11</sup> Nevertheless, even if the above is true, we are now reliant only on the evidence of Mercator's transcription of Cnoyen's summary for the contents of this *Gestae Arthuri*. As such, whatever else this text had to say about the Arctic "Little People" (*dat Clein Volck*) and their encounters with Arthur is lost to us.<sup>12</sup> We do, however, find an additional brief reference to some sort of Arthurian activity in the Arctic mountains in Dee's translation and summary of Mercator's letter in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites*. Referring to a line, since lost to fire damage, that occurs just before the mention of "Little People" in his transcription of Mercator's letter in "Of Famous and Rich Discoveries," Dee writes:





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These are the mountains [around the North Pole] of which it is written that there were among them certain cities, as you can find mention in the *Arthuri Gestis* above, &caet ([Dee Limits](#) 84).[13](#)

§10. Dee comments on this in the margin of *Brytanici Imperii Limites*: "Great Mountains surrounded the North pole in which there were cities in King Arthur's time." As with the previous quote, the import is unclear, but it may well be that Arthur was said to have either conquered or founded the mountain cities around the North Pole in the *Gestae Arthuri*, in order to account for their appearance there.

§11. Obviously such a text as the *Gestae Arthuri* is of the utmost importance in the present context, and, fortunately, Cnoyen appears to return to it ([Muir 1968](#), 258, 261).[14](#) Another brief lacuna in the manuscript robs us of some of the detail, but this can again be retrieved from Dee's translation in *Limites*. After referring us once more to the mountains around the North Pole, which lie "in the 78th degree of latitude," we are told that they do not form a continuous ring. Rather they are broken at various points by channels known as the "Indrawing Seas," due to their irresistible northward current drawing water into a central sea around the Pole itself:

*One group of Arthur's knights sailed thus far when he was conquering the northern isles and making them all subject to him. And we read that nearly 4000 persons entered the indrawing seas who never returned. But in A.D. 1364 eight of these people [i.e. descendants of Arthur's invading force] came to the King's Court in Norway. Among them were two priests, one of whom had an astrolabe, who was descended in the 5th [15](#) generation from a Bruxellensis: one, I say: The eight (were sprung from?) those who had penetrated the Northern regions in the first ships.[16](#)*



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§12. Again, we have a frustratingly brief summation of Arthur's deeds in the far north. From what we have, it would seem that, according to the *Gestae Arthuri*, Arthur sent part of his army of at least 4000 people into the "Indrawing Seas," since they were the only way to pass beyond the Arctic mountains that he seems already to have run up against, presumably with the intent to conquer and colonize whatever islands lay within the central sea surrounding the North Pole. After alluding to this expedition, Cnoyen then breaks off from the Arthurian narrative to discuss more recent, but by his account related, events. Muir (following Taylor) has plausibly argued that the details of the eight visitors to the Norwegian court in 1364 probably do, in fact, derive from Cnoyen's own experience and that "he himself met the priest with the astrolabe in Bergen in 1364," which carries with it the necessary implication that Cnoyen was alive in the mid-fourteenth century and thus that the *Gestae Arthuri* that Cnoyen quotes from was already in existence by this point, as Muir indeed notes ([1968](#), 259; [Taylor 1956](#), 61–63; [van Rooij 2000](#), 22; [MacMillan 2001b](#), 21–22; [Enterline 2002](#), 51). Who exactly the eight visitors were whom Cnoyen believed to be the descendants of Arthur's men is unclear, though Taylor is of the opinion that Cnoyen is here mistakenly assigning Arthurian origins to a "band of the Norse settlers in Greenland, or even . . . a group from Markland (Labrador)" ([Taylor 1956](#), 66). Whatever the case may be, Cnoyen then appears to return to his summary of the the narrative of the *Gestae Arthuri*:

That great army of Arthur's had lain all the winter ["of AD 530" is inserted in a blank space in the text] in the northern islands of Scotland. And on May 3 a part of it crossed over into Iceland. *At that time there returned from the north four of the twelve ships whose captains warned Arthur of the indrawing seas.* So that Arthur did not proceed further, but peopled all the islands between Scotland and Iceland, and also peopled Grocland. [Mercator adds here: "So it seems the Indrawing Sea only begins beyond Grocland."] In this Grocland he found people 23 feet tall, that is to say of the feet with which land is measured ([Taylor 1956](#), 58).[17](#)



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§13. Where this Groeland that Arthur settled is supposed to be is not entirely clear: Dee believed it to be Greenland, though his belief seems to have been based mainly on the shared *Gr-*; on Mercator's globe it lies west of Greenland and may be a representation of the Arctic Baffin Island ([Enterline 2002](#), 65–66). Whatever the case may be, the above clearly constitutes a claim by the *Gestae Arthuri* that Arthur both subjugated and populated at least parts of the far north in the sixth century. The context of this colonization appears to be a brief enforced lull in the expansion of his empire due to concerns over the treacherous nature of the Indrawing Seas, with Arthur using this time to settle those lands he has thus-far conquered. Dee's translation of the above section, which is slightly damaged in the transcription, indicates that the four ships which warned Arthur were the remainder of an original group of twelve, while the next section of Cnoyen's precis of the *Gestae Arthuri* confirms that these twelve were in fact an expedition sent out by Arthur. In this context, it would seem natural to conclude that the four ships were the remnants of Arthur's already-referenced first attempt to send part of his army through the Indrawing Seas to whatever lands lay around the North Pole beyond them, hence the ships' warning to Arthur about these seas. Arthur, however, seems not to have been willing to give up on the idea of passing beyond the Arctic mountains via these channels:

*When those four ships had come back, there were sailors who asserted that they knew there were magnetic rocks under the water, and that eight ships had foundered because of their iron nails. So Arthur again fitted out a fleet of twelve ships, containing no iron, and embarked 1800 men and about 400 women. They sailed northwards on May 3 in the year following that in which the former ships had departed. And of these 12 ships, five were driven on the rocks in the storm, but the rest of them made their way between the high rocks on June 18, which was 44 days after they had set out ([Taylor 1956](#), 58).<sup>18</sup>*



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§14. Where exactly this new northern expedition of Arthur's ended up is unclear. They presumably passed through one of the channels of the Indrawing Seas, given that this seems to have been Arthur's goal and the preceding expedition had been turned back by their treacherous nature. This scenario cannot be confirmed, however, as the above is all that we have by way of Cnoyen's paraphrase of the *Gestae Arthuri*. Nonetheless, what we do have is most instructive in explaining the origins of Dee's claims for an Arthurian empire that included the Arctic and the north. It would seem that Dee, Mercator, and Cnoyen were all familiar with (either directly, indirectly, or both) a medieval Arthurian text that was written in or before the mid-fourteenth century, and that claimed that Arthur did not simply end his conquests at Iceland, as Geoffrey's *Historia Regum Britanniae* implies. Rather it told of Arthur subjugating and settling the 'Northern Isles' of the North Atlantic, including the giant-infested Grocland (i.e., Greenland or an Arctic island to the west of Greenland) and, presumably, a land of "Little People," which was either intended to reflect the north-eastern tip of Norway or possibly the Arctic Ellesmere Island to the northwest of Greenland ([Taylor 1956](#), 57; [Muir 1968](#), 258; [Enterline 2002](#), 54).<sup>19</sup> The Arthur of the *Gestae* would also seem to have had some involvement with legendary cities located in the Arctic mountains that supposedly ringed the North Pole at "the 78th degree of latitude"—perhaps in the role of either a founder or a conqueror—and was thought to have sent two expeditions into the Indrawing Seas that reportedly cut through these mountain ranges, allowing access to the North Pole itself.

§15. Of this *Gestae Arthuri* we have no further evidence, and the same is true of Cnoyen's text. Whatever else it said of Arthur's activities in the Arctic we cannot know. Richard Hakluyt, having read Dee's manuscript, asked Mercator in 1580 for further details but met with a disappointing response:

The historie of the voyage of *Iacobus Cnoyen Buschoducensis* throughout al *Asia*, *Affrica*, and the North, was lent me in time past by a friend of mine at *Antwerpe*. After I had vsed it, I restored it againe: after many yeeres I required it againe of my friend, but hee had forgotten of whom hee had borrowed it ([Hakluyt 1599](#) 1.445).

§16. However, while significant, the *Gestae Arthuri* and Cnoyen's text (via Mercator) were not Dee's only sources for his North Atlantic and Arctic Arthur. Dee, in his marginal notes on Mercator's letter, comments on Cnoyen's paraphrase of the *Gestae Arthuri*'s account of Arthurian colonies in Grocland as follows:



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Note the Colonies sent by King Arthur into all the north Islands and by name into Grocland, which I yet suppose to be the same which is otherwise anciently known as Groenland [i.e., Greenland] and of that you had the word before owt of the boke De Priscus Anglorum Legibus ([Taylor 1956](#), 58).

§17. Clearly Dee had already read of Arthur's supposed northern conquests, particularly of Greenland, when he became acquainted with Cnoyen, (just as he may himself have read the *Gestae Arthuri*). The source he refers to was William Lambarde's *Archaionomia sive de Priscus Anglorum Legibus libri* (London: Roger Daniel, 1568), which Dee had a copy of in his library and used in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites* ([Macmillan 2006](#), 58; [Dee Limits](#) 57–58). The relevant portion of Lambarde's *Archaionomia* was also known to Hakluyt, that other proponent of an Arthurian Atlantic and Arctic empire, who translated it in his *Principal Nauigations*:

*Arthur* which was sometimes the most renowned king of the Britains, was a mightie, and valiant man, and a famous warriour. This kingdome was too litle for him, & his minde was not contented with it. He therefore valiantly subdued all *Scantia*, which is now called *Norway*, and all the Islands beyond *Norway*, to wit, *Island* [i.e., Iceland] and *Greenland*, which are appertaining vnto *Norway*, *Sweueland*, *Ireland*, *Gotland*, *Denmarke*, *Semeland*, *Windland* [Latin text, *Winlandiam*], *Curland*, *Roe*, *Femeland* [i.e., Finland], *Wireland*, *Flanders*, *Cherilland*, *Lapland*, and all the other lands & Islands of the East sea, euen vnto *Russia* (in which *Lapland* he placed the Easterly bounds of his Brittish Empire) and many other Islands beyond *Norway*, euen vnder the North pole, which are appendances of *Scantia*, now called *Norway*. These people were wild and sauage, and had not in them the loue of God nor of their neighbors, because all euill commeth from the North, yet there were among them certeine Christians liuing in secret. But king *Arthur* was an exceeding good Christian, and caused them to be baptized, and thorowout all *Norway* to worship one God, and to receiue and keepe inuiolably for euer, faith in Christ onely. At that time all the noble men of *Norway* tooke wiues of the noble nation of the Brittaines, whereupon the *Norses* say, that they are descended of the race and blood of this kingdome. The aforesayd king *Arthur* obtained also in those dayes of the Pope & court of *Rome*, that *Norway* should be for euer annexed to the crowne of *Britaine* for the enlargment of this kingdome, and he called it the chamber of Britaine. For this cause the *Norses* say, that they ought to dwell with vs in this kingdome, to wit, that they belong to the crowne of Britaine . . . ([Hakluyt 1599](#), 1.2–3).<sup>20</sup>



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§18. This text tells much the same tale as the *Gestae Arthuri* seems to of an imperial Arthur who establishes dominion over the whole of the northern latitudes, though here we get some additional details that do not appear in Cnoyen's fragmentary paraphrase of the latter. As such it backs up the conclusion reached previously that Dee was not the first to connect Arthur with the far north and Arctic regions—or, indeed, the North Pole itself—and, contrary to the frequent assumption, this connection cannot simply be dismissed as Elizabethan propaganda. Indeed, not only does the *Gestae Arthuri* appear to date from the mid-fourteenth century or before, but Lambarde himself had a very clear source for the text he gave: a manuscript of the *Leges Edwardi Confessoris* into which, it has been demonstrated, there was inserted an Arthurian section taken from the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, which now survives through such interpolations, aside from a single complete manuscript ([Muir 1968](#), 253–254; [Liebermann 1896](#); [Liebermann 1913](#)).<sup>21</sup> This source is most significant, not least because the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, with its claims of Arthur's northern conquests and conversions, has been shown to have been composed c. 1210 ([Muir 1968](#), 260; [Liebermann 1896](#), 91–100; [Liebermann 1913](#), 734). As such, the tradition of Arthur as a North Atlantic and Arctic conqueror must certainly go back to at least the very early thirteenth century.

§19. It has to be asked what exactly the relationship between the *Leges Anglorum* and the *Gestae Arthuri* was. It seems unlikely that both represent independent elaborations of Geoffrey's *Historia Regum Britanniae*, given their shared but very rare concept of Arthur. Similarly, Muir is probably right that there is no good reason to come down in favor of the view that the *Gestae Arthuri* is an elaboration of the *Leges Anglorum*, based on the content and nature of both the sources, although such a situation is not impossible ([Muir 1968](#), 260). Muir considers that we are left with two possibilities. The first is that it may be better to think of the *Leges* and the *Gestae* as dual elaborations of a lost original, which would presumably date from the mid to late twelfth century, given that the *Leges* has its origins c. 1210 and both it and the *Gestae Arthuri* are clearly influenced by Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia* of c. 1138.<sup>22</sup> With regard to this possibility, the evidence of the fragmentary *Insule Britannie*, a text that appears to pre-date the *Leges Anglorum* (the earliest surviving manuscript dates from the end of the twelfth century or the very beginning of the thirteenth), may well be crucial.<sup>23</sup> Although the *Insule Britannie* makes no mention of Arthur, it does list a number of northern islands as "British" possessions, all but one of which are also named (in similar spellings) as constituent parts of Arthur's British Empire in the *Leges Anglorum*. This text must surely derive its notion of these islands as "British" possessions from an acquaintance with the adventures of Arthur in the northern latitudes, and its existence and contents and especially its date strongly support the contention that there was indeed an earlier source from which at least the *Leges* and the *Insule Britannie* derive ([Muir 1968](#), 257, 259). The second possibility accepts that there must have been such a lost twelfth-century source, but rather than having the *Gestae Arthuri* as an independent elaboration of this, it instead considers the *Gestae Arthuri* to be this source, with the *Leges Anglorum* and the *Insule Britannie* being summaries of the conquests presumably narrated in it ([Muir 1968](#), 259).<sup>24</sup>

§20. Deciding between these two possibilities is difficult. One



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- potential route is to look again at our most detailed source, the *Gestae Arthuri*, to establish whether or not its contents are consistent with an origin in the twelfth century. Taylor was of the opinion that the *Gestae Arthuri* must post-date Marco Polo and be of an early to mid fourteenth-century date, due to the fact that Cnoyen mentions the Polo-derived "province of Bergi" near a reference to the *Gestae Arthuri*. However, it is not entirely clear from the text that this name actually occurred in the *Gestae Arthuri* or that it was not Cnoyen's own addition to the account of the far-north, so the question of date cannot be fully concluded on this basis alone ([Taylor 1956](#), 65; [van Rooij 2000](#), 22; [Enterline 2002](#), 56). Perhaps more telling are the various proposals of a relationship between Norse tales of the far north and the *Gestae's* account of Arthur's activities. Muir, for example, has followed Skelton in proposing that Arthur's attempts to move into the very far north in the *Gestae Arthuri* are related to or modelled upon Eirik the Red's late tenth-century North Atlantic exploits in the sagas and histories ([Muir 1968](#), 258–259; [Jones 1984](#), 290–311; [Jones 1964](#)). According to Skelton, Arthur's first apparent scouting expedition to the far north was followed by a second successful attempt at colonization, which saw around forty percent of the ships involved being lost, is "strikingly reminiscent of the story of Eirik the Red" and "presumably fabricated therefrom" ([Skelton 1965](#), 244). Thus it is said in the sagas that Eirik undertook an initial reconnaissance of Greenland but only settled it on his second voyage, when he led "twenty five ships . . . but only fourteen of them arrived there. Some were forced back and some perished" ([Jones 1961](#), 129; [Jones 1964](#), 144). Such an influence of Eirik's deeds on those of Arthur in the *Gestae Arthuri* would obviously be of considerable interest here, if it could be sustained. Whether the extant fragments of the *Gestae Arthuri* offer further supporting evidence for its use of Norse accounts for its tale of Arthur, or for its being derivative of them, is an important question. One might point to the *Gestae's* reference to the "Little People" whom Arthur presumably encountered in the far north (compare the Skraelings that the Norse encounter, who are described in "Eirik the Red's Saga" as "small, ill-favoured men" ([Jones 1964](#), 132; [Seaver 2008](#))) and to the "Indrawing Seas" that Arthur's ships have difficulties with, which Enterline considers to potentially derive from Norse experiences in northern Canadian channels ([2002](#), 56–59). Of particular interest may be the claim that Arthur encountered "people 23 feet tall" in the Arctic *Grocland* (i.e., Greenland), as early Greenland sources apparently tell tales of natives from there who were 23 feet tall ([Taylor 1956](#), 58. [Jones 1982](#), 222).<sup>25</sup>



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§21. What do such potential Norse connections mean for the date of the *Gestae Arthuri* and its relationship with the *Leges Anglorum*? On the whole, they tend to support a late date for the *Gestae Arthuri* and undermine the case for the *Leges Anglorum* being a summary of the *Gestae Arthuri*. The two earliest sagas relating these events—the "Greenlanders' Saga" and "Eirik the Red's Saga"—are thought to date from the late twelfth or thirteenth century ([Jones 1964](#), 225–227), and are thus exceedingly unlikely to have been transmitted to Britain or mainland Europe at an early enough date to have influenced a pre-1200 *Gestae Arthuri*. As such, the most credible conclusion would appear to be that the *Gestae Arthuri* was a product of the fourteenth century, and that it represents an elaboration—influenced by the Norse sagas—of the lost twelfth-century text concerned with the Arthurian conquest of the Arctic, which underlies both the *Leges Anglorum* and the *Insule Britannie*.[26](#)

§22. Granting all this, it is perhaps finally worth asking how this lost text might have developed its concept of an Arctic-conquering Arthur from the deeds ascribed to him in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae*. On the one hand, it is possible that the concept was wholly its author's own innovation ([Muir 1968](#), 257, 259). On the other, there are hints that a tale of an Arthurian attack upon a frozen, possibly far-northern, Otherworld fortress existed in pre-Galfridian Welsh tradition, which could well be relevant here ([Sims-Williams 1982](#), 244; [Green 2007](#), 59; [Green 2009](#)). Whatever the case may be, we can say with a reasonable degree of certainty that the author of the text that underlies the *Leges Anglorum* and the *Insule Britannie* crafted his concept of a far-northern Arthur with the help of Adam of Bremen's *Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesie Pontificum* of c. 1075. Not only has Muir shown that Adam of Bremen was likely this author's chief source for the names of northern countries and islands that Arthur could be said to have established his imperium over (including *Grenelandiam*, Greenland, and *Wynelandiam*,[27](#) the Norse Vinland in North America), but the *Leges Anglorum* account of Arthur's conversion of the Norse looks to have been lifted from Adam's account of the conversion of Norway (begun by John, an English bishop, and spread by Olaf, king of Norway), with these events now being credited instead to Arthur ([Muir 1968](#), 255–257).[28](#)





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§23. We can go no farther at present. The evidence is scarce and fragmentary, and it appears that not only has the *Gestae Arthuri* been lost but so too has the text that it was an elaboration of. In conclusion, three points ought to be made. First, it is clear that Dee's concept of Arthur as a historical North Atlantic and Arctic conqueror cannot be considered to have been his own invention: we have definite witnesses to it going back to the very early thirteenth century, and good reason to believe that a common source for this concept was created in the mid to late twelfth century as an elaboration of Geoffrey's *Historia Regum Britanniae*. Second, it is worth noting that this concept provides us with yet another instance of the deeds of historical and legendary figures being attracted to Arthur's name and claimed as his own ([Green 2007](#), 203–217, 223–225). The most obvious example is the reattribution of the tenth- and eleventh-century conversion of Norway to Arthur, but Arthur's conquest of the far north can be seen in the same light: the discovery and subjugation of Greenland and Vinland, here ascribed to Arthur, were the real achievements of Eirik the Red and his sons in the tenth century, and the *Gestae Arthuri*'s account of Arthur's deeds certainly appears to be in some way derivative of Norse tales of Eirik's feats in the North Atlantic. Finally, it appears that John Dee was not the first English author to try to use this concept of Arthur for political purposes, as the author of the *Insule Britannie* also seems to have considered that the idea of an northern Arthurian empire enabled places such as Norway, Iceland and Greenland to be claimed as British possessions, hence the title of his work.

### Notes

1. For Dee's *Limites*, see [Dee Limits](#) and [MacMillan 2001a](#). On Dee's construction of a case for a Tudor northern maritime empire, see [Sherman 1995](#). See also [French 1972](#) and [MacMillan 2001](#). [\[Back\]](#)
2. While it may have suited Elizabeth to believe Dee's claims, others found them dubious. Artese ([2003](#)) argues that Spenser's *Faerie Queene* mocks the Arthurian claims of Dee. The legal case for a Tudor claim to much of the northern world was, of course, also of interest from the perspective of the then-ongoing search for a "northwest passage" that would allow the English to trade directly with China and the East Indies. [\[Back\]](#)
3. See [Dumville 1986](#), [Higham 2002](#), and [Green 2007](#) on the nature and reliability of this reference. [\[Back\]](#)
4. While the text does not name him as a king, and most commentators have read it as implying that he was not, such a position is not explicitly excluded ([Snyder 2005](#), 1–12). [\[Back\]](#)



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5. Whether these conquests were entirely Geoffrey's own addition to the Arthurian legend is open to debate. In the *Vita Sancti Wohednouii* ([Coe and Young 1995](#), 36–37) we find a claim that Arthur fought battles in "parts of Gaul," which does at least take him outside of Britain, though the notion that the *Vita* pre-dates Geoffrey's *Historia* is open to serious doubt. Similarly, in the Welsh folkloric tale [Culhwch ac Olwen](#) (ll. 118–120), usually dated to c. 1100, it is said that Arthur took twelve hostages from Norway, a claim that just might prefigure Geoffrey's claims if it is not itself a post-Galfridian addition to this tale. [\[Back\]](#)
6. Welsh histories continued to be based on Geoffrey into the eighteenth century, as witnessed by Theophilus Evan's *Drych y Prif Oesoedd* of 1716. [\[Back\]](#)
7. It is perhaps worth pointing out here that, contrary to Geoffrey's claims, Iceland actually appears to have been uninhabited during the period in which Arthur supposedly undertook its conquest. See, for example, [Karlsson 2000](#), 9. [\[Back\]](#)
8. On Polydore Vergil and King Arthur, see [Carley 1984](#). [\[Back\]](#)
9. Nothing more is known of Cnoyen beyond those references made to him by Mercator; on Cnoyen and the contents of the letter, see also [van Rooij 2000](#), 19–24. [\[Back\]](#)
10. Cnoyen uses the former Dutch name and Dee the latter Latin one as the title for this text. Although it is possible that it was written in Middle Dutch, most commentators have preferred the name *Gestae Arthuri*; for convenience, I have adopted this usage here. [\[Back\]](#)
11. See also Dee's "&caet" after his first mention of the *Gestae Arthuri* in his translation of Mercator's letter ([Limits](#) 84, quoted below), where there looks to be no room in the transcription for further missing information beyond that which Dee already translates—this usage might possibly be interpreted in this way too. [\[Back\]](#)
12. "Little People," or pygmies, are frequently portrayed as living in the far north; Mercator considers, probably rightly, that these reflect the Norse 'Scraelings' i.e. 'eskimos' ([Taylor 1956](#), 65; [Seaver 2008](#)). [\[Back\]](#)
13. This passage was presumably originally part of Cnoyen's Dutch summary of the *Gestae Arthuri*. [\[Back\]](#)
14. Note, for example, that Cnoyen uses the phrase "we read" when talking of Arthur (see below). [\[Back\]](#)



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15. In a marginal note, Dee suggests that this is a mistake for twenty-five generations ([Dee Limits](#) 84; [Taylor 1956](#), 58). [\[Back\]](#)
16. The initial section marked by italics is taken from Dee's translation rather than the transcription, which is damaged at this point: Dee's "group of Arthur's knights" reflects "part of the army of King Arthur" of Cnoyen's original Dutch ([Limits](#) 84; [Taylor 1956](#), 58). [\[Back\]](#)
17. Once again, the section marked by italics is taken from Dee's translation ([Limits](#) 84) rather than the transcription, which is damaged at this point. [\[Back\]](#)
18. As previously, the initial section marked by italics is taken from Dee's translation ([Limits](#) 84–85) rather than the transcription, which is damaged at this point. [\[Back\]](#)
19. It is not entirely clear from Cnoyen's paraphrase that the Arctic land of "Little People" was conquered by Arthur, but it is a reasonable inference. [\[Back\]](#)
20. Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations* includes both Lambarde's Latin text and Hakluyt's own English translation. Dee included the Latin text in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites*. See [Dee Limits](#) 57–58 for a modern translation that differs little from Hakluyt's. [\[Back\]](#)
21. Lambarde's text, translated by Hakluyt, largely resembles the best manuscripts of the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, except that *Estlandrium* is replaced by *Flandrium* in his version and *Wynelandium* becomes "Windland." [\[Back\]](#)
22. The most obvious evidence for this possibility comes from the names of the non-Arctic countries conquered by Arthur in both texts, many of which are the same as those that Arthur conquers in the passage of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae* cited previously (Ireland, Iceland, Gotland, Denmark, Norway). It is certainly clear that the London author who compiled the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae* had read Geoffrey's *Historia*, using it elsewhere in his text ([Muir 1968](#), 260). [\[Back\]](#)
23. The *Insule Britannie* is translated in [Tschan 2002](#), 228–29 [\[Back\]](#)
24. Given that we know that Cnoyen only quoted brief extracts from the *Gestae Arthuri*, the existence of deeds ascribed to Arthur in the *Leges Anglorum* that are not mentioned by Cnoyen need not concern us overmuch. [\[Back\]](#)
25. Unfortunately, I have been unable to ascertain which text Gwyn Jones refers to when he states that "early Greenland sources tell of natives 23 feet tall" and his paper lacks detailed notes. [\[Back\]](#)

xyzKing Authors Life Defined  
by God to establish the early  
Church and Make away for  
America to be Mystery  
Babylon and discover the  
North Pole/ Garden of Eden

King Authors II Life Defined  
by God to establish and  
discover America to be  
Mystery Babylon and  
discover the North Pole/  
Garden of Eden and finish  
on the Year KJV 1<sup>st</sup> temple  
destroyed.



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# King Author II life details from birth to death

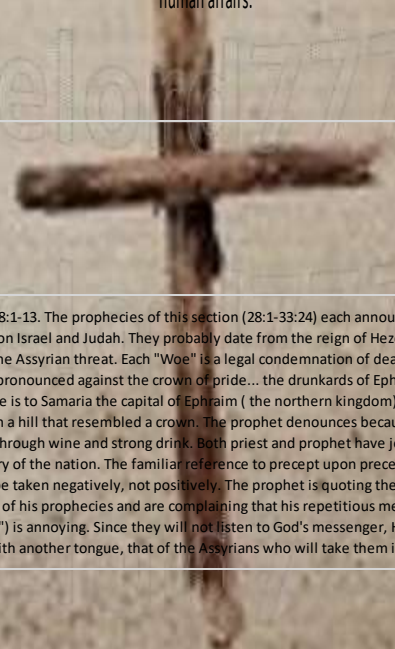
Judgments during each shmetah years	Gregorean Year as example because of hebrew year timing 2022=2022 and 2023. the year 28 ad is actually 28/27 ad.	Hebrew Year	Compliment with col d-3760	Compliment with col e-2028	
King Author Died after discovering the Americas	580	4336	576	572.5	207
	573	4329	569	565.5	208
	566	4322	562	558.5	209
555 year of the comet of desolation Palindrome 555(height of washington monument converted to feet=6660inches	559	4315	555	551.5	210
	552	4308	548	544.5	211
	545	4301	541	537.5	212
	538	4294	534	530.5	213
	531	4287	527	523.5	214
	524	4280	520	516.5	215
King author Born 216=6*6*6	517	4273	513	509.5	216



**Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.**

# King Authors II life begins in 517 AD(523 adjusted)=BNM=216birth-207Death

207	LOSS OF SAFETY	3	69	KILLING BELIEVERS	207	Josh 20	Isa. 10 v 11	Shall I not, as I have done unto Samaria and her idols, so do to Jerusalem and her idols?	Isaiah 10:5-19 Like an offended father dealing with a disobedient son, God used the Assyrian as a rod of ... anger to discipline Israel . Howbeit he meaneth not so indicates that the Assyrians did not intend cooperate with God, but in the Providence of God they cooperated unwittingly. The cities listed in verse 9 are on a direct line from Nineveh (capital of Assyria) to Jerusalem. (Capital of Judah.) Note that Samaria is already listed as Fallen. The prophets intention is to make it clear that Assyria will not conquer Israel by her own power but by Gods permission
216	BROTHERLY LOVE GONE	2	108	SHAMEFUL LUSTS OF THE PAGANS	216	Judg 5	Isa. 10 v 20	And it shall come to pass in that day, that the remnant of Israel, and such as are escaped of the house of Jacob, shall no more again stay upon him that smote them; but shall stay upon the LORD, the Holy One of Israel, in truth.	Isaiah 10:20-34 the Remnant of Israel are those who have come to trust in the Lord. The remnant shall return is reminiscent of the prophets son, Shear-jashub. The Slaughter of Midian at the rock of Oreb occurred centuries earlier in the days of Gideon (Judges 7:15). It symbolizes the overwhelming power of divine intervention in human affairs.
523	SHARP ARROWS PIERCE HEARTS	[99]		[SHEKINAH GLORY OF GOD]	523	Psa 45	Isa. 28 v 13	But the word of the LORD was unto them precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little; that they might go, and fall backward, and be broken, and snared, and taken.	Isaiah 28:1-13. The prophecies of this section (28:1-33:24) each announce a Woe (doom) upon Israel and Judah. They probably date from the reign of Hezekiah and the time of the Assyrian threat. Each "Woe" is a legal condemnation of death. The first one is pronounced against the crown of pride... the drunkards of Ephraim. The reference is to Samaria the capital of Ephraim ( the northern kingdom) which was situated on a hill that resembled a crown. The prophet denounces because they have erred through wine and strong drink. Both priest and prophet have joined the debauchery of the nation. The familiar reference to precept upon precept; line upon line is to be taken negatively, not positively. The prophet is quoting the people who are weary of his prophecies and are complaining that his repetitious message ("rule upon rule") is annoying. Since they will not listen to God's messenger, He will speak to them with another tongue, that of the Assyrians who will take them into captivity.





**Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.**

# King Authors II life dies=207/ 586 (adjusted for Christ death=+6)(year of temple destruction.)

207	LOSS OF SAFETY	3	69	KILLING BELIEVERS	207	Josh 20	Isa. 10 v 11	Shall I not, as I have done unto Samaria and her idols, so do to Jerusalem and her idols?	Isaiah 10:5-19 Like an offended father dealing with a disobedient son, God used the Assyrian as a rod of ... anger to discipline Israel . Howbeit he meaneth not so indicates that the Assyrians did not intend cooperate with God, but in the Providence of God they cooperated unwittingly. The cities listed in verse 9 are on a direct line from Nineveh (capital of Assyria) to Jerusalem. (Capital of Judah.) Note that Samaria is already listed as Fallen. The prophets intention is to make it clear that Assyria will not conquer Israel by her own power but by Gods permission.
586	PROMISED LAND DIVIDED	2	293	ACCOUNTS SETTLED	586	Psa 108	Isa. 30 v 23	Then shall he give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt sow the ground withal; and bread of the increase of the earth, and it shall be fat and plenteous: in that day shall thy cattle feed in large pastures.	Isa. 30:18-33 Because God is gracious and has been willing to wait for His people to return to Him, He will certainly bless those who wait for him. "Waiting" is a confident and dependent trust in God. The reference to the bread of adversity, and the water of affliction shows that God teaches us lessons through circumstances when we will not listen to our teachers who call us to walk in the way (i.e., the way of God). Tophet is used as a symbol for the fires of hell where the breath of the Lord, like a stream of brimstones, kindles the flame.



King Authors | Life Defined  
by God to establish and  
protect the early Church and  
finish on the Year Septuagint  
2<sup>nd</sup> Ezra temples completion  
date ie 352 AD



**Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.**

# Leelands Giza Pyramid Score lines may signify Pre Flood Time frame back to Aeon 1 =31104 AM or 29088 BC

Judgments during each shmetah years	Gregorean Year as example because of hebreww year timing 2022=2022 and 2023. the year 28 ad is actually 28/27 ad.	Hebrew Year	Compliment with col d-3760	Compliment with col e-2028	
1st King author died	356	4112	352	348.5	239
240=bnm= Holy things are lost Palindrome 345=543	349	4105	345	341.5	240
	342	4098	338	334.5	241
	335	4091	331	327.5	242
	328	4084	324	320.5	243
	321	4077	317	313.5	244
1st King author born On pi	314	4070	310	306.5	245



**Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.**

**King Authors I life ends in 352 AD from 310(352 adjusted year the first temple destroyed)=BNM=239birth=God fills a New Prophet-245=Death=time of the end=kills prophets**

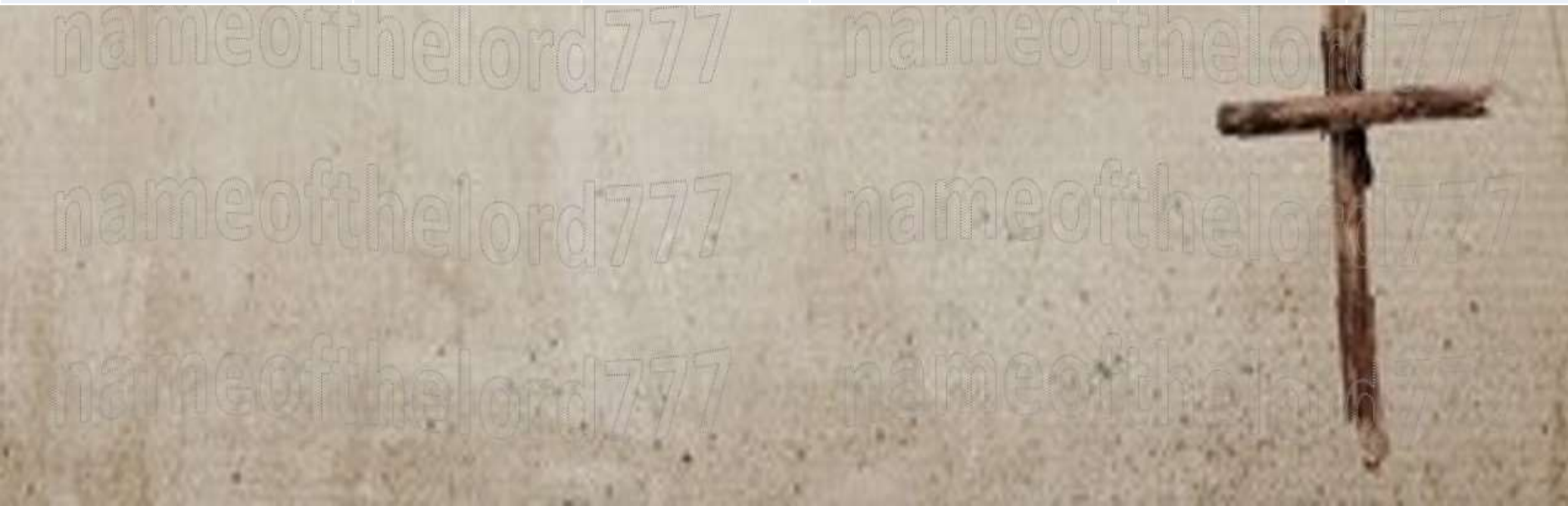
239	GOD'S SPIRIT FILLS A NEW PROPHET	[52]		[GOSPEL WORKER]	239	1 Sam 3	Isa. 11 v 9	They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the LORD, as the waters cover the sea.	????
478	POOR: CONTRITE SPIRIT	2	239	GOD'S SPIRIT FILLS A NEW PROPHET					
717	DYING MAN HEALED MIRACULOUSLY	3	239	GOD'S SPIRIT FILLS A NEW PROPHET					
1195		5	239	GOD'S SPIRIT FILLS A NEW PROPHET					
1499		Prime	[239]	[GOD'S SPIRIT FILLS A NEW PROPHET]					
1673	SWEAR BY WHAT IS FALSE: LOSE YOUR INHERITANCE: GO TO EXILE	7	239	GOD'S SPIRIT FILLS A NEW PROPHET					
240	HOLY THINGS LOST	5	48	FATHER'S BLESSING	240	1 Sam 4	Isa. 11 v 10	And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek: and his rest shall be glorious.	Isa. 11:10. The Messiah is again referred to as a root [shoresh] of Jesse as in verse 1. He is clearly Jewish, for He will stand for an ensign of the people (amim, a term applied to the Jewish people). Yet Isaiah goes on to say that this is the banner the Gentiles seek. Thus Isaiah is predicting a time when salvation will come to the Gentiles as well as to the Jews.
241	SAINTS IN PRISON	[53]		[FAITHFUL WITNESS]	241	1 Sam 5	Isa. 11 v 11	And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar, and from Hamath, and from the islands of the sea.	
242	SAINTS GO TO HEAVEN	2	121	WATCHMAN	242	1 Sam 6	Isa. 11 v 12	And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth.	
243	SAINTS CROWNED	3	81	HOLY ANGELS	243	1 Sam 7	Isa. 11 v 13	The envy also of Ephraim shall depart, and the adversaries of Judah shall be cut off: Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim.	
244	FALSE MESSIAH APPEARS	2	122	CITY OF PEACE	244	1 Sam 8	Isa. 11 v 14	But they shall fly upon the shoulders of the Philistines toward the west; they shall spoil them of the east together: they shall lay their hand upon Edom and Moab; and the children of Ammon shall obey them.	
245	KILLS PROPHETS	5	49	TIME OF THE END	245	1 Sam 9	Isa. 11 v 15	And the LORD shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian sea; and with his mighty wind shall he shake his hand over the river, and shall smite it in the seven streams, and make men go over dryshod.	
246	FALSE MESSIAH RULES	2	123	DEVOTED TO THE LORD	246	1 Sam 10	Isa. 11 v 16	And there shall be an highway for the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria; like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt.	



**Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.**

## Dark ages started in 369 AD after the King Author I death

Judgments during each shmetah years	Gregorean Year as example because of hebreww year timing 2022=2022 and 2023. the year 28 ad is actually 28/27 ad.	Hebrew Year	Compliment with col d-3760	Compliment with col e-2028	
base of Pyramid378=teslas 369	377	4133	373	369.5	236
	370	4126	366	362.5	237
	363	4119	359	355.5	238



288-290 Jubilees(288  
jubilees \*7=2016AD . 289  
jubilees \*7=2023AD. 290  
jubilees

\*7=2029AD(Adjusted Years  
ie

2023+6BC=2029Nameofthel  
ord Years



**Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.**

**Final 3 Jubilees start in 2009 (2016 adjusted for Christ birth in 6 BC=2016nameofthelord) then 2016 (2023 adjusted for Christ birth in 6 BC=2023 nameofthelord) then 2023 (2029 adjusted for Christ birth in 6 BC=2029nameofthelord)**

288 jubilees=2016	MAKE RESTITUTION !	2	144	GOVERNMENT OF ALL POWER	288	2 Sam 21	Isa. 14 v 14	I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High.	Isaiah 14:12-23 Lucifer most certainly refers toSatan. Now we see the real power behind the Gentile monarchs. Thus Isaiah Uses that fall of Satan, which is an assumed fact to illustrate the fall of the Babylonian king. The Name of Lucifer is actually the Latin designation for the morning star. (lit., "Lighth Bearer). Ther Hebrew (Helel) means the" bright one. " As the morning star speedily disappears before ther rising sun so Satan, the angel of Light, will be banished to outer darkness by the coming of hrte Son of God.
289 jubilees=2023	GIVE GLORY TO GOD !	17	17	VICTORY	289	2 Sam 22	Isa. 14 v 15	Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit.	Isaiah 14:12-23 Lucifer most certainly refers toSatan. Now we see the real power behind the Gentile monarchs. Thus Isaiah Uses that fall of Satan, which is an assumed fact to illustrate the fall of the Babylonian king. The Name of Lucifer is actually the Latin designation for the morning star. (lit., "Lighth Bearer). Ther Hebrew (Helel) means the" bright one. " As the morning star speedily disappears before ther rising sun so Satan, the angel of Light, will be banished to outer darkness by the coming of hrte Son of God.
290 jubilees=2029	HOLY ONE OF ISRAEL	5	58	WORLDLY LIFE	290	2 Sam 23	Isa. 14 v 16	They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms;	Isaiah 14:12-23 Lucifer most certainly refers toSatan. Now we see the real power behind the Gentile monarchs. Thus Isaiah Uses that fall of Satan, which is an assumed fact to illustrate the fall of the Babylonian king. The Name of Lucifer is actually the Latin designation for the morning star. (lit., "Lighth Bearer). Ther Hebrew (Helel) means the" bright one. " As the morning star speedily disappears before ther rising sun so Satan, the angel of Light, will be banished to outer darkness by the coming of hrte Son of God.

Letter downloaded from the English Library November 2012

***A Letter dated 1577 from  
Mercator to John Dee***





**Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.**

Letter from Mercator the Map surveyor to John Dee Letter in 1577. (Nat Geo has a show called Coopers Treasure. Where Gary Cooper Astronaut (Astro- Not) spotted ship wrecks from space station in Caribbean happens to be the year 1577)

### A Letter Dated 1577 from Mercator to John Dee

By E. G. R. TAYLOR, London

In a previous paper<sup>1</sup> the present writer described the efforts of John Dee to reform the map of North-east Asia, as recorded in his *Volume of Great and Rich Discoveries*.<sup>2</sup> The final chapter of this manuscript has the following title: "That all these Northern Iles and Septentrional Parts are lawfully appropriated to the Crown of this Brytish Impire: and the terrible adventure and great loss of the Brytish people and other of King Arthur his subjects perishing about the first discovery thereof. And the placing of Colonies in the same Iles and Regions by the same King Arthur. And an entire and general Description of all the part of the world within 12 degrees of the North Pole and somewhat more."

But in spite of this promising summary of what was to come, we find only a short account of how Dee set to work to collect information, followed by a transcript of the brief and disjointed notes sent him by Mercator. These notes are made even more difficult to follow by the fact that Dee's manuscript has been badly damaged by fire, so that there are many lacunae. Yet the notes—partly in old Dutch and partly in Latin—are of great interest, and so an attempt has been made to render their meaning by a rather free translation. But, as will appear, they raise anew several problems which still defy solution, and which will be discussed at the end of the transcript and translation. Dee dates this part of his manuscript June 8, 1577, but unfortunately he made no entry in his private diary<sup>3</sup> for that day. He was however evidently very short of money at the time, for within the next fortnight he records borrowing a total of £ 87 from three individuals, in one case giving a gold chain as security. He would no doubt expect to recoup himself by gifts from patrons to whom the manuscript was to be shown.

#### TRANSCRIPT FROM COTTON MS. VITELLIUS C. VII (Folio 264 v. et seqq.)

And this matter of Discovery in hand, and chiefly of these most Northerly Countries and Iles hath caused me (since the last vere) to familiarity. And the chief / pith of this Chapter will testify the honest and / philosophical Regards that he had. of my earnest / request







Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# John Dee Letter and King Author History documented for Garden of Eden Study

by gifts from patrons to whom the manuscript was to be shown.

## TRANSCRIPT FROM COTTON MS. VITELLIUS C. VII (Folio 264 v. et seqq.)

And this matter of Discovery in hand, and chiefly of these most Northerly Countries and Iles, hath caused me (since the last yere) to send into divers places beyond the sea, and to men there in our age rightfully [esteemed, to wit to the]<sup>1</sup> / honest Philosopher and Mathematician, Gerardus Mercator and to that learned Geographer Abrahamus Ortelius / whose company also (syns my first *lettres* sent over) I / have had of late in my poore howse at Mortlake: / And of the other (in my youth) sufficient Record / is published of our great

A°. 1577  
apr. 20

Clarissimo Viro D. Joannis Dee., Domino / et fautori suo plurimū colendo. / In aedibus Mortlacensibus juxta Tamesim / prope Londinū.

Clausis tri-/

familiarity. And the chief / pith of this Chapter will testify the honest and / philosophicall Regarde that he had, of my earnest / request to him. In as much as, speedily he / returned the very principal Authority whereupon / he fasshioned unto us that strange plat<sup>2</sup> of / the Septentrionall Ilands /. That thereby our men / (Adventurers and Discoverers) might understand, what / account is to be made, or what Credit is to be / given to the same Description. This then *with* / other matter, I receyved from him lately:-

Fol. 265 v.  
April 20. 1577.

To the most famous Dr John Dee, his Master and much esteemed Patron.

At Mortlake on the Thames, near London.  
With three enclosures.

<sup>1</sup> *Imago Mundi*, XII, pp. 103-106.

<sup>2</sup> Cotton MS. Vitellius C. VII.

<sup>3</sup> J. O. Halliwell, *The Private Diary of John Dee* (1842).

<sup>4</sup> Reconstructed phrases are placed in brackets. Reconstructed words in italics.

<sup>5</sup> Fig. 2. Part of Mercator's map of 1569.

Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# John Dee Letter and King Author History documented for Garden of Eden Study

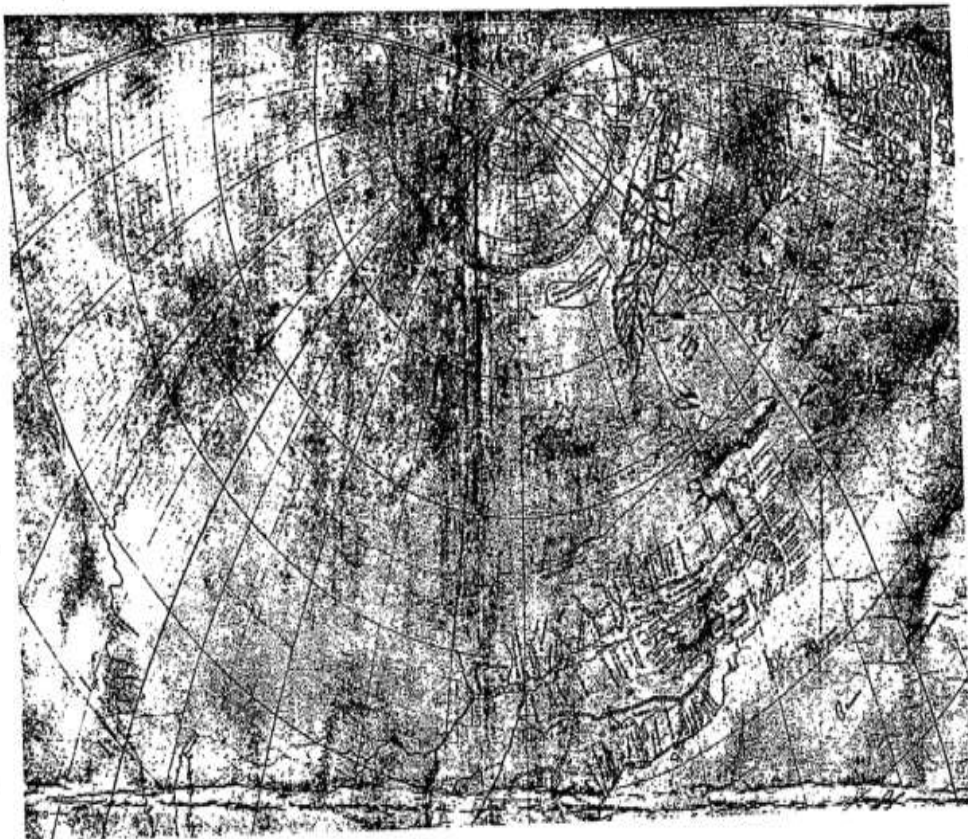


Fig. 1. THE NORTHERN PORTION OF DEE'S MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, 1580  
(From the MS. Cotton, Augustus 11. 1., British Museum, London)





Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# John Dee Letter and King Arthur History documented for Garden of Eden Study

[fol. 266 r.] (lines wanting) mittere. Metuens ne tam cito quam tibi ... / erit, eadem transmittere non daretur. Scripti / omnia quae de situ Septentrionalis habes, et his Cr. .... / gavi &c.

Jacobus Cnoyen.

Jacobus Cnoyen van Tserdoghenbosche orbem peragravit, ut Mandevillanus seae meliore / iudicio visa annotavit. Scripta Belgica lingua. / Quae ante in eo ad Regionem Septentrionalis sententia loventi sic (ut sequitur) ad verbum exactam]. Nisi quod quaedam brevitas, et accelerandi / Latine reddidi, si non semper verbum / sententia tamen reposui.

\* Note that it is by / experience found that / nere the North Pole / in the very dead of win- / ter tyne is a continual glimring / twilight at the least. The / farder help of light of / the Moons recourse / above their horizon / being not mentioned.

\*\* atr. recepten. The most western / bound of the / great Cham his / land.

\* Groeland / ma seemeth to be our Groen- / lande.

... story / ... matter is: 8 / ... is there, / ... is but small / ... and yet in / ... news very true / ... of truth were / ... to receive / ... call or Poeticall / ... yet to the vul/gar Readers or Hearers / Wyth pleasure & / ...

... Gestae / Arturi. A rare / testimony of great importance to the Brytish / title to the Sep- / tentional Regions / Atlantis in particular

\* Which Seas we call the Indrawing Seas.

Marvelous high / mountains.

\* Some parts of Groen- / land doth stand be- / tween / this Bowden

\* A kenning was 17-20 miles.

In Noortnorwegen, dat men dat duyster Nort- / wegen / heet, ist tree maenden achter een donker, [geen] / sonnetschijn, maar alstift Dageraet.\* Dit Noortwegen leet legen over toonlicrijck dat men heet / Provincij van Obscur, latine Provincia Tenebrosa / Deer achter af staet int Marcus van ... / ghe- / schriften. En dit Obscur is ... / conincrijck van Cham land. Ende tuschen / duyster Nort- / wegen ende Obscur, en is maer 12\*\* milen Zee.

In Noortnorwegen en mach men niet comen\* onder / Zuybender Zeeen wille, die achter Crociant leet / Wanet noch vorder Noordwaert leet]. Dit Noortnorwegen comt tot een tgher- / berchte dat / ront om gaet, om Septentrionalis en het paelt / een desen gheberchten mit, 17. Fransche mijlen / Janst, anders ist al zee. Ende dit is dat gheberchte de / [fol. 266 v.] (line wanting) leet / ontrent. 15. Franschen mijlen; et distat inde ad Orientalem partem. Ende hier teghen wonnen binen / septentrion dat Klein Volk, daer oock in / Arturus Gesten of staet. Ende oock paelt / aan een schoon open landt. Ende dit land leet / tuschen de Provincien van Obscur, ende van de / Provincie van Bergi. Maer tuschen elk van desen / Provincien ende desen landen, leet een Zu- / ghende Zee. Ende dese Provincie pael aen desen / ghe- / berchte mit. 72. Fransche mijlen lants. / Haec et plura de situ septentrionalis inveniantur in Principio Gestorum Arturi, etc. / Olim Insulae Septentrionalis subiectae, vocabantur / Ciliae, [fortē Tytae] nunc Septentrionalis: in quibus Septentrio- / nalis Norwegia, et multi parvi Fluvij: som/twee, som een, som drie Kennings evilt, of / meer of min. ende sijn geheeten die / Zuyghende Zee, om\* dattet water altoos so sterck / na septenion loopt, dat gheen winn en can een / Scip daer bighen down op sellen. Ende hier ist / al Ijs, van October tot Maert. Ende in dese / Latitud liggen hooghe gheberchten tot in de / Wolken: ende meest al ombegroelde rootsen. / Ende meest altoos ist onder deser latitud mistich / ende doncker weder &c. En men weet / wel dat tuschen .70 ende .78. gret van lati / tud,

[fol. 266 r.] (lines missing) ... to send. Fearing it would not reach you quickly enough if transmission were delayed. I have written down everything you have about the Northern Regions. and to these ... etc.

Jacobus Cnoyen of Hierzogbusch travelled the world like Mandeville but described what he saw with better judgment. He wrote in the Belgic language. The ideas about the Northern Regions which some time ago I extracted from him follow word for word save where for the sake of brevity or speed I have translated into Latin when if not always his words I have retained his meaning.

In North Norway, which is called Dusky Norway, there are three months of darkness during which there is no sunlight but a perpetual twilight. This North Norway lies over against the country called the Province of Darkness (or Obscure Province); in Latin Provincia Tenebrosa. Concerning it, however, there is nothing written in Marco [Polo]. And this Province of Darkness is [the most western bound] of the Grand Cham's land. And between this Province and Dusky Norway there is only 12 miles of sea.

From North Norway you cannot reach the Indrawing Sea, which lies beyond Groeland. For it lies still further northward. This North Norway stretches as far as the mountain range which encompasses the north pole, and borders on this mountain range for about 17 miles by land: the rest is all sea. And this is the same mountain range which [fol. 266 v.] (7 comes close) within about 15 French miles and then stands further off towards the East. And near here, towards the north, those Little People live of whom there is also mention in the Gestae Arturi. And there borders on it besides a beautiful open land. And this land lies between the Province of Darkness and the Province of Bergi. But between each of these Provinces and these lands lies an Indrawing Sea. And this Province (7 the open land) has a mountain border of over 72 French miles by land. These facts and more about the geography of the North are to be found in the beginning of the Gestae Arturi etc. The islands adjacent to the North Pole were formerly called Ciliae (perhaps Thule), and now the Septentrionalis: among them is North Norway. And there are many small rivers, some two, some one, some three kennings\* wide, more or less: and they are called "indrawing seas" because the current always flows northwards so strongly that no wind can make a ship sail back against it. And here it is all ice from October to March. And in these latitudes the mountains reach up to the clouds, and are almost all rock bare of vegetation. And it is almost always misty and dull weather. And it is well known that beyond







Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# John Dee Letter and King Author History documented for Garden of Eden Study

the triumphant / reigns of / Edward the / Franciscan / with some / men the same / word written. /

\* ... the Northern / Countries, / Inventio / Fortunate or / Fortunae, written for Edward the / Third. /

Circular lying / great Northern / mountains round / about the Northern / Islandish Regions /

\* Note the Ocean / round about this / Mountain: saving in / North Norway only, Arm of land issuing / in one of the Northern / great Iles, and is to be / listed after; to whether / Mayland it doth apper- / teys.

\* Note that in di- / vers places these Northern / -ward Iles are almost / within a keping of the / mayn lands opposite to / them; but in no place els / to touch but (as here is / specified of) only one / place / in the East. With an Isthmus worthy to be known. / For this is a principall / point, to understand from whether Mayland, this narrow tayle of land ys- / sueth: from Atlantis, or / from Asia. Or if it / is a peninsula, there- / to annexed; and no part / of any other mayn land. /

\* This Inhabited / place (of 10 degrees long / and .6. degrees broad) may / have an other more arti / ficall exposition then so / by dayes Journes to understand the / degrees of longitude. / is that place about .80. degrees of latitude. / And so to reckon .3. dayes / Journy and 1/2 upon one /

Oxfordi, qui erat / bonus Astronomus &c. hic ab alij descendens, (qui / in Insulas has venerant) profectus est ulterius / per totam septentrionem, &c. et descripsit omnia / mirabilia erru Insularu; deditque Libro Regi / Angliae quem Inscriptis latinis Inventio Fortunatae: qui liber incipit ab Ultimo Climate: / videlicet a gradu / .54. pervenisse usq; ad Polum. /

Dese Monick seide dat dese gheberchten ghingen roet / om septentrion ghelijcke een mder. Anders dan dat / daer door liopen (tot .19. steden) dese Zogende zee / daraf de weijste bouen .12. Fransche mijlen niet / breed en was: de nauste 1/4 mijles. Ende doer / de nauste en soude gheen scip connen comen fom / den strengen loop des Waters. Dit gheberchte / ligt rondt om in de Zee,\* sonder in dat Noordoeweg. Want dat Noordoewegse ge- / berchte comer een ende is breedt ontrent .17. Fransche mijlen. Ende recht benede de Nort / Sterre, tegen Norwegen over, daer comt een / open schoon laet sen, dat onbewont is: Daer veel schoon / [fol. 268 r.] (like wanting) nit oosten comt een steert van een ... / schieten: en es meest al bosch; ende verd ... / altoos so varder, so meer; so dattet bouen . . . / Fransche mijle niet breed en is, daert sen ... / gheberchte vergadert. Anders in roeter rondt / om gheen lande sen: Maer tot menighe stede / is die Zee so enge, dat ment we ... / van veer\* siet. /

Ende dit gheberchte duert in de breedte .8. mijles / Ende in al dien cirkel / seide de minneboer / en was gheen habitate den sen die ont ... / daer dat smalle landt voic erben sen quamen / waren 23 Leiden, bouen vier voeten niet ... / was of de .16. vrouwen waren. Dese Monick / seide dat hij in twe ander plaatsen vant to landt / waert in, een groote stick bordts van scipen ... / ander balken, die in groote scepen ghedient had ... / ende veel trucken van boomen die in vroelden / Hiden af waren gebouwen, so dat hij w ... / sach daer hier voormaels habitate ghewezen / was; maer sij was nu vergaen. Ende dit ... /

(Footnote in Ms. in another hand) — Hugo de Hibernia, Minorita, prolixā valde peregrinationē faciens per mundū scribitur / quod in terra videt istius, sedulitate non modera chartis commisit. Claruit / A. 1360, sub Edwardo ejus appellatōis tertio Anglorū Rege. Baleus, in / libro de Scriptoribus Hiberniae. comencos dar xi (Pygmael credo dicti) in waren / but dan .6. gradus breed was (dat 20 dachwaer) / ende dat mens geen moecht te voete: ende .10. gracte / lanck: dat is 33\* dachwaer. So laghe (seide hij) / aen dat costem de een Zogende Zee dersen .5. in / vergaderden, (die door de gheberchte comen) / van

Minorite from Oxford, who was a good astronomer etc. Leaving the rest of the party who had come to the Islands, he journeyed further through the whole of the North etc., and put into writing all the wonders of those islands, and gave the King of England this book, which he called in Latin Inventio Fortunatae, which book began at the last climate, that is to say latitude 54°, continuing to the Pole.

This monk said that the mountain range goes round the North like a wall, save that in nineteen places the indrawing channels flow through it, whereof the widest is not above 12 French miles across, the narrowest 1/4 mile. And through the narrowest no ship would be able to go, because of the strong rush of the water. The mountain range is surrounded by sea except in North Norway, when the Norwegian mountain range reaches it for a width of about 17 miles. And right under the North Star, opposite Norway, there lies a fair level land which is uninhabited, where many beautiful [fol. 268 r.] ... (Lacuna) ... in the east there stretches out an arm of land which is nearly all wooded. And narrows continually, (the farther north) the more, so that it is not more than one mile wide where it meets the mountain range. Otherwise no land touches the circumference (of mountains) anywhere. But in many places the sea is so narrow that one can see the far side.

And the mountain range covers a breadth of eight miles (7). And in the whole circle (said the Minorite) there is no habitation, except on the east side where in that narrow land (isthmus) already mentioned there were 23 people not above 4 feet tall ... whereof 16 were women. This Monk said that in two other places further inland he found a great piece of ship's planking and other balks which had been used in big ships besides many trunks of trees which at some earlier date had been hewn down. So that he could say with certainty that there had formerly been habitation there but the people had now gone. And that the country where they (the pygmies I believe he means) lived was more than 6 degrees broad (that is to say 20 days' journey) and one could cover the distance on foot, and it was 10 degrees long, that is 33 days' journey. Also there lay there (said he) an Indrawing Sea of 5 channels gathered together which came through the mountain range out of the 19 channels mentioned. And this Indrawing Sea is 12 French miles wide, and measures across about 4 days' journey.\*

\* A day's journey is evidently reckoned as 18 French miles, i.e. in terms of average land travel.



Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# John Dee Letter and King Author History documented for Garden of Eden Study

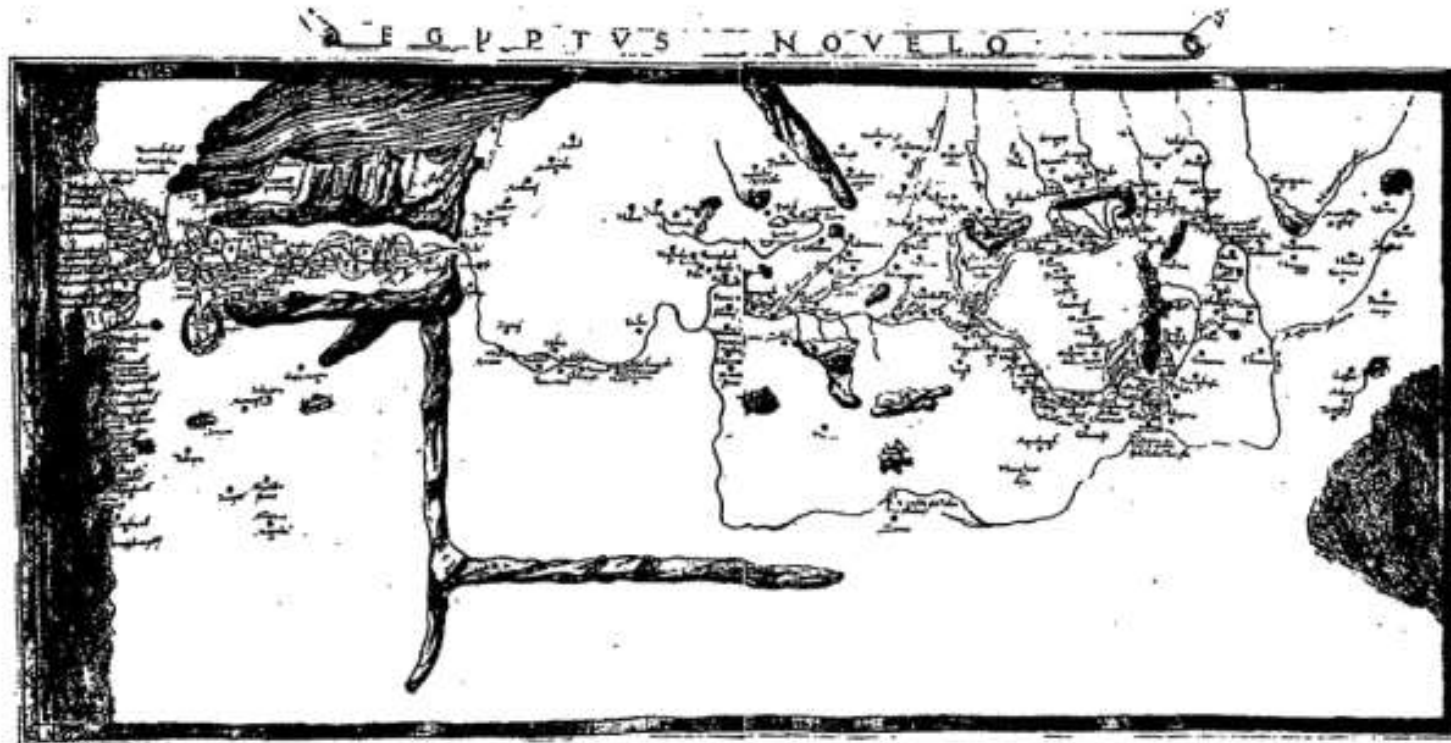


Fig. 1. "EGYPTVS NOVELO" by JACOPO ANGIOLO IN HIS TRANSLATION OF PTOLEMY'S "GEOGRAPHY", 1441-1456  
(Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris)



Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

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degree of longitude there/ being but .10. of our miles. But a Degree of / latitude in all places is of / .60. of our British miles. But it may be understood of a great Circle, / as Journays by land / are made and discoursed / commonly.

= Notable Warning / of the making of the Indrawing Seat: / which to pass and / which to shooe, as being dangerous. /

den .19. verscreven meren. Ende dese Za- / gende Zee is wylt bij 12. Fransche mijlen: / Ende ouer dese Zugende Zee, ontrent .4. dachvaert. /

[fol. 268 v.] End of the west . . . . commerce / is weder een Zugende Zee, in der welken drie / ander meren (van den .19. verscreven) / gylngen. / Ende dat meer, daer sij (Navis credo dictae) / inghecommen waren, hep oock daer in. Ende alle\* die meren die Crom loopen, die waeneer sij wt de / gheberchte quamen, die santon de scoepen flocks aen. / Maer wat meren recht op de binneste meren loopen / daer de .19. meeren in vergaderen, daer moeten die / scoepen, van nootswegen, meerwaert driven, ende / blijven verloren. Oock seide dese minnebroet, dat / dese binneste meren .4. waren: en dat die aen huer westelnde lagh, waer broet wel .34. Fransche / mijlen. Ende dat op de ander seide van die Zee / wuer dat beste ende ghesonste lands van / al Sepontion. Oock seide hij, dat die / Zee die hem aen dootseinde lagh, nommer-meer en / mochte befrisen: om datter so vele meren in / vergaderen: ende sij daer toe engher Wal, dat / den stroom seer sterck waer. Maer die hem / aen daer Westelnde lagh plecht meest alle Jaer te / befrisen: end bleef soentijt .3. maanden / bewrosen. Ende in dit land en hadde hij gheen / teken van habitatie vernomen: Maer in een / commercie di recht Noord teghen hem over lagh, / daer hadde hij die boerde van soepen, ende troncken ghesien. Alle dese 4 commercie sijn hooghe / often landen, sonder eenich ghebercht / dat .4. vadem [sic] hooghe ware. Daer sijn veel / boschen van Brissil. Want deser Priester (cū Astrolabū) /

Much Brissil / growing here. /

A Whirl Pools / in the Midst, / about under the / North Pole. /

The Whirl Pools / 480 miles over, / or wide, excep / ting the diameter of the great Rock / in the middes. /

A wonderfull / great and high / rock, right un- / der the North / Pole, and in the / midst of the fore- / sayd Whirl Pools. /

\* Aliter Fortu-natos.

[fol. 269 r.] (line wanting) . . . . . dese 4 commercen leet een Drayena . . . . . / daer dese 4 Zugende Zeen in vallen, die Sep- / tention doelen: Ende dese Zee leet en waer . . . / recht of sij onder gheghen waer, ende of men / dwater ghoet daer eenen trechter. Sij is aen al / sijden vanden Polus .4. graet breet. dat is d . . . . / te samen wijt: sonder dat recht onder den Pole / leet een blose rotse int middel van deser zee . . . . / in haeren omgack, leet ontrent .33. Fransche / mijlen, ende is al symant steen. Ende is so / hooghe (so de Priester seide) dat hem sijn . . . / ghesait hadde die van de Minnebroet dat Astrolabū- / bita voer en Testament ontfangen hadden . . . / de den Minnebroet selve hadde hooren segghen . . . / dat men rontomme van den cant van der See / siet en is slinkende swert. Ende daeren / wast niet een Want daer en is niet so veel / als een hantvol oerden aen. Dit wueren / de scriften ende woorden van den Minnebroeder die . . . / sindert ( . . . ) vijf werf te den / Coninck van Ingelbant track om saken wille: / Die man vint in eenen boeck dat men heet / Inven- / tio Fortuense\*: dan dese Minnebroeder selve / Autor van is. Die vorcelde Priester seide noch / tot den Coninck van Norwegen dattet in die com- / merce / daer hij woonde, niet ses werf

[fol. 268 v.] And at the west of the aforesaid country is another Indrawing Sea into which 3 more channels go out of the aforesaid 19. And that channel which they (the ships I believe are meant) had entered also flowed therein. And all these channels which turn tortuously when they come out of the mountains drive ships immediately ashore. But whatever channels flowed straight into the innermost seas, into which the 19 channels gather, in these ships must of necessity be carried current wise (i.e. inward) and become lost. Also, said this Minorite, these innermost seas number four: and the one which lies on the west side was quite 34 French miles broad. And on the other side of this sea was the best and healthiest land in all the North. Also he said that the sea which lay on the east side could never be frozen because so many channels united there. And it was narrow besides, so that the current was very strong. But that the one which ran on the west side used to freeze almost every year: and remained frozen sometimes for three months. And in that land he had seen no signs of habitation. But in a country which lay to the North opposite it, he had recognized planks of ships and tree trunks. All these four countries are high open lands (i.e. plateaus) except some mountains four fathom [sic] high. There are many trees of Brazil wood. When this Priest (with the astrolabe) . . .

[fol. 269 r.] (Lacuna) In the midst of the four countries is a Whirl-pool . . . into which these empty these four Indrawing Seas which divide the North. And the water rushes round and descends into the earth just as if one were pouring it through a filter funnel. It is 4 degrees wide on every side of the Pole, that is to say eight degrees altogether. Except that right under the Pole there lies a bare rock in the midst of the Sea. Its circumference is almost 33 French miles, and it is all of magnetic stone. And is as high as (the clouds?) so the Priest said, who had received the astrolabe from this Minorite in exchange for a Testament. And the Minorite himself had heard that one can see all round it from the Sea: and it is black and glistening. And nothing grows thereon, for there is not so much as a handful of soil on it. That was the writing and words of the Minorite, who has since journeyed to and fro five times for the King of England on business. They are to be found in a book called Inventio Fortunae, of which the Minorite himself was author. The aforesaid Priest said also to the King of Norway that in the country where he dwelt not six times a year did it rain: and even that was drizzle, lasting not more than 6 or 7 hours.





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# John Dee Letter and King Author History documented for Garden of Eden Study

\*\* No great / showers of raine / in these Regio- / nes.

\* Fresh coole air all- / waies there.

des jaers en / regenden:\*\* inde dat selve was stofregen, dueren / de niet bouen .6. of .7. uren. Ende dattet daer / [fol. 269 v.] (line wanting) . . . . . hijt so seer saen Walen dattet een wart Mullen b . . . / seghe mede soude ghaen. Maer altons is daer een / Coele\* locht. Ende die ander .7. die bij hem / de waren, tuighden hiet sij selve haer oudt / oock hadden hooren seggen, dat sijt oock / noyt ghesien en hadden.

Hæc sunt ad verbū omnia quæ ex hoc Autore ante multos / annos exscripti &c. Bene vale, vir / doctissime, mihiq̃ue amatissime colende, / 1577 Gerardus Mercator  
(End of Transcript).

... [fol. 269 v.] (Lacuna) the wind never blows hard enough to drive a corn-mill. Furthermore the air there is always cool. And the other 7 that were with him testified that they had also heard such things [as he related] said by their elders, but had never seen them.

This is word for word everything that I copied out of this author [Cnoyen] years ago. Farewell, most feared man, with my most affectionate esteem.  
1577 Gerard Mercator,  
(End of Translation).

Dee's first inquiry on the subject of the North had been directed to Ortelius by a letter written in January 1577, which is printed as No. 67 in Hessels' *Ortelli Epistolæ* (1887). In this letter the writer recalls that his friend had indicated the general expectation of Arctic discoveries from the British people, a matter which he himself had pressed long ago (i.e. 1553-1556). He was now urging, indeed insisting, that further attempts should be made. And he goes on to mention his researches into what the ancients had said and done in respect of this voyage, as well as his recent preparation of a new nautical manual for the sailors.<sup>9</sup> But his particular inquiry at the moment was for the authority that Ortelius had used for inserting the names of Cape Parmanantia, Los Jardinos and some others on the north coast of North America, names which appeared on no other map. He begged for an immediate answer "for our people are already maturing their plans for the northern seaboard. Last year they merely paid their respects to the Greenland Strait, but they concluded with good reason that the whole shore could be circumnavigated and they could reach the Eastern Ocean that way". There is no record of the way in which Ortelius answered Dee's letter, but he came over to England in the spring, when he saw William Camden and Richard Hakluyt in London, and came down to Dee at Mortlake on March 12th. Five or six weeks later Frobisher sailed on his second voyage, but in fact he was secretly commissioned to look for gold ore and not to search for the north-west passage.

Meanwhile Dee had been questioning Mercator as to the provenance of the circular inset of the Polar regions which appeared on his great wall-map of 1569, together with some accompanying legends (Fig. 2). The reply he received was dated April 20th 1577, and is that transcribed above. Disappointingly enough it provides no fresh clue to the identities of either Jacob Cnoyen or the author of *Inventio Fortunatae*. Yet it raises the question: must not the latter have visited Greenland and even Markland (Labrador), in view of the knowledge he displays? And again, what was the version of the *Gestæ Arthuri* which all parties refer to familiarly, and yet which contains such strange new detail of that King's enterprises? Richard Hakluyt the younger, now newly entering upon what was to prove his life's work, put some such questions to Mercator early in 1580, after seeing Dee's manuscript. But the great cartographer's reply was also disappointing. Dated from Duisburg, July 28, 1580, it contains this passage: "The historie of the voyage of Jacobus Cnoyen Buschoducensis, throughout all Asia, Africa and the North, was lent me in time past by a friend of mine at Antwerp (probably Ortelius). After I had used it I restored it again: after many years I required it again of my friend (no doubt to answer Dee) but he had forgotten of whom he had borrowed it".<sup>10</sup>

All we know about Cnoyen therefore is that he was a Hollander and a supposed world-wide traveller "like Mandeville". It is impossible to decide whether or not his story of the visitors to the king's court in Bergen in 1364 was one that he obtained at first hand. It is not unlikely, since the Norwegian city was a foreign staple of the Hanseatic League. And if he was indeed not there, whence had he the details of what

<sup>9</sup> E. G. R. Taylor, "John Dee and the Nautical Triangle", *Journ. of the Inst. of Navig.*, VIII, No. 4.

<sup>10</sup> R. Hakluyt, *The Principal Navigations etc.* (1589), p. 484.





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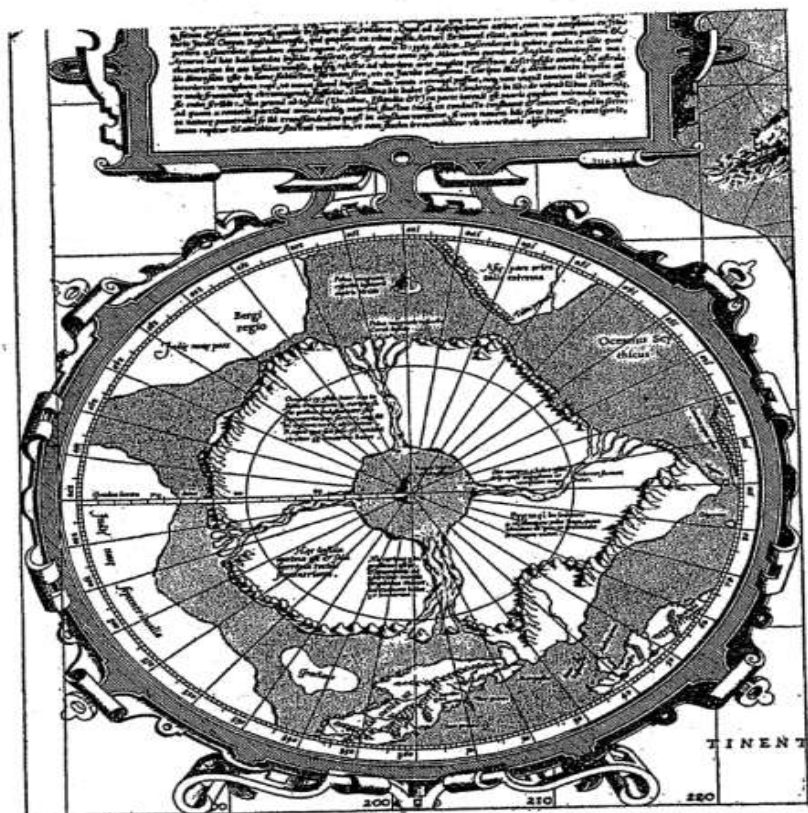
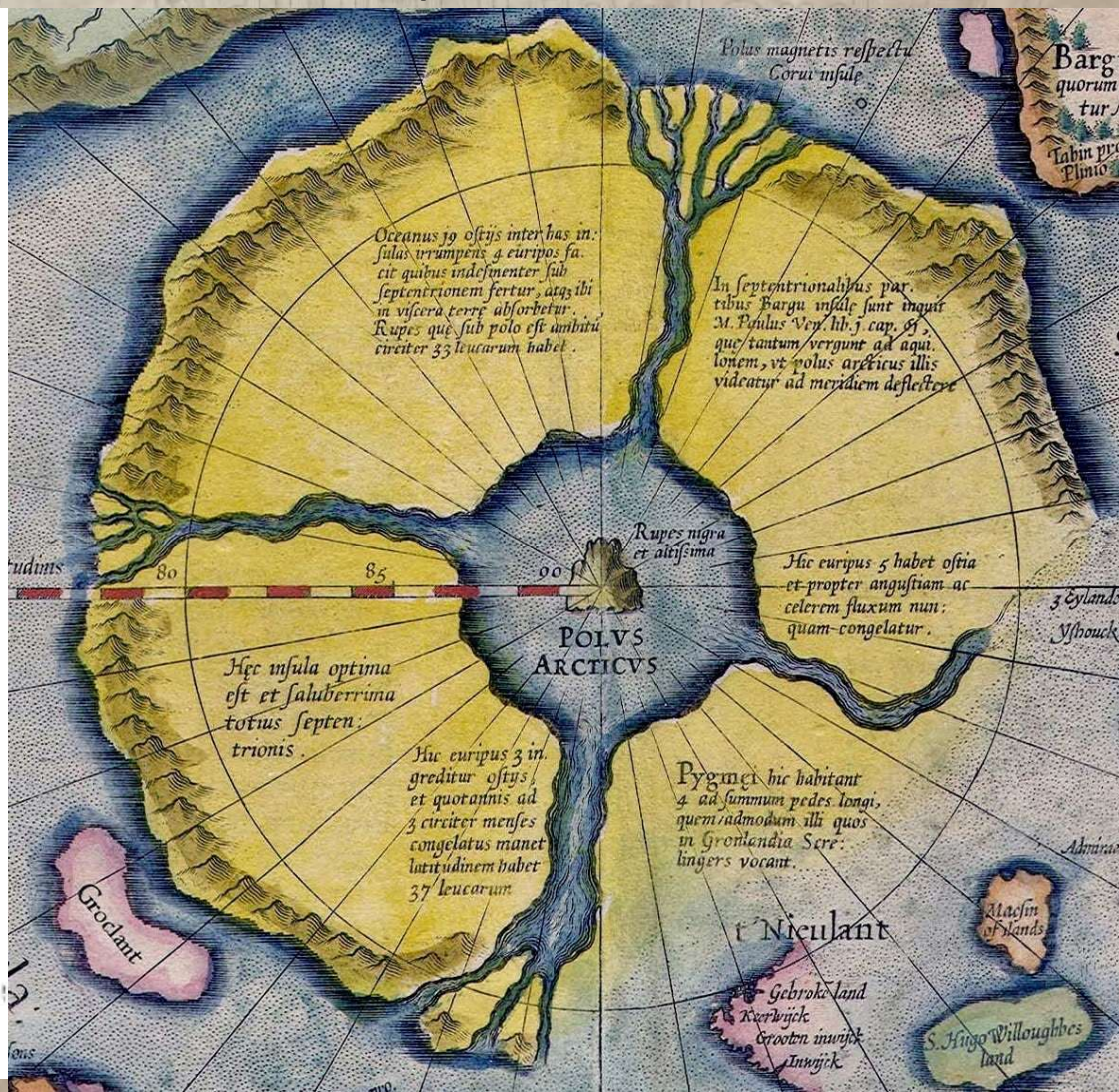


Fig. 2. The Arctic inset on Mercator's map of 1569 (Universitäts-Bibliothek, Basel)





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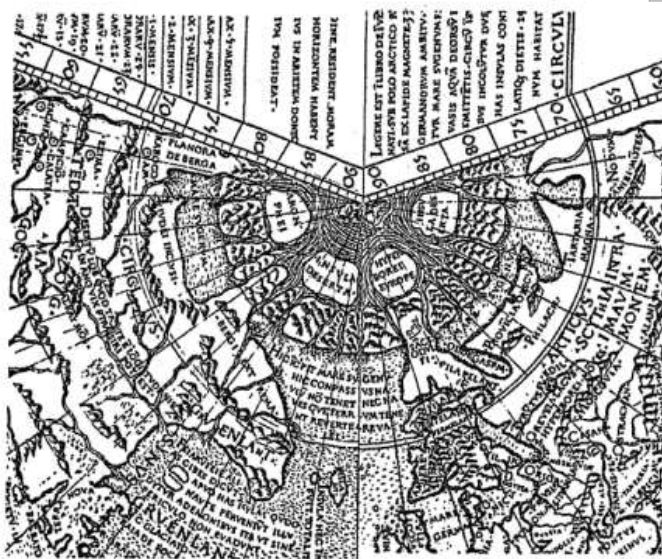


Fig. 3. The Arctic section of Ruysch's World Map in the Rome Ptolemy 1508. (From a copy in the possession of the Royal Geographical Society.)

the eight strangers told King Magnus, and the fact about the Minorite's journeys to and fro after he had written his book? That the book *Inventio Fortunatae* really existed does not depend on the evidence of Jacobus Cnoyen. Johann Ruysch<sup>11</sup> quoted from it and used it, John Dee made a marginal correction of its title,<sup>12</sup> and it is casually mentioned by Bartholomé de las Casas in his *Historia de las Indias* (1570) when, speaking of floating and burning islands in the Western Ocean, he says:<sup>13</sup> "There is mention of the same in the book called *Inventio Fortunatae*". A comparison of Mercator's Arctic map with that of Ruysch<sup>14</sup> in the Rome Ptolemy (1508), and with the same region on Behaim's globe<sup>15</sup> of 1492, together with a study of all the map-legends, side by side with Mercator's letter, makes it possible to reconstruct at least the basic topographical information which the friar's book contained.

Briefly, according to the writer of *Inventio Fortunatae*, the world continent was bordered at some distance

<sup>11</sup> Ruysch, it will be recalled, was a German traveller of whose geographical knowledge his editor thought very highly. He had sailed westwards from southern England until in lat. 53° N. he had reached the Eastern shore of what was still generally believed to be a Tripartite World Continent. He had then passed "per angulum noctis", that is to say round the underside of the globe. He may therefore have sailed from Bristol with Cabot in 1498.

<sup>12</sup> See above, p. 59.

<sup>13</sup> Book I, Chap. 13.

<sup>14</sup> Fig. 3.

<sup>15</sup> Fig. 4.





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polewards by an indrawing or insucking sea, which by means of nineteen channels broke through a lofty circumpolar mountain range in lat. 78°-79°. These channels occurred in groups of three, four, five, and seven respectively, and the four groups gathered or flowed into four indrawing seas which all poured into a single central sea about the pole. Here there was a lofty shining black rock of magnetic stone, thirty-three miles (or leagues) in circumference—that is to say about ten miles across—and here the ocean waters swirled round in a whirlpool and were sucked down into the bowels of the earth. The four indrawing seas separated four land areas, of which two (as Mercator and Ruysch agree) were inhabited, and two not. Mercator puts pygmies or Scraelings in one of them, Ruysch puts a people called Arumphiina (*Aromphie*) who appear also in one of his imaginary Atlantic islands: *Fel Arumfete alias Cibes*. Behaim, although he shows nineteen (or perhaps only eighteen) channels leading from the main ocean, and gives some vague indication of the high mountains, does not completely separate two of the four land masses, while the Pole is masked by the metal axis of his globe. The general resemblance of his outlines to those of the other two maps is, however, apparent (Fig. 4).

The legends on Ruysch's World Map run as follows:

1. Legese est in Libro de Inventione Fortunatæ sub Polo Arctico Rupem esse excelsum ex lapide magneti 33 miliarum Germanorum ambitum.
2. Hanc complectitur mare sugenum fluidum instar yasis aquam deorsum per foramina emittentis.
3. Circum insulas sunt 4 equibus incoluntur deas, ambiunt autem has insulas contini montes vasti laticus distis 24 quibus negit hominum habitatio.
4. Hic incipit mare sugenum. Hic compassus navium non tenet nec navee qui ferrum tenent revertere valent.

We read in the book *De Inventione Fortunatæ* that beneath the Arctic Pole there is a high rock of magnetic stone 33 German miles in circumference.

The indrawing sea surrounds this (rock), flowing as if in a vessel that lets water into a hole (i.e. a funnel).

There are four surrounding islands of which two are inhabited. But they are bordered by huge mountains twenty-four days journey across, which forbid human habitation.

Here the indrawing sea begins. Here the ship's compass does not hold, nor can ships containing iron turn back.

In note 1 the high rock is said to measure 33 German miles, units which are four times the French miles of the Mercator letter, while the latter on his map writes "33 leagues". This is typical of the current confusion as to measures of length. Mercator, besides, merely calls the rock 'lofty and black', without reference to its magnetic quality, for he had his own theory about the location of the magnetic pole. Ruysch's reference to the upsetting of the magnetic compass may have arisen from his own actual experience of its great variation in the Labrador region, and he appears also to have put his own interpretation on the report that ships could not turn back once in the indrawing seas. Mercator's general legend (with Hakluyt's translation<sup>16</sup>) is as follows:

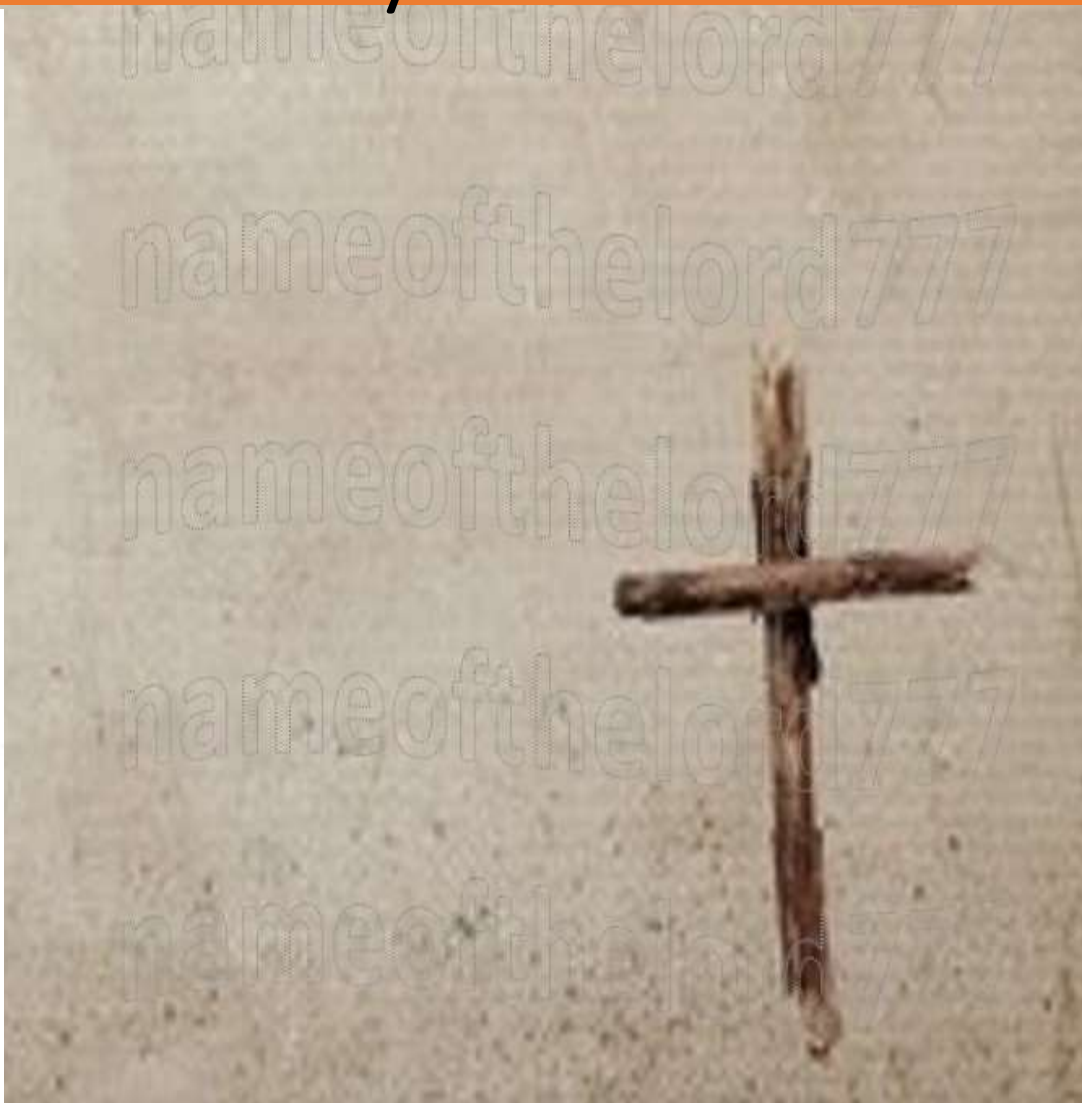
Quod ad descriptam attinet eam nos accipimus ex Itinerario Jacobo Cnoyen Buscoduensis, qui quaedam ex rebus gestis Arthurii Britannii citat, majorem autem partem et potiora a sacerdote quodam apud regem Norwegiæ anno D. 1364 didicit. Descenderet in quinto gradu ex illis quos Arturus ad has habitandas insulas miserat. Et referebat anno 1360 in Minoriâ quendam Anglum Oxoniensem mathematicum in eas insulas venisse ipsa que relictis ad utiliora arte magica profectum descripsisse cuncta et astralabio dimensum, esse in hanc subjectam formam fere, uti ex Jacobo collegimus.<sup>17</sup> Euripos illos diebat tanto impetuum ad interiorem voraginem rapi, ut navee semel ingressæ nullo vento retroagi possunt. Neque vero unquam tantum ibi ventum esse ut moise

Touching the description of the North parts, I have taken the same out of the voyage of James Cnoyen of Harteven Buske, which allegeth certain conquests of Arthur king of Britaine, and the most part, and chiefest things among the rest he learned of a certain priest in the king of Norway's court, in the year 1364. This priest was descended (in the fifth generation)<sup>17</sup> from them which King Arthur had sent to inhabit these Islands, & he reported in the yeere 1360, a certaine English Friar, a Franciscan, and a Mathematician of Oxford, came into those Islands, who leaving them, & passing further by his magical Arte, described all those places that he sawe, & tooke the height of them with his astralabe, according to the forme that I have set down in my map, and

<sup>16</sup> R. Hakluyt, *l.c.* (1589), p. 249.

<sup>17</sup> Hakluyt omitted these words, as Dee had noted such a small number of generations as impossible. *Supra*, p. 58. But the text seems to suggest that one man only came in the fifth generation from the "man of Brussels", though all were descended from Arthur's colonists.

<sup>18</sup> Mercator, like Dee, used the term "magical art" in no perjorative sense. Natural Magic was based on the application of science and mathematica made by scholars.





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Frumentariae circumagendae sufficiat. Simillima his habet Geraldus Cambrensis etc.

as I have taken it out of the aforesaid Jacob Cnoyen. He said that those four Indraughts were drawn into an inward gulfe or whirlpooles, with so great a force, that the ships which once entered therein could by no means be driven backe againe, and that there is never in these partes so much wind blowing as might be sufficient to drive a coramill. Geraldus Cambrensis hath certaine words altogether alike with these.

Hakluyt follows his translation with a further "Testimonie" taken from a summary which Dee had drawn up from Mercator's letter for the information of the Queen:<sup>18</sup>

"Anno 1360 (that is to wit, in the 34 yeere of the reignes of the triumphant king Edward the Third) a friar of Oxford, being a good Astronomer, went in companie with others to the most Northern Islands of the world, and there leaving his company together, he travelled alone and purposely described all the Northern Islands, with the indrawing seas; and the record thereof at his return he delivered to the king of England. The name of which booke is *Inventio Fortunatae* (aliter fortunae) *qui liber incipit a gradu 54 usque ad polam*. Which friar for sundry purposes after that did five times pass from England thither and home againe".

Mercator has four further inscriptions, placed on the map itself, which are of assistance in distinguishing the four great polar islands described in the Letter. They read as follows:

- |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Hic curipus 5 habet ostia et propter agustum accelerem fluxum nunquam congelatur.                                                                    | This channel has five mouths (entries) and because of its narrow swift current it never freezes.                                                                           |
| 2. Pygmaei hic habitant 4 ad summum pedes longi, quem admodum Eli quos in Groenlandia Sorelienger vocant.                                               | Here live pygmies, at most 4 feet tall, who are like those in Greenland called Scraelings.                                                                                 |
| 3. Hic curipus 3 ingreditur ostia et quod annis ad 3 circiter mensis congelatus manet. Longitudinum habet 37 leucarum.                                  | This channel is entered by 3 mouths and remains frozen for three months every year. It is 37 leagues long.                                                                 |
| 4. Haec insula optima est et saluberrimus totius septentrionalis.                                                                                       | This island is the best and healthiest of the whole north.                                                                                                                 |
| 5. Oceanus 19 ostia inter has insulas irrumperat. 4 curipos facit quibus indelicenter sub septentrionem fertur: atque ibi in viscera terrae absorbetur. | The Ocean rushes in between these islands by 19 mouths and makes 4 channels by which it is incessantly carried northwards & there disappears into the bowels of the earth. |

It must of course be remembered that all early descriptions of the Far North (e.g. that of Paul the Deacon A.D. 710-790) speak of a terrible insucking whirlpool, often identified with the Maelstrom at the tail of the Lofoten Is. Of this tide-rip Adam of Bremen writes:<sup>20</sup> "And behold the stream of the unstable sea there ran back into one of its sources, drawing at fearful speed the unhappy seamen . . . into the profound chaos . . . in which it is said that all the back currents of the sea, which seem to abate, are sucked up and vomited forth again, which latter is usually called the flood tide." Mercator was familiar with these writers, and after quoting from Geraldus Cambrensis added: "The Philosophers describe four indraughts of the Ocean sea, in the four opposite quarters of the world, from whence many do conjecture that as well the flowing of the sea (i.e. the tides) as the blasts of the winds have their first originall." Such ideas undoubtedly influenced the way in which the writer of *Inventio Fortunatae* methodised what he had seen, as they influenced the writer of the otherwise unknown *Gestae Arthur* which Cnoyen quoted. This must have been a late compilation since the "Geography of the North" which it embodied seems to have contained features from Marco Polo's travels. The Province of Bergi, for example, which Ruysch maps as "Pinnora de Berga" can only be the "planora de Bargu" similarly described in Book I, chap. 49 of the Travels.<sup>21</sup> The detailed story of Arthur's colonizing experiences does not appear elsewhere, and Hakluyt had to fall back upon quoting Geoffrey of Monmouth, who merely mentions the conquest of Iceland. To this he added an "ancient manuscript" inserted by William Lambard in his *Archaionomia*, 1568, (from which Dee also had cited it) in which the following passage appeared: "Arthurus . . . subjugavit igitur sibi strenue Scantiam totam, quae modo Norveia vocatur, et omnes insulas ultra Scantiam, scilicet Islandiam et *Gronland* . . . jam qui sunt de appendices Norveicae . . . et multis aliis insulas ultra Scantiam, usque

<sup>18</sup> See below, p. 68.  
<sup>19</sup> Quoted by F. Nansen, in *Northern Mists*, I, p. 195.  
<sup>20</sup> In Ramusio's version of Marco Polo's Travels.



Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# John Dee Letter and King Author History documented for Garden of Eden Study

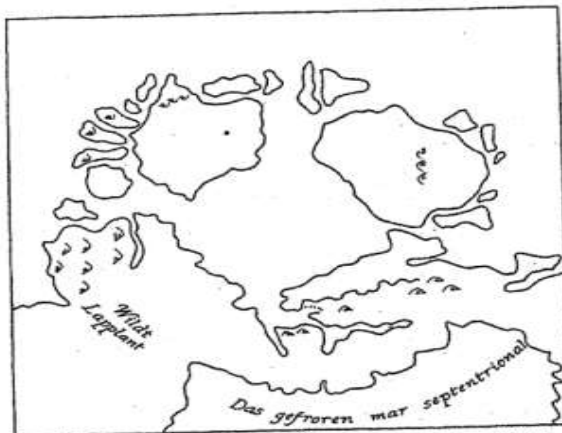


Fig. 4. The Arctic regions on Behaim's globe, 1492. The frozen sea is north of Asia.

dum sub septentrione (i.e. as far as under the pole) quae sunt de appendiciis Scanciae ... Fuerunt gentes ferse et indomitae . . . Fuerunt autem ibi Christiani occulti . . ."

The suggestion that Christians would be found in remote islands in the far north and west crops up in many guises. They were living in the Island of the Seven Cities for example, which some identified with Antilla i.e. with An-Thyle or Thule.<sup>28</sup> And there are strong suggestions that the romance of the Zenl brothers, containing adventures dated 1380-1387, had some foundation in old family papers. Here the relation of the Latin books found in the king's library in Estotiland, books which no one there now could read, could easily arise from a story of an Italian trader's visit to Greenland—or even to Markland. For Estotiland was said to be a thousand miles west of Frisland (Iceland) and to have trade with Greenland. Jacob Cnoyen reported that the eight visitors (including two priests) to King Magnus' court at Bergen, who arrived in 1364, were descended from Arthur's colonists. (Who was the Bruxellensis?) But it would appear almost certain that they were in fact a band of the Norse settlers in Greenland, or even, since they excited so much interest, a group from Markland (Labrador). There is a record in the *Islandske Annaler* for 1347 that: "There came a ship from Greenland: it was smaller than the small Icelandic trading vessels. It came into outer Straumfyard. It had no anchor. There were 17 men on board and they had sailed to Markland but were later driven here by a storm at sea." According to the *Gottskalk Annals* these interesting travellers were brought the next year to the king's court at Bergen by a prominent Icelander, so that there is nothing improbable in a similar incident occurring in 1364. This was, in fact, the year in which an expedition sent to Greenland for a specific purpose in the royal *knorr* or trading ship, is considered to have returned. King Magnus had given orders in October 1354 that Paul Knutson should take command of this *knorr* and should have full authority to select his company. The voyage was to be made "for the sake of our predecessor who in Greenland established Christianity . . . and we will not now let it perish

<sup>28</sup> Jordanus, *De Gothorum Origine*, Chap. I. Habet et in ultima plagae occidentalis aliam insulam nomine Thylem.





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in our day".<sup>33</sup> That a friar should have been among the ship's passengers is therefore not unlikely, and that he was possibly a friar from Oxford is not to be ruled out. For just at this period there was active trade between England and Scandinavia, and a considerable English merchant colony lived in Bergen. As evidence of this we have the complaint made a generation or so later that no fewer than twenty-one English houses had been destroyed when members of the Hanseatic League sacked the town.<sup>34</sup> The sufferers in this case were said to be men of Lynn, but during Edward III's reign other eastern ports are mentioned as trading with Bergen, and even with Iceland.<sup>35</sup> In the well known *Libel of English Policy* (ca. 1436) the writer speaks of a recent revival of the Iceland trade, which 'of old' had been carried on from Scarborough, while as Hakluyt reports certain privileges for this trade had been granted to the men of Blakeney.<sup>36</sup> Blakeney, in north Norfolk, was an active fishing port where salt fish and stock-fish were landed. Hakluyt, who as we know consulted the records lodged in the Tower of London, dates the grants as made in the 2nd, 4th and 31st years of the King's reign, i.e. 1328/9, 1330/1 and 1357/8.<sup>37</sup> There is the further intriguing point that the British Museum possesses an English astrolabe dated "Blakene, 1342". But the only religious house there was Carmelite, not Franciscan. It is on a similar point, too, that Dee's identification of the Mathematical Friar of Oxford with Nicholas of Lynn has to be rejected. Though a famous Oxford mathematician, Nicholas was a Carmelite. Nevertheless there was also a Franciscan house at Lynn, and the period was that in which the Franciscans of Oxford were famous for their mathematical teaching, and notably for their teaching and practice of the use of the astrolabe, popularized besides by Chaucer.

Unfortunately the records of the Oxford friars<sup>38</sup> contain no mention of a far-ranging traveller, though such a man as Thomas Kingsbury would fit the circumstances so far as dates are concerned. And that he was among the mathematicians is suggested by the reference to him by calendar-maker John Somer as his preceptor. That Thomas did service to the king, too, is suggested by the fact that Richard II sought preferment for him from the Pope. Alternatively, from the footnote added by Dee (or perhaps by Hakluyt) to Mercator's letter<sup>39</sup> one Hugh the Irishman was also considered as a possibility. In this case we have the record of a book, but no hint of Oxford or of an astrolabe. Our sole authority is John Bale, who in his *Centuria Decliniquarto*, XCVI writes:<sup>40</sup> "Hugh, called 'of Ireland', whose other name is unknown, was Irish by birth and joined the Franciscan order. He accepted the way of life they practised, and as a wandering monk is said to have travelled widely about the world. And whatever he saw on his journey he committed to paper with the greatest care. Now nothing remains of his unrewarded labours save his inclusion in the class of illustrious authors. For that Norfolk Benedictine monk who made a catalogue of ancient authors did not omit this man. Hugh (he says) of Ireland, a Minorite, wrote a certain journey in one volume. That is what he says. We read of no other work by this Hugh, but he is said to have flourished in 1360 A.D. in the reign of King Edward III."

It is perhaps worth noticing that this traveller was recorded by a Norfolk man, but unless fresh evidence appears, the actual adventurer cannot be identified. Nevertheless that he existed, and that he wrote *Inventio Fortunatae*, purporting to describe the world from lat. 54° northwards (i.e. what lay beyond the limits of the classical Seventh Climate) cannot be doubted. And the number of authentic touches to be found in the scanty notes we have of what he saw supports the suggestion that he visited Greenland and Markland. He mentions, for example, tool-worked timbers which indicated former human habitation, and on this point we have the independent testimony of the recent destruction of the Western Settlement given by the Greenlander Ivar Bardssen<sup>41</sup> who was sent there in 1341 and found no human being left.

<sup>33</sup> P. Nørlund, *Viking Settlers in Greenland* (1936).

<sup>34</sup> R. Hakluyt, *Principal Navigations* (Machabore ed.), II, p. 67.

<sup>35</sup> See *Calendar of the Patent Rolls for this reign, passim*.

<sup>36</sup> Hakluyt, *l.c.*, I, p. 304.

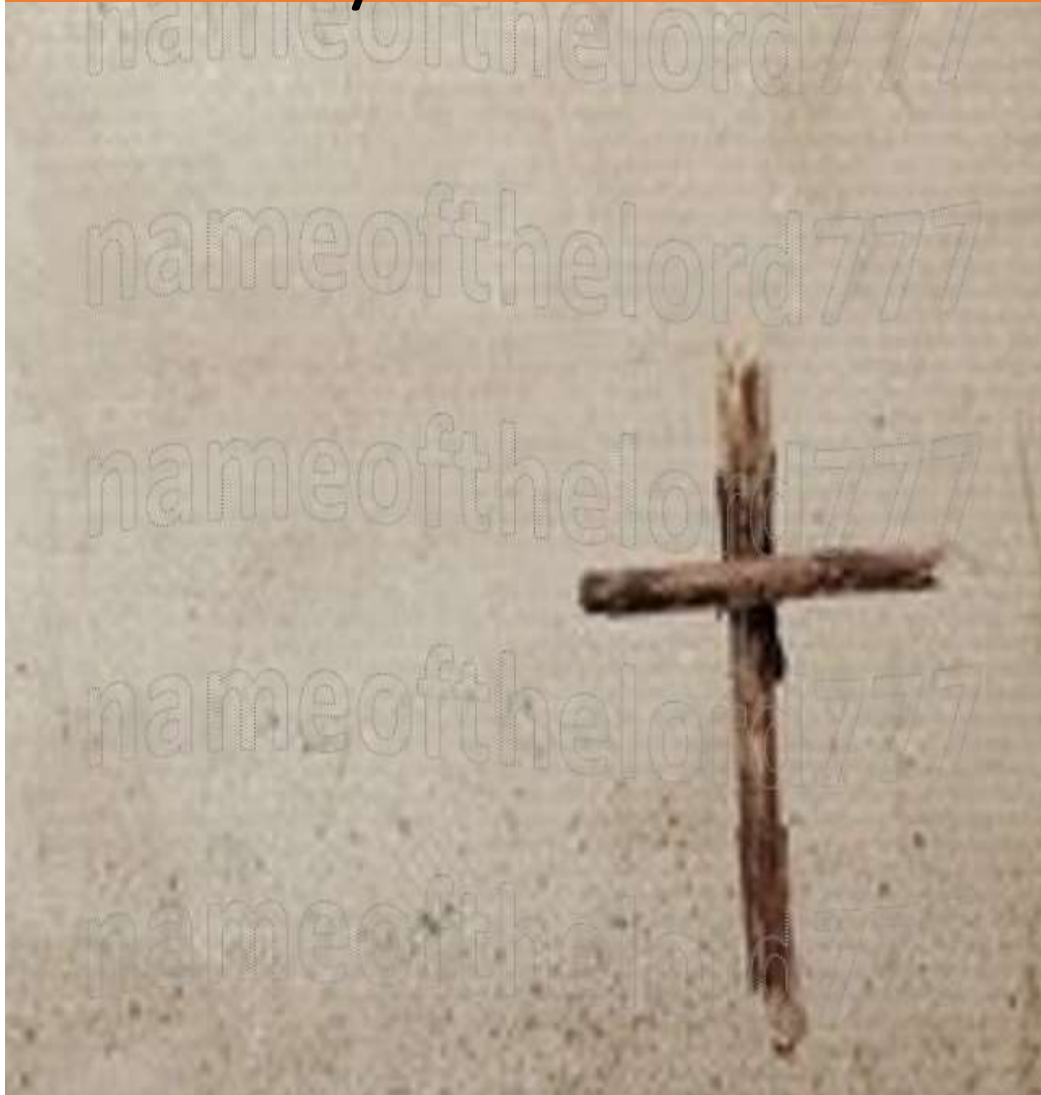
<sup>37</sup> These grants are not listed in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, and the *Calendar of Pipe Rolls* for this period is not yet published.

<sup>38</sup> A. G. Little, *The Greyfriars at Oxford* (1892).

<sup>39</sup> *Supra*, p. 59.

<sup>40</sup> John Bale, *Scriptorum . . . Catalogus* (1557). The original note is in Latin. The reference "De Scriptoribus Hiberniae" in Dee's MS. is erroneous: Irish writers are not separately listed.

<sup>41</sup> "The Description of Greenland", in *Voyages of the Zenit*, ed. R. H. Major (Hak. Soc., 1874).





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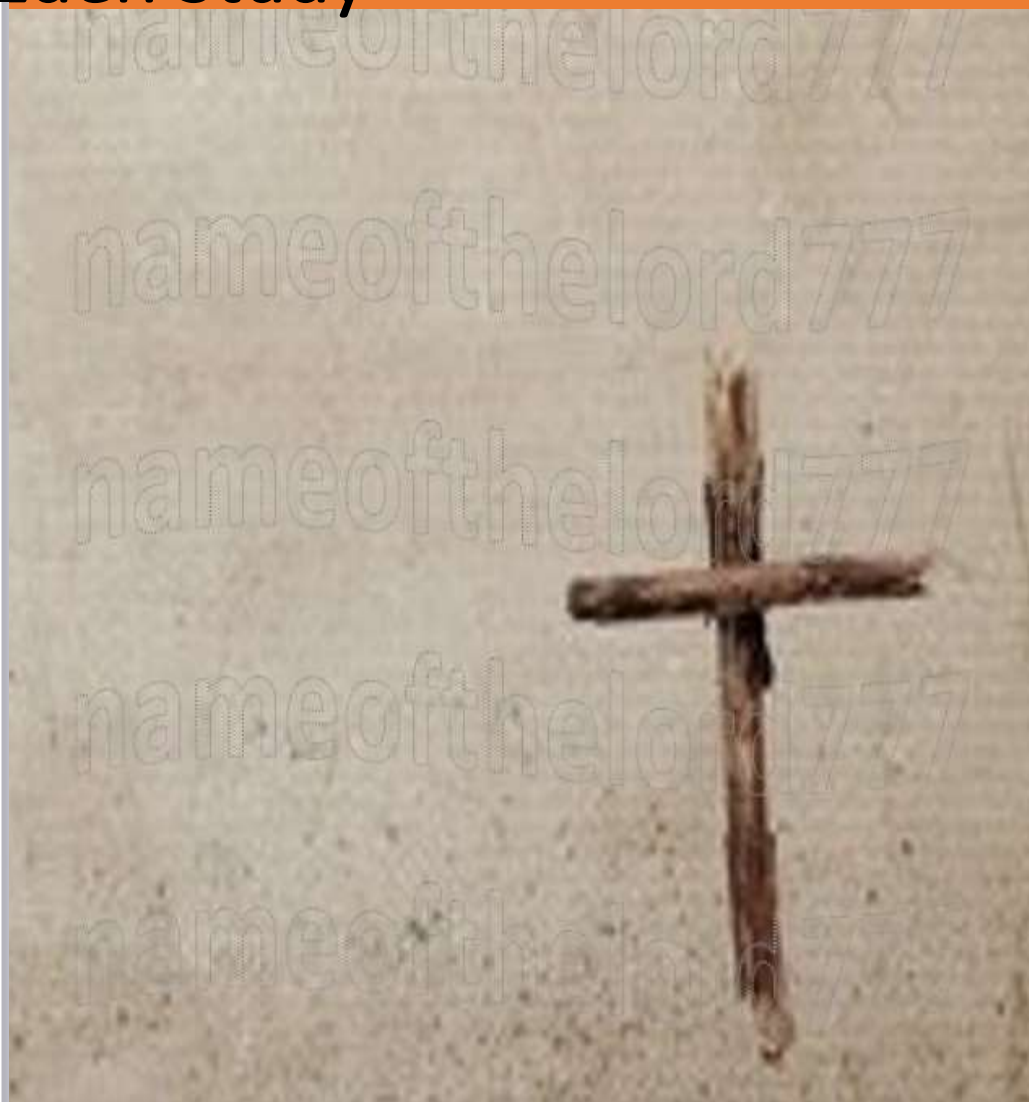
Every glimpse of land, besides, on the long voyage out, would be of mountain girt shores. First the Faroes would be sighted, then Iceland, and finally the ship would pass round the lofty wall of south-east, south and south-west Greenland to the Eastern Settlement with everywhere deeply penetrating fiords. And he noticed that the striking contrast between waters that froze for many months and others (in the same latitude) that remained open, was contrast between east and west. A long ice-tongue creeps down the eastern shore of Greenland—i.e. the western margin of the Denmark Strait—and the same is true of Davis Strait, where the fiords of western Greenland on its eastern side remain open while those of Baffin Land are ice-bound. It is his mention of wooded land, and of the abundance of "brazil" wood, that points to a visit to Markland, the timbered fringe of Labrador, while it seems reasonable to suppose that the country he described as "the fairest and healthiest of all the North" was a wooded country, and hence part of America. The manner in which he schematized his picture of the "indrawing seas", with the nineteen channels of entry, should not blind us to the authenticity of the elements of which it is composed, including the strong currents and the whirl-pool. In the *Description of Greenland* we read, for example: "Further north of the Western Settlement is a huge mountain called Hemebrachi, beyond which no one who values his life dares navigate, because of the number of whirlpools with which that sea abounds." "That sea", of course, was Davis Strait, and when Frobisher was at its mouth, his lieutenant George Best reports: "This place seemeth to have a marvellous great indraft, and draweth in to it most of the drift ice and other things which doe flote in the sea." And Davis himself enters in his Journal some ten years later: "which inlet or gulfe this afternoone and in the night we passed over: where to our great admiration we saw the sea falling down into the gulfe with a mighty overfall and roaring, and with divers circular motions like whirl-pooles". The friar's story, too, of meeting with a band of undersized people, under two dozen in number, of whom the majority were women, has on it the stamp of truth. Such a small group of Eskimos (Scrallings) would be normal, with several of the men away hunting or fishing. And how likely it seems that if he came upon one of the remote Christian settlements of the Norsemen, he should exchange presents with its priest, his astrolabe for a Testament.

But we are still left with the puzzle of who reported the story which the priest told to King Magnus, and who linked the eight men coming from the most distant Norse settlements (as they must have been) with King Arthur's colonists. Was it Jacob Cnoyen himself? Whatever the answer, the story suited John Dee excellently. He announced to his patrons (who included the rising favorite Christopher Hatton) that the Queen could claim empire throughout the Arctic, and in November 1577 he was summoned to Windsor. On the 26th day of the month, he wrote in his Diary<sup>21</sup>: "I declared to the Queene her title to Greenland etc. Estotiland, Friseland". A summary of the evidence which he offered her is to be found on the back of a map<sup>22</sup> compiled for him, which is dated 1580, from which we learn that the British Empire ran from Terra Florida across the Pole to Nova Zemlya (which he identified with one of the Friar's four land areas). The English title to all these lands was "by discovery, inhabitation or conquest". There is no doubt that this map and summary formed one of the "two rolls of the Queene's Majesties title" which he presented to her at Richmond in October of that year. Unfortunately Lord Burghley did not show himself as very impressed, although the Queen was very gracious, and so we hear no more of the matter. But Dee scoured for himself grants of land in the continent which he preferred to call Atlantis, both from Sir Humfrey Gilbert and from Sir George Peckham when their plans for colonization were afoot,<sup>23</sup> and by the time the first disasters to these enterprises had taken place, he was overseas chasing the will o' the wisp of alchemy and crystal-gazing in Prague.

<sup>21</sup> J. O. Halliwell, *The Private Diary of John Dee* (1842).

<sup>22</sup> Fig. 1. Cotton MS. Augustus L.1.1.

<sup>23</sup> According to entries in his Diary.



Why are the Illuminati and  
Masons and Jesuits giving  
you the Mocking Tongue???







Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

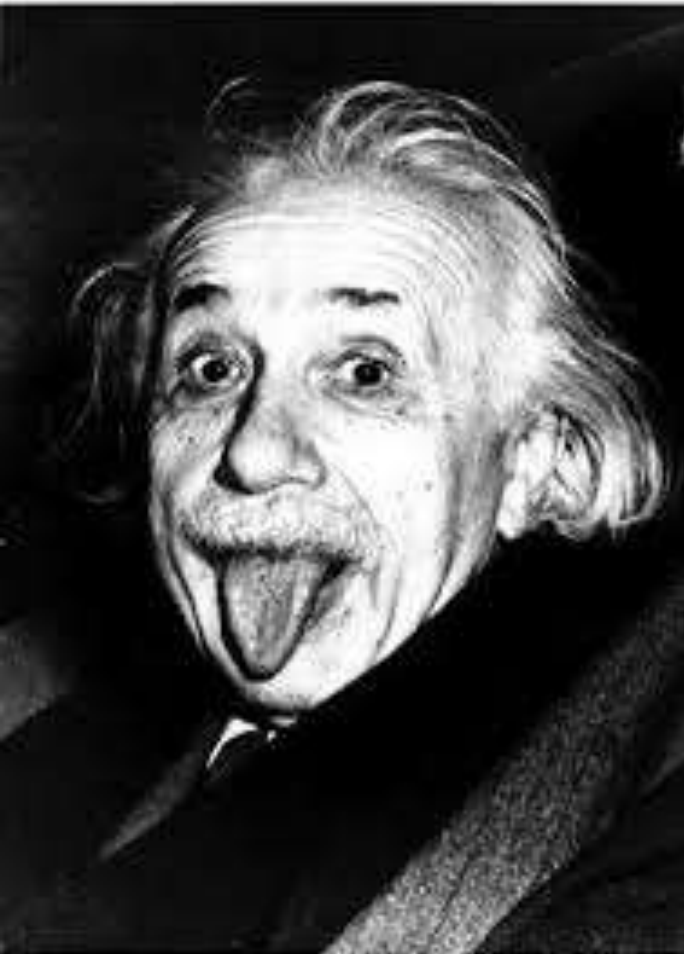
# Hollywood is not just for sinners anymore they are giving Helpful hints to Saints in these last days: Mocking tongue of Masons





Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# Hollywood is not just for sinners anymore they are giving Helpful hints to Saints in these last days: Mocking tongue of Masons

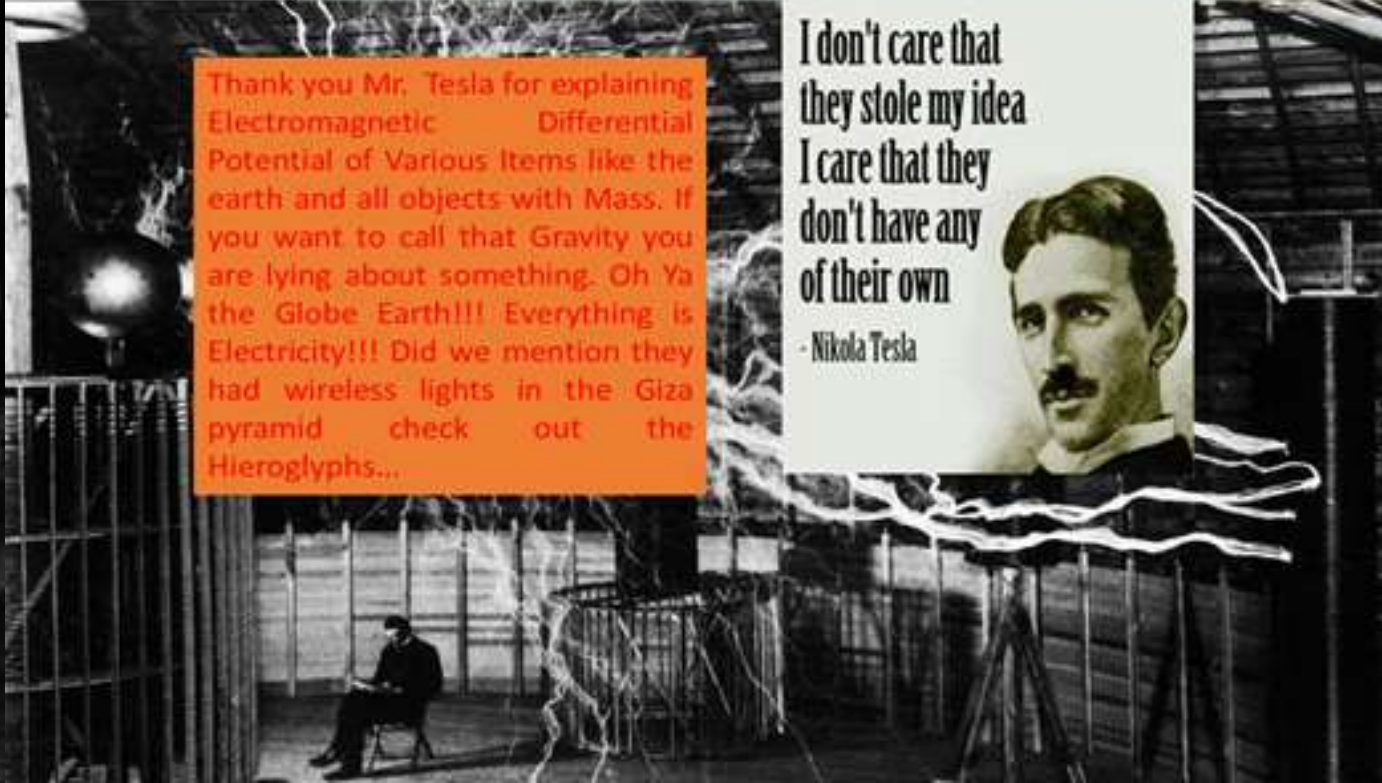


Thanks to Nikola Tesla's wisdom from God that revealed His Great Power.

Thank you Mr. Tesla for explaining Electromagnetic Differential Potential of Various Items like the earth and all objects with Mass. If you want to call that Gravity you are lying about something. Oh Ya the Globe Earth!!! Everything is Electricity!!! Did we mention they had wireless lights in the Giza pyramid check out the Hieroglyphs...

I don't care that they stole my idea  
I care that they don't have any of their own

- Nikola Tesla



Why are the Illuminati and  
Masons and Jesuits giving  
you the Mocking Tongue???

Answer is they know what  
you don't... and they are  
blaming the coming of  
Christ on Climate Change  
and you are buying it!!!

# Conclusion





# 14 Year Last Days Timing 2010-2024



**July 26, 2018**  
The 9<sup>th</sup> Blood Moon of the 9<sup>th</sup> tetrad.  
**Speed of the Sun = 880 mph = BNM is Fortresses of Bastards Fall / Righteous Afflicted**

**Feb. 20, 2018**  
11<sup>th</sup> month 24<sup>th</sup> day  
Loosing of the 4 Carpenters to rebuild Jerusalem.  
**Speed of the Moon = 861 mph = BNM is Anti-Christ Comes**

**Sept. 27, 2024**  
Day of Atonement; Jesus and his great Multitude and the battle of Armageddon.  
**Speed of the Moon = 862mph = BNM is The Great Tribulation (End)**

**Oct. 3, 2024**  
Feast of tabernacles; Jesus fellowship with Men in Jerusalem.  
**Speed of the Sun = 1077 mph = BNM is Where O Death is Your Sting? / Fire from Heaven.**

**Sept. 15, 2024**  
feast of Trumpets Start of Jesus returning.  
**Speed of the Sun = 1025 mph = BNM is if you See an Angel Leave the City.**

**Jan. 31, 2018**  
the 8<sup>th</sup> Blood Moon of the 9<sup>th</sup> final and perfect tetrad.  
**Speed of the Sun = 1175 mph = BNM is Trumpets Sound the End is Here.**

**Dec. 11, 2017**  
Two Witnesses Start 42 Months of ministry will finish on May 24/27, 2021.  
**Speed of the Sun = 1272 mph = BNM is Love Wisdome**

**Aug. 16, 2024**  
Dan 9:24-27 1260 days complete.  
**Speed of the Sun = 940 mph = BNM is Cities that Spurn the Prophet Go to Hell.**

**Feb. 4, 2023**  
Antichrist is Thrown in the Lake of Fire after 1260 days reigning  
**Speed of the sun is 1162.6 mph and 1011 NMPH. BNM=1163=SPIRIT OF ANTICHRIST IN THE WORLD**

**Nov. 9, 2017**  
Trump starts his 378 days in Noah's Timeframe and **Nov. 16** day of Alice in Wonderland tweet. He will come out on Nov.22,2018.  
**Speed of the Sun = 1184 mph = BNM is Beast of the Earth Eats the Flesh of his Harlot / The Beast**

**Dec. 6, 2017**  
Leeland Teaches Cyrus Decree fulfilled by Trump Embassy Move of USA to Jerusalem.  
**Speed of the Sun = 1258 mph = BNM is Depart Love of the Lord: Dead on Arrival.**

**Nov. 11, 2021**  
Abom. That Makes Desolate. The Sophia Robot that talks is setup on the temple (Dan.12:11)  
**Speed of the sun = 1187 mph = BNM is Satan Chained: Millennium Kingdom of God / City Burns New Covenant**

**March 5, 2021**  
End of the trumpets and the start of the Bowls.  
**Speed of the Sun = 1180 mph = BNM is Killed by the Sword, Taken Captive by the Beast / High Priest Abandons the Flock.**

**Sept. 23, 2015**  
Pope Francis False Prophet appears in America.  
**Speed of the Sun in Nautical Miles is 911nmph. BNM is Man's Glory is Nothing / Man's Leadership**

**Sept. 22-23, 2017** - Sun Clad Woman sign 9-22 Start of Tribulation.  
**Speed of the Sun 911 nmph = BNM is Man's Glory is Nothing / Man's Leadership**

**Mar. 13, 2019**  
End of Loosing of the 4 Carpenters.  
**Speed of the Sun = 1155 mph = BNM is Rejoice: You Participate in Sufferings of Christ /**

**Aug. 24, 2019**  
The Antichrist and Latter Rain and WW3 Starts his Reign  
**Speed of the Sun = 962 mph = Height of Ciza since 28 BNM SERVANTS OF SATAN IN GREAT FEAR BEFORE GOD. Angle of Sun = 49= BNM= time of end.**

**Aug. 20, 2017**  
Great American Eclipse is Leeland's timing of the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> 7 years of Ahasuerus. Start of Bad years.  
**Speed of the Moon = 809 mph = BNM is Table of Money-lenders Over-turned.**

**July 25, 2015**  
Baphomet is in Detroit symbolizes the Obama. Dan. 7:8 Little Horn birth  
**Speed of the Sun = 877 mph = BNM is Man's Possessions Devoured.**

**Sept. 11, 2001**  
The Beginning of the Great Falling Away i.e. 2 Thess. 2:3 or Isa 9:10,11  
**Speed of the Moon = 1039nmph = BNM is The Great Falling Away**

**Jan. 21, 2019**  
Final Blood Moon and end Joseph Good years.  
**Speed of the moon = 1020 mph = BNM is Testimony of Jesus Gathers the Believers / Holy Communion.**

**April 30, 2018**  
Date Leeland says the Daily Sacrifice is taken Away.  
**Speed of the sun in nautical miles = 801 nmph = BNM is Without God Holy Angels Fall Down**

**Nov. 22, 2018**  
Trump's Noah timeframe end he comes out of the Boat.  
**Speed of the moon = 1037 mph = BNM is Duped Disciples Hear Truth of Jesus / King of Jews: Messiah.**

Joseph 7 Good Years  
Joseph 7 Bad Years

Trumpets

Fall Feasts

Bowls

Trumpets

Trumpets

Beginning of Sorrows



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# Enoch's Last Days Calendar rediscovered in Qumran in John the Baptist /Essene Caves in 1947 by a Bedouin Shepard

## CREATION CALENDAR

4 <sup>th</sup> Gate 7-Nisan		5 <sup>th</sup> Gate 8-Iyyar		6 <sup>th</sup> Gate 9-Sivan		6 <sup>th</sup> Gate 10-Tammuz		5 <sup>th</sup> Gate 11-Av		4 <sup>th</sup> Gate 12-Elu		3 <sup>rd</sup> Gate 1-Tishrei		2 <sup>nd</sup> Gate 2-Cheshvan		1 <sup>st</sup> Gate 3-Kislev		1 <sup>st</sup> Gate 4-Tevet		2 <sup>nd</sup> Gate 5-Shevat		3 <sup>rd</sup> Gate 6-Adar	
3/21		4/20		5/20		6/20		7/20		8/19		Yom Teruah 9/19		10/19		11/18		12/19		1/18		2/17	
YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM		YOM	
2	22	2 Shab	21	2	21	2	21	2	21	2	20	2	20	2 Shab	20	2	19	2	20	2 Shab	19	2	18
3	23	3	22	3	22	3	22	3	22	3	21	3	21	3	21	3	20	3	21	3	20	3	19
4 Shab	24	4	23	4	23	4 Shab	23	4	23	4	22	4 Shab	22	4	22	4	21	4 Shab	22	4	21	4	20
5	25	5	24	5	24	5	24	5	24	5	23	5	23	5	23	5	22	5	23	5	22	5	21
6	26	6	25	6	25	6	25	6	25	6	24	6	24	6	24	6	23	6	24	6	23	6	22
7	27	7	26	7 Shab	26	7	26	7	26	7 Shab	25	7	25	7	25	7 Shab	24	7	25	7	24	7 Shab	23
8	28	8	27	8	27	8	27	8	27	8	26	8	26	8	26	8	25	8	26	8	25	8	24
9	29	9 Shab	28	9	28	9	28	9 Shab	28	9	27	9	27	9 Shab	27	9	26	9	27	9	26	9	25
10	30	10	29	10	29	10	29	10	29	10	28	10	28	10	28	10	27	10	28	10	27	10	26
11 Shab	31	11	30	11	30	11 Shab	30	11	30	11	29	11 Shab	29	11	29	11	28	11 Shab	29	11	28	11	27
12	Apr	12	May	12	31	12	Jul	12	31	12	30	12	30	12	30	12	29	12	30	12	29	12	28
13	2	13	2	13	Jun	13	2	13	Aug	13	31	13	31	13	31	13	30	13	31	13	30	13	Mar
14 Pas	3	14	3	14 Shab	2	14	3	14	2	14 Shab	Sep	14	2	14	Nov	14 Shab	Dec	14	Jan	14	31	14 Shab	2
15 ULB	4	15	4	15 Shab	3	15	4	15	3	15	2	15 Sub	3	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	3
16	5	16 Shab	5	16	4	16	5	16 Shab	4	16	3	16	4	16 Shab	3	16	3	16	3	16	3	16	4
17	6	17	6	17	5	17	6	17	5	17	4	17	5	17	4	17	4	17	4	17	4	17	5
18 Shab	7	18	7	18	6	18 Shab	7	18	6	18	5	18 Shab	6	18	5	18	5	18	5	18	5	18	6
19	8	19	8	19	7	19	8	19	7	19	6	19	7	19	6	19	6	19	6	19	6	19	7
20	9	20	9	20	8	20	9	20	8	20	7	20	8	20	7	20	7	20	7	20	7	20	8
21	10	21	10	21 Shab	9	21	10	21	9	21 Shab	8	21	9	21	8	21 Shab	8	21	8	21	7	21 Shab	9
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23	12	23 Shab	12	23	11	23	12	23 Shab	11	23	10	23	11	23 Shab	10	23	10	23	10	23	10	23 Shab	11
24	13	24	13	24	12	24	13	24	12	24	11	24	12	24	11	24	11	24	11	24	11	24	12
25 Shab	14	25	14	25	13	25 Shab	14	25	13	25	12	25 Shab	13	25	12	25	12	25	12	25 Shab	13	25	13
26 F.F.	15	26	15	26	14	26	15	26	14	26	13	26	14	26	13	26	13	26	13	26	13	26	14
27	16	27	16	27	15	27	16	27	15	27	14	27	15	27	14	27	14	27	14	27	14	27	15
28	17	28	17	28 Shab	16	28	17	28	16	28 Shab	15	28	16	28	15	28 Shab	15	28	15	28	14	28 Shab	16
29	18	29	18	29	17	29	18	29	17	29	16	29	17	29	16	29	16	29	16	29	16	29	17
30	19	30 Shab	19	30	18	30	19	30 Shab	18	30	17	30	18	30 Shab	17	30	17	30	17	30	17	30	18
				31	19					31	18					31	18					31	19

Three Principle Gates  
Enoch 75:6-8

Season Leader  
Jun 19  
Hot Winds

Season Leader  
Sep 18  
Grateful  
odour, dew,  
rain, health,  
and life

Season Leader  
Dec 18  
Dew, rain,  
blight, and  
destruction

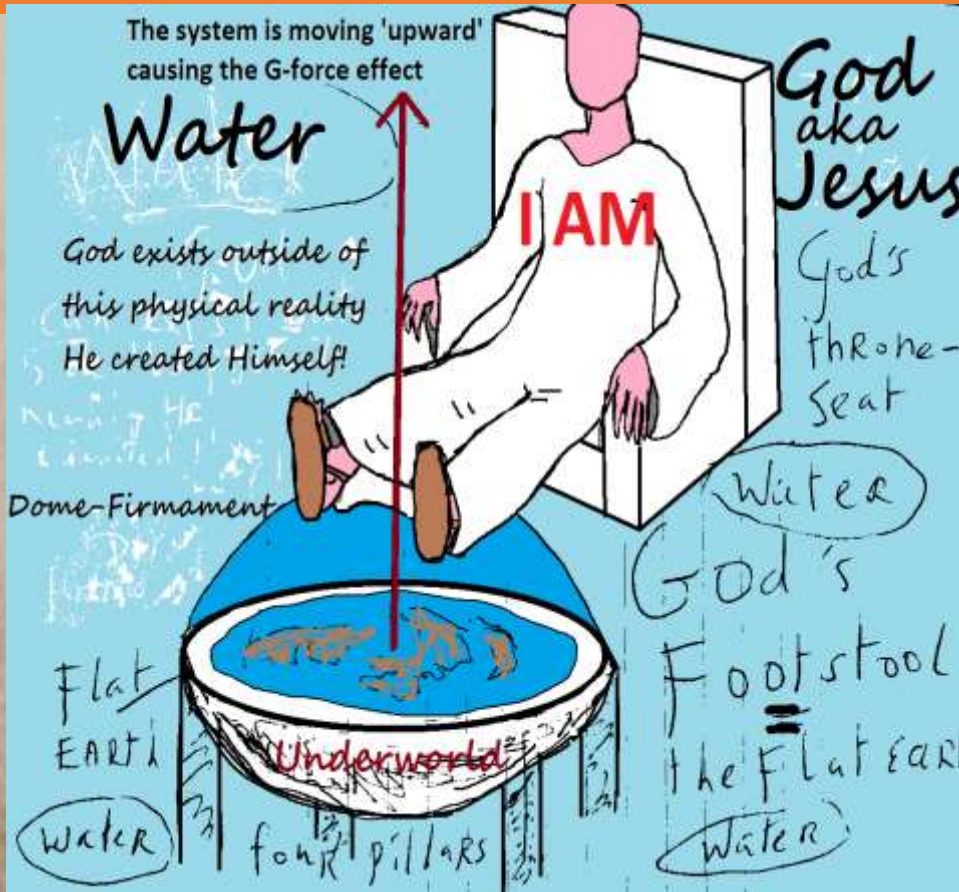
71:9 In the same  
manner it goes  
forth in the first  
month by the  
GREAT GATE.

THE GREAT  
GATE  
SHUVAH  
HA'SHANAH  
March 20

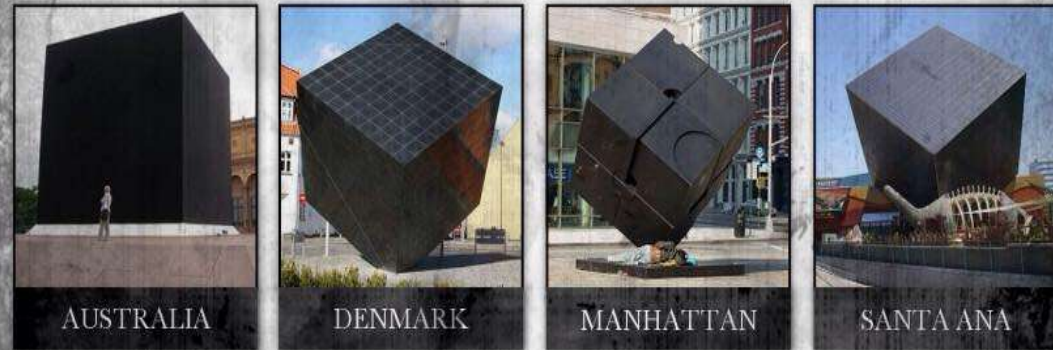


Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

# I'am I'am and the deceiver is NOT I'AM



## THE BLACK CUBE OF SATURN





Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

During the Loosing of the 4 Carpenters (God is killing off some of his most ardent enemies!!!)

**"It's easier to fool people than to convince them they have been fooled"**

**-Mark Twain**

Mark Twain a mason, speaks the truth. It is easier to fool the people than convince them they have been fooled!!!







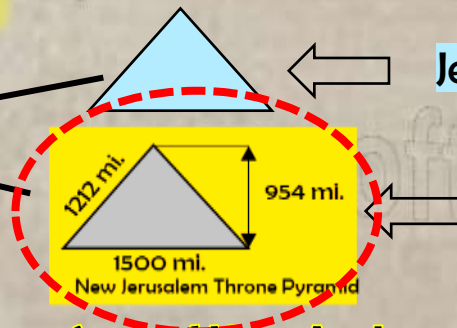
Teaching the keys to the heights and distances of the Sun and the Moon from Sea Level and the North Pole.



God's Throne = 88022 mi. above the NP = Great White Throne of Judgment Rev. 20:11

Jesus Abode = 31,680 mi.

New Jerusalem = 31,504 mi. = Rev. 21:2



Sun and Moon Analemma = Aleph and Tav = Name of the Lord

Sun and Moon Horizontal Speeds moving in the firmament

- ☐ 778 mph at the Tropic of Cancer (BNM=Good News)
- ☐ 1037 mph at the Equator (BNM=Falling Away)
- ☐ 1296 mph at the Tropic of Capricorn (BNM= New Jerusalem)

10<sup>th</sup> Firmament = God's Throne = 88,022 mi. (88022 Trump text)

9<sup>th</sup> = 54,450 mi. Pluto & Angels

8<sup>th</sup> = 33,660 mi. Neptune & Uranus

7<sup>th</sup> = 20,790 mi. Saturn & Jupiter Jesus & NJ

6<sup>th</sup> = 12,870 mi. Venus & Mars

5<sup>th</sup> = 7920 mi. Mercury & Earth

2970 miles

3960 miles

4950 miles

Sea Level

When Traveling the Firmament, the Sun with a complete cycle = 365.24 days changes 10.84 miles in elevation as it travel a Fibonacci curve crisscrossing the Moon down the firmament. The Moon creating the 14 phases changes elevation and increases by 67.05 miles a day with a complete cycle = 59.06 days. Daily snapshots from the same spot will create the Analemma. For

More Details go to [flatearhandthelastdaysblog.wordpress.com](http://flatearhandthelastdaysblog.wordpress.com)



## **Thank You God the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost**

**The Others that came before us are the true Giants we're just Blessed to come along at the right time in History for Jesus to take us from despair and Mold us in clay to a vessel humble enough to serve Him unto Death!!! Anthony Scalia gave his Life Most recently and David Flynn, JFK, Abe Lincoln, William Tyndale and Anne Frank all gave their lives to Do Gods will of fighting the Mason's and their Ashkenazi Jewish, Demon, Cohorts. However, God has a place in eternity and I look forward to our time there. Our work has been tireless most nights 4 hours sleep and 6 days a week for 10-12 hours a day for three and half years now. Just like Jesus Ministry I feel we have done our work I pray you will welcome us with the" Good and faithful Servant Greeting..." You took such a broken individual considered foolish by family and friends and have used me to confound those calling themselves wise and yet they are deceivers to the world...thank you for your love Letter, the Bible... Love Mark**



Luke 8:17 For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.

Leeland's' Last Day timing with Sun and Moon speeds added for emphasis

THANKS  
FOR WATCHING!



JESUS IS COMING SOON!

