





Genesis of the Grail Kings
The Explosive Story of the Ancient Bloodline
by Laurence Gardner

Genesis of the Grail Kings relates to the dawn of monarchy, and to the emergent bloodline which gave rise to the Messianic succession. In biblical terms, we shall concentrate on Old Testament times, particularly on the early stories from the books of Genesis and Exodus.

The Bible explains that the Bloodline story began with Adam and Eve, from whose third son, Seth, evolved a line which progressed through Methuselah and Noah, eventually to Abraham, who became the great patriarch of the Hebrew nation. It then relates that Abraham brought his family westwards out of Mesopotamia (present day Iraq) to the land of

Canaan (Palestine), from where some of his descendants moved into Egypt. After a few generations, they moved back into Canaan where, in time, the eventual David of Bethlehem became king of the newly defined kingdom of Israel.

If viewed as it is presented in the scriptures, this is a fascinating saga - but there is nothing anywhere to indicate why the ancestral line of David was in any way special. In fact, quite the reverse is the case. His ancestors are portrayed as a succession of wandering territory seekers, who are seen to be of no particular relevance. Their biblical history bears no comparison to, say, the contemporary pharaohs of ancient Egypt. We are told, however, that their significance comes from the fact that they were God's chosen people.

This designated status leaves us wondering because, according to the scriptures, their God led them through nothing but a succession of famines, wars and general hardship - and on the face of it, these early patriarchs do not appear to have been too bright. We are faced, therefore, with a couple of possibilities: Either David was not of the Abrahamic succession, and was simply grafted onto the list by later writers. Or, maybe we have been presented with a very corrupted version of the family's early history.

The problem with such distant history is that the earliest Hebrew scriptures were compiled between the 6th and 1st centuries BC. They are not likely, therefore, to be that authentic in relating accuracies from thousands of years before. Indeed, this is plainly the case because their express purpose was to convey an account which upheld the principles of the Jewish faith - a faith that did not emerge until well into the ancestral story.

Given that the scriptural books were commenced while the Israelites were held captive in Mesopotamian Babylon from 586 BC, it is apparent that Babylon was where the original records were then held. In fact, from the time of Adam, through some nineteen said generations down to Abraham, the whole of Old Testament patriarchal history was

Mesopotamian. More specifically, the history was from southern Mesopotamia, where the ancient Sumerians did indeed refer to the grasslands of the Euphrates delta as the Eden.

It is also apparent that certain books were, for some reason, not selected for inclusion in the canonical Old Testament - the books of Enoch and Jubilees, for example. A further book (to which attention is specifically drawn in the books of Joshua and Samuel) is the book of Jasher. But despite its apparent importance to the Hebrew writers, it was excluded from final selection. Similarly, the book of Numbers draws our attention to the book of The Wars of Jehovah, and in the book of Isaiah we are directed towards the book of The Lord.

What were these books? Where are these books? They are all mentioned in the Bible, which means that they all pre-date the Old Testament - so why did the editors dismiss them when the selection was made? In pursuing an answer to this question, a fact which becomes increasingly clear is that, in English-language Bibles, the definition Lord is used in a general context - but in earlier texts a positive distinction is drawn between Jehovah and the Lord.

It has often been wondered why the biblical God of the Hebrews led them through trials and tribulations, floods and disaster when, from time to time, he appears to have performed with a quite contrary and merciful personality. The answer is that, although now seemingly embraced as the One God by the Jewish and Christian faiths, there was originally a distinct difference between the figures of Jehovah and the Lord. They were, in fact, quite separate deities. The god referred to as Jehovah was traditionally a storm god - a god of wrath and vengeance - whereas the god referred to as the Lord, was a god of fertility and wisdom.

The name given to the Lord in the early writings was Adon - the prevailing Semitic word for Lord. As for the apparent personal name of Jehovah, this was not used in the early days, and the Vulgate Bible explains that the God of Abraham was called El Shaddai,

which relates to a Great One of the Mountain.

The identity of Jehovah (Yahweh) came from the an original Hebrew stem (YHWH) which, according to Exodus, meant 'I am that I am'. This was said to be a statement made by God, to Moses, on Mount Sinai hundreds of years after the time of Abraham.

Jehovah was, therefore, not a name at all, and early texts refer simply to El Shaddai, with his opposing counterpart being the Adon. To the Canaanites, these gods were respectively called El Elyon and Baal.

In modern Bibles, the definitions God and Lord are used and intermixed throughout, as if they were one and the same character - but originally they were not. One was a vengeful god (a people suppressor); the other was a social god (a people supporter), and they each had wives, sons and daughters.

The old writings tell us that, throughout the patriarchal era, the Israelites endeavoured to support Adon the Lord - but at every turn El Shaddai (the storm god Jehovah) retaliated with floods, tempests, famines and destruction. Even at the very last (around 600 BC), the Bible explains that Jerusalem was overthrown at Jehovah's bidding. Tens of thousands of Israelites were taken into Babylonian captivity simply because one of their previous kings had erected altars in veneration of Baal the Adon.

It was during the course of this captivity that the Israelites finally succumbed to the Jehovah god of wrath. They developed a new religion out of sheer fear of his retribution - and this was only 500 years before the time of Jesus. Subsequently, the Christians took Jehovah on board as well, calling him simply God, while the hitherto social concepts of the Adon were totally discarded. The two religions were henceforth both faiths of fear.

This leaves us knowing that, within an overall pantheon of gods and goddesses (many of whom are actually named in the Bible), there were two predominant and opposing deities. In different cultures the pair have been called: El Elyon and Baal, El Shaddai and Adon, Ahriman and Mazda, Jehovah

and Lord, God and Father - but these styles are all titular; they are not personal names. So who precisely were they?

To find the answer we have to look no further than where these gods were operative, and old Canaanite texts (discovered in Syria in the 1920s) tell us that their courts were in the Tigris-Euphrates valley in Mesopotamia. We can trace the related Sumerian records back to about 3700 BC, and they relate that the gods in question were brothers. In Sumer, the storm-god (who eventually became known as Jehovah) was called Enlil or Ilu-kur-gal (meaning Ruler of the Mountain), and his brother (who became Adon the Lord) was called Enki, which means 'archetype'.

The texts inform us that it was Enlil who brought the Flood; it was Enlil who destroyed Ur and Babylon, and it was Enlil who constantly opposed the education and enlightenment of humankind. Indeed, Syrian texts tell us that it was Enlil who obliterated the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah on the Dead Sea - not because they were dens of wickedness, but because they were great centres of wisdom and learning.

It was the Lord Enki, on the other hand, who (despite the wrath of his brother) granted the Sumerians access to the Tree of Knowledge and the Tree of Life. It was Enki who set up the escape strategy during the Flood, and it was Enki who passed over the time-honoured Tables of Destiny - the tablets of scientific law which became the bedrock of the early mystery schools in Egypt.

The kings of the early succession (who reigned in Sumer and Egypt before becoming kings in Israel) were anointed upon installation with the fat of the sacred crocodile. This noble beast was referred to as the Mûs-hûs or Messeh (from which derived the Hebrew verb 'to anoint') - and the Kings of this dynastic succession were referred to as Messiahs (meaning Anointed Ones).

The first king of the Messianic succession was the

biblical Cain, head of the Sumerian House of Kish. On recognizing this, one can immediately see an early anomaly in the traditional Genesis story, for the historical line to David and Jesus was not from Adam and Eve's son Seth at all. It descended from Eve's son Cain.

Conventional teaching generally cites Cain as being the first son of Adam and Eve - but he was not; even the book of Genesis tells us that he was not. In fact, it confirms how Eve told Adam that Cain's father was the Lord - who was of course Enki the archetype. Even outside the Bible, the writings of the Hebrew Talmud and Midrash make it quite plain that, although Cain was Eve's eldest son, he was not the son of Adam.

The Old Testament book of Genesis (in its translated form) tells us that Cain was 'a tiller of the ground' - but this is not what the original text relates. What it states is that Cain had 'dominion over the earth', which is a rather different matter when considering his kingly status.

The Bible translators appear to have had a constant problem with the word 'earth' - often translating it to ground, clay or dust, instead of recognizing it as relating to the Earth. Even in the case of Adam and Eve, the translators made glaring errors. The Bible says, 'Male and female created he them, and he called their name Adam'. Older writings use the more complete word Adâma, which means 'of the Earth'. However, this did not mean they were made of dirt; it means (as the Anchor Hebrew Bible explains in precise terms) that they were Earthlings.

Around 6,000 years ago, Adam and Eve (known then as Atâbba and Kâva - and jointly called the Adâma) were purpose-bred for kingship by Enki and his sister-wife Nîn-khursag. This took place at a 'creation chamber' which the Sumerian annals refer to as the House of Shi-im-tî (meaning 'breath<wind<life').

Adam and Eve were certainly not the first people on Earth, but they were the first of the genetically contrived kingly succession. The records tell that Nîn-

khursag was called the Lady of the Embryo or the Lady of Life, and she was the surrogate mother for Atâbba and Kâva, who were created from human ova fertilized by the Lord Enki.

It was because of Nîn-khursag's title, Nîn-tî (meaning Lady of Life), that Kâva was later given the same distinction by the Hebrews. Indeed, the name Kâva (Ava or Eve) was subsequently said to mean 'life'.

Both Enki and Nîn-khursag (along with their brother Enlil) belonged to a pantheon of gods and goddesses referred to as the Anunnaki which, in Sumerian, means 'Heaven came to Earth' (An-unna-ki). In fact, the Grand Assembly of the Anunnaki (later called the Court of the Elohim) is actually mentioned in the Old Testament's Psalm No. 82, wherein Jehovah makes his bid for supreme power over the other gods.

According to tradition, the importance of Cain was that he was directly produced by Enki and Kâva, so his blood was three-quarters Anunnaki, while his half-brothers, Hevel and Satânael (better known as Abel and Seth), were less than half Anunnaki, being the offspring of Atâbba and Kâva (Adam and Eve).

Cain's Anunnaki blood was so advanced that it was said that his brother Abel's blood was earthbound by comparison. It was related in the scriptures that Cain 'rose far above Abel', so that his brother's blood was swallowed into the ground - but this original description was thoroughly misinterpreted for the modern Bible, which now claims that Cain 'rose up against Abel' and spilled his blood upon the ground. This is not the same thing at all.

The story can now be progressed by considering the oldest grant of arms in sovereign history - an entitlement which denoted the Messianic bloodline for all time. The Sumerians referred to this insignia as representative of the Gra-al (the nectar of supreme excellence), but biblical history refers to it as the Mark of Cain. This Mark is portrayed by the modern Church as if it were some form of curse, but it is not defined as such in the Bible. Genesis actually relates

that, having got into an argument with Jehovah over a matter of sovereign observance, Cain feared for his life. Consequently, the Lord placed a mark upon Cain, swearing sevenfold vengeance against his enemies.

It has never been fully understood why Jehovah should decide to protect Cain with this mark, when it was he who held the grievance against him. But the fact is that Jehovah did not make this decision; the mark was settled upon Cain by the Lord - and the Lord (the Adon) was not Jehovah (Enlil) but Cain's own father, Enki.

Few people ever think to enquire about the supposed enemies of Cain as defined in Genesis. Who could they possibly have been? Where would they have come from? According to the Bible only Adam and Eve, along with Cain and Abel, existed - and Cain had apparently killed Abel. Therefore, if one accepts the text as it stands, there was no one around to be Cain's enemy!

The Sumerian Gra-al was an emblem dignified as the Dew Cup. It was identified in all records (including those of Egypt, Phoenicia and the Hebrew annals) as being an upright, centred red cross within a circle - and has long been recognized as the original symbol of the Holy Grail.

Another anomaly is presented soon afterwards in Genesis when we are told that Cain found himself a wife. Who on earth were her parents if Adam and Eve were the only couple alive? Then, without confronting this anomaly at all, Genesis lists the names of Cain's descendants.

It becomes clear from all this that some very important information has been edited from the Old Testament narrative. Plainly, there were plenty of other people around at the time, and it is not difficult to find their stories outside the Bible.

In order to further enhance the historical succession from Cain, he was married to his half-sister, a pure-bred Anunnaki princess called Luluwa. Her father was

Enki and her mother was Lilith, a granddaughter of Enlil. Although not giving the name of Cain's wife, the Bible does name their younger son Enoch, while the Sumerian records cite his elder son and kingly successor Atûn, who is perhaps better known as King Etâna of Kish.

Etâna was said to have 'walked with the gods' and was fed from the Plant of Birth (the Tree of Life as it is called in Genesis). Henceforth, the kings of the line were designated as being the twigs of the Tree - and the ancient word for twig was 'klon' (clone). In later times, this plant or tree was redefined as a vine - and so the Graal, the Vine and the Messianic Bloodline became entwined in the Holy Grail literature of subsequent ages.

By virtue of their contrived breeding, this kingly succession was modelled specifically for leadership and, in all aspects of knowledge, culture, awareness, wisdom and intuition, they were highly advanced against their mundane contemporaries. In order to keep their blood as pure as possible, they always married within a close kinship, for it was fully recognized that the prominent gene of the succession was carried within the blood of the mother. Today we call this the mitochondrial DNA.

And so was born a tradition inherited by their kingly descendants in Egypt, and by the later Celtic rulers of Europe. True kingship, it was maintained, was transferred through the female and kingly marriages were, therefore, strategically cemented with maternal half-sisters or matrilinear first cousins.

Having reached the point where the Plant of Birth is first mentioned in the records, we are at about 3800 BC, and it is at this stage that we begin to learn how the kingly succession was orally fed with bodily supplements from the early days. This original practice continued for more than 1,800 years until the nourishment programme became wholly scientific and alchemical.

The supplement in question was, in the first instance, a menstrual extract from Enki's sister-wife Nîn-

khursag, the designated Lady of Life. It was revered as a sacred Anunnaki essence - defined as the most potent of all life-forces and venerated as Star Fire. It was from the womb of Nîn-khursag that the royal line was born and it was with her own divine Star Fire that the kingly succession was supplementally nourished. In this regard, they were reckoned to become like gods themselves - an aspect which did not please Enlil-Jehovah. In Genesis, when Adam had taken the fruit, Jehovah said, "Behold, the man is become as one of us".

In later times, specially designed cups were used for this ceremony - an example of which now resides at the British Museum. Indeed, it was from this very custom that the eventual chalice and wine tradition (representing the blood of the Messianic Vine) moved into Christian ritual (though perhaps unwittingly) to become the Eucharist (Holy Communion) sacrament.

In strict terms, the original Star Fire was a lunar elixir of the Goddess, but even in an everyday mundane environment, menstruum contains the most valuable endocrinal secretions, particularly those of the pineal and pituitary glands. The brain's pineal gland in particular was directly associated with the Tree of Life, for this tiny gland was said to secrete the very essence of active longevity, while also facilitating above-average powers of perception and awareness. The Sumerian annals relate that Cain's son, King Etâna, partook of the Plant of Birth in order to father his own son and heir, King Baali, while the Plant was itself associated with the office of kingship.

The royal Mûs-hûs was often referred to as a dragon or serpent, and in old Bibles, references to serpents are made by use of the word 'nahash' - but this does not relate to serpents in the way that we would know them as venomous snakes. It relates to serpents in their traditional capacity of bringers of wisdom and enlightenment, for the word 'nahash' actually meant to decipher or to find out.

Serpents, in one form or another, were always associated with wisdom, and healing - and the Trees

of Life and Knowledge are customarily identified with serpents. Indeed the insignia of many of today's medical associations is precisely this image of a serpent coiled around the Plant of Birth - a depiction shown in the clay reliefs of ancient Sumer to be Enki's own personal emblem.

Interestingly though, another common emblem for relief organizations depicts two coiled serpents, spiralling around the winged caduceus of Hermes the magician. In these instances, the true symbolism of the Star Fire ritual is conveyed, and this symbol can be traced back to the very origins of the mystery schools and gnostic institutions. The records explain that the central staff and entwined serpents represent the spinal cord and the sensory nervous system. The two uppermost wings signify the brain's lateral ventricular structures. Between these wings, above the spinal column, is shown the small central node of the pineal gland.

A Star Fire recipient King was considered to have become qualified for kingship when he reached a predestined state of enlightened consciousness - a state when his aptitudes for wisdom and leadership had been enhanced to a realm of kingship called the Malkû. It was from this Mesopotamian word that the Hebrews derived their words 'malchus' (king) and 'malkhut' (kingdom).

Only in very recent times have medical scientists identified the hormonal secretion of the pineal gland. It was isolated in 1968 and the essence was called melatonin, which means 'night-worker' (from the Greek 'melos', meaning 'black', and 'tosos', meaning 'labour') - being produced mainly at night. Exposure to an excess of sunlight actually makes the pineal gland smaller and lessens spiritual awareness, whereas darkness and high pineal activity enhance the keen intuitive knowledge of the subtle mind, while reducing the stress factor.

Melatonin enhances and boosts the body's immune system, and those with high pineal secretion are less likely to develop cancerous diseases. High melatonin production heightens energy, stamina and physical

tolerance levels. It is also directly related to sleep patterns, keeping the body temperately regulated with properties that operate through the cardiovascular system.

Melatonin is the body's most potent and effective antioxidant and it has positive mental and physical anti-ageing properties. This valuable hormone is manufactured by the pineal gland through activating a chemical messenger called serotonin, which transmits nerve impulses across chromosome-pairs at a point called 'meiosis'. This is the moment when the cell nuclei are divided and the chromosomes are halved, to eventually be combined with other half-sets upon fertilization.

And so the Cainite kings of Mesopotamia, while already being of high Anunnaki substance, were fed with Anunnaki Star Fire to increase their perception, awareness, and intuition. Consequently, they became masters of knowingness - almost like gods themselves. At the same time, their stamina levels and immune systems were dramatically strengthened so that the anti-ageing properties of the regularly ingested hormonal secretions facilitated extraordinary life-spans.

The practice came to an abrupt halt however in about 1960 BC - precisely when the Bible tells us that Abraham and his family moved northward from Ur of the Chaldees (the capital of Sumer) to Haran in the kingdom of Mari, before turning westward into Canaan.

Clay tablets of the era detail that, at that time, everything changed in the hitherto sacred land of Sumer when invaders came in from all sides. They were Akkadians from the north, Amorites from Syria and Elamites from Persia. The text continues: "When they overthrew, when order they destroyed. Then like a deluge all things together consumed. Whereunto, Oh Sumer! did they change thee? The sacred dynasty from the temple they exiled".

Contemporary texts relate that Ur (the capital of Sumer) was sacked by the king of nearby Elam soon

after 2000 BC, and although the city was rebuilt, the power centre moved north to Haran in the kingdom of Mari. But Haran was not just the name of a flourishing city, it was the name of Abraham's brother (the father of Lot). Documents discovered in 1934 also reveal that other cities in Mesopotamia were similarly named in accordance with Abraham's forebears - cities such as Terah (Abraham's father), Nahor (Terah's father), Serug (Nahor's father), and Peleg (Serug's grandfather).

Quite apparently, in line with all the Sumerian evidence which supports the kingly line from Cain, these lately discovered reports confirm that the immediate family of Abraham (in the succession after Noah) were also great commissioners of the region in general. Clearly, the patriarchs represented no ordinary family, but constituted a very powerful dynasty. But why would such a long-standing heritage of prominence and renown come to an abrupt end and force Abraham out of Mesopotamia into Canaan?

It was at that stage of Sumerian history that the original kingly empire fell. But what had happened to the Anunnaki - the grand assembly of gods who had established everything? Once more, the text continues: "Ur is destroyed, bitter is its lament. The country's blood now fills its holes like hot bronze in a mould. Bodies dissolve like fat in the sun. Our temple is destroyed. Smoke lies on our cities like a shroud. The gods have abandoned us like migrating birds".

For all that had occurred to the point of Anunnaki departure, an urgent and significant change in kingly procedure was then necessary because the Anunnaki Star Fire was no longer available. A substitute had to be found. In the event, the creation of a more permanent and versatile substitute was not a problem, for this was the province of a group of previously trained metallurgists whom Enki had called the Master Craftsmen.

Genesis of the Grail Kings continues with the story of this alchemical substitute, progressing the patriarchal accounts into Egypt and to the era of Moses, the Ark

of the Covenant and, in biblical terms, to the most important archaeological discovery ever made.



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