

JESUS IN KASHMIR THE LOST TOMB

Biblical Genealogy Research from India



SUZANNE OLSSON

(The following Sample includes the Complete First Chapter Only)

This book is dedicated to our ancestors.



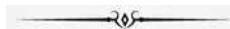
Suzanne Olsson

KUDOS TO: Teacher and guru Ahmad Hasan Dani (1920-2009), Director Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations, Pakistan... Professor Fida Hassnain (1924-2016), Director of Archives, Archaeology, Research, and Museums, Government of Jammu and Kashmir... the Bashir Dunoo family of Srinagar...the sheep herders, the camel and donkey drivers, the good shepherds who got me safely through mountain passes... and last but not least, the tuck tuck drivers and many wonderful others who told this blonde when to duck and when to run, thank you.

I was happy in the midst of danger and confusion. I was never lost, although I admit to being confused several times. Daniel Boone

Shannon, rest in peace, son. Our work here is done. Let's go home.

My soul is from elsewhere, I'm sure of that, and I intend to end up there.
~Rumi



If I have seen further... it is by standing upon
the shoulders of giants.

Isaac Newton



By seeking and blundering we learn.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



'Druid Thinker'-18th century-Croome Park, England

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1. ROOTS AND WINGS

*The Universe is full of magical things, patiently waiting
for our wits to grow sharper.* Eden Philpotts



I was not prepared for the extent of this research. The search for the historical Jesus went far beyond anything I'd ever imagined. He was never a humble barefoot carpenter. His life was more complex than anything imaginable or anything taught in local Sunday schools and seminaries. How does one choose where to start or what to include about the life and death of this extraordinary individual? I went to Biblical beginnings, but that represents only a fraction of his story, for how does this connect him to India? I went to Israel, then Egypt, across the Fertile Crescent of old Mesopotamia, followed the Old Silk Road to South East Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Kashmir, Nepal, small Himalayan valleys in the lands of the Persians, the magi and Zoroastrians, the Buddhists and Hindus and Brahmins who saved more ancient information about the life of Jesus than most Christians realize.

Should I write about the spiritual-religious journey of the Bible, the Son of God? The relationship between ancient wisdom and modern physics? or perhaps Jesus' study of yoga and meditation (the *atman* or *purusha* of Hinduism)? Should I seek Jesus the humble prophet, or Jesus the wise man, the healer, the King of Kings? Which is the true Jesus, none of them, or all of them? Should I seek wives and children, bloodlines, Desposyni, and descendants of Jesus existing among European monarchies?

With carbon 14 and DNA testing, we can initiate valid *scientific* searches for the historical Jesus. We now have the very real prospect of recovering DNA from Roza Bal, the alleged tomb of Jesus in India. In order to establish the probability of his identity, we would need to establish DNA links between Jesus and his grandfathers and ancestors. Yes. We can do that. Many of his ancestors still have intact graves stretching throughout India and the Middle East, and their locations are included in this book. Archaeo-biology is one such tool that we can use. If you've ever had your DNA tested, then some of your historical past is known to you. If you have both DNA *and* written records then you are more fortunate than most. This kind of research, both modern and ancient, is discussed further in the chapter about DNA. The same methods used to map out your DNA would be used to determine the DNA of a tomb associated with the family of Jesus. The methods are almost exactly the same. The older the DNA sample, the more difficult, expensive, and complex the laboratory work, but the end results, the genome map, would be the same for ancient or modern DNA. A genome is an organism's complete set of DNA, including all of its genes. Each genome contains all of the information needed to build and maintain that organism. In humans, a copy of the entire genome—more than 3 billion DNA base pairs—is contained in each cell that has a nucleus.

Archaeo-biologyⁱ was recently used to test the bones of Saint Luke, the Syrian evangelist who was a friend of Jesus. Saint Luke's body was first buried in Greece, then moved to Constantinople and then to Italy. The bones were then sealed in a marble sarcophagus for more than 400 years. No one was sure if these were still Luke's bones. The DNA tests from this study proved that he was, as stated in the Bible, a Syrian, and that he was of the right age, around 2,000 years. The tests went on to define the mtDNA HVR1 region maternal line profile of Luke.

If you have taken the DNA Maternal Ancestry Test, you can compare your DNA with Luke the Evangelist. You may be descended from the same maternal lineage in Syria.ⁱⁱ If this can be done with Luke's DNA, then it can certainly be done with Jesus' DNA too. And we can test *even further* back than Jesus and Saint Luke.

We can examine the bloodlines from Noah or Abraham because the presumed graves of Noah and Abraham **are still intact today**, and historically well documented. Who has not heard of Mount Hebron in Israel? In biblical times, this was (and still is) the heart of the Israelite nation. Such ancient Biblical tombs would be good starting points for gathering the ancestral DNA of the family of Jesus. In fact, Noah is also an integral part of this story because he too has not one, but several intact graves across the ancient Persian Empire. Perhaps loving family moved his bones every time they moved on, or separated and divided them as they dispersed across nations. The Bible verifies that this happened several times.

The Bible is open to a broad range of interpretations, including ancient alien theories. Many believe they appear in the Bible as angels called 'Elohim'. What is an Elohim? Is it related to ancient art of flying vehicles painted in old churches, or odd-looking pseudo-men painted on cave walls? We have their descriptions, but no the understanding of their purpose. or relevance to us. It's like trying to determine if a glass of water is half-empty or half-full. Is this an angel, or an alien astronaut we are reading about? We would be grossly negligent if we failed to consider these uncomfortable and unproven theories as well.

Christians believe that Jesus died on the cross for their sins and rose on the third day. He is in Heaven, sitting at the right hand of God waiting for them. However, after Jesus was removed from the cross, witnesses recorded events differently from that moment on. Some say that he did not die that day, because he was seen days, months, and years later. Resurrection?

Or resuscitation? *Could* Jesus have survived the crucifixion and died many years later as a king in Kashmir? Yes! He *has* an alleged tomb in Kashmir and it contains overwhelming evidence for the presence of both Jesus and a king. But why did he, or any Biblical Jews, go there in the first place? These journeys are not mentioned in the Bible, but are found in outside sources that we will investigate on the following pages. Could Jesus have been returning to his own family's homesteads and graves? The historical trail is fascinating. The answers may surprise you.

Many places in India have ancient Hebrews names. The great Hindu epic, the Mahabharata, is about a war led by Yudhishtira (note the significant 'yud' prefix? -see 'Jew' in the *Concordance*, p.310.) Yudhishtira was a great grandson of the Biblical Hebrew, Jacob! The wars took place in the same region where Gondopharnes' nephew, Megavahana, appeared with Thomas, and where King Pravarasena would soon rule- right where the tomb of Jesus is located. Hebrews left a huge impact in the region and on its history. There is no denying that they had a profound impact on one another. Hebrews and Hindus were in very close contact for centuries, sharing many of the same locations, temples, commandments, and prayers, even the same calendar years and celebrations.ⁱⁱⁱ

If you believe that Jesus is God, or the son of God (Christianity), then religion means one thing to you. If you believe that Jesus was a mortal prophet (Islam), then religion means something else to you. All religions exist on the premise that something intelligent is somewhere 'out there', has visited earth, and has assured us there is a much bigger universe beyond our sight. We call it 'Heaven'.

Each religion has prophets, seers, gurus, holy men, and teachers who claim to speak directly with other-worldly gods, angels, and spirits. But prophets do not agree on anything.

An angel is different from a Jinn or a devi. Ascending to Heaven in a rocket, or while hidden in a cloud or carried by angels is different from riding a winged beast named al-buraq 800 miles at midnight to a distant unidentified mosque on earth.

Vishnu, Brahma, Krishna, Sarasvati, Jehovah, Allah, El, Guanyin, Gitche Manitou, Lucifer, Ahriman, Horus, Zeus, Hercules, Gabriel, Satan, and Dianna are all heavenly beings, not of this world. Each behaves quite differently and has different roles to play among men. 'Heaven' will be a big disappointment if all the demons and gods are lumped together in one space called Heaven that resembles the bar scene from George Lucas' 1977 film, 'Star Wars'.

How could all these gods and goddesses have a common source in 'Heaven' yet appear with such diversity, different messages, and different purposes on earth? If there is no consistency among prophets about Heaven, who or what exists in Heaven, or what these angels and visitors represent, then who are we to believe? How do we decide? What are we to believe? The Chinese Mandate of Heaven? The Gitas? The Avestas? The Upanishads? The Bible? The Quran? The three Pacha realms of the Incas? Is there really such a place as 'Heaven', nirvana, Swarga, or Shangri La? The trend today is to write off ancient prophets. Neither Heaven nor God ever existed. These are myths. Fairy tales. Should we believe that Abraham, Moses, Jesus were *all* delusional? We are down to just three choices:

[1] God made us *exactly* as told by scriptures (take your pick which scripture, which allegory). We *are* divinely created.

[2] God and the angels are ancient aliens who visited earth from a galaxy far, far away and tampered with our genetics.

[3] We are the product of science and natural biology; no spiritual intervention ever happened, and all prophets are delusional. God does not exist.

In exploring the history and veracity of Jesus, we have the added burden of examining evidence that Jesus did *not* die on the cross. Instead, he may have recovered and lived a long life, with a family from whom you or I might be descended (as suggested in books like *Bloodline of the Holy Grail* and *The Da Vinci Code*). Merovingians, Carolingians, Shepherd kings, Knights, Templars, European royalty and attention-seeking claimants are all hopeful descendants from Jesus.

My efforts in India and Pakistan were focused on creating awareness in local communities about the historical graves right beneath their feet, ancient graves being trampled and destroyed before the world even has a chance to examine and document them. I'd hoped to facilitate scientific investigations at Roza Bal tomb to acquire ancient DNA. Archaeogenetics (genetic archaeology) is now our most important research tool for these ancient tombs.

However, I was confronted with unexpected problems when trying to get serious research done. I was living there and gathering information just as 9-11 and the Taliban War unfolded in my own backyard. Historical sites like the Bamiyan Buddha were being blown up, and men like Daniel Pearl and Ahmad Shah Massoud were ruthlessly murdered as I stood helplessly just a few miles away. Just in Pakistan alone, there have been 87 suicide and terror attacks (2001-2005) that killed over 35,000 people and left thousands more alive, but seriously injured. ^{iv}The tombs I wanted to visit and research were under daily siege. At times, so was I.

For 'fun', since I had little access to computers or the Internet (I didn't even own a watch or camera then), I would occasionally slip out with the guys behind one of the gun shops in Peshawar and we'd target practice with Enfield 303's and AK 47's to see who could knock those rocks off yonder hill. This was a gun culture. In a region where electricity was

scanty and security cameras and burglar alarms non-existent, even children walking to school needed armed guards so they would not be kidnapped for ransom. I took huge risks to remain here.

Guns were everywhere and could be turned on politicians, religious leaders, wives, neighbors, or anyone who was deemed irritating in any way. Such fears and weekly killings take their toll at a deep emotional level. I hated this aspect of life in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

And yet I loved being here. I bonded with them like my own family, and respected them for their rich culture, their warmth and hospitality, and especially their keen intellects.

Before the Russians brought AK 47's to the region, the British had left behind an abundance of Enfield 303 rifles, a really nice light-weight rifle, ideal for target practice across mountain tops. My dad was a sharpshooter instructor in the Army. I have been at ease with guns since childhood. I am a good shooter. However, this was not the time or place to show off my skills, and so the men always won during our target practice. It was the most gracious and politically correct thing I could do. I had little income of my own, just a small monthly pension. I was poor even in Third World countries. And yet I was counted on by many to scrounge up a few more rupees for medicine, a small bag of rice, a warm blanket, or a small bundle of twigs to light the evening cook fire. There was *not* ATM access in every village and city. There were only about five ATMs in all of Afghanistan, and just a few more in Pakistan. Sometimes long distances had to be traveled to access funds. However, my little ATM card offered me more protection than armored vehicles or bullet-proof vests at a time when one hundred US dollars was worth ten thousand Afghan rupees, where the average monthly income *per family of four* was twenty-five U.S. dollars a month (if someone was lucky that month). Afghanistan is still one of the poorest countries in the world, lacking education, food, and basic medicines, all because of repeated invasions, wars, and now Taliban rule. Living in the region had taken perceptions of terrorism to whole new levels of fear.

The relics that had been part of the Roza Bal tomb for over 2,000 years had been robbed, altered, or hidden, in part because they might hold cash value for some poor lowly chowkidar, or be used to attract wealthy patrons to local mosques and temples, not unlike the way churches in the west display and flaunt their holy relics, many of which were later proven to be Medieval fakes. Theories, lies, superstitions, false prophets and fake news abound as sectarian conflicts rage on in the region. Some of these conflicts have not abated for over 1300 years. The priority among locals was to find a few strands of green grass and weeds that the sheep and goats had missed, something to add to the scanty evening meal of rice for the children. Survival has higher priority than the protection of an old tomb. Relics, family bibles, ancient scrolls and history books can get historical research going in the right directions, but without DNA, everything else is speculation, wishful thinking, guesswork, and nothing more. The emphasis *has* to be on building a DNA 'catalogue' before it's too late and the graves are gone forever.

Hindus and Buddhists usually cremate their dead, so there is little chance to recover DNA (except of Lord Buddha, from whom we have a few surviving tooth relics). Persians, Hebrews, Christians, Muslims, and Chinese often buried their dead, so there *is* a chance to recover at least some ancient DNA from those sources, depending on conditions such as climate or how and where the grave/tomb was built. Roza Bal appears to be an intact, undisturbed tomb, although possibly subjected to occasional flooding, thus a good candidate for a DNA project. The problem in Kashmir is not the condition of the tomb, but the mindset of local people who fight to keep control of the tomb by 'changing' the history of the tomb every few years to suit current religious zealots and political agendas. Unfounded rumors, fears, superstitions, and local religious ignorance and bigotry abound. Some years Yuz Asaf is buried there. Other years they claim it is the tomb of an Egyptian prince who wandered to Kashmir and stayed because he liked the climate. You have to be familiar with the relics, artifacts and other recorded history inside the tomb to realize that something much more profound had gone on here.

My grandmother was our family guardian of ancient Bibles and scrolls (primarily from her husband's lineage, the Baldwin/Des Marets-on the paternal side of our family) and tended to local family graves regularly. She would have been shocked to see the greed, the misinformation, the politics and outright degradation and disrespect at the Roza Bal tomb. She would not have walked away during times of hardship, terrorism, or war if she believed that her ancestor-family graves were under threat.

I spent many hours sitting quietly inside Roza Bal tomb, contemplating the implications of this story and this place, my deeply emotional and possibly genetic connection, and feeling grateful I had my grandmother as a role-model of respect for these old tombs.

Theorizing about finding modern descendants of Jesus has been a popular topic among authors like Margaret Starbird, Laurence Gardner, James Tabor, Jeffrey Butz, Dan Brown, and dozens more. This idea so gripped the imaginations of so many, that some came forward to declare themselves the 'expected ones,' the 'true' descendants of Jesus. However, they quickly made a mockery of the legitimate research. It *is* possible there *are* millions of people alive today who may have a genetic link directly back to Jesus. (Chart 1-Generations-- and-- 'Cambridge Biblical Genealogy' ^v) illustrates how rapidly just *one* such pairing can lead to millions of descendants alive today. But we still need DNA to establish the truth.

There is an entire religious community that has existed for over a hundred years very near to the Roza Bal tomb, the Ahmaddis, who now number in the millions worldwide, and who staunchly believe that Roza Bal *is* the actual tomb of Jesus. They have over a hundred years of research in to the relics and ancient texts relating to Jesus in Kashmir. I met families in Kashmir who confidently state they have their own ancient family scrolls proving this *is* the real tomb of Jesus, and he *is* their direct ancestor.^{vi} Only DNA can establish the truth of their claims.

Just like us, they may want to know more, but local terrorism and fundamentalism prevents any further progress. No amount of money or fame is worth risking the lives of their families, their mothers, their sons and daughters.

Many ancient Biblical tombs are now under Islamic jurisdiction. Therefore, Islamic law is consulted when seeking DNA. Islam has a peculiar abhorrence for ‘shirk’, for any suggestion that someone is praying over, or worshipping at any ancient grave. In Islam, shirk is the sin of practicing idolatry or polytheism, i.e., the deification or worship of anyone or anything besides the singular God, i.e., Allah. Literally, it means ascribing or establishing "partners" with God. To prevent any slip-ups, even valuable historical graves are destroyed rather than risk someone praying over the grave of a famous or beloved person. Fortunately, Islamic Law regarding DNA does not distinguish sites that are twenty years old from sites that are two thousand years old when it comes to establishing family relationships through DNA studies. Thus, even on mere *suspicion* that this may be a family ancestor, yours or mine or anyone else, we *cannot* be denied access or DNA recovery for our own ancestry. My most serious obstacle was funding (or lack thereof), and getting guarantees for the safety of workers on site.

In Confucian philosophy, paying respect to one’s ancestors is an aspect of filial piety. The relationship of Chinese children toward their family bloodlines remains powerfully intact, even after death. My grandmother may have been part Chinese on the inside, at least in spirit. Had she been in Kashmir with me, she would have got down to the business of tying on her apron, sweeping the tomb every day, and chasing terrorists away with her broom. “Not here, lads, not today”.

She would scold, then send them on their way before placing fresh flowers in the tomb windows. I felt the same personal connection with the man in the Roza Bal tomb. Regardless who he was, I felt a deep connection with him. Getting to the truth has been very important for him, and for me. He deserves our protection and respect whether he was/is Jesus or not, simply because his remains have survived for over 2,000 years, and those remains have much to teach us.

I was researching religious strife while trying to stay alive amidst daily religious strife. Did it affect the outcome of this book? Yes, indeed. These ongoing wars for the hearts and souls of men have existed for thousands of years, taking a great toll on mankind, and grossly misshaping our religious and social views about one another.

The Roza Bal tomb is caught between at least two huge religions battling over different versions of truth, of claims that my prophet is better than your prophet. Pilate once asked Jesus, ‘What is truth?’^{vii} We are still seeking the answers.

Every day, somewhere in the world, hundreds of men, women and children are killed for their faith, not as soldiers in wars, not through poverty or hunger, but only for their religion. It is estimated that a Christian is killed somewhere in the world every five minutes just because of his faith. In fact, in recent years this number has *increased* dramatically. Ahmadis, Buddhists, Sikhs, Hindus, Jews, Yazidis, Zoroastrians; each have gone through sectarian genocides, although proportionally not as high as recent Christian killings.

Ahmaddis, a branch of Islam, are none the less killed by their fellow Muslims every week. The May 2010 Attacks on Ahmadi mosques, known as the Lahore Massacre, resulted in the murder of 84 Ahmadis. Another shooting of Ahmadi doctors (which occurs almost monthly somewhere in the world) was recently reported.^{viii} Most of these attacks don’t even make the news.

ROOTS-WHERE THE HEART GROWS

My journey in search of ancient graves did not begin in Kashmir, but rather in an old Victorian attic when I was a child-long ago and far away. The attic was a high lofty place rarely visited from Christmas to Christmas. The smell of old wood and cedar blended with camphor mothballs scattered on bare wood floors. Crutches and chipped chamber pots were stacked in dark shadows under the eaves. Dust hovered in thick air rising on beams of sunlight struggling to shine through a window never meant to be opened or cleaned. Glitter from Christmases past sparkled like pixie dust on the floorboards. It was an enchanting, foreboding place with motionless suspended air, cobwebs, mystery and memories. Old wooden trunks held vintage wedding dresses, photos, handmade lace and linens, army uniforms, ceremonial flags and military service Medals of Honor. They also held a collection of ancient family Bibles and documents handed down from generation to generation, primarily through the male lineages, for little was known then of where all the grandmothers had come from.





Lifting the heavy lids was a sacred ritual performed to the melodic ariettas of Grandmother's whispery sighs, not from the weight of the lids, but the weight of the memories on her heart.

Unfamiliar musky scents wafted on the thick air, an ambrosial blend of mothballs and lavender-rose sachets made from flowers grandmother nurtured in her summer gardens. Ancient family Bibles were wrapped in faded yellowed linens tied with ribbons that were once a pale shade of blue. We carried the old Bibles and diaries down the creaking stairs and placed them carefully on the dining room table. The Directors from the Museum had requested to see these ancient relics, and gathered around the table, smiling in anticipation. Grandmother's hands looked frail, translucent, ethereal and ghostly against the dark covers of the crackled leather-bound behemoths. She was Janus guarding the portal between past and present. Only when she moved aside was access granted. For several hours the men examined the pages slowly, carefully, thoroughly, sometimes using a magnifying glass to read the faded entries more clearly.

The paper corners crumbled like dried onionskins at their touch. Some entries were written in languages that Grandmother didn't know. They copied everything into their notebooks because pages could not yet be magnified and photographed clearly at home in those days. These Bibles, journals and diaries arrived with our ancestors aboard ancient ships over 300 years ago, when some of these books were already at least 200 years old. Notes scribbled in the margins added colorful details about our ancestors' births, marriages, and deaths in far-off lands.

These were the remnants of once living, breathing people who were my ancestors. Their DNA is my DNA, and their stories, begun thousands of years ago, now lead directly to me and to the events in this book.

Grandmother served them tea in her best porcelain china cups, hand painted with gold rims and red roses. A few years later Grandmother received several red leather-bound books published by the Demarest Museum.^{ix} This was our family genealogy compiled from dozens of family Bibles, ship manifestos, personal diaries, letters, and historical information gathered from relatives far and wide. Most recently, with the increase of DNA results published on the Internet, we can now locate and link up with relatives worldwide that we never knew existed before DNA testing.

However, we are also discovering that some claims made by our ancestors, especially claims to be descended from specific kings of France and Jerusalem, are either false, or incomplete because *not* all claims written in family Bibles are currently supported by DNA evidence. We may be a different branch of the family, or the DNA evidence may still be incomplete.

Several times a year, grandmother took me to visit local family graves, a tradition passed down from her mother and her mother's mother. She removed twigs and weeds, placed flowers at each headstone, and spoke to the ancestors with tears in her eyes, as though they could hear and understand her every word. I am grown now, and I continue the traditions learned at her side, clearing twigs, placing flowers on the graves, and speaking to my ancestors with tears in my eyes. Grandmother will remain here now, for she has joined our ancestors. One day I will take my place beside them.

It is an awesome moment to stand at an ancient family grave and realize you would not be here but through them. These are moments of reflection and bonding. Time is meaningless; the sense of connection is not diminished in a hundred years, or even a thousand. You gaze at their graves and you see you in your past, your present, and your future. I am the next link in a long sequence of lives and deaths leading to a distant future that they, somewhere in time or space or heaven, may already know but I can only imagine.

'Walking, I am listening to a deeper way. Suddenly all my ancestors are behind me. Be still, they say. Watch and listen. You are the result of the love of thousands.'

Linda Hogan, Native American writer.



MIGRATIONS AND DNA CHANGES

I realize now how complex my DNA is, how many lineages blended through the eons to create me, and why I may have blonde hair and blue eyes, and my sister is brunette and lactose-intolerant, and yet we are of the same parents. If we were able to retrieve DNA from Jesus' bones, what might we expect to find based on our understanding of his story? It must be as complex as yours or mine. Graves, whether ancient or recent, often yield the unexpected.

Archaeologists anticipated that Egyptian mummies would probably at least be part Mediterranean, part African and Middle Eastern. However, some pharaohs in ancient Egyptian tombs had blond hair and blue eyes and reflected more Indo-European lineages.^x At the Fag el-Gamous cemetery (over 300 acres in Faiyum, Egypt) mummified remains of up to one million Egyptians were carefully buried in sections according to their hair color; red haired people in one section, blond in another. The cemetery was begun under Roman and Byzantine rule around the 1st century and continued at least through the 7th century.^{xi}

This is an important piece of historical information because it tells us that, contrary to theorists who predict that Jesus *must* have been a Middle Eastern Jew, there was a vast and varied gene pool all around him. His great grandparents could have married within many different nationalities. Their DNA would be as complex and varied as yours or mine. He could have resembled a red-haired Viking, a tall Pashtun, or a handsome dusky-skinned Nepalese. A DNA study is a geography lesson.



Movements of shepherds, traders, armies and empires around the world were determined by deserts, mountains, oceans, and other natural obstacles. It was geography that determined our DNA and our Haplogroups. {Chart 3-DNA Map}

The Himalaya Mountains are impassible to this day. One must go to the furthest north, or the furthest south ends of the mountain range in order to get around them. Your DNA reveals which direction of travel and settlement your ancestors chose. It's that simple, and that complex.

The oldest Haplogroup is A, the Y (male) chromosomal Adam, traced back to South Africa {Chart 3-DNA Map}^{xii, xiii}. 'A' originated in sub-Saharan Africa over 140,000 years ago, and possibly as much as 340,000 years ago if we include haplogroup A00. Modern populations with the highest percentages of haplogroup A are the Khoisan (such as the Bushmen) and the southern Sudanese. There are only rare and isolated cases of European men belonging to haplogroup A.

Eve is represented by mitochondrial L that appeared 190,000 years ago. The numbering is different for males and females because the chromosomal data is filed differently on male and female genes. Four mitochondrial haplogroups were found to account for >40 % of the total among Ashkenazi Jews, providing evidence for four founder females. These haplogroups form the so-called "star phylogenies" (www.haplomaps.com/ 'Genetics of the Jewish People'). Some of these founders originated in the Middle East. This origin is akin to the patrilineal mode of origins and the founder numbers and population frequencies vary greatly in the Jewish Diaspora populations.

The rise and fall of great empires and armies followed the Old Silk Road, and this followed the curve of the Himalayas and the Great Eurasian Steppe (plains) of Europe. There was no way possible to cross the Great Sahara Desert on one side of the continent, and the Himalayas and Gobi Desert on the other. Our ancestors made incredible journeys

covering vast distances around these impassable, natural obstacles. The Old Silk Road was the easiest travel across a vast grassland that connected Europe to Asia, sea to sea, known as the great Eurasian Steppe. {Map 5} It is a vast flat plain with few trees, one of several such plateaus worldwide.

The Sahara Desert is the size of the entire United States and one third of all of Africa. Until man could navigate around these dangerous deserts and coastlines, no one simply ‘walked’ out of Africa for thousands of miles across barren, impossible terrain. Their passage was blocked by natural barriers such as the oceans and rivers, the Sahara Desert and the Great Rift Valley.

Recent discoveries even suggest that the split of chimps and humans was a multiple event that happened several times, in Africa *and* in the eastern Mediterranean, *and* in northern Europe – implying that *not* all modern humans came directly from Africa.^{xiv}

This theory alters human history, including the evolution of Neanderthal, Denisovans, and the Altai of Siberia, where humanoid bones even older than those of Africa have now been found.^{xv}

There were sudden, unprecedented developments in four separate centers of civilization: West Asia, South Asia, East Asia, and northeastern Mediterranean.

Mankind was responding to urbanizations, politics, differences among tribal/family identities, wars, the need for communal laws of governance understood by all, philosophy, epistemology (the theory of knowledge) and a new religious awareness reflecting on the meaning of life, of the individual, and of man’s place in the universe.^{xvi} Thus began the quest for knowledge that continues in this Internet/Space Age. The problems that Biblical genealogies recognized, we are still working out to this day, however with somewhat different tools.

VIKING ADVENTURERS

As an example of the migrations of ancient peoples, The Germanic (Viking) migrations dispersed 11 lineages: Britain (Anglo-Saxons), Belgium (Franks, Saxons), France (Franks, Visigoths, Burgundians), South Germany (Franks, Alamani, Suebi, Marcomanni, Thuringia and others), Switzerland (Alamani, Suebi, Burgundians), Iberia (Visigoths, Suebi, Vandals), Italy (Goths, Vandals, Lombards), Austria and Slovenia (Ostrogoths, Lombards, Bavarians), Ukraine and Moldova (Goths) and Hungary and northern Serbia (Gepids). For example, Warren Buffett is Haplogroup J1, associated with Vikings and Germanic people. Jesus could easily be counted among these Haplogroups.

Languages separate some haplogroups, but not others. If you tried to guess the haplogroup of Jesus based solely on the languages he spoke (primarily Aramaic), you could not. Millions of people in his lifetime conversed in Aramaic, or Latin, or Greek regardless of their genetics. In southern Italy, Haplogroups J and E can be traced through the Roman Empire and into the Middle East. The Haplogroup R1 is shared with Tutankhamen, Czar Nicholas of Russia, and Albert Einstein.^{xvii} Ramses III, Pharaoh of Egypt, is Haplogroup E1b1a. Between 15 and 30% of all Jewish men belong to E1b1b (E-M35); so, too, do most North African Jews (Morocco-Libya, Yemen, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Ethiopia).

NOAH AND BIBLICAL GENETICS

{Chart 4 -Table of Nations}

It would be wrong to think that Jesus *must* have had strong Arab-Middle Eastern-Semitic features. He could have had freckles, blue eyes, and reddish-blond Viking hair from Siberia. He may have looked more Central Asian like the men of India and Tibet. He may have had those distinctive Arab-African blended aquiline features found among many Ethiopians and Biblical patriarchs. By the time of Jesus’ birth, many distinctive races and cultures existed. I can still identify many unique isolated features in today’s airports and cities, and recognize what region of the world, even what village their families may have come from.

The Bible is big on genetics, especially in Genesis, where it records the appearances of different tribes and families descended from Noah and his three sons after the flood.

‘The Sumerian King List’ and the ‘Rulers of Lagash’ were written about a hundred years before Moses lived, although many variations written even earlier have now been recovered. It is highly unlikely that Moses borrowed or was influenced by the ‘Enuma Elish’ (and the similar Gilgamesh creation story). However, Genesis is different in nature from other ancient Near Eastern, Sumerian/Mesopotamian creation myths.^{xviii}

Sumerians recorded how long kings reigned, whereas Moses recorded how long people lived. Genesis 5 does not give the names of all the children in each generation, whereas Genesis 10 does. Genesis 5 was more likely a legal document that would only name the son who has the birthright, as though this writing was intended to be an ‘inheritance’ document.

The ancestors and families of Jesus kept meticulous genealogy records too, even as they traveled great distances. This is why we have not one, but two genealogies of Jesus to draw information from (Adam to Jesus through Joseph, and from Abraham, a Sumerian, to Jesus through Mother Mary). The range of DNA possibilities are unlimited.

I Maccabees 12:21:

'It has been found in a writing concerning the Lacedemonians (Greeks) and Jews (Judah) that they are kinsmen, and that they are descended from Abraham.'

Jesus could have been Greek!

The Bible contains over a hundred references to genealogies from Noah spanning nearly half the earth, religious practices, names, tribes, families and places still familiar to us today, 6,000 years later.^{xix} ShangDi, the Creator-God of the Chinese, appears to be the same as the Creator-God of the Hebrews. A Hebrew name for God, El Shaddai, is phonetically similar to ShangDi. Their creation stories are almost identical.^{xx} The Greek god Poseidon is said to be of the family of Theseus, King of Athens, descended from a grandson of Noah.^{xxi} There are no less than three ancient graves associated with Noah. Each should be opened for Carbon 14 testing and DNA extraction.

THE AXIAL AGE

{Chart 2}

Sumerian, Mesopotamian, Roman, Greek and Jewish myths, reports, and tales appear to share similarities at first, but there are stark differences in how each culture views God, the world, the presence of evil, the worth of people, their duty, and their future. In the Bible and Quran, Abraham and Sarah are mortal humans, but in India they are the gods Brahma and Sarasvati. Brahmins claim a 25,000-year-old history for Brahma and Sarasvati (goddess of knowledge) based on the Hindu way of measuring time, the kala measurements.^{xxii} However, these would have been oral traditions, for India did not have a writing system until at least 1,000 years after Sumer.

The Rig Vedas, where Sarasvati is first mentioned, were written between 1700 BC and 1000 BCE. All Hindus believe their religion is the oldest by hundreds of thousands of years, but all writing began about 3500 BCE, or 5,000 years ago. The first true alphabetic writing was developed around 2000 BCE for Semitic workers in the Sinai. We cannot clearly establish what cultural concepts, myths, and ideas preceded writing. It is uncertain when Abraham lived. Current research supports a birth c. 1813 BCE and death at age 175, c. 1638 BCE.^{xxiii} Moses wrote the life and genealogy of Abraham in Genesis circa 1450 - 1410 BCE. The names of Abraham and Sarah, Brahma and Sarasvati appeared in written history almost simultaneously, probably carried along the trade routes from Sumeria and Mesopotamia to the Ghaggar-Hakra River system of north-western India. The word Sarasvati means 'water owner'. The word Sarah in Hebrew means lady, princess, or noblewoman.

Their era culminated in a peak period in human history that began about 800 years before Jesus was born, the Axial Age,^{xxiv} when five major thought streams sprang from five great thinkers in the world; **1. Buddha** **2. Mahavir** in India, **3. Zoroaster** in Persia (the name is associated with Ziasudra, a descendant of Enki who was in a flood, and was known to Sumerians as a great lawgiver and priest) **4. Pythagoras** in Greece and **5. Confucius** in China. Panini, in India, developed Sanskrit in this period. His grammar rules influenced European writing systems. Between 1,000 BCE and 100 BCE was the time in which all foundations that underlie all current civilizations came into being. The Axial Age^{xxv} played a central, foundational, crucial role in modern human history, and this happened because man was limited to specific roads and routes in his travels and trade across the globe, this brought him in frequent contact with many other travelers who had new, foreign, innovative ideas. The religions founded in this period are: Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism (development of the Upanishads), Daoism, Mystery cults of Mediterranean region, and Christianity. Christianity emerged out of three cultural traditions; Hebraic, Greco-Roman, and Near Eastern. Muhammad would not be born until almost a thousand years after this period of time, and drew upon knowledge already firmly established.

The Magi, associated with Pourushaspa (father of Zoroaster), and with Daniel the Hebrew, visited Jesus at his birth. They were first identified as a hereditary caste of Zurvan^{xxvi} priests (roles similar to kohens, Brahmins, and Biblical 'judges') who emerged during the Axial Age.^{xxvii} The word Magi may be a link to both Megistanes (noble court diplomats) and Sumerians who called their language E-megir. Over time this was simplified to Magi.^{xxviii}

The Magi recognized Jesus as a king at a time when Romans did not apply the word 'king' to their rulers, but Persians did. Pravarasena, a king most closely identified with Jesus in India (more on this later) also bore the title Pourushaspa. Was it because they were both priest-kings? Or served from the same cities? Or was this a hereditary title passed down through a specific bloodline?

Only Persians selected their kings in exactly this way, by sending Magi priests-magistrates to declare their official edicts and rulings when selecting kings, almost always someone in their family bloodline, a tradition lasting four hundred years.

In comparison, there were only seven Roman 'kings' in history over a period of 200 years. Romulus was first. King Herod ruled during the birth of Jesus, but he was self-appointed. Monarchs, pharaohs and kings were not compatible with Roman ideas of democracy.

Romans preferred emperors, although there was no difference in performance of duties between pharaohs, emperors, shahs, rajas and kings. Romans would have reasons to have deep concerns for magi arriving from Persian territory to announce a Hebrew-Persian king born in Roman-held lands that were in a constant war with Persians, thus a potential threat to their empire.

What saved Jesus' message is that he declared himself to be king of the Jews, not king of the Persians or Romans. Was the father of Jesus a Hebrew? Or could he have been a Hebrew-Persian Scythian Prince? The magi already knew Jesus was destined to be a King, asking Herod, "Where is the one who has been born King of the Jews?" Was Jesus' lineage the same as Zoroaster and Lord Buddha? I believe the evidence establishes exactly such a royal Hebrew Persian/Scythian bloodline. There is no other reason why the magi would have made an appearance bearing gifts unless sent specifically to do so by King Phraates of Persia, as was the Persian custom at that time. (Matthew 2:11) We will discuss this further in Chapter 11, as this holds the key to answering many riddles of Jesus' life and death.

In Persian, translated into Latin documents through the Greeks, the Alanis/Alans ^{xxix} are known as Saces [sakes] and Saccii [sacii] (Latin for the c is pronounced as k). Latin *sármatae* are the Sarmatian and Greek *scythae*. In Akkadian, these Scythians were the *gugu* (chiefs) of the land of *Gugu Mat*. They are mentioned in Genesis 10 as descendants of Noah. Enki's son, Ziasudra, was also in a great flood. The flood legends started in the Epic of Gilgamesh, but reappear across cultures. Enki, Noah and Ziasudra establish the links across three cultures.

The Old Silk Road was, and still is the primary conduit of information across an entire half of our world. Kashmir is situated right at the crossroads between east and west on the Old Silk Road. Known as the 'camel wireless' it was and still is a main conduit of information and trade covering half the globe. It was already an ancient route during the eras of Noah and Ziasudra, and made the Axial Age and the spread of new ideas possible. A portion of my family origins are on the cusp of these old trade routes, always at the center of attention during power struggles, wars, and land grabs.

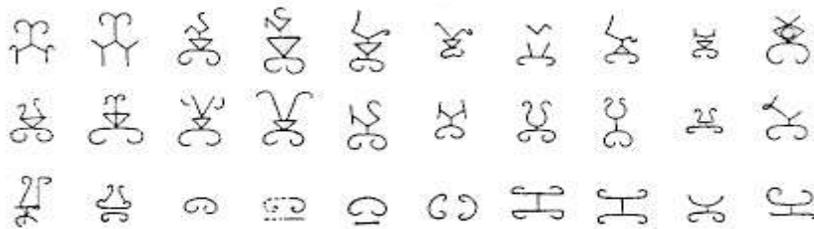
COMING TO AMERICA-WHAT WAS VALUED



The religious persecutions suffered by the Jews also happened in my predominantly Christian family, and, in fact, continue to this day. My family's persecution in Europe came from Popes at a time when the separation between Protestants and Catholics was on the world stage as popes became more powerful than kings. Not all Popes were good, and not all Christians would follow a Catholic Pope. The schisms of the Middle Ages, especially the Protestant Reformation, provoked severe conflicts among Christian denominations. Protestants began escaping religious persecutions in France, fled across the border to Belgium, then on to the new colonies in America, a situation not unlike the Romans driving Hebrews out of the Levant. What would these refugees to America bring with them, what did they value most? The family Bibles in my grandmother's attic, containing the written records of their family identity, provide the answers. Family identities, bloodlines and their ancestors are what mattered most.

The fleur de lys is the symbol (a tamga) of a region in northern France representing the yellow lilies that grew in abundance along the river Lys. Its source is in Pas-de-Calais, Lille, France. The river meanders through densely populated regions of France and Belgium. Heavily polluted today, its ancient beauty is seen only in old paintings. The fleur de lys is one of the most ancient and still widely used symbols in the world today, appearing on all French Coats of Arms, including my ancestors, the Des Marets.^{xxx} Symbols are important for our identities.

Every country in the world has a distinct flag. Many artifacts retrieved from ancient graves have tamgas, a family or tribe's unique mark. Some of these are as accurate and valuable as DNA for establishing one's tribe and family identity, as illustrated in these Sarmatian tamgas:



When crossing borders into Belgium and Zeeland to escape the popes' edicts, French and Germanic families lost their identity as royal kings, barons, and princes, Templars, Merovingians or Carolingians, and instead became known as Dutch-

French Huguenots and Walloons. David des Marets was purportedly descended from Crusaders and Knights in France. His recorded genealogy makes these claims, although DNA studies have yet to verify them.

Peter Minuet's wife was a Huguenot. He was a Walloon from the French-speaking city of Tournai in modern day Belgium, an easy stroll just down the road from our ancestral castles in France. He worked as an agent for the Des Marets and other families seeking homes in the new America. In 1626, with funds given to him by the Huguenots and Walloons, he traded pots, pans, knives, hatchets and beads with local Indians.

For this he acquired a swampy, mosquito-ridden island that he called New Amsterdam. His offering of twenty-four dollars' worth of trade goods was roughly the value of \$1000 USD today.

My paternal grandparents, twelve generations back, were among the very first French Huguenots to arrive in New York (New Amsterdam or New Netherland) in 1663. A year later it would fall to the British. ^{xxxii} Eighteen years later (1681), my 11th g. grandmother, Marie Sohier (Sawyer) DesMarets died of fever on swampy, mosquito-infested Manhattan island, somewhere in the vicinity of present-day Harlem. Her husband David and his sons placed her body on a boat and paddled along the Hudson River looking for land to begin a new family graveyard. Most Indians turned them away. Eventually they were allowed ashore in an area where the George Washington Bridge now crosses the Hudson River in to Bergen County New Jersey. They hauled her body up the steep 500 feet rock walls called The Palisades, entered the dense wild forests of New Jersey, and buried Marie there. It is known as the Old French Cemetery to this day. The Palisades are now the site of luxury high-rise condos overlooking the Hudson River and the dramatic New York City skyline.

In 1695, Marie Sohier DesMarets' sons acquired 200 acres and built their first real home and Church in the New World. My 11th great grandmother, the little Ashkenazi Jewish girl, Annie Lukas, had sons and daughters who would marry in to this family. I was born just a few miles distance from their graves. Wherever I am in the world when I die, I will be brought here and buried next to my grandmothers in the last available space in our family's old graveyard. We will be reunited there forever



Lower Manhattan earliest known view, circa 1626-1650's. Note the old Dutch windmill. The wall was built around the fort to protect against Indian raids. The road to the fort is still known as Wall Street today. This was New Netherland/New Amsterdam until 1664, when the British renamed it New York. The word Manhattan is from the Lenape Indian word for 'island'. oldmapsonline.org

This custom, these deep stirrings for our ancestors and their proper burials, goes back thousands of years, almost to the very dawn of our civilizations. The ancient prophets wrote elaborate records of their family's births and deaths, and carried their bones great distances, to be buried in a new place whenever the family endured another exodus, rather than leave their bones behind in places where their graves could be plowed under, desecrated, robbed for 'relics' and destroyed. The prevalence of bone boxes in ossuaries suggests that bones of the deceased were always readily available for family members to move with them when they moved. Surely relic-hunting and/or desecration would have been the fate of Mother Mary and Jesus's tombs, just as we witnessed in modern times regarding the tombs of Joseph and Rachael in Israel.. Even death does not diminish the strong bonds among families and loved ones. DNA is now our only way to find them again, to dispel falsehoods about their fates, and silence those fake desposyni, and to know the truth, something *they valued above all else*.

THE MISSING DESPOSYNI

After thousands of years of carefully maintained Biblical records of “he begot, then he begot, then he begot...”. the trail suddenly stops at the birth of Jesus. No records were kept of his brothers, his sisters, his wife or his children. Did they ever exist? Where are their descendants today? In India? In Afghanistan? In France or Britain? How could we have ‘lost’ them? Had the Romans or the Church not cared enough to continue his story? Is it right in front of us and we are failing to interpret the clues? Were facts so thoroughly blotted from history that not one shred of verifiable evidence remains? Jews still have to maintain careful family records because the next messiah must come from the Davidic lineage. However, they, too, have written Jesus out of this lineage because they too believe that Jesus died on the cross without any surviving relatives or descendants. I believe this happened because some events took place far away from the Holy Lands, and were not fully known to the writers of the New Testament. A few recorded events were left out of the final Bible compilation that we are familiar with today. There were 27 ‘books’ of the New Testament approved by the 4th-century eastern Catholic bishop Athanasius. It’s the information he and others chose to *leave out*, more than 50 additional ‘books’, that we are now seeking.

The word desposyni (from Greek ‘desposunos’) meaning "of or belonging to the master or lord" was a sacred name reserved for Jesus' blood relatives. The closely related word (despotes) meaning lord, master, or ship owner is commonly used for God, human slave-masters, and of Jesus in the reading *Luke 13:25* found in *Papyrus 75*, in *Jude 1:4*, and possibly in *2nd Peter 2:1*. Mention of this bloodline began in the first century. Hegesippus (Jerusalem, circa 110 to 180 CE) wrote five books of Commentaries on the Acts of the Church, in which blood relatives of Jesus were noted leaders of the community.

According to author Malachi Martin (1921-1999) a translator and scholar at the Vatican Library, every early community of Judean followers of Jesus, whether it was Nazarene or Ebionite, was governed by a desposynos (desposyni-Greek plural of this word) as a hereditary patriarch. In the *Ecclesiastical History*, by Eusebius of Caesarea, completed circa 325 CE and translated by Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Book I, Chapter 7:

“A few of the careful, however, having obtained private records of their own, either by remembering the names or by getting them in some other way from the registers, pride themselves on preserving the memory of their noble extraction. Among these are those already mentioned, called desposyni, on account of their connection with the family of the Savior”.^{xxxii}

Malachi Martin wrote in ‘The Decline and Fall of the Roman Church’:^{xxxiii}

“A meeting between Silvester and the Jewish Christian leaders took place in 318 (CE). The vital interview was not, so far as we know, recorded, but the issues were very well known, and it is probable that Joses, the oldest of the Christian Jews, spoke on behalf of the desposyni and the rest”.

None of these references states specifically that grandchildren of Jesus were among the desposyni, but no one states that they were *not* direct descendants of Jesus.

Authors like Robert Eisenman^{xxxiv} believe that the duplicate names begin appearing in the Bible in order to hide the fact that Mother Mary, the perpetual virgin, had additional children who were the desposyni. This conveniently makes Jesus perpetually celibate instead of Mary.

Robert M. Price, in his work entitled ‘A Higher-Critical Evaluation of Robert Eisenman’ writes:

“Most of us have scratched our heads over the tantalizing confusions latent in the strange redundancy of similar names in the New Testament accounts. How can Mary have had a sister named Mary? Is there a difference between Joseph Barsabbas Justus, Judas Barsabbas Justus, Jesus Justus, Titus Justus, and James the Just? Whence all the Jameses and Judases? Who are Simon the Zealot and Judas the Zealot (who appears in some NT manuscripts and other early Christian documents)? Is Clopas the same as Cleophas? What’s going on with Jesus ben-Ananias, Jesus Barabbas, Elymas bar-Jesus, and Jesus Justus? What does Boanerges really mean? Is Nathaniel a nickname for someone else? Most of us puzzle over these oddities for a moment-and then move on. After all, how important can they be anyway?”^{xxxv}

When looking for lineages and descendants, these names are very important. For example, the name Boanerges, a surname given by Jesus to James and John in *Mark 3:17*, means ‘sons of thunder’. This epithet might be referring to men who engage in thunderous oratory and speech-making. In this sense, ‘sons of’ has nothing to do with genetics.

The meaning of a name (in Sanskrit, Urdu, Farsi, Hindi, Aramaic, Greek and Latin) was often more important than the name itself. The use of titles and multiple names change from one language to another. Sorting through these antiquated titles can be quite the challenge when seeking Jesus and/or his desposyni beyond the Holy Lands.

Megavahana^{xxxvi} is a word that means ‘Rider of the Clouds’ in both Hebrew and Sanskrit. He was the great great grandson of Yudhishtira (who was a great grandson of Jacob-thus the origin of the word ‘Yud’- identifying the family as

Hebrews). He was a prince invited to rule Kashmir by his uncle, Gondopharnes (Gad). He visited Gondopharnes at Taxila when the apostle Thomas was there. Could he be Jesus or the father of Jesus? Gondopharnes' brother was Phraates, whose four sons escaped murder and moved to the Roman Empire, which included Judaea, where they were well treated by the Romans. What was Megavahana's Biblical name? Was he the son of a Persian prince? Was he also known as Joseph of Arimathea? Arimathea is not an exact place in Judea, but a reference to 'heights', meaning height of character or status, such as the son of a king or prince.^{xxxvii} These young princes in training were often accepted in foreign courts as acts of good-will to serve as magistrates and in other court positions.

At the time when the apostle Thomas was there, Taxila was ruled by Gondopharnes, a Latinization of his Greek name. He was also known as Gad, Gastaphar (Armenian), Casper, Vindafarna (Old Persian), Gandapur (Pashtu), and other titles). Gondopharnes is associated with the Hebrew tribe of Gad, inhabitants of Afghanistan during the reign of King Solomon. Gondopharnes (Gad-Casper) is also identified as the youngest Magi to visit Jesus at his birth, and whom Jesus visited years later. This is a critical indication of the family ties already in place, acknowledging Jesus as the son of a Persian king or prince, because Gondopharnes was a prince of the House of Suren, so too was his nephew, his brother's son.

There is no correlation in Indian literature for the word Hebrew, although the words yahud/Yahudi (meaning 'of Jacob'-or- 'Jewish') appears frequently, a direct implication of Jewish lineage that may have dominated the Indus-Saraswati culture.

The Jewish people are generally referred to as the Children of Israel, signifying this descent from Jacob. Judah was, according to the Book of Genesis, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, the founder of the Israelite Tribe of Judah. By extension, he is eponymous of the Kingdom of Judah, the land of Judea and the word "Jew". Indications of the roots of Hebrews as Indo-Aryans who has spread throughout the Roman and Persian empires is strong.

Ranjit Pal writes:

"18th century B.C.E. was a time of world turmoil coinciding with the fall of the Indus cities. Sumer was associated with the Bharata war (1750 B.C.E.), which ended one epoch and started another - the Kaliyuga Era (the dark age). Just as the Yadus became scattered into the Diaspora, the Yadus also vanished from Indian history after the Bharata war. Yudhishtira started a westward journey to Mount Meru which may have been continued by Abraham. Early Yadus may have been from the Indus-Saraswati culture. A careful study shows that Abraham was from the region of Seistan known as the abode of Prophets".^{xxxviii}

If by "Jew" we mean "Hebrew," the word means Ivrie, means to 'cross over' a river or a boundary, as Abraham had done. Abraham, a Sumerian, was the first Jew. If by "Jew" we mean "of the tribe of Judah," then Judah was the first Jew. The few times that the Hebrew language is referred to (2nd Kings 18, Isaiah 36) it is called "Yehudit," that is, "Judean". If by "Jew" we mean "the first person in the Bible to be referred to as a Jew," the nameless Jews in 2 Kings chapters 16—25 were the first Jews. Jews as 'Yahdus' are probably the same as the Yadus of the Rig Veda and the Mahabharata. The father of Abraham was Terah, who may have been Yadus-Tera or Yudhishtira of the Mahabharata. Yudhishtira's cousin was the great Yadu (Yadava) hero Krishna who may have been an Eastern 'Jew'.^{xxxix}

The name Sudda Yauda (Yauda- title associated with Yahud/Yuda/Jew) or Raja Suddhodana in the Persepolis tablets was named as the father of Gautama Buddha, brings Jewish names to the family of Buddha, and suggests that Buddhism was also an offshoot of the Eastern Judaism of Krishna and the Yadus, and indeed many similarities can be found among them. The links between these names and titles strongly suggest that Jesus, Guatama Buddha, Zoroaster, Gondopharnes, Megavahana, and Yudhishtira were all the same Hebrew bloodlines and lineages.

Gad (son of King Saul, also associated with Gondopharnes, whom Jesus and Thomas visited at Taxila) founded the city of Kandahar in Afghanistan. His name appears on coins and rock edicts. Matthew was the only one of the four Canonical gospels to mention the Magi (as wise men), the first religious figures (assumed to be Zoroastrians) to acknowledge Jesus

In the Bible and Quran, Abraham and Sarah are mortal humans, but in India they are the gods Brahma and Sarasvati. Brahmins claim a 25,000-year-old history for Brahma and Sarasvati, based on a very different way of measuring time; Kala measurements are from microseconds to trillions of years.^{xl} The Rig Vedas, where Sarasvati is first mentioned, were written circa 1500 to 900 BCE,^{xli} more than a thousand years after Sumerian writing in which these stories first appear. It is uncertain when Abraham lived, his oral traditions began long before he appeared in writing, circa 600 to 501 BCE. Abraham and Brahma emerged from the same region between the Punjab, Harappa, and Babylonia in almost the same era, making it highly probable their stories were based on one man.

In 1970, William E. Phipps published 'Was Jesus Married?' Many books on this topic followed, including 'The Holy Blood and The Holy Grail', 'The Woman with the Alabaster Jar', 'Bloodline of the Holy Grail: The Hidden Lineage of Jesus Revealed' and 'Genesis of the Grail Kings: The Explosive Story of Genetic Cloning and the Ancient Bloodline of Jesus'. They all advanced the theory that Jesus and Mary Magdalene wed and had children. They claim that descendants from this union are alive in the world today. They may number in the thousands, even in the millions, or, as Dan Brown's popular fictional book 'The Da Vinci Code' asserts, there may be only one surviving descendant.

Any book that discusses a bloodline of Jesus is opening itself up to fierce criticisms. Many emotional and spiritual feathers are ruffled by this subject. Christians, by their very faith, are not encouraged to question the divinity or virginity of Jesus. To do so would be to call into doubt both the virgin birth and his divine origins, including ‘The Apostle’s Creed’ upon which the entire Christian faith is based.

Arianism, in Christianity, takes the position that Jesus was created by God and is the son of God. It was first proposed early in the 4th century by Presbyter Arius and was popular long after it was denounced as a heresy by the Council of Nicaea (325 CE). So, was Jesus ever married, or not? Did he produce children?

A family in Kashmir makes exactly this claim based on private family scrolls (that have yet to be viewed publicly or verified). They claim that Jesus is their ancestor and they can prove it. However, local terrorism and fundamentalism threatens them, and they must remain silent.

Having ancestry going back 2,000-3,000 years would not be an unusual claim. In December 2012, DNA tests were conducted on the mummies of Pharaoh Rameses III and his son, which proved that they belonged to Y chromosome group E1b1a of Africans who speak Niger–Congo languages. Akhenaton, the son of Amenhotep III and father of Tutankhamun (“King Tut”) had Indo-European DNA R-M269 that is still abundant in European males. King Tut’s DNA is a 99.6 percent match with Western European Y chromosomes.

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a “Jewish gene,” so genetic testing cannot conclusively state whether a person is Jewish. However, there are tell-tale markers or ‘clusters’ that identify specific characteristics. For those men descended from the High Priest Aaron, and forty percent of Ashkenazi women, can be traced back to an original source of just four Jewish women who lived about three thousand years ago, assumed to be the survivors of a bottleneck or ‘die-back’ of prior ancestors.^{xliii}

(note: Some scholars suggest these 4 women were already Europeans. Others believe this coincides with appearances of the angel Gabriel for the purpose of genetic engineering the offspring of ‘chosen’ women, just as the Bible states. Each is free to interpret accordingly.)

Sayeed/Syed is a common honorific title given to male Muslims belonging to certain families claiming descent from the Prophet Muhammad through his daughter and his grandsons Hassan and Hussein, who lived 1,400 years ago. These claimants, like the Jewish priestly kohen claimants, should share a common DNA feature going back to the time of Muhammad and his Quraish tribe, who are predominantly Haplogroup J-1. They all do not.

Thus, for similar records to exist in to this century about desposyni of Jesus becomes probable, but also extremely difficult to prove, which brings us back to the phenomenon of desposyni fakes (just as there have been Sayeed fakes or errors.)

ANCIENT MEMORY- OR MAGIC IN A BOX OF HAIR DYE?

In modern times, some women claim to have ‘ancient memories’ of actually being the wife of Jesus. Can DNA ‘store’ such memories? Can memories of your mother or father, or their mother or father be passed to you through DNA? Thus far, it does not seem likely, not in the context of specific bloodlines and specific memories. However, assuming ancient memories *can* be stored in our DNA, then logically people sharing genetics will also share the same memories, and this is where this theory falls apart. All legitimate “Magdalene” claimants, for example, would at least agree on something, like the color of Mother Mary’s eyes. For the genetic memory theory to be acceptable, there has to be some consistency. There is not. The idea of being desposyni produced an abundance of hopeful claimants with little more than their alleged ‘visions’ or ‘ancient memories’. James T. Baker, *Christian Century*, April 6, 1977, p. 328, ^{xliiii} writes:

“The depictions of Magdalene with red hair (which has no basis in reality) began in 15th century art when she so captivated Renaissance audiences that a new religious star was born. The Renaissance was Magdalene’s era. In northern Europe, where the miracle play had its origin, she starred in such sacred theatrical productions as Dulot’s *Maria Magdalena*, his motet written for Rouen Cathedral, and art of the day. In the south she appeared in dramas, paintings, and sculptures with long hair, usually red, sometimes carrying a jar of ointment or contemplating a skull, sometimes with the other Marys at the tomb and sometimes alone with the risen Christ. She appears as a woman made beautiful by her rescue and salvation (Perugina, Dolci, Gaddi) or as a ravaged penitent (Donatello), but always a central figure, at times (as in the sculpture of Bologna) virtually overshadowing the more sedate Virgin”.

More than 2,000 women contacted Margaret Starbird, author of *Mary Magdalene, Bride in Exile* (2005), introducing themselves as the woman she sought, the **real** Mary Magdalene, the reborn or reincarnated bride of Jesus. No. None were Jewish. Yes, many of them also used red hair dye. It has become a unique psychological phenomenon that did not even exist a century ago. Herein lies our dilemma. First, by laws of reproduction (think of rabbits) the bloodline of Jesus should have dispersed through millions of us who would now carry some of his genes, thus millions would share memories (theoretically) of Jesus or Magdalene. If such memory storage appears to work for some, it should work for all of us. But how would you verify what is an authentic ancient memory from what is merely your own vivid imagination?

If you go back far enough, you are sure to find at least one famous person in your bloodline. Do you have memories of once being Cleopatra, Catherine the Great, Pocahontas, Napoleon, Genghis Khan, King Louis IV or Columbus? Probably not. Many might worry about your state of mind if you did. Ideally, if memories of all Magdalene claimants are valid, then we can expect most all of them to agree on key points. Unfortunately, no two Magdalene claimants tell the same story. They don't agree on their past, the birth or names of their children, or how many children they had, nor where Magdalene was born and died, the names of her parents, the color of her hair (red, black, blonde) or the color of Jesus' eyes (the real Magdalene must have gazed into them often).

The term Rashomon effect is used by psychologists to describe the effect of subjective perceptions on recollection. The phenomenon was named after a 1950 film by Japanese director Akira Kurosawa. It is applied to psychological fabrications (disorders based either on pathological lying or an inability to distinguish real from false images in the mind). Some are just outright pathological liars craving attention and seeking their 15 minutes of fame.

The term 'Rashomon' is used to describe first-hand eyewitness accounts that should not, but do, vary widely from witness to witness. Are some lying? Or are they simply formulated in an over-reactive, hyperactive mind state? In other words, the mind makes stuff up and convinces itself that it is true. It has been determined scientifically that the same psychological effects are at work in the minds of these Magdalenes ^{xliiv}. As a result of these women, the search for desposyni has become a joke, a topic of disdain and ridicule. Ancient memories stored in DNA is a very real possibility that science is still exploring. However, when it comes to Jesus and desposyni, there is absolutely no consistency or convincing proof that these recent Magdalenes and 'chosen ones' have put forth that suggests there's a memory/DNA component at work in their claims.

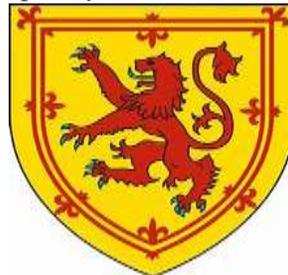
Circumstances arose in Kashmir that compelled me to publicly make a statement about my genealogy and how that relates to my interest in the DNA of Yuz Asaf (Jesus). I had to offer valid reasons for my interest in opening the tomb for DNA, and the only valid reason under Islamic law was to prove a family relationship. I had to make it a personal request in order to comply with Islamic law. I had no other legitimate reason for seeking DNA from an old tomb, except to establish a possible family relationship.

The author Laurence Gardner (1943-2010) and I engaged in a friendship that would last until his death. He wrote several books about the bloodline of Jesus that included my family, the DesMarets/Baldwins. This is a crowded field, filled with people seeking book and film agents to advance their versions of 'their' desposyni bloodlines, and their version of 'ancient memories' and old scrolls. I am not against anyone making hopeful claims, but I remain skeptical unless and until we have gone further with the DNA research. These family claims have not been established scientifically, thus we have no bragging rights. Hopeful family members around the world keep seeking that illusive DNA breakthrough, the missing link that supports their written records.

When the DNA Project at Roza Bal began falling apart, and I began seriously fearing for my life on an hour-by-hour basis, Mr. Gardner tried to help me. In London, he compiled the probable Merovingian genealogy of my entire family at least 60 generations back, and sent this to me as an email in Kashmir. I showed this to the authorities at Roza Bal to assure them that my claims to the DNA Project were based on solid ground. I never expected this information would become public. My desperate Plan B to save the Roza Bal project and scare off the troublemakers just backfired in a sudden barrage of ridicule heaped on me. I felt as though I was treading through muddied alligator-infested waters. One slip, and I could be just another Kashmir martyr, or worse, another discredited western laughing stock.

Michael LaFosse (aka Michael James Alexander Stewart of Albany) was a bloodline desposyni claimant, which he arrived at through his claims to be the legitimate Jacobite claimant to the throne of the Kingdom of Scotland. His bloodline pedigrees with the House of Stewart and the Jesus bloodlines were quickly discredited and ridiculed. ^{xliv}

Royal Scottish Standard, with flur de lis 'tamga' of France.



Another Magdalene desposyni 'wannabe' made numerous claims during her troubled efforts to be a fiction novelist, or a movie star, or anything even remotely famous. ^{xlii} She tried to cash in on her 'visions' of Jesus and Magdalene, certain that she was the 'expected one' based on the lead character in the fiction novel and subsequent movie, 'The Da Vinci Code'. She made dramatic claims about herself and hinted at secret scrolls to support her claims (of course those never materialized). She is not a Bible expert nor a dream therapist, neither is she a hypnotherapist with an accredited degree as

she also publicly claimed, but she does dye her hair red to resemble the Renaissance paintings of Magdalene she so longingly identifies with. She made several millions of dollars from her claims and book sales, for a while.

This type of histrionic personality disorder, usually driven by publicity seeking proclamations, are generally motivated by ego and money and the need for excessive attention. Such claimants have brought a heap of ridicule and embarrassment to serious researchers in this genre, ridicule that even reached the far-off Himalayan tomb of Roza Bal. Serious research about a legitimate bloodline of Jesus was now associated with scorn and ridicule.

MORE BLOODLINE QUESTS FOR IDENTITY

Kashmir is a great distance away from the philistine influences of the western world. Could a desposyni claimant in Kashmir have more credibility than a claimant in London, New York, or Los Angeles? Kashmir, India, Pakistan, and all of Central Asia have their own problems with frauds and fakes. Many Muslims claim direct descent from either Abraham (through his son Ishmael) or Muhammad, through his grandson Hussain ibn Ali. However, the genealogy fabricated by Ibn-Ishak contradicts the sayings of Muhammad, who expressed his ignorance about his ancestors prior to his 17th ancestor.

Ibn Ishak was considered by the Muslim scholars of his time as being guilty of forgery and fabricating false genealogies. Muhammad, himself, rejected all of these false genealogies, and he put limits regarding the genealogy of his ancestors.

Regarding Muhammad's own rejection of the false genealogies, Amru bin al-As wrote:

“Muhammad genealogized himself regarding his ancestors until he reached al-Nather bin Kinaneh, then he said, “anyone who claimed otherwise or added further ancestors, has lied.”

Ibn Ishak altered the genealogies listed by Moses in Genesis; he inserted Arabic names from his time and contradicted the history regarding Amalek. The fabrication went beyond this.

The genealogies created by Ibn Ishak and others who came after him inserted Arabic names into the genealogies which we find in Genesis. For example, Ibn Ishak inserted the Arabic name “Ya’rab,” which comes from the word “Arab,” listing him as the son of “Khahtan.” Ibn Ishak then replaced Khahtan for Joktan, mentioned in the book of Genesis as the son of Eber, the son of Arphaxad, and the third son of Shem, the son of Noah. We know that the term “Arab” didn’t exist until the 10th century BCE. How, then, could it be inserted into history shortly following Noah, perhaps around 5500 BCE? Ibn Ishak went still farther. He changed the name of Lud, the fourth son of Shem, to Luth. He then made Luth the father of Amalek, who fathered the Amalekites. He also claimed that Amalek and his tribe lived in Mecca, and he claimed that the ancient Egyptians were also descendants of Amalek. He then made Amalek’s original name “Arib,” just to connect him with the Arabs. Indirectly, through these false genealogies, Ibn Ishak claimed that Mecca existed at the time of Noah and his grandson, Lud. This directly contradicts history showing that Mecca didn’t exist until the 4th century CE.^{xlvii} Amalek was a grandson of Esau by a concubine. The Amalekites, descendants of Amalek, were an ancient biblical nation living near the land of Canaan. They were the first nation to attack the Jewish people after the Exodus from Egypt, and they are seen as the archetypal enemy of the Jews. The nation of Amalek is long gone, but they live on in Jewish memory as the internal enemies that we each battle on a daily basis. References to the Arabs is found in the anonymous "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea" (between 95 A.D. and 130 A.C.). The word Saracen, first used in Greek literature too, is a transcription of an Arabic word meaning "easterner." As for the Arabs' use of the word, it occurs for the first time in the ancient epigraphical material originating in southern Arabia, where it is clearly used for Bedouin. In the north, the word is used firstly in the 4th century A.D., in one of the oldest surviving records of the language that became classical Arabic.

The four caste systems of the Brahmans are: Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (skilled traders, merchants), and Shudras or Sudras (unskilled workers).

The Chalandalas or “untouchables” is not considered part of the Varna system, but so low as to be rejected by all other systems. At one time a last name revealed what caste a person was born in to. This was the Jati system, since fallen from use. The rules established by this Varna system determine that one must live and die in the caste he was born into. It’s his ‘karma’ and samsara, created from his past life successes and failures. Someone poor from a low caste will keep this identity for his entire life. He has no hope of escape, except through an improvised false birth line to impress new conquerors and acquire a move up in status.^{xlviii} To escape being identified with a low caste, Hindus converted to Islam, then quickly acquired identities among the upper-class governing group of Sultanates and Mughal Empire, who along with Arabs, Persians and Afghans came to be known as Ashrafs (or nobles).^{xlix} Since the 1980s, the 3000-year-old caste system has become a major issue in the politics of India.

Unlike the issues with Islam or Hinduism, the problem in Christianity is different, not that they are deemed ‘inaccurate’ but that there is not any *Biblical mention* of descendants from Jesus or his family, thus creating speculation,

guesswork, and unproved desposyni claimants. There are many 'alternate' Bibles that do contain missing information about the Jesus lineages, such as the Dead Sea Scrolls from Israel, the Nag Hammadi Library from Egypt, the Kebra Nagast from Africa, and the Bee Bible from China. The Hebrew Bible was written primarily as a historical record to follow a specific bloodline, a specific family in history. All of the major cultures on earth have maintained a record of their prominent family histories along lines somewhat parallel with the Bible. Does it matter? Perhaps very much so, especially since we have no clue in the Bible about where, how, or if this bloodline continued and brought us the desposyni so many seek today. Thus, we struggle to make those connections through India and through Persian names and bloodlines, where we can find links through prominent Hebrews in their history (such as Jacob, Solomon, Afghana, Daniel and Esther).

A great flood story like Noah's first appeared in Sumeria (Shinar/Sumar), settled by Noah's descendants after the flood. Legends of Ziasudra and Noah, both lawgivers, appeared about this time, which raises the question in my mind if Ziasudra and Noah, both lawgivers in the same place at the same time, could have been related, or even be the same person through their Scythian origins? A descendant of Enki (Enki and Enlil were two sons of Anu, an Annunaki) literally translated as "those who from heaven to earth came") was in a flood. After the flood, the sons of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, had stayed first in the highlands of Armenia, then migrated to Shinar /Mesopotamia (Vuibert, *Ancient History*, 25). The genealogy in the Biblical Genesis, Chapter 10, recording male descendants of Noah, is known as the Table of Nations {see Chart 4-Table of Nations} Jesus is 66th from Noah. Allotting 4 descendants per generation every 100 years, then 1700 years had passed between Noah and Jesus. The enumerated genealogy in Genesis, chapters 4, 5 and 11 records the lineal male descent to Abraham, including the age at which each patriarch fathered his son and the number of years he lived.

Not all children were listed, just very specific children who would carry forward a bloodline to a very specific person. The genealogy for Cain is given in Chapter 4 and the genealogy for Seth is in Chapter 5.

The Biblical males were allegedly descended from the gods. Their lineages were carefully recorded for thousands of years, all except one: the father of Jesus. For a chosen people to overlook this critical link is the exception. Jewishness was also established matrilineally through the mothers, who must be Jewish (Jewish law-Halakha/Numbers 27:7, Mishnah Kiddushin 3:12) if their children were to be recognized as true Jews.

Mother Mary's lineage was carefully recorded, which is unusual for the female lineages. Even with the absence of a verified father, Jesus was Jewish through his mother's ancestry alone.

The important history of China begins with the Zhou dynasty (1046-256 BCE), recorded much like the Biblical dynasties. The Zhou dynasty empire was started by father and son Wen and Wu, whose ancestors were descended 'from the heavens'. Their succession was based on kinship, similar to descendants of King David. Many of the ideas developed by figures like Laozi, Confucius, Mencius and Mozi, who all lived during the Zhou Dynasty which lasted longer than any other dynasty in Chinese history (790 years), shaped the character of Chinese civilization up to the present day. Today, their descendants are active in getting their ancient DNA from every possible source.

They are not hindered by religious dogmas, politics, and rivalries, and a mocking public. Beings resembling angels and Elohim are an integral part of Chinese ancestor stories too, and, for the moment, they are getting farther ahead in their research than anywhere else in the world.



ANGELS AND THE ANCIENT ASTRONAUT THEORY

Legends and mythologies of sky gods and flying vehicles that began in the Silver Age had become the foundation for Biblical records by the Iron Age. These are the origins of ancient alien theories that cross cultures and continents, in some cases are even better documented than all other ancient history. They were an important part of the Bible's stories, and so they will be an important part of this book as we search for Jesus. Whether you agree with me or not, I personally believe the universe is teeming with life, some more advanced than we are, thus ancient alien theories may have some basis in fact. Biblical descriptions from thousands of years ago remain consistent with today's descriptions of UFO's, even from modern astronauts. Many consistent renditions appear from ancient caves to more recent religious depictions. History's most famous artworks are actually 'littered with depictions of aliens and UFOs.

Thutmose III (1504-1450 BCE) gave us the first official written account of flying machines 3,500 years ago, including detailed descriptions on papyrus scrolls.ⁱⁱⁱ

The idea that ancient astronauts existed is not taken seriously by most modern academics, at least not in Europe and the USA. In Asia, especially in China, these theories, modern claims, and ancient art are seriously explored, whether experienced by civilians or trained pilots and astronauts. Well-known modern proponents who have written numerous books or appear regularly in mass media in the west include von Däniken, Zechariah Sitchin, Robert K. G. Temple, Giorgio A. Tsoukalos and David Hatcher Childress. In 1939, even Winston Churchill wrote an 11-page brief about his belief in UFO's and aliens. Scientists like Carl Sagan wrote books to affirm the possibility of alien astronauts. In 'Intelligent Life in the Universe' (1966) astrophysicists I. S. Shklovski and Carl Sagan both devote a chapter to the argument that scientists and historians should seriously consider the possibility that extraterrestrial contact occurred during our ancient history. How far back? Almost as soon as man began writing, he began writing about visitors from 'heaven' interacting with mankind. Writing began in ancient Sumer (in Mesopotamia), between 3400 and 3300 BCE. Independent writing systems also arose in Egypt around 3100 BCE and in China around 1200 BC in the Shang dynasty.

Genesis was being composed by as early as 1100 BCE, and probably existed in an oral form long before then, making it more than 3,000 years old. The Book of Genesis, Chapter 6 verses 1-2 and 4, jumps right in and begins with a discussion of probable ancient astronauts interacting with mankind.

Genesis 6:1-4 (NIV) states:

'When human beings began to increase in number on the earth and daughters were born to them, the sons of God saw that the daughters of humans were beautiful, and they married any of them they chose. The Nephilim were on the earth in those days—

and also afterward—when the sons of God went to the daughters of humans and had children by them.'

"*And also afterwards...*" How long afterwards? Had they remained present even during the time of Gabriel's visit to Mary? Some Christians consider these alien groups to be the different families of Adam and Eve's children. Another interpretation is that the Nephilim are the children of the "sons of God" and "daughters of humans". The King James Version translates "Nephilim" as "giants" (or Gibborim). The first part of the apocryphal Book of Enoch expands and interprets Genesis 6:1: that the "sons of God" were a group of 200 "angels" called "Watchers", who descended to Earth to breed with humans. Their offspring are the Nephilim.

By the 1st century, when Jesus was born, the dominant civilizations were already writing about their ancestors (Egyptians, Persians, Mayans, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Merovingians, Carolingians, Arab Abbasid Caliphate, Aksumites, Sassanids, Guptas, Byzantines, Tangs) they all left records of their history and genealogies, and most traced them back to some other-worldly individual or intervention. Thus, Mary's encounter with the angel Gabriel was very much in keeping with written records of similar encounters that were recorded for thousands of years *before* Jesus was born, as discussed in both Biblical and non-Biblical accounts.

Scholars place Moses and the Exodus at about the time that Thutmose II and Thutmose III ruled as pharaohs (1400 BCE). Pharaoh Thutmose stated emphatically that he saw flying vehicles and had the event recorded in the Egyptian Tulli Papyrus. He did not have a religious agenda for making these claims. During this same time period, Moses is credited with compiling the first five books of the Bibleⁱⁱⁱ, beginning with Genesis (which means 'origins') which make repeated mention of visitors from the sky, referred to as 'angels.'

Moses' purpose in compiling Genesis was to establish the worth of Israel's people and traditions to the surrounding nations, and to reconcile and unite the various factions within Israel itself. In 1979 a silver amulet dating back to the 7th century BC, before the time of Moses and the Exodus, was found in an archaeological dig in Jerusalem with a Biblical verse, *Numbers 6:24-26* etched into the silver. This is the earliest Biblical verse ever found.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ

1A-ancient Egyptian
depiction of flying disks
(see also 1B & 1C)



There are 741 sightings catalogued by the Chinese between 139 BCE and 1918 CE, including several at the time of the birth of Christ.^{liv} That's a *recorded* average of nearly 3 sightings per year for over 2,000 years. We can only imagine what was seen but never recorded.

There are also Roman eye-witness accounts written just a few years before and after the birth of Christ. These include Julius Obsequens (4th century CE) as translated by Lycosthenes, Plutarch (74 BCE) and a history titled War of the Jews: Book VI, section 296, (70 CE) describing the lights and flying shields over the Temple in Jerusalem. Both the Old and New Testaments shaped Judaism and Christianity around such experiences.

Moving forward to the New Testament, the record of ufo's continues, as when an unnatural light appeared that led the Magi to Jesus. This is distinct from stars or meteorites in the night sky. This light was *not* observed in the night sky by everyone, as a meteorite would have been seen. Other than the Magi, Herod had to ask who, if anyone else, saw this unique light; no one else did. That eliminates comets and asteroids flying by. Just like the light that led Moses, the light for the Magi stopped when they stopped, waited while they rested, then flew ahead to resume guiding them. Astronauts and airline pilots make similar observations of unidentified objects behaving this way, even following them at times.^{lv}

Paintings of flying craft associated with the nativity and the crucifixion are included specifically in religious art sponsored by the Catholic Church. Monsignor Corrado Balducci, a theologian of the Vatican Curia, and an insider close to the Pope, appeared on Italian national television five times to proclaim that extraterrestrial contact is real. The Catholic Church has been forward thinking and accepting of UFO's and aliens, far in advance of the general public. Does this explain why they didn't destroy these paintings and references as heretical?

U.S. President Harry S. Truman made some of the most crucial decisions in history. He took his nation through the establishment of the United Nations, development of nuclear weapons, the rise of the Cold War and the Korean War. How information was controlled during the famous Roswell UFO incident in July 1947 and to the present day, is all due to the initial decisions of President Truman regarding national security.

The world had gone through two horrific world wars. By this time in our history, flying objects in the sky might be weather balloons, friendly airplanes or they might be nuclear bombs. Knowing the difference became a matter of national security; a matter of life and death for us all. You would think if UFOs existed and are seen worldwide, that some official Government would have them well proven by now, especially if there have been genuine communications. And yet worldwide, there is no indication of continued contact or dialogue. We have entered the age of space flight, super-secret stealth planes and dangerous bombs capable of immediate world destruction. Russia and the USA have secretly tested hundreds of nuclear bombs and there was/is a very real possibility of nuclear war. Eisenhower formed NASA (National Astronautics and Space Administration) in 1958. On the surface it appeared to be a space agency. In fact, it was, and still is, controlled by the military. Recently, President Trump formed a newer 'Space Agency', a new branch of government dedicated to all things UFO and alien intelligence.

All information from and about NASA falls directly under various acts of national security. Even NASA photos taken on Mars and the moon are carefully screened before release to the public.^{lvi} Astronauts and airline pilots worldwide have reported UFO's, but any information that NASA acquires is classified as 'national security' and not available to the public. Jimmy Carter was the first President to speak openly about UFO sightings, and report his sighting to authorities. Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush also spoke seriously of UFO's. Richard Hoagland, as Science Advisor to President Nixon, stated that NASA ostensibly, "is a civilian agency exercising control over aeronautical and space activities sponsored by the United States".^{lvii}

If ancient pharaohs and Chinese emperors, halfway around the world from one another, recorded flying machines in the sky, then would the accounts of Moses or the magi be any less credible? Either these old patriarchs have been truthful, or they were consistently highly imaginative, in which case we can discredit the entire Bible, and for that matter, modern astronauts, too.^{lviii}

If, on the other hand, the Biblical experiences were *real* UFO experiences, what does this have to do with Christianity's past and future? If Biblical experiences included real UFO experiences, what does this have to do with us, our search for our ancestors, and our destiny? Everything. If true, these events are at the real heart and soul of the Bible, of humanity, and of all that Jesus spoke of, including his own life and death.

We cannot change the Biblical messages. It's their *context* that we fail to understand. What was Jesus suggesting when he said 'In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you' (John 14:2). Was Jesus foretelling what SETI is now trying to prove, that the universe is teeming with life and with other habitable planets? SETI is seeking, among those billions of stars and trillions of planets, places just like our own earth; goldilocks zones that are safe for intelligent life similar to us, life that we can identify ourselves with. If Jesus is God to some and a prophet to others, then he can also be a Captain of the Star Fleet!

The Ten Commandments (eight for Buddhists, five for Hindus) may well be rules for good conduct, not limited to earth, but universally acknowledged by all civilizations in all galaxies. Thou shalt not kill or steal here on earth, or on a space station, or as a guest on another planet in another galaxy. On Earth as it is in Heaven indeed



5,000-year-old cave art, Queretaro, Mexico

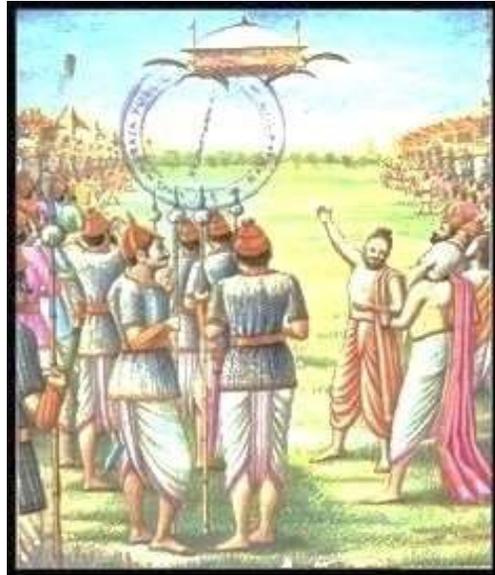
1B-Hieroglyph at Giza.



1C-The 'wheel' of Sumerian sky gods (see 1A above)



Baptism of Jesus by DeGelder-1650.



India Vimanas; the oldest mention of these flying machines in the Sanskrit Vedas 1,500 BCE.

LIFE: GOD, ELOHIM, METEORITES

DNA recovered from Biblical tombs may be the most precious gift we have left from our ancestors, because their DNA may contain clues not only to our ancestors, but to our future destiny as well. When we journey to the stars, we take our genome/DNA data with us. Millions of years of evolution are encoded in our DNA strands. Perhaps it exists elsewhere in the universe.

It is this code that identifies us as water-based carbon life, different from inert matter or silicon (artificial intelligence). With our DNA maps in hand, we can determine who (or what else) we might be linked to in the universe, who has been here previously that we know as Elohim, Nephilim, Cherubim and Gabriel. Are we related to them? Is similar DNA shared throughout the universe?

There has to be at least a minimum of similarities between our DNA and theirs, or this could never have happened to them? Is similar DNA shared throughout the universe?



Genesis 6

‘When human beings began to increase in number on the earth and daughters were born to them, ² the sons of God (Nephilim) saw that the daughters of humans were beautiful, and they married any of them they chose. Their children were the heroes of old, men of renown.’

Water, gold, all precious elements are the same throughout the universe. Gold on Mars or on a meteor a million galaxies away is identical with gold on earth. So is water that arrives inside meteorites that have traveled billions of miles through space before arriving here. All the oceans, lakes and rivers on earth arrived on meteorites. No need for angels or aliens to come here just to rob us of water, gases, or minerals that are abundant and free in space. The only real variable in the universe is life itself, and this is our big clue to motivation for space travel, their travel and ours.

We are seeking intelligence that most closely resembles us, and they may be seeking us as well. The most basic codes for building life have been discovered on meteorites, suggesting the ‘life-intelligence’ codes are formed in space as the result of a natural process of time, evolution, environment, and chemicals. Life is a process built into the universe itself, and may arise anywhere and everywhere where conditions are right. When the Nephilim, Elohim and Cherubim walked the earth, no one feared them or remarked they were horrifying or different in any way from us. Apparently, they blended right in among humans. They didn’t have long teeth and claws or resemble monster aliens from a Star Wars movie.

We weren’t attacked or robbed. Angels didn’t deforest our planet or steal our minerals or grab our children to rape or eat for dinner. We didn’t engage in warfare with them.

Wings weren’t feathers in an array of brilliant colors, lengths, and shapes like bird feathers or Jacob’s coat of many colors. There are two exceptions. Cherubim (Exodus 25:20; Ezekiel 10) and Seraphim (Isaiah 6) are both described as having wings. However, these are *not* angels. Cherubim are living creatures (perhaps large birds of prey?) that act as guards to God’s dwelling place. Apart from Genesis 3:24, the other references to cherubim are of images or visions, *not* in the image of man. Seraphim means “flaming creatures” and are only mentioned in Isaiah 6.

The Bible tells us that angels are spirit beings (Hebrews 1:14). If we take this literally, then they did not need to be described as ascending or descending or in flight on mysterious round clouds. Spirits would not need a *physical* means of conveyance. The descriptions of the Cherubim in Ezekiel, Chapter 10, and the Seraphim in Isaiah, Chapter 6, are highly unusual.

It appears clear that Ezekiel and Isaiah were having trouble accurately describing the amazing visions they saw of Heaven and angels, but there *is* a consistency throughout these descriptions. Most Jewish commentaries and translations describe the Nephilim as being from the offspring of "sons of nobles", rather than from "sons of God" or "sons of angels".

Ezekiel 10:9 and 1:16-Exodus 39:13-Daniel 10:6-all refer to flying machines that had a wheel within a wheel: “This was the appearance and structure of the wheels: They sparkled like beryl or topaz, and appeared to be made like a wheel intersecting a wheel”.

DNA is vital in the study of evolution (see Chart 9, and also, suggested reading: ‘*The World Before Us*’ by Thomas Higham, Oxford University.) The amount of difference in DNA is a test of the difference between one species and another – how closely or distantly related they are. We are 99% identical to chimps, and yet we split from the apes 5 to 7 million years ago.

This divergence time has considerable importance because it is used to establish how fast genes mutate in humans and to date the historical spread of our species around the globe.

From extremophiles living in the clouds above, or in volcanic plumes under incredible ocean pressures, to vast green forests, from slime and bacteria to humans, on earth we all started with the same 4-letter DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) strand that we identify as A, C, T and G. The sequence has the capacity to represent information in the same way as a binary code for computers-that is, mathematically. Biological DNA represents the information which directs the functions of a living thing. The order or sequence of the letters determines the information available for building and maintaining an organism. One to four billion species have already come and gone on this planet, all created with only this simple 4-letter

DNA code; A, C, T, and G, representing adenine, cytosine, thymine, guanine. There are altogether 15 nucleic acid letters that construct our RNA/DNA chains.

There is considerable overlap between the DNA of humans and oak trees. One significant difference is that algae and oak trees do not read, write, or vote as we do. There is just 18% between people and garden weeds, less than 2% between people and chimpanzees. The start to all life on earth had a common ancestor. The oldest life we know of are microorganisms from a frozen sample from Quebec Canada. Life began this way almost immediately after the earth cooled. Of billions of species from this single source, only 50 million still survive, approximately only one quarter of one percent. The universe may be teeming with life, but intelligent life like us may be very rare.

What does all this have to do with Jesus? If Jesus also knew of these things, as suggested in many Biblical sayings, then his mission on earth suddenly has very different implications, very different interpretations.

NATIVE AMERICANS & PHARAOHS

In November 2013, archeologists verified that some Native Americans possessed a European lineage that arrived in an Atlantic Ocean route to America nearly 30,000 years before others arrived from the west. This is the haplotype X mystery, where some Native Americans carry a large proportion of mitochondrial lineage X from Europe. This means that there is a big hole in Asia where no Asians have haplotype X (this tells us haplo X Europeans bypassed Asians and arrived in America separately and without them. With this discovery were stone points that are only known from the Solutr  region of France, carbon-dated to 30,000 years ago.

“For American archaeology, this is a really, really big thing,” says team leader Professor Eske Willerslev of the University of Copenhagen.^{lix}

Even more interesting, Haplogroup X is strongest in Israel, Scandinavia, and Siberia, but is only found in 3% of all Native American Indians in North America.^{lx lxi}



In 2011, another really big surprise was discovered by a team of scientists who analyzed the DNA of four Pharaohs of the 18th dynasty; Amenhotep III, his son Akhenaten, Smenkhare (brother or son to Akhenaten), and grandson Tutankhamun (King Tut). They were all Haplogroup R1b (most common to Indo-Europeans) associated with Czar Nicholas II of Russia.^{lxii lxi} R1b isn't unknown in Egypt, but it isn't exactly common.^{lxiv} His mtDNA Haplogroup T (which began 10,000 years ago) is found with particularly high concentrations around the eastern Baltic Sea and the Urals. It was a totally unexpected surprise to find this among Egyptian pharaohs who should have been more Egyptian or Semitic or North African, but not European.^{lxv} Such a finding leaves us wondering about the haplogroup of Jesus.

Ramses II, Haplogroup E1b (origin North Africa/Levant-also in Ashkenazi Jews) has traditionally been identified as the Pharaoh who ruled during the Jewish exodus from Egypt, as reported in Biblical and Hebrew scriptures. If so, then Moses (as Thutmose?) would have been adopted into Ramses' family as a child, after being found in a basket on the river.



The four major blood types (O, A, B, AB) are determined by the presence or absence of two antigens (A and B) on the surface of the red blood cells. Antigens are substances that can trigger an immune response if they are foreign to the body. In addition to the A and B antigens, there is a third antigen called the Rh factor, which can be either present (+) or absent (-). If you have the Rh factor, as most people do, your status is Rh-positive. About 85 percent of Caucasians are Rh-positive, as are 90 to 95 percent of African Americans and 98 to 99 percent of Asian Americans. If you don't have the Rh factor, you are Rh-negative, which is a rare occurrence. Having Rh-positive (Rh+) blood means that you have the Rhesus Monkey protein in your blood cells. Having Rh-negative (author is Rh negative) blood means that you do not. All earthly primates have this Rh factor. If all humans evolved from this line, all would have the Rh factor. Obviously, this is not the case. For the small percentage of people who are Rh-negative, their blood type causes no special health concerns unless they give blood,

receive blood, or become pregnant. Your blood group, distinct from your DNA, is determined by the genes you inherit from your parents.

After all blood types had developed, then Rh-negative blood (among Basque and Ashkenazi Jews) first appeared in a small region between France and Spain, also notable for having a unique language unrelated to Indo-European languages found everywhere else.

The blood type from several pharaohs has been shown to be type AB negative, which is rare (existing in only 1% to 10% of the world's population); however, it is possible that the AB negative determination might also be the result of degradation of the samples. AB is the same type recovered from the Shroud of Turin and the face cloth of Jesus called the Sudarium^{lxvi} (that Rh factor is not yet determined).



No DNA has been successfully recovered from the Shroud of Turin and probably never will, due to deterioration and centuries of improper handling. Rare blood types suggest a genetic link between the pharaohs, the Shroud of Turin, and the region of the Basque where the Rh-negative blood anomaly began.

Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, was the first to hypothesize that Moses was not Jewish, but had been born into Ancient Egyptian nobility,^{lxvii} some of whom, as the DNA suggests, may have been Vikings. Both Pharaoh Tutankhamun and his father, Akhenaten, belong to the Haplogroup R-M343, formerly identified as R1b1a2. This group would have arrived from the Caucasus Russian steppes, along with the Indo-European

languages.

More than 50% of all men in Western Europe belong to this group. The first to suggest a connection between Moses and Akhenaten was Freud, in his last book, *Moses and Monotheism*.

PROPHETS, GURUS AND YOU-WHO TO BELIEVE

With these vast movements of people, ideas about the origin of man, and the soul of man were continuous topics. Men pondered over whether the symbol of a cross was any more, or less, appropriate than a bull, a fleur-de-lis, a crescent moon or a Shiva lingam.

Muslims will say that all prophets are the same; that all prophets are from God. This is not quite true. Self-proclaimed prophets can say and do outrageous things that might make even the staunchest God blush. Prophets can be just as crazy or delusional as your next-door neighbor. They lie. They kill. They sexually molest little girls. They evade taxes. They make millions of dollars to spend on expensive cars and private jets. They imagine contact with God, that, in fact, exists only in their head, and yet they acquire thousands of believers and followers willing to drink the Kool-Aid and die with them.^{lxviii} Some beliefs are irrational and beyond comprehension. There are interpretations and sects that are considered extremist or fundamentalist, to the point where it becomes an entirely different religion. Sunni vs. Shia vs. Bahá'í. Ahmaddi, Episcopalians vs. Quakers, Islam vs. Taliban, ISIS and Boca Haram, Catholics vs. Protestants, Sikhs vs. Jains, Buddhists

vs. Hindus vs. Sufis. Since there are no prophets in Hinduism, there are ‘manifestations’ of different deities, which leads to even more dissensions.

Have you ever heard of Nuwaubianism, or the Church of Euthanasia, or the Prince Philip Movement, or the Federation of Light Workers? Would you consider worshipping a half-man, half-monkey, a snake or a penis as a symbol of God the Creator? These groups exist and have devoted followers. There is even a group that calls itself the Church of the Sub-Genius.

Who is right? What happens to those trusting souls who might be wrong? What heaven or hell will they go to? How do we find loved ones in the afterlife who may have died in a different faith?

As the war with the Taliban raged on around me, the rhetoric was all about these very topics and on the point of every bullet speeding overhead from mountain to mountain: how to define a religion, what was permissible, and who was right. The questions about God and souls and morality that were asked thousands of years ago by Abraham, Lee Chung-Fung (Tong Dynasty’s first emperor’s prophet) Buddha, Jesus and Muhammad are still asked today.

As 9/11 unfolded in New York, I stood beside Muslims who were cheering, waiting for the next plane to crash. Apparently, every local barber shop, grocer and mosque in Pakistan and Kashmir already knew what to expect. Rumors passed along the camel wireless from tuck tuck drivers, shepherds, and shop owners for months, even years ahead of such events.

Osama bin Laden was practically my neighbor. He lived in Pakistan for six years, his wives, children, and luxuries always close by his side. Even his famous hideouts in caves in the Tora Boras were furnished with carpets and comforts for himself, his women and children.

From there he planned many Al Qaida attacks, but admitted to being afraid of joining in actual battles himself. His arch-rival, Ahmad Shah Massoud, not only carried an AK 47, but wasn’t afraid to lead his men in battle and use it. The locals were aware of Osama and spoke about him frequently. From the streets of Karachi and Islamabad to the hills of the Pamirs, the Karakorams, Tora Boras, the Sulieman Mountains, and the Hindu Kush- along the length and breadth of the Himalayas, the camel wireless was our trusted news source, often far ahead of the CIA with information we needed for our own local safety.

I knew more about Osama than I did about American troops stationed very near to me in Afghanistan and Pakistan, troops I avoided and never glimpsed, not once. I was too afraid of consequences if I appeared to align myself toward any of them in any way. There was a time or two when someone would ask me if I wanted to meet Osama. I knew he had wives and children nearby. Why this alarmed me was because it meant that I had become known in the region.

I was trying to be quiet, unremarkable, the dumbest of dumb blondes who was of no value to anyone except for the food, medicines, and extra income that I could provide to them.

I imagined meeting Osama, entering a room, shoes and kalashnikovs lined neatly along one wall, we would all be sitting cross-legged on the floor around a cloth laid with chai, samovars and sweets. He would be civil and polite, I would be cordial but quiet, as befitting a lowly woman with no status. It was the leaving, the getting out part of that room that I had trouble imagining. I doubt he would simply shake my hand and hold the door open for me. It was apparent that he knew of my presence in the region, and my DNA quest. I had been to Abbottabad. I was not surprised when Osama was killed there, where he knew his family and friends would be treated with respect under the same laws of hospitality that protected me.^{lxix} Osama was a valued figure-head, a planner, but never an actual fighter. He was granted safe harbor under the extended rules of Pashtunwali that also protected me. Perhaps this was also a nod from Pakistan to impress their dependable and generous Saudi friends. Either way- we all knew he was in the area and we all kept quiet.

The code of honor of the Pashtuns (Pashtunwali) is a set of rules and laws in many ways identical to the holy Jewish Torah, the book of the lost tribes (B’nei Israel). Melmastia (hospitality) is one of the most important rules of Pashtunwali: to be hospitable to every person who comes to your home. At the beginning of the Torah there is a story about three foreigners coming to Abraham’s tent. He welcomes them and served cakes, butter, milk and meat, not realizing they were angels, messengers from God (Genesis 10:1-8). Pashtuns are like Abraham in that way, up to a point.

Wars were ongoing for so many years in this region that it mattered naught whether they were declared or undeclared wars. Uncertainty and death had become a way of life. The Bamiyan Buddha was blown up. While I was in the region and near to them, Ahmad Shah Massoud and Daniel Pearl died horrible deaths at the hands of Al Qaida and Taliban. Fear coursed through the veins of enemy and friend alike. I stayed close to the women and children, away from politics and religions, wanting to be invisible and insignificant, not worth wasting a bullet on, or exerting the energy required to sharpen a knife or sword. However, I worried incessantly about the safety of the Roza Bal tomb, and that is what kept me close to it.

The terrorist death tolls were mounting in India, Israel, Sudan, Somalia (Al-Shabaab), and Boko Haram (Nigeria) to name a few. Even quiet Buddhist Thailand was wracked by Islamic groups fighting for separation since 1943 (a plan by the Muslim Brotherhood to divide the world from smaller infidel regions to ever-larger slivers of Islamic regions). Jihad

became a convenient term to justify all kinds of atrocities against fellow men (and unwanted wives). It reached a new low when pack mules and dogs, even the mentally ill, were strapped with explosives and sent out in the street to maim and kill people (as happened in Srinagar, Kashmir, November 2004).

My weight was down to almost skeletal proportions and my hair was falling out in clumps from living amidst these atrocities on a regular basis, and from holding in so much daily fear. What saved me, if anything, was their idea that I was a 'holy person' on a holy mission (my jihad) in search of the grave of Jesus. This granted me a unique status. I also believe that we truly cared for one another, had respect for one another, and many of us have remained friends to this day, something I value highly.

HIDING OLD STONES AND BONES

Not many people are looking for evidence of Jesus after the crucifixion, especially in places like India and Tibet. As a result, critical evidence is often ignored by locals, or deliberately destroyed by churches and missionaries. We miss clues because we do not expect to find Jesus or Mother Mary *anywhere* on earth after their deaths. Jesus made ascensions, described in the Bible. Mother Mary is alleged to have had only one, at her death, known as The Assumption.^{lxx} Both tombs were found empty within three days of their alleged deaths and burial. We need to consider the very real probability that family and friends secretly removed their bodies to prevent further desecration and destruction, and indeed there are some obscure historical references that this happened.

In Murree (Mari, Pakistan), I stood gazing at a few stones placed behind a barbed wire fence, stones once carried, according to local legend, by Jesus, himself, to be placed over the grave he had dug for his mother, Mary. This site, named for Mother Mary (Mari), is called the Queen's Mountain in her honor. Some suggest the word Mari, as applied to this hill, meant a high lofty place, not Mother Mary.

This grave has since been bombed and desecrated. Nothing remains now except a few broken stones. The exact location of the original grave is no longer known, although there is a slim chance that GPR could reveal an anomaly in the ground suggesting an old burial site.

With tears in my eyes, I placed a handful of yellow silk roses on the remaining grave stones, earnestly hoping that this wasn't really the grave of Mother Mary. It is sad to think this is the final tragic resting place for such a noble lady. This isn't how her story should have ended, under a bombed, squalid, desecrated military transmission tower.

It was common to remove the remains of loved ones, hiding them from grave robbers until a new secret burial could take place, as with the tooth relic of Lord Buddha.

Or, as was the case with Joseph, to let the bones desiccate, then divide them among family members when they moved great distances. To this day we follow similar customs when a loved one is cremated, with ashes being shared among family members. People sought out the bones of the dead to use as talisman or good luck charms, believing the spirit of the dead would hear and answer their prayers. It was an Egyptian family business at one time to locate and dig up mummies (including mummified cats) to be shipped worldwide as holy relics, or as crop fertilizer.

According to a legend in The Akbar Nama of Abu-L-Fazl (The Book of Akbar) Noah brought Adam's bones on the Ark to rebury them later. The grave of Moses was hidden. During the Exodus, Moses brought the bones of Joseph for hiding and reburial.

It would make sense to hide Mother Mary's bones in a secret place, but here, in far-away India? This makes no sense unless seen within much broader, older Hebrew connections with Kashmir. Her ancestor Aaron has a grave here. There are more Biblical graves in the region, and our task is to find out how they are connected, for what reasons they were brought here.

'Our ancestors are looking for us even if we're not looking for them-- our bloodlines and the ancestors of the place where we live, and our spiritual kin who go beyond our biological families.' [Robert Moss](#)

ईसा मसीह

Jesus in Sanskrit

ישוע

'Jesus' in Hebrew

عیسی

'Jesus' in Persian

杰西

'Jesus' in Mandarin Chinese

Jesus Christ in Aramaic

ישוע מְשִׁיחָא

Yeshua Msheekha

ⁱ Archaeobiology, the study of the biology of ancient times through archaeological materials, is a subspecialty of archaeology. It includes paleobotany, animal osteology, zooarchaeology, microbiology, and many other sub-disciplines.

ⁱⁱ <https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/00000144>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://defence.pk/pdf/threads/hinduism-and-judaism-similarities.21842/>

^{iv} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_terrorist_incidents_in_Pakistan_since_2001

⁵ www.actscambridge.org/assets/images/bible_genealogy_a1_chart

^{vi} Basharat Shaheen (deceased) appeared in several public interviews to discuss his family scrolls. He had not shown them to anyone to verify his claims. If such ancient documents exist in his family, then no one should interfere with their choices not to go public, or disregard their personal safety.

^{vii} <https://www.gotquestions.org/what-is-truth.html>

^{viii} <http://thebalochistanpost.net/2019/03/two-doctors-from-ahmadiyya-community-were-abducted-and-killed-in-pakistan/>

^{ix} *The Demarest Family: A Record of the DesMarets Family in France, the Holy Land in the Crusades, Again in France, Holland, the Palatinate Germany), Again in Holland, and the Migration to America, 1663* by Voorhis David Demarest (1964), *Revised History of Harlem (City of New York): Its Origin and Early Annals* by James Riker (1904), *A Brief History & Genealogy of The Demarest Family in New Jersey* by Daniel Demarest (1921), *The Demarest Family* by Mary and William H. S. Demarest (1938), *A Huguenot on the Hackensack: David Demarest and His Legacy* by David C. Major and John S. Major (2007).

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- x** Europeans drawn from three ancient tribes, article by Paul Rincon, Science editor, BBC News, located at <http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-29213892>
- xi** www.history.com/news/egyptian-cemetery-may-contain-a-million-mummies
- xii** https://www.eupedia.com/europe/origins_haplogroups_europe.shtml#A
- xiii** Early humans first migrated out of Africa into Asia probably between 2 million and 1.8 million years ago, then entered Europe between 1.5 million and 1 million years. Species of modern humans populated many parts of the world much later. For instance, people first came to Australia probably within the past 60,000 years and very different people arrived in the Americas within the past 30,000 years (the Cerruti Mastodon site suggests hunter-gatherers in North America 130,000 years ago.) The beginnings of agriculture and the rise of the first civilizations occurred only within the last 12,000 years. Writing (not symbols/glyphs) began 3,500 to 2500 BCE.
- xiv** <http://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species>
- xv** www.telegraph.co.uk/science/2017/05/22/europe-birthplace-mankind-not-africa-scientists-find/
- xvi** Mark Muesse, Rhodes College, Religions of the Axial Age, p.5, (Teaching Company 2007)
- xvii** International Society of Genetic Genealogy (Katherine Hope Borges et al) www.isogg.org
- xviii** <https://carm.org/genesis-creation-enuma-elish>
- xix** [en.wikisource.org/wiki/Catholic_Encyclopedia_\(1913\)/Genealogy_\(in_the_Bible\)](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Catholic_Encyclopedia_(1913)/Genealogy_(in_the_Bible))
- xx** www.epm.org/resources/2010/Feb/23/original-unknown-god-china-ancient-pictogram-scrip/
- xxi** Sixteen of Noah's grandsons are named in Genesis, Chapter 10. Javan, son of Japheth, is the Hebrew word for Greece. Biblical 'Table of Nations' lists all 70 lineages from Noah.
- xxii** Hindu texts describe units of Kala measurements, from microseconds to Trillions of years. According to these texts, time is cyclic and repeats itself forever.
- xxiii** <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Abraham>
- xxiv** The Axial Age (p. 325) is the period when, roughly at the same time, most of the inhabited world, the great intellectual, philosophical, and religious systems that came to shape subsequent human society and culture emerged—with the ancient Greek philosophers, Indian metaphysicians and logicians (who articulated the great traditions of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism), Persian Zoroastrianism, the Hebrew Prophets, the “Hundred Schools” (most notably Confucianism and Daoism) of ancient China. These are only some of the representative Axial traditions that emerged and took root during that time. The phrase originated with the German psychiatrist and philosopher Karl Jaspers, who noted that during this period there was a shift—or a turn, as if on an axis—away from more predominantly localized concerns and toward transcendence.
- xxv** www.britannica.com/list/the-axial-age-5-fast-facts
- xxvi** www.iranicaonline.org/articles/zurvanism
- xxvii** <https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/zurvanism>
- xxviii** www.michaeltarion.com/history-of-the-medes.html
- xxix** dictionary.sensagent.com/alanis/en.
- xxx** Les (des) Marets is situated in the Seine-et-Marne (Paris region) of France. Modern changes to the name Des Marets include Demoree, Demari, Du Mareys, Demorest, Demarest, Demarais and more.
- xxxi** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_New_York_City_\(prehistory-1664\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_New_York_City_(prehistory-1664))
- xxxii** The Church History of Eusebius, translated with Prolegomena and Notes by the Reverend Arthur Cushman McGiffert (pp.141-142) prentice.net/doc4/40201-en-01.pdf
- xxxiii** Martin, Malachi. (1981) The Decline and Fall of the Roman Church (p. 42). New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons. <https://archive.org/details/TheDeclineAndFallOfTheRomanChurch>
- xxxiv** Eisenman, Robert. (1998) James, the Brother of Jesus: The Key to Unlocking the Secrets of Early Christianity and the Dead Sea Scrolls (Penguin Books).
- xxxv** A Higher-Critical Evaluation of Robert Eisenman by Robert M. Price, Drew University, 1998. Can be read online at www.depts.drew.edu/jhc/rpeisman.html
- xxxvi** The Maha Megavahana dynasty (circa 250's BCE to 400's CE) was an ancient ruling dynasty in Kalinga after the decline of the Maurya Empire, perhaps a continuation of the Megavahana lineage.
- xxxvii** www.abarim-publications.com/Meaning/Arimathea.html#.XNzqvHdFw2w
- xxxviii** www.ranjitpal.com/ranajitpal_Yadu.htm
- xxxix** www.ranjitpal.com/ranajitpal_Yadu.htm
- xl** Hindu texts describe units of Kala measurements, from microseconds to Trillions of years. According to these texts, time is cyclic and repeats itself forever.
- xli** www.godmandir.com/his.htm
- xlii** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashkenazi_Jews
- xliii** <https://www.religion-online.org/article/the-red-haired-saint-is-mary-magdaline-key-to-the-easter-narratives/>
- xliv** Compulsive liars tell the stories they think want to be heard, while pathological liars continue to lie when they know you know they're lying. One can also be a compulsive pathological liar.
- xlv** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Roger_Lafosse

xlvi USA Today Magazine, online, July 18, 2006, by Carol Memmott, The Guardian, August 19, 2006, by Decca Aitkenhead, also articles by Theresa Welsh (theseekerbooks.com on July 11, 2014, first published in 2005) and Bettye Johnson regarding plagiarism and lying of Magdalene claimant (<http://www.authorsden.com>).

Claiming that her visions and dreams proved her claims, based on the sacred bloodline made famous in The Da Vinci Code, she failed to produce any proof, and later retracted this story and produced several other versions, equally unproved and often defying historical fact. She became a great embarrassment to serious desposyni genealogists worldwide.

xlvii www.iamforsure.com/Articles/FalseTeaching/Islam/Muhammad1.html -for links to historical information mentioned here.

xlviii <https://scholarblogs.emory.edu/re1100hinduism/2015/11/25/the-caste-system-brahmin-and-kshatriya/> for links to historical information mentioned here.

lix https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caste_system_in_India#Sikh

I UFO Sightings in Ancient Egypt, Rome and the Middle Ages excerpted from Mysteries of the Unexplained (pp. 207-209), a publication by Reader's Digest.

ii In the Vedic literature of India, there are many different descriptions of flying machines called vimanas. Additional information can be viewed online at

defenceguruindia.blogspot.com/2015/01/ancient-indian-science-of-aeronautics.html

iii Moses did NOT write the first five books, the Torah, but he assembled them together.

iiii <https://rock-solid-bible-evidence.webnode.com/products/silver-amulet-scroll-/>

liv Chang, Kai Chi. (1991) From the Records: UFO Sightings in Ancient Chinese History Books.

lv https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UFO_sightings_in_outer_space

lvi <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB509/>

lvii Hoagland, Richard C. and Bara, Mike. (2009) Dark Mission: The Secret History of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (p. 58) Feral House; Revised edition

https://archive.org/details/DarkMissionTheSecretHistoryOfNASA_201611

lviii Published October 21, 2014 in Daily Mail Online by James Nye www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2801707/UFO-spotted-NASA-video-astronauts-carry-repairs-International-Space-Station.html#ixzz3H1ZmFAb0

lix Retrieved November 2013 from sciencenordic.com/dna-links-native-americans-europeans

lx https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_X_%28mtDNA%29

lxi rhesusnegativeanddnacorrelations.blogspot.com/2016/03/native-american-solutrean-haplo-group-x.html

lxii Pharaoh Tutankhamun, Akhenaten and Amenhotep were R1b

<https://www.eupedia.com/forum/threads/25663-Pharaoh-Tutankhamun-Akhenaten-and-Amenhotep-III-were-R1b>

lxiii Ancestry and Pathology in King Tutankamun's Family academic paper published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (Volume 303, page 638) can be viewed online at <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/185393>