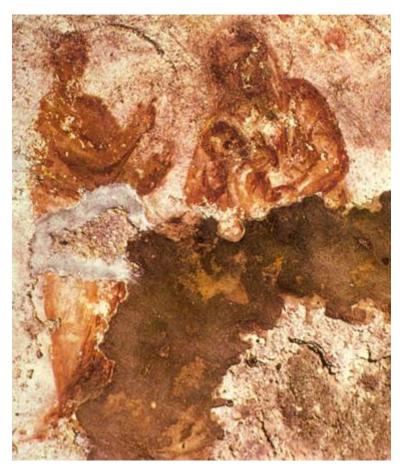
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The Virgin and Child with Balaam the Prophet – Earliest Known Image of Mary and the Infant Jesus in the 2nd Century Catacomb of Priscilla in Rome. (Numbers 24:7)

The Political and Royal Heritage of Miriam, the Chosen Princess, As the Mother of the Jewish Messiah

The Ancestors of Jesus in First and Second Century Judea BCE By Robert Mock M.D.

robertmock@biblesearchers.com
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The "Madonna and Child"

This picture of the "Madonna and Child" comes from the Catacomb of Priscilla. It is the oldest known pictorial representation of Mary touching and caressing her firstborn son. It shares an image of Divine Love. Yehoshua's (Jesus') birth became the moment of time, when the God of Israel transformed His "only Begotten Son" into another dimension. This Son was given to the human race as the full embodiment of Torah, or the

Torah incarnated into human flesh. The emphasis on the maternal love of Mary for the Babe Yehoshua (Jesus) is a reflection of the early Nazarene community's devotion and reverence for the Mother of their Jewish Messiah, Yehoshua HaMaschiach (Jesus the Messiah).

The Catacomb of Priscilla, was the family catacomb, named after the Jewess mother of the Apostle Paul and his brother, the Roman Senator Rufus Pudens. It was this Roman senator, whose wife was Gladys (Gladys Claudia Britannica Pudentianna) and whose brother-in-law was the Celtic Silurian Crown Prince, Prince Linus who was appointed to be the 1st Pastor or Bishop of Rome) not the 2nd Pope in the Roman Christian history. These early Brits were Celtic Nazarene converts of Joseph of Arimathea in Glastonbury, England, where he was the Roman Decurio in charge of mining tin on the Cornwall Peninsula of Britain. This 2nd century drawing depicts the love for all humankind by the God of Israel, by sending His Son as His emissary from the World of the Divine to this planet earth in the village of King David's birth, Bethlehem, during the Festival of Succot, for this festival was dedicated to the time when God will come to "Tabernacle" or to dwell amongst men.

Mary, the Most Famous and Revered Woman in History

Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives (1925)

There is not one woman in the history of the world more known, loved, revered, respected and honored than Mary, the mother of Jesus. Known in her native land as Princess Miriam, she is today revered by two great religions; Christianity and Islam. In her native Jewish land, the life and ministry of her Son is the most studied of all historical and religious literature by the Jewish rabbanim of the first century Jewish temple culture.

In spite of some defensive aspersions of some Jews concerning her Son, Yehoshua (Jesus), Miriam is held in respect as the ideal mother, who stands



by her family even in the most intense moments of social rejection and sorrow.

The family of Joseph, the foster father of Jesus, came from a family of royal Davidian princes, all of whom carried the hidden dream of being the Promised One, or the father of the Promised One who would sit on the seat of their ancestral forefather, King David. In contrast, Mary's family lived in the aura of the majesty and beauty of the temple culture of the Jews in Jerusalem. Joseph's father flirted with the royalty from Egypt, to Rome, and to Babylon, from Davidian, Maccabean to Herodian, yet he knew that to capture the "hidden" love and devotion of the Jewish population, any ruler had to carry the mantle and the genetic birthright of King David.

Miriam's family on the other hand, was from a family dynasty of priests. Equally regal and powerful, they carried the mantle of spiritual power, while Joseph's family carried the regnal mantle of temporal power. Clothed in the regalia of the high priests, this family stood above the temporal power of the Davidian aspirants. They alone, evoked the very power of the Almighty One of Israel when yearly at the festivals of Passover, Pentecost, and Succot, they transported mentally and emotionally the Jewish pilgrims to the very portals of heaven and the throne of the God of the Universes.

The golden vestments of the High Priest, the breastplate, the august miter and headpiece, the prophetic oracular stones of the Urim and the Thummim, there was not a mantle of clothing, not even

the vestments of the Caesar of Rome that excelled in beauty, wonder, and awe. The regalia of the high priest were zealously guarded by the Maccabee rulers, Herod the Great, his Herodian successors and the Romans governors as proof they had some authority over the high priest of God. But the regalia and the Golden Robe of the High Priest may only have been a replica.



According to the legends of the Jews, the marvelous garments and the jewels of the high priest were spirited away to Egypt. Prior to the desecration of the temple by Antiochus IV Epiphanes and his "abomination of desolations", the garments of the high priests were hidden. When Onias IV/V, the heir to the high priestly office was deprived of his high priest inauguration by Lysias, the Viceroy of the Syrian king, Antiochus V Eupator, he escaped to Leontopolis, Egypt. Did the regalia and the vestments of the High Priest go with him? (For a treatment of the Josephus material, with comprehensive bibliographies, see: C.T.R. Hayward, 'The Jewish Temple at Leontopolis: A Reconsideration', in the Journal of Jewish Studies vol.33 (1982) pp.429-443., cited in Wikipedia, "The Third Temple")

<u>Cleopatra II of Egypt Welcomed the Zadokian High Priests and the Building of the Jewish Temple in Leontopolis, Egypt.</u>

Though the history is fragmented, under the supervision of the High Priest Onias III, IV or V, a modest tower like temple of the Jews was built at the nome of Heliopolis, upon an island over the ancient ruins of where the Temple of Bubastis once stood. Instead of a seven branched menorah, this Jewish temple had a single golden hanging lamp, reflecting the image of the sun, at Heliopolis, the city of the sun.

Build with what appeared to be the prophetic approval of Isaiah the prophet, Onias V received the royal permission from the ruling Grecian dynasty of the Ptolemy VI who was co-ruler with sister-bride, Cleopatra II. They were both son and daughter of Cleopatra I, the daughter of the Syrian king Antiochus III and Queen Laodice.

Model of the Temple of Bubastis Island site where upon the Ruins the Temple of the Jews was Built

Mary grew up in the shadows of the high priests of Israel. Her grandfather, the High Priest Yehoshua (Jesus) III, died, it is believed, prior to her birth about three years. Yet, he may have been living until about 16 to 13 BCE, when the pogroms were fully activated against the



Davidian princes by King Herod the Great. Yehoshua III was the ruling High Priest in Jerusalem during this chaotic Herodian period between the years of 36 to 23 BCE. A father, with no sons, he knew that his Zadokian lineage would become extinct unless his three daughters; Jane (Joanna), Elizabeth, and Anna (Hannah) as dynastic heiress were properly placed according to the Torah with future husbands.

One daughter, Elizabeth, was betrothed to be the wife of a priest of a noted priestly lineage. Since Elizabeth was an heiress of the house of her father the High Priest and her husband was of the Tribe of Levi and the House of Aaron the High Priest, her son, John the Baptist, would be eligible to become the High Priest of Israel.

Two daughters, Joanna and Hannah, were betrothed to husbands of the House of David. According to the royal primogenitor law, they would be eligible to be mothers of Prince and Princesses of the House of David. According to the recent ruling of the Great Sanhedrin in 37 BCE, their sons would also be eligible to sit on the throne of David as the King of Israel. If the Lord blessed, it was possible that either one of them could be blessed to be the mother of the expectant messiah.

This young maiden, Miriam, was a child of sorrow. Her father, Heli, a Davidic and Hasmonean prince, called Alexander III "Helios", was apparently executed, in the world where many Davidian aspirants, as the "young lions of Judah", were eliminated by the cruel and tyrannical King Herod the Great. She

was also a child witness of the glories of heaven. She would later be a silent witness of the inner decorum of the temple services within the Temple of Herod while it was under construction.

Yehoshua (Jesus) III, the High Priest married his daughters as child brides to a Davidian and Maccabee prince, Alexander III Helios, a Davidian Nasi and Prince of Israel, Joachim, and a noted priest, Zacharias of the course of Abijah. Then Jesus III, the High Priest disappears from Jewish history. He hear later of a Ishmael ben Fabus who ruled as high priest in the year of 15-16 CE and later restored, no doubt quite aged in 56-62 CE, just prior to the final era of Temple of Herod in Jerusalem.

A son of the famous Boethus family of seven sons, Mary's great-great-great grandfather, arrived into Jewish history as one of the giants of the priests of the House of Zadok. The High Priest Hananeel (Ananelus) the Egyptian was privileged to sacrifice one of the nine red heifers before the temple of Herod was destroyed in 70 BCE. The ashes of the red heifer were used in all the purification ceremonies, and were the vital ingredient in the preservation of the sanctity of the Holy Temple. The ashes of the tenth red heifer were prophetically anticipated to happen prior to the coming of the messiah.



Mary's mother, Hannah, including her two sisters, according to traditions, was initially secreted in the protective custody of the Zealots in the northern regions of Galilee. Here in the hot-bed of Jewish nationalism, they were shielded by the right-wing nationalists, and Davidian Zealots who were plotting to overthrow the throne of Herod. To these nationalist Zealots, King Herod was king only by the protective shield of the Roman mantle of power; first by the Roman triumvir Mark Anthony, and later by Octavian, the future Caesar Augustus.

"Tomb of the Virgin" on the Mount of Olives – Steel Engraved antique print by S. Bradshaw based on Painting by W.H. Bartlett published in "Walks about the City and Environs of Jerusalem" (1860)

After Miriam's father, Heli, was executed in the pogroms of the drag-nets that scooped up as many of the Davidian princes sometime between the years of 17-13 BCE, her mother Hannah apparently died a premature death. Was Miriam, like Christian traditions placed as an orphan to become a temple-virgin in the custody of the priests? Or, was Miriam placed in the temple by her mother, for the protection of her daughter, a Davidian princess? Was Miriam deliberately being shielded because she was the daughter of both a Prince of David and the granddaughter of a High Priest?

Grief and sorrow as a child would remain with Miriam the rest of her life. It was resurrected in greater intensity as she watched her firstborn son, driven to the "cross" by whips on the road to His execution as a royal Davidian prince and an heir of the High Priest of Israel. In collusion, the Roman procurator Pontius Pilate abducted his responsibility and gave defacto authority to the hands of the feared family of high priests, Ananias and Caiphas, the high priests of Israel, called the House of Hanan, for the execution of Jesus.

Here was Ananus, the high priest of the House of Zadok, who though truly was of the authorized family of high priests, became a Hellenistic seeking internationalist. He bought with impunity the rights to the office of the high priest from the current Roman procurator. Here was a family of Sadducees, who had become transformed by the monetary obsession of power, greed, and control called the "Golden Calf" and used their wealth to become the shakers and movers of the geo-political forces that moved through Jerusalem.

The Patriarch of the family, Ananus, and his high priest son-in-law, Caiphas, were co-conspirators who sought to destroy this one Davidian who carried in his genes the potent fusion of Davidian and Zadokian bloodlines. He carried the potent bloodline of the royal mantle as a Priest-King of Israel and

the messianic mantle as the Maschiach Yisra'el (Messiah of Israel) of the House of David. Yehoshua's life and ministry inspired the hatred of the House of Ananus, for only He was capable of toppling the power and authority of this powerful high priestly family of the House of Hanan that had turned the sacred House of the Lord as the Temple of Herod into a "den of thieves".

So, Patriarch Ananus and his son-in-law, the High Priest Caiphas became the head of the "leading Jews", not the Jewish people that instigated, plotted and conspired to fulfill their dream to eradicate this famous Rabbi of Galilee. In the gospels, they were "The Jews" who sought to destroy Yehoshua. It was Yehoshua HaNotzri (Jesus the Nazarene) who had garnered a large following in the foothills surrounding the Sea of Kinneret (Galilee). He was the rabbi who threatened to bring His spiritual revolution to the doorsteps of the temple. There in the Bazaar of Hanan, with a whip in His hand, He threw out the money changers and almost toppled the power of the



House of Hanan. Here in the temple called the "Temple of Herod, Inc" was being conducted the most lucrative money laundering enterprise in the Eastern Roman Empire.

The Tomb of Mary at Gethsemane - Photo by Robert Mock

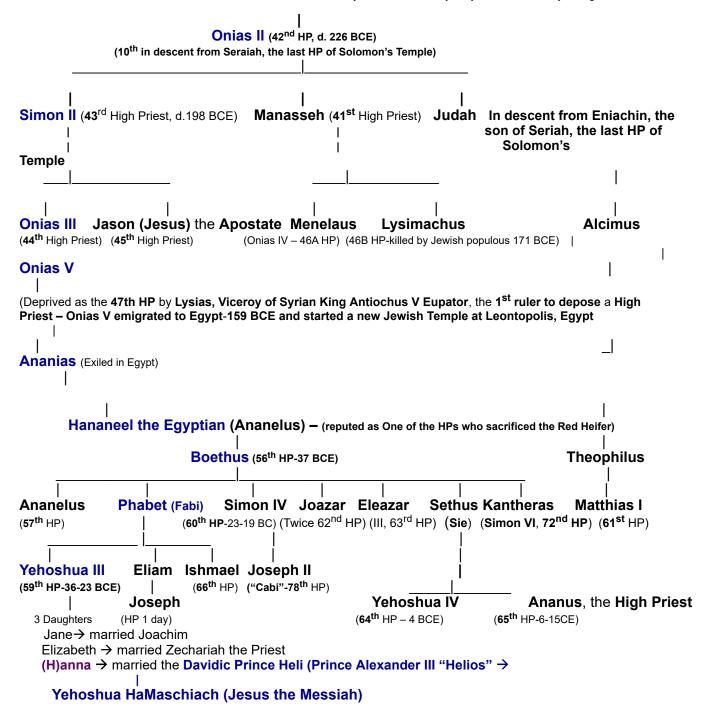
The High Priests, Hanan and Caiphas believed firmly in their hearts that they had fulfilled their destiny and spared their nation from destruction, when on a tree, they "hanged" Yehoshua (Jesus) on that Mount called Olivet. There, overlooking the sacred entry to the House of His Father in Heaven, to the witness of Romans and Jews alike, a catastrophic earthquake fractured the foundation of the temple, and rendered the Council House of Hewn Stones where the Great Sanhedrin sat in judgment against Yehoshua, unsafe for use. This earthquake also fractured the giant lintel that held the curtain separating the Holy from the Holy of Holiest, and with the collapsing giant curtain exposed the empty "House of God" that once held the Ark of the Covenant. The "Omens" that followed for forty years, only spelled the beginning of the end of the Jews first bid for national independence.

As an orphan, Miriam was taken to the temple and lived as a child protégé in the custody of the temple. There she was an eye-witness to the exaltation of the divine ministry of the priests in the Temple of Herod. The construction project to transform this ancient temple into the most glorious temple in the entire Roman Empire by Herod the Great was started just prior to Miriam's birth in 20 BCE. This construction would continue throughout her lifetime.

These were the tender impressionistic years, where she witnessed the high priests transported to the throne of the Almighty in the beautiful and glorious temple rituals that commanded all the senses of the beholder. If there was a young Jewish maiden, who knew and understood the true halakhic observance of what Torah life was like, it was the Princess Miriam. Surrounded by the priests speaking Hebrew, listening to the international delegations speaking Greek, who came from nations around the world, and daily listening to construction workers speaking Aramaic and the Roman guards speaking Latin, Princess Miriam no doubt absorbed and mastered the life of a poly-linguist. Here in the most awesome monument of religious expression, Herod the Great erected his image of religious power, as the Temple of Herod rose as the largest platformed temple in the entire Roman Empire.

Like the Prophet Samuel of as a child, who resided in the sanctuary at Shiloh with Eli the High Priest, so Miriam resided during the reconstruction era of the Temple of Herod during the high priest rule of the successor of her grandfather, Yehoshua (Jesus) III, the High Priest Simon, the son of Boethus, between the years of 23 to 5 BCE. This pivotal reign would span the final destruction of the royal power of the Maccabee rulers and the semi-autonomous rule of Herod the Great, who died in 4 BCE.

The House of Zadok Simon I the Just (Tzaddik) (41st HP)



Princess Miriam no doubt experienced the ecstasy of walking through the courtyards of the temple. She was but an innocent child, premenstrual without any tint of blood contamination, so no threat to the sanctity of the holy temple. She became the icon of the hidden cherub, silently witnessing, and always observing and absorbing while she remained as a temple virgin until the first day of her womanhood. When the taint of blood came with her womanhood, she was forbad her to walk in these sacred hallways again.

In honor to her grandfather, Yehoshua (Jesus) III ben Phabet, Miriam was a hidden treasure, living a life of pure seclusion in the sanctity of the holy temple until the day of her bat Mitzvoth or the onset of her reproduction maturity. At that time, Matthias the High Priest, her great-great uncle, the brother to her great grandfather, Phabet ben Boethus, sought a Davidian prince to be her betrothed husband. As a Zadokian heiress blended with a Davidian prince, Miriam's future lay with the genetic merging as a Davidian Princess that carried the genetic mantle of the high priest within her closely knit bloodlines.

The Entrance to Mary's Chapel - Gethsemane at the base of the Mount of Olives



Miriam was a Davidian princess, originally from the non-royal bloodlines of the House of Nathan, the eldest son of Queen Bathsheba, the love of King David's life. Yet, four hundred years later, the rare fusion of bloodlines occurred when Princess Tamar, the daughter of the Crown Prince Yohanan, was killed in battle with his beloved father, King Josiah, when they sought to hinder the imperial seeking forces of Pharaoh Necho III Wehemibre who was heading north to defend Assyria against the rising imperial power of Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon.

Tamar, a princess of the House of Solomon was betrothed as a child to a Prince Neriah, a prince of the non-royal line of the House of

Nathan. He was the 21st in descent from King David. This was a marriage made in heaven, for unbeknown to the Jewish royalty that was crawling with royal Davidian princes, they could never imagine that all would be killed, exiled, executed, assassinated, or died premature deaths until the entire royal bloodline of King Solomon was threatened with extinction.

With the legal royal bloodlines of the House of Solomon, now imbedded with the non-royal bloodlines of the House of Nathan, these young princes were recognized as non-royal heirs and thereby not a threat to the Babylonian throne of King Nebuchadnezzar. The God of Israel had a protecting hand over David's royal bloodline.

As King Jeconiah and his royal court were transported to Babylon during the second importation of Jews to Babylon, he carried with himself the mantle of the royal court of David in exile. His only son, with Queen Tamar, Prince Zedekiah, died prematurely in childhood, and his lineage was threatened with extinction.

There in Babylon, King Jeconiah became the 1st Exilarch (Jewish king in exile). Until the adoption of the sons of Queen Tamar, from her 1st marriage to Prince Neriah of the House of Nathan, they had no legal standing as royal heirs. When they were adopted by King Jeconiah, it now gave each of them legal rights according to Torah law, and they now carried with themselves the royal mantle of authority as heirs of King David from the royal House of Solomon.

Greek Orthodox Altar at the Tomb of Mary at Gethsemane

When King Zedekiah, the last king of Israel was taken prisoner, and his sons executed in front of his eyes, his eyes were gouged out and there he remained blinded in exile the rest of his life. With his sons executed, the

daughters of King Zedekiah were dispersed first to Egypt, and then to the islands in the far west of Jerusalem. Dynastic princess they were, but the chance of the two Davidian daughters of King Zedekiah of marrying into the House of Judah was virtually nonexistent. Except by Divine Providence, it appeared that the entire lineage of King David through God's chosen son, King Solomon had been exterminated.

The Gospel of Luke Lineage to Jesus through His Mother, Mary

According to the testimony of the Brit Hadassah (New Testament), we find the lineage of the Davidian Princess Mary. She was the dynastic heiress of her father, Heli, a Prince of David, who had no sons, and Miriam's inheritance was transferred by her betrothal and marriage to the Davidian Prince Joseph of the Abiudite Lineage from Zerubabbel. This lineage technically came from the first and senior lineage through his 1st marriage to the Babylonian Princess Amytis, the daughter of the Babylonian Emperor Amel-Marduk, who was the son of King Nebuchadnezzar. The problem existed that this lineage was declared invalid and corrupted by the Torah edict of Ezra the Scribe, that stated "to be Jewish your mother had to be". This said in effect that their ancestral father, Prince Rhesa, though technically a Davidian was not Jewish, for his mother was Babylonian and not Jewish. Let us analyze this lineage of Jesus the son of Miriam, as taken from the Gospel of Luke 2:23-33 from His descent from King David.

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34 = 34<sup>th</sup> Generation from Adam
                                                                                                David, King of Israel <sup>34</sup> →
                                                                                      Nathan ben David 35 →
                                                                           Mattatha(n) ben Nathan <sup>36</sup> →
                                                                Menan (Menon or Menna) ben Mattatha <sup>37</sup> →
                                                     Melea ben Menan <sup>38</sup> →
                                          Eliakim ben Melea <sup>39</sup> →
                                Jonan (Jonam) ben Eliakim <sup>40</sup> →
                     Joseph ben Jonan 41 →
          Jude ben Joseph 42 →
Simeon ben Jude <sup>43</sup> 

The "House of David" as inscribed in Aramaic on a basalt stone victory stele (858-824 BCE) excavated at Tel Dan by Avraham Biram (1994) in the near Galilee — The Israel Museum, Jerusalem
          Levi ben Simeon <sup>44</sup> →
                     Mattat(han) ben Levi <sup>45</sup>→
                               Jorim ben Mattat <sup>46</sup> →
                                          Eliezer ben Jorim <sup>47</sup> →
                                                    Jose ben Eliezer <sup>48</sup> →
                                                                Er ben Jose 49 →
                                                                          Elmodam ben Er ^{50} \rightarrow
                                                               Cossum (Cosam) ben Elmodem <sup>51</sup> →
                                                    Addi ben Cossum <sup>52</sup> →
                                         Melchi ben Addi <sup>53</sup> →
                               Neri(ah) ben Melchi <sup>54</sup> →
                    Salathail (Shealtiel) ben Neri ^{55} \rightarrow
          Zorababel ben Salathail <sup>56</sup> →
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We will now carry this lineage from the 8th Persian Governor of Judea, Zerubabbel, who was now a royal Davidian Prince of Israel, down to the final lineage of the ancestral family of Yahshua ben Yosef ben Dovid (Jesus, the son of Joseph, the son of David).

<u>Head of King David</u>,(c.1145) Cathedral of Notre-Dame placed on the Portal called Saint Anne, that is located on the south portal of the west façade – Met Museum in Paris. France

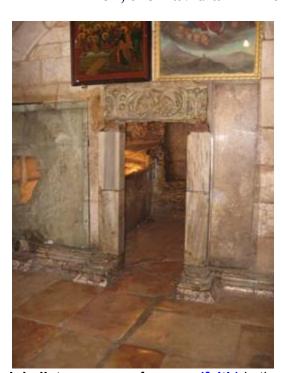
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Zorababel ben Salathail ^{56} \rightarrow Rhesa ben Zorababel ^{57} \rightarrow Joanna ben Rhesa ^{58} \rightarrow Jude ben Joanna ^{59} \rightarrow Joseph ben Jude ^{60} \rightarrow
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Semel ben Joseph <sup>61</sup> →
        Mattathiah ben Semei <sup>62</sup>→
                 Maath ben Mattathiah <sup>63</sup>→
                          Naggai ben Maath <sup>64</sup> →
                                   Esli ben Naggai <sup>65</sup> →
                                            Nahum ben Esli <sup>66</sup> →
                                                     Amos ben Nahum <sup>67</sup> →
                                                              Mattathias ben Amos (or Semel) <sup>68</sup> →
                                                                       Joseph ben Mattathias 69 →
                                                                               Johanna ben Joseph <sup>70</sup> →
                                                                       Melchi ben Johanna <sup>71</sup> →
                                                              Levi ben Melchi 72 →
                                                     Matthan ben Levi <sup>73</sup> →
                                            Two half-brothers, Joseph of Arimathea and Heli 74
                                            Joseph ben Matthan of Arimathea <sup>74</sup> →
                                                     Anna bat Joseph of Arimathea 75
                                            Heli (Prince Alexander III "Helios") ben Matthan <sup>74</sup> →
                                                     Miriam bat Heli <sup>75</sup> →
                                                            Yahshua ben Miriam <sup>76</sup> (Jesus son of Mary) <sup>78</sup>
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Heli, the Davidian Prince - the Father of the Maiden called Miriam



In the days surrounding the birth of Jesus, it was not safe to be recognized or be known as a descendant of the House of David. The Davidian princes were hunted by the Romans, and were despised by the jealous Jewish temple leadership, who were Zadokian cousins presiding as high priests. The ruler of Judea was Herod the Great who at his best, sought to manipulate, or at the least destroy every Zadokian priest that allied himself to Davidian princes. King Herod also targeted every Prince of Israel, who was of the royal House of David, and heirs to the throne of David.

The Entrance to the Reputed Tomb of Mary at Gethsemane

The seduction of power and authority was equally at home with the Sadducee based family of the House of Boethus, who were rightful inheritors of the office of the high priest, were equally zealous to rule like the "kings" of the Jews, and oppose any Davidian who depicted any aspirations of royal leadership. It was to the one family, the Patriarch and High Priest Ananus of the House of Boethus had a special hatred, the Princes of David, Joseph and Yehoshua, who was the legal heir to the royal House of David, yet preached a anti-

globalist message of emuna (faith) in the Sovereignty of His Father in heaven.

Before the reign of Herod was over, his progressive paranoia in his advancing years, history testifies that more and more of the Princes of David were executed by Herod the Great. They were hunted down by the Roman armies as royal rivals to the Caesar of Rome. As this reality begins to sink in, we have to ask, were the Davidian princes of the family of Jesus truly a non-historical family or were they a part of the messianic, Davidian, Hasmonean, Zionist, or Zealot parties seeking to regain the sovereignty of Judea away from the arena of Roman global power?

Considering all the historical facts in first century Judea BCE, there was one life that of a historical prince whose age was the same and who lived a life within the same social circle that paralleled the life

of Heli the Davidian. This young man was called, Prince Alexander III Helios. He was the son of the future Maccabee Queen Alexandra II, who at this time was known by her Jewish name, Esther of Jerusalem. Heli, the shortened nickname for Helios ("The Sun"), was a descendant of both the Maccabee Kings of Judea and a prince of the House of David, for his father was Matthan ben Levi, a Davidian Prince who was first married in his youth to the vivacious royal princess, Elizabeth of Jerusalem.

Prince Alexander III Helios was apparently not as much Hellenized as he was anti-Herodian. It appears that Prince Heli had the same aspirations and hopes for "Israel" as the high priest within the temple at Jerusalem. In the era in which parents chose the **husband** of their **daughters**. **Heli found** favor with the High Priest Yeshua III. Now this high priest was the son of Phabi, the founder of the House of Phabit, and the grandson of Boethus, that Alexandrian Zadokian priest that King Herod in 37 BCE asked to return to Jerusalem in order to restore the Zadokian dynastic reign again over the office of the high priest. Herod's reasons were more subliminal and sinister,



for he eventually plotted to eliminate the Maccabees from holding either royal or priestly offices in Jerusalem and eliminate their presence entirely from Judea. Was Prince Heli, or his father, Mattathias ben Levi, approached by the high priest for the young Davidian was a potential candidate to marry one of his three daughters, Hannah or Anna?

The Grotto of the Nativity at the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem - Photo by Robert Mock

To Prince Heli and Hannah, a young daughter, Princess Miriam, was born about the year of 20 to 19 BCE. This Jewish maiden, Mary, was a Davidian on her father's side, and a Zadokian priest heiress on her mothers. Yet, fate appeared not to be good to her, for she was early orphaned.

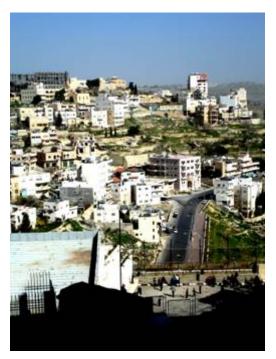
Her Davidian father, Prince Alexander III Helios, was executed by King Herod the Great in a series of persecutions or pogrom against the Davidians. It was Herod's attempt to eliminate any rival to the throne of Judea. The death of Heli occurred, according to <u>Davidian genealogist David Hughes</u>, in the "<u>Davidic Dynasty</u>", either in the years of 20 to 16 BCE or 17 to 13 BCE. Heli's wife, Anne or Hannah, died a few years later and the orphaned young maiden was placed in the temple within the Order of the Temple-Virgins until she was eligible for marriage about the year of her bat Mitzvoth at the age of 12-13 years of age.

This young maiden was of supreme interest to the priest elite. She was the granddaughter of the High Priest Yeshua III, who died apparently the year of 23 BCE, by execution, according to some scholars, for sedition against the throne of Herod. From all appearances, the Yehoshua the high priest never knew his granddaughter, Miriam, as she was born about three years later in the year of 20 to 19 BCE.

While many have considered that "Jesus" or "Yeshua" in Aramaic was a unique name in Jewish society, what we do know is that the name, Yeshua, was a quite frequent name in 1st century Judea, both in the lineages of King David and in the lineages of the high priests of the House of Zadok. The name of Yehoshua was relatively common as the name of the High Priests of Israel. There were a total of five High Priests that were called Yeshua, from the first High Priest Aaron the Levite, the brother of Moses, to the last high priest, Phannias, the 83rd high priest of Israel (69-70 BCE) who died in the flames that engulfed the city of Jerusalem and the entire structure of the holy temple.

Bethlehem as seen from the Church of the Nativity – Photo by Robert Mock

As we continue, we will see the historical and genealogical evidence that Jesus was not only a Davidian prince but also a Maccabee prince, but was the heir to be the real High Priest of Israel from the legitimate lineage of the House of Zadok? In one of the most potent genetic merges in Jewish



history, we find that Yehoshua ben Yosef (Jesus son of Joseph) was a real genetically eligible Priest-King. He would later be recognized as eligible to be a member of the Order of Melkizekek Priest-King, whose first High Priest-King was Shem, the son of Noah. Here was a true fusion of the genetic tree between the House of Aaron the Levite and King David the Judaite.

Hannah, the Levite - the Mother of the Maiden called Miriam

The mother of that young maiden, called a "bethulah" in Hebrew, in the Christian traditions, was called Hannah. Yet, nowhere in

the Gospel histories was the mother of Mary ever identified. We have a clue that something was different, because when the young Miriam, upon discovering that she was pregnant, she disappears to the protective custody of her mother's sister, Elizabeth, who it appears was from a Levitical family. After the angel of the Lord spoke with Miriam, and she became pregnant by the Ruach HaKodesh (Holy Spirit), Mary went to live with her cousin or kinswoman, Elizabeth (Luke 1:36) who was of the priestly descent. In the Gospel of Luke, it affirms this fact.



Luke 1:5 – "There was in the days of Herod, the king of Judea, a certain priest named Zacharias, of the division of Abijah. His wife was of the daughters of Aaron, and her name was Elizabeth."

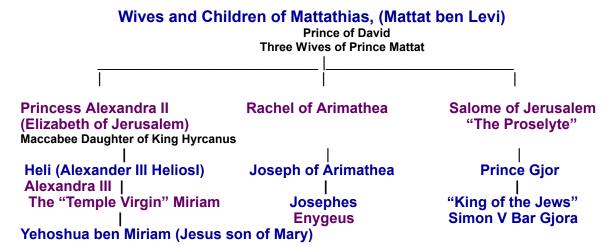
A most prominent source of the Christian traditions of Mary's family is in the apocryphal book called the "Protoevangelium" that was attributed to James the brother of Jesus. Within this book, the father of Mary is identified as Joachim, and the mother as Hannah. Yet, according to David Hughes's Jewish genealogical records, Anne (Hannah) was one of the three daughters of the High-Priest Yeshua (Jesus) III, who held the office of the high priest from 36BC to 23BC, who was of the pure Zakokian blood lines from Zadok, the high priest of King David.

The daughter, Anna or Hannah was married to Prince "Heli" now known in his Greek name as Prince Alexander III Helios. One of these three daughters did marry a Prince Joachim, who was the last of the approved Onaidite Line of Davidian princess, but he married JoAnna, not Anne (Hannah). The third daughter, Elizabeth was married to a noted priest, Zacharias of the Order of Abijah. It would be John the Baptist who become the grandson of Yeshua III the High Priest, and be heir to the throne of the High Priest.

Prince Mattathias and Princess Alexandra II - The Paternal Grandparents of the Maiden, Miriam

Mary's father, Heli or Alexander Helios III as he was known in history, was a Prince of David, whose father, Prince Mattan or Mattathias was renown, if for nothing else but his marriages to three notable women in Judea. His 1st wife was Esther of Jerusalem, his 2nd, Rachel of Arimathea, and his 3rd wife was Salome of Jerusalem, an Idumean Herodian princess, who was called "The Proselyte".

His 1st wife, Esther of Jerusalem, became the mother of Heli ben Mattat or Prince Alexander Helios III. He became the father of Mary, the mother of Jesus. Esther of Jerusalem can be identified as the future Maccabee Queen known by her Greek name as Queen Alexandra II, who was the great grandmother of Yeshua (Jesus). Yet, who were the other step-mothers, of Jesus' grandfather, Heli, and who were Heli's other siblings?



Though the evidence is only circumstantial, it is suggested by <u>David Hughes</u> and other genealogist that the wife of Mattan ben Levi, called Esther of Jerusalem, was actually the Jewish name of the last Maccabee Queen, whose later Greek regnal name was Queen Alexandra II. Before Alexandra became a Maccabee Queen with her 2nd marriage to Maccabee King Alexander II, her cousin, and later her 3rd marriage to Maccabee King Antigonus, also her cousin, she was married to a Nasi and Prince of Israel, called Mattathias. Was this Mattathias also the person as Mattan ben Levi, the father of Heli, the grandfather of Mary, and the great grandfather of Yehoshua (Jesus)? The evidence suggests the affirmative.

The name of the children of this union between Mattathias, the Nasi and Prince of Israel and Princess Alexandra II, prior to 49 BCE was Prince Alexander III Helios (the Biblical Heli) and his sister, Princess Alexandra III. This young Davidian and Maccabee princess later became the wife of Ptolemy Bar Mennius, a Babylonian Exilarch whose descendants are traced to Europe today.

We ask again, was this Davidian Nasi Prince Mattan ben Levi, the same Nasi as Prince Mattathias, who married the Maccabee Princess, and future Maccabee Queen, as the daughter of the Maccabee Priest-King Hyrcanus II and through this union had a son called Prince Alexander III "Helios"?

Mural of the Nativity at the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem – Photo by Robert Mock

If this is true, did the biblical Davidian prince, Heli ben Mattan, the father of Princess Miriam, the mother of Prince Yehoshua, have an epithet, or a descriptive title for his Greek name, the Hasmonean Prince Alexander Helios III, that gave a clearer and more imaginative picture of this Davidian prince, whose name in Greek was "The Sun", or "Helios"? If this identity is true, then Jesus' great-grandmother was a Maccabee Princess, who in turn after marrying Jesus' grandfather, Heli or Alexander III Helios, the Davidian and Maccabee Prince, remarried to two other cousins, that were the last two Maccabee kings of Judea, King Alexander II and King Antigonas.



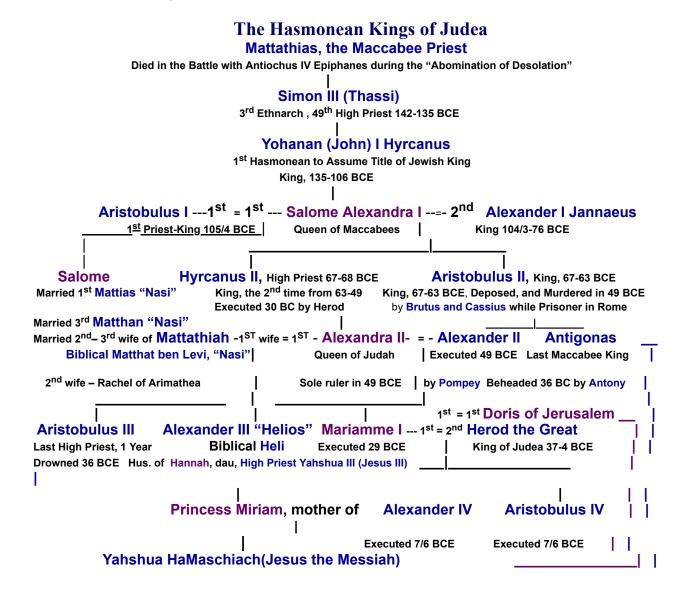


Queen Alexandra II → Alexander Helios III (Biblical "Heli")

With this ancestral connection known, Jesus' great-grandmother, Princess Elizabeth of Jerusalem, later known by her regnal name, Queen Alexandra II was remarried to King Alexander II, the 8th Maccabee king, who was executed in 49 BCE. They had two children; Prince Aristobulus III (Jesus' great-great step uncle), who became the 58th High Priest as a Maccabee, and Princess Mariamme I. She became the Maccabee Princess that married King Herod the Great, as his 2nd wife. As the dynastic heiress of the Maccabee Dynasty, she gave King Herod, to his beliefs and not Torah law, the royal "right" to the Hasmonean throne of Judea.

We now know, that the Hasmonean, now Herodian Queen Mariamme I may be now be recognized as Jesus' great-great step aunt and the Hasmonean High Priest Aristobulus III, was the great-great step uncle. It was in the year of 29 BCE, that Queen Mariamme I was murdered by the royal orders of Herod the Great. This was the year of Joseph's, Jesus' father's birth.

Yet, Queen Alexander II married a 3rd time, this time to King Antigonus, who was the last Maccabee king. Together they had one daughter, Princess Antigone, who later married the son of Herod the Great, by his 1st wife, Doris of Jerusalem, the Herodian Prince Antipater. Just before the death of King Herod, he decided against living his throne to either of his two oldest sons; Aristobulus and Antipater. He instead, executed both of them; Aristobulus in 7 BCE, the supposed year of Yehoshua's birth, and Antipater in 4 BCE, just before Herod's own death. This fact so riled Caesar Augustus, that he made a joke that "it was preferable to be Herod's pig (hus) than his son (huios)", a remark of extreme insult to any Jew.



Antipater III ---- = ---- Antigone
Executed 7/6 BCE

Rachel of Arimathea - The Mother of Joseph of Arimathea Rachel of Arimathea → Joseph of Arimathea

Rachel of Arimathea became the 2nd wife of Mattathias or Mattat ben Levi and from her ancestral estates of Arimathea, she gave the name to their son, <u>Prince Joseph of Arimathea</u>. Rachel of Arimathea brought with her into the family of Mattat ben Levi, three other children by the names; Joshua (Yehoshua), JoNathan, and JoAnna.

Here we are reaching into the New Testament history. Her we meet, the "Rich Man of Jerusalem", the youngest great uncle of Jesus, who was a member of the Roman Provincial Council headed by the Roman Procurator Pontius Pilate. He was also a member of the Great Sanhedrin as the Jewish Elder, who represented the hereditarial "Seat of King David" on the council, and a Roman Decurion, a miner of strategic metals for the Roman Empire in the tin, antimony, and lead mines along the Cornwall coast of southwestern Great Britain.

Though quickly appearing in the Gospel testimony as the family representative that went to the Procurator Pilate to claim the body of Yehoshua (Jesus), his power and authority all throughout the land of Judea protected the family of Jesus, and the Jewish followers of the Hebrew Nazarene Ecclesia, his last mission was back in Wales and Britain, where he became the "Apostle to the British" and the founder of the British Culdee Ecclesia.

The Relief on the "Arch of Triumph" showing the Roman Caesar
Titus parading the Jewish prisoners

Yet, what this rich man of Jerusalem has been really known best in history was for giving to his nephew the new stone carved "family" tomb in



which to lay the lifeless body of Yehoshua, thereby incurring the wrath of the temple leadership and many members of the Sanhedrin who wanted to dispose of the body like a common criminal, by either burying it in the "potter's field" or throwing it in the trash heaps outside the gates of the city.

Joseph of Arimathea married Alyuba, the daughter of Akara, and of this union, had two children; Josephes, who became the father of Joshua (Yehoshua), the 1st Grail King about the year of 100 CE and a sister, Enygeus, who became the wife of the British Prince called Bran the Fisher King.

Salome of Jerusalem - The Mother of Prince Gjor

Salome of Jerusalem, "The Proselyte" → Prince Gjor → Simon V Bar Gjor, the last King of the Jews

Then we meet Salome of Jerusalem, the 3rd wife of Prince Mattat or Mattathias, who was called "The Proselyte". She was an Idumean Herodian princess, who gave Prince Mattathas a third son called Prince Gjor(a). This Prince Gjor(a) was executed about the year of 45-46 CE, yet fathered a son called, Simon V Bar Gjor, who was the rising Davidian aspirant who fought for the throne of David after the Herodians were expelled in 66 CE.

The Final Destruction of Jerusalem

The Jewish anti-King Simon V Bar Gjora, became the last king of the Second Temple Era and the last king of the Province of Judah. It was Simon Bar Gjora, who was the nephew of Heli (Alexander III Helios) and Joseph of Arimathea. Here was the Simon Bar Gjora, who was the great uncle of Jesus the Nazarene (Yehoshua HaNotzri), to whom the Roman Procurator Pontius Pilate had a plague that was





written and placed upon the "tree" upon which He hung on the Mount of Olives with the words, the "King of the Jews".

Simon V Bar Gjora was raised or later lived in the Galilean town of Gerasa. This village became the headquarters for his Jewish patriots. He entered the city of Jerusalem, as a Prince of David, by the invitation of the

elders of Jerusalem.

There in Jerusalem, he was anointed while wearing the royal robes in the temple. He was later crowned as the "King of the Jews" in Jerusalem by the High Priest Matthias III, and later appointed the last High Priest Phannias in the year 69-70 CE.

The fact that King Simon wore a royal robe in the temple indicates that he had been anointed king. His whole reign was occupied with the 1st Jewish War against the Romans.

<u>Ivory Pomegranate carved with the Paleo-Hebew inscription "Belonging to the House of the Lord, Holy to the Priests," from the First</u>

Temple in Jerusalem, (Israel Museum)

Yet that day did come, when King Simon turned the city over to the Roman forces under the leadership of the Roman General Titus in the year 70 CE. We last hear of Simon V Bar Gjora in the year of 73 CE when he was paraded through the city naked and in chains with his crushed and humiliated Jewish resistance army behind him in the famous "Triumphal Parade" through the city of Rome by the Roman General Titus. The final fate for the second cousin of Jesus the Messiah, Simon V Bar Gjora, was that he was crucified on a cross outside Rome.

How surreal the facts seem. We first see the nephew of Simon V Bar Gjor, Jesus the Nazarene, whose messiahship was rejected by the corrupted temple leadership of the powerful House of Hanan, with Ananias, the High Priest, Patriarch of the House of Hanan, and Caiphas the high priest, as the son-in-law.



Yehoshua (Jesus) was then hanged on a tree on the Mount of Olives. Then we see the great uncle of Jesus the Nazarene, Simon V Bar Gjor, who no doubt was quite old, did become the actual "King of the Jews", and in fact he lost the city of Jerusalem to the Romans, while millions of Jews were exiled and slaughtered in the catastrophic destruction of the magnificent Temple of Herod.

Obverse: the First Jewish Coin the "Silver Shekel" from the First Temple



in Jerusalem in the year of 67-68 CE. Obverse: Pearl Rimmed Chalice of Omer Cup with the words "Shekel of Israel", "Year Two" and on the Reverse: a Pomegranate on a Stem with the legend in Paleo-Hebrew, "Jerusalem the Holy"

The Jewish Resistnt Movement against the Roman appeared to be finally crushed and over. It all began with the ancestral family of Yehoshua (Jesus) Hezekiah the Zealot and his brother Judah from Gamala that began the Jewish Resistance Movement. The father of Simon "Bar Gjor(a)", Prince Gjor, was a half brother to Prince Heli (Hasmonean Prince Alexander III Helios and Prince Joseph of Arimathea by three separate mothers. It would be safe to say, that he was quite old, yet distinguished because he was a Prince of David. Yet, considering that Ananus the Elder, the High Priest was possibly the priest who discovered that Mary was pregnant during her betrothal, yet was living in the last days of Jerusalem, this is quite possible.

The Rich Man of Jerusalem, Joseph of Arimathea

One of the most fascinating stories of the New Testament is the story of the "Rich Man of Jerusalem". As a member of the Great Sanhedrin as one of the esteemed Elders of Israel, Joseph of Arimathea was also a member of the Roman Provincial Council that was headed by the Roman Procurator Pontus Pilate. The cryptic historical facts concerning that man called Joseph of Arimathea that are gleaned from the gospel stories are few.

The Tradition Garden Tomb of Jesus, north of the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem – Photo by Robert Mock



Luke 23:50-53 – "Now behold, there was a man named Joseph, a council member, a good and just man. He had not consented to their decision and deed. He was from Arimathea, a city of the Jews, who himself was also waiting for the kingdom of God. This man went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. Then he took it down, wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a tomb that was hewn out of the rock, where no one had ever lain before. That day was the Preparation (for the Passover, and the Sabbath (Passover Shabbat) drew near.

In the Gospel of John, this Decurio was also a secret follower of Jesus with the Pharisee Rabban Nicodemus, who also was a member of the Great Sanhedrin, a respected rabbi, and in some traditions a wealthy grain merchant. The visual imagery of the embalming and body preparation of a deceased loved one in 1st century Judea dramatically unfolds.



John 19:38-41 – "After this, Joseph of Arimathea, being a disciple of Jesus, but secretly for fear of the Jews, asked Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus; and Pilate gave him permission. So he came and took the body of Jesus. And Nicodemus, who at first came to Jesus by night, also came, bringing a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about a hundred pounds. They took the body of Jesus, and bound it in strips of linen with the spices, as the custom of the Jews is to bury. Now in the place where He was crucified there was a garden, and in the garden a new tomb in which no

one had yet been laid. So there they laid Jesus, because of the Jews' Preparation Day (for Passover), for the tomb was nearby."

In Interior of the Traditional Jesus' Garden Tomb - Photo by Robert Mock

It was actually John Mark who gave us a more accurate description of the newly hewn rock tomb. Joseph of Arimathea brought Jesus to be the first family member that had deceased to use the tomb. For approximately a year the deceased Jesus was expected to lay in the grave until the bones of the family member could be gathered and put into an ossuary for permanent burial.

Mark 15:42-47 – "Now when evening had come, because it was the Preparation Day (for Passover), that is, the day before the Sabbath (of the Passover), Joseph of Arimathea, a prominent council member, who was himself waiting for the kingdom of God, coming and taking courage, went into Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus. Pilate marveled that He was already dead; and summoning the centurion, he asked him if he had been dead for some time. So when he found out from the centurion, he granted the body to Joseph. Then he bought fine linen, took Him down, and wrapped Him in the linen. And he laid Him in a tomb, and rolled a stone against the door of the tomb. And Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Joses observed where He was laid."

From the historical testimony of the New Testament Gospels, this "rich man of Jerusalem" had only an altruistic interest in helping the family of the young Jewish rabbi, Yehoshua ben Yosef (Jesus the son of Joseph). Yet, the genealogical testimony depicts a larger and more dynamic involvement of the ancestors and family of Jesus. Joseph was not a bystander, who offered to help the family of a man, he believed to be the messiah. Joseph was the paternal uncle of Yehoshua, who had the legal and moral responsibility to take the body of any deceased family member and give it a proper burial.

Joseph was brother of the Heli, the grandfather of Jesus the rabbi, whose great-grandfather was Mattathias (Mattat ben Levi) who was a Nasi and Prince of Israel. He would soon become the Paranymphos, or the guardian of Miriam, the mother of Jesus, who herself was the orphaned daughter of his brother, Heli, who was executed by King Herod. Miriam also was the granddaughter through her mothers Levite family, of the former High Priest of Israel, Yehoshua (Jesus) III, who history also suggests was also executed on charges of sedition to the throne of King Herod.

Prince Joseph of Arimathea would marry Alyuba, the daughter of Akara (Hebrew meaning "barren woman") and together they had two children; Prince Josephes the oldest a son, and Enygeus, the youngest a daughter. According to Hughes, Josephes the ancestral heir to the descendants of Joseph of Arimathea became the father of a son, called Prince Joshua (Jesus) who would become the 1st Grail-King about the year of 100 CE. Princess Eugenus, the daughter went to Britain and there on this Celtic Island married a British prince, Bran who was called "The Fisher-King".

Writing from the regions surrounding Marseilles France where Joseph of Arimathea and the 12 or 72 Apostles of Yehoshua, depending on which historical account is read, landed on the sandy beaches of Les St. Marie de la Camarague, Biblical Chronologist, Robert Killian gives us deeper insight into the family of Matthat ben Levi who was married three times to; Elizabeth of Jerusalem, the future Hasmonean Queen Alexandra II, the Jewish Davidian Princess Rachel of Arimathea, and Salome of Jerusalem called "the Proselyte".

The Olive Press in the Garden near the Rock Hewn Tomb – Photo by Robert Mock

Robert Killian of Monaco – "Rachel of Arimathea was a "Jewish Princess" who at a very young age was "given to" Matthat-Thrice as his second wife, with the intent of interweaving the various Jewish blood-lines so that more males would be born into each line. This policy was instigated by John Hyrcanus (Yohanan (John) I Hyrcanus) before 104 BC. Since he was High-Priest as well as "King", which was not accepted by many, he did set (religious and political) policy for the "major part" of the Jewish culture of that era!



Matthat-Thrice's first wife was, as many claim, the mother of Heli ("The Sun"). Her name was Alexandra II, the "future" wife of Alexander II who was King and High-priest at that time in the John Hyrcanus "line" of kings that followed the death in 67 BC of Queen Alexandra I.

It was Heli that was killed in 17 BC, probably for sedition, (in the eyes of Herod the Great because Herod "saw" that the major Jewish bloodlines were not in support of His being King. Heli was quit a bit older than Joseph of Arimathea. Joseph, being versed in the transport of metal from the British Isles was put into his older brother's position as "Nobilis Decurio" and was expected not to betray Herod. The "sedition" probably involved duplicity in the transport of metals and war supplies that were so 'controlled' at that time.

Perhaps, Joseph was not a partner in the normal sense of that word. (for us today) but, there is not much doubt that the High Jewish families did control, under Herod's watch the supply lines of his kingdom, as much as he could."

Now we can begin to perceive that the historical story, the life of Jesus the Messiah (Yehoshua HaMaschiach) was a larger, more dynamic, and a profound life story of epics and legends that involved almost the whole temple culture of Judea directly. Here is a story that is virtually unknown in Western Christian history. Why?

We can **only suggest** that as **Roman Christian history became** the **official history** of the **Western Roman Christian Catholic Church**, it **came in part** by the **selection** of the **literal historical facts** suited by the **Church of Rome**. **The facts were true** but **diminished** as their **epic dimensions** were **divorced** from **their historical context**.



The histories of the British Culdee Ecclesia, the Alexandrian Ecclesia, the Edessa Ecclesia, the Antioch Ecclesia, and the Thomasonian Indian Ecclesia were all suppressed and histories deselected by the carefully crafted religious history of the Roman Christian Church.

The "Place of the Skull" around the Mountain Side near to the Garden Tomb – Photo by Robert Mock

Yet, in the story of Jesus, this enigmatic man, called Joseph of Arimathea, was not only his great uncle, but according to Roman secular history was a Roman Decurion. It was Gildas the Wise Badonicus, who called Joseph of Arimathea a "noblis Decurio", or a Roman officer who was also appointed to the Roman position as a minister of mines. In reality, Joseph was the "Decurio" of the Mendip Mines on the Cornwall Peninsula that mined the military strategic minerals of tin, antimony, and lead that were critical in the smelting production of bronze, used predominately in the Roman military.

Since the Davidian brothers, Prince Alexander II Helios (the biblical "Heli") and his younger brother, Joseph of Arimathea controlled the extraction, production, and shipping these metals, it was critical for them that they reached the vast storehouses of the military and business interests of the empire. It can be assumed that he also owned or controlled the interest in a fleet of ships that moved these strategic minerals across the waters to France and the Roman imperial world beyond. Some would say that Princes Heli and Joseph of Arimathea were the "Carnegies" or the industrialists of the Roman imperial world.

The life, mission, and traditions of <u>this</u> legendary "rich man" were covered significantly in past BibleSearchers research essays. They include in part: "<u>Yehoshua and Joseph of Arimathea; The Messiah and the Decurio</u>"; "<u>Joseph of Arimathea and the Friends of Jesus Flee to Caesarea</u>"; and "<u>Final Exile of Joseph of Arimathea from Judea to the Isles of Avalon</u>".

As we observe, the God of Israel was bringing all the players into Jerusalem society that would be needed for the full restoration of a messianic era, as predicted centuries before by the prophets of old. This restoration would include also a central identity of the Jewish-Hebrew people, not as an isolated oasis in the midst of a vast desert, but the central focus of the power of the Divine that could radiate as the rays of sunshine from the Power Source of the World of the Divine.

The House of Zadok was now restored to the land of Israel and was now presiding as the authorized high priests in the Temple of Herod. The Senior Davidian Lineages that were exclusively Jewish were now becoming extinct.

The Davidian Lineages whose ancestral mothers were princesses of the imperial powers that oppressed the Israelites and the Jews, were alive and well as the "new young lions of Judah" came forward to claim their destiny. A powerful new messianic force was being resurrected as the new Davidians were challenging Rome and the Herodians for the right to sit on the Throne of David. Yet when the "appointed time" did come, it did not herald the arrival of a messianic era, for the "fullness of the Gentiles" had not been accomplished. There would be in the future, at the "time of the end", when

the "appointed time" would arrive, but until then, there would be another exile, with no restoration, and a holocaust with no Esther to prevent it from being fulfilled.

"Mary the daughter of Heli" in the Jerusalem Talmud

The father of Miriam, in the testimony of the Brit Hadassah (reNewed Testament), states that Heli, was a descendant of Prince Nathan, the son of King David, through the lineage of Rhesa of the House of Zerubabbel. There is also found a cryptic and enigmatic reference in the Jerusalem Talmud Book of Hagigah (77, 4) a paragraph in what some translators interpret that identifies the father of Mary as Heli.

The Cloister of St. Catherine's Church (12th century) at the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem –
Photo by Robert Mock

This discourse in the Jerusalem Talmud, the author saw, in his sleep, the punishment of the cursed, in which Mary was in the inferno of hell.



Talmud, <u>Book of Hagigah</u> 77,4 – "He saw Mary the daughter of Heli amongst the shades. R. Lazar Ben Josah saith, that she hung by the glandules of her breasts. R. Josah Bar Haninah saith, that the great bar of hell's gate hung at her ear."

This Talmudic passage appears to link the identity of "Mary, the daughter of Heli" with the biblical "Heli" in the Gospel of Luke. Yet this identity may not as close knit as it had been presumed to be. In one private written communication with the Davidian genealogical researcher, Karen Kuehn, she introduced new insight into this strange paragraph in the Book of Hagigah in the Jerusalem Talmud. As Karen Kuehn wrote:

Karen Kuehn, Davidian genealogist – "It appears that it (Talmudic passage) does not refer to Mary at all but to an earlier reference to the witches of Ashkelon. The words alei betzalim meaning something like "sprouts of onions" does not translate to "daughter of Heli". Neusner, in his translation of the Jerusalem Talmud gives the word as "Iy bslym (alei betzalim). The phrase is discussing a witch here named Miriam as one of these witches who was hanged i.e., "hanging the nipples of her breasts" a Hebrew word play on the words "sprouts of onions" (which were used for witchcraft at the time). The time period, of course, is during the Hasmonean reign (Shimon Shetah is believed to have been a brother of Queen Salome Alexander - Shlom-Zion). This woman was married to 1) Judas Aristobulus and 2) to his brother Alexander Jannaeus. Alexander Jannaeus died about 76 BCE, so it could not possibly refer to Mary (the mother of Jesus).

Bialik and Ravnitzky, in The Book of Legends as well as others are cited here:

Bialik and Ravnitzky - "According to the story brought in JT Hagigah 2:2 (77d), 'R. Simeon ben Shetah hanged eighty witches in Ashkelon, these being women who had lived in a single cave and who had "harmed the world". The Talmudic description which details exactly how Simeon ben Shetah's men were able to capture these witches indicating a knowledge of witchcraft, and leaves no room for doubt that there was indeed a historical background to that story, although this particular aspect is not clarified. It is difficult to know from the story whether Simeon ben Shetah captured Ashkelon, or why he specifically killed witches rather than his enemies. It would appear logical that these witches were priestesses of idolatrous worship, for it is obvious that every sorcerer or witch must turn to the god who he or she worships. It thus follows that Simeon ben Shetah's action was linked to the attempt to expunge idolatry from the

country. In any event, these witches were evidently not Jewish, and one cannot deduce anything about the Jewish society in Eretz Israel in ancient times from this particular account."

Though this passage appeared at first to be at least a historical Jewish Talmudic identity of Mary as the daughter of Heli, the commentary on this passage by Christian and Jewish scholars are more revealing than the passage itself. We are not sure if the appearance of the vilification of the family of Jesus (Yehoshua) in the Hagigah passage was an issue in the minds of the Jewish rabbis or more so in the minds of the Christian interpreters who sought to interpret Jewish thought patterns through the mental lens of western Roman ideology and theology.

At this same time, we understand that the supposed cause of the defamation of the family of Jesus by the later Talmudic authors may be a reaction to the later Roman Christian aspersions of the Jewish people, and the former Mother "Church" of Christianity in Jerusalem. There is a strong probability that in this same era, the Jews, the Nazarene Jews, and the early Roman Christians were being subjected to the same hatred, slander, defamation, and persecution by the early Roman Emperors. As Constantine's Roman Christian Catholic Church took over the Roman Empire in the 4th century CE, the oppression of the Jews by the Romans was transferred to equal oppression of the Jews by the Orthodox Christian Catholic Church. Over the centuries, that oppression never changed.

Some Talmudic scholars may have been equally reactionary with maligning the Christians. What is equally puzzling is why the Jewish scholars have not been able to separate Jesus the Nazarene from the Jesus of Christianity and put equally the historical and theological debate on testing the "Torahness" of the teachings of Rabbi Yehoshua. If, as Rabbi Jacob Emden proclaimed that Jesus the Nazarene was a Hasid who lived His life above the "letter of the law" than let the evidence proclaim itself, and let the Jewish people reclaim the true historical Yehoshua ben Yosef (Jesus son of Joseph).

It was the Roman Christian Church that separated the historical Yeshua (Jesus) from His Jewish Torah roots. Instead, His history and theology was placed in the theological foundation of the Greco-Roman world of the Roman Christians, where Passover became Easter, Shabbat (Seventh-day Sabbath) worship became Sunday worship, and a Nasi-Prince became a Bishop-Pastor. The Mother-Ecclesia of the Jewish Nazarenes became the Mother-Church of the Roman Christians. The history of the Christians was carefully sculptured to erase its Jewish theology, liturgy, cosmology, concepts of Creation, and its theology of God.

Note – The genealogies and historical overlays of the family of Jesus are a project of continuing research. For any researchers with additional historical insight and genealogical information are welcome to contact any of the following researchers.

<u>David Hughes</u> – <u>RdavidH218@AOL.com</u> – Davidian Genealogy <u>Robert Mock</u> – <u>robertmock@biblesearchers.com</u> – Biblical History <u>Robert Killian</u> - <u>rkillian@libello.com</u> – Biblical Chronology

Go to Book One – Chapter Three

"The Religious Heritage of Miriam, the Chosen Princess, as the Granddaughter of a High Priest"

Topics

The High Priest Yehoshua III (Jesus III) – The Maternal Grandfather of Mary
The Return of the Priests of the House of Zadok
The House of Zadok Lineage
The End of the Maccabee Era and the Rise of King Herod the Great
The Last King of the Hasmoneans and the Battle for Jerusalem
The Marriages and Heirs of King Herod the Great
The Lineage of Sara, called Doris of Jerusalem, the wife of King Herod
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David Hughes,

RdavidH218@AOL.com,
Genealogical charts available upon request; Comments Welcome

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BibleSearchers scans the world for information that has relevance on the time of the end. It is our prayer that this will allow the believers in the Almighty One of Israel to "watch and be ready". Our readiness has nothing to do trying to halt the progression of evil on our planet earth. In our readiness, we seek to be prepared for the coming of the Messiah of Israel so that goodness and evil will be manifested in its fullest. Our preparation is a pathway of spiritual readiness for a world of peace. Our defender is the Lord of hosts. The time of the end suggests that the Eternal One of Israel's intent is to close out this chapter of earth's history so that the perpetrators of evil, those that seek power, greed and control, will be eliminated from this planet earth. The wars of the heavens are being played out on this planet earth and humans will live through it to testify of the might, power, justice and the love of the God of Israel. In a world of corruption and disinformation, we cannot always know what the historical truth is and who is promoting evil or mis-information. We cannot guarantee our sources but we will always seek to portray trends that can be validated in the Torah and the testimony of the prophets of the Old and the New Testament.

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