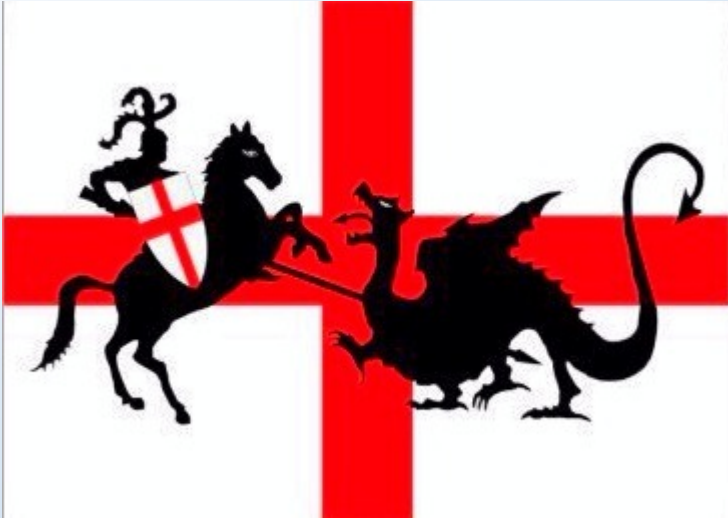


The Real St George



**Allan Wilson
Notes**

The Real St. George

St George King Gweirydd and the Red Cross



THE OTHER TRADITIONAL ACTIONS OF JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA were to give to British King Gweirydd or George, the white flag surmounted by the red crown which is still the flag of England today, and then to receive a land grant from the King George upon which he founded Glastonbury[1].

As George is almost certainly the well-recorded British King Gweirydd there may be some truth in this, and as the original Glastenic (Glaston near Bury) was at Atherton in the English Midlands that were Gweirydd's territories where it is still eminently traceable even today, the story is well founded.

If we add in the fact that Joseph of Arimathea was known in Khumric as St Ilid, and he served as the chaplain to the young prince Bran, a great grandson of King Caradoc I. and father of King Caradoc II. At Trefran and Llanilid, some eighteen miles west of Cardiff, there is a clear geographical scenario emerging.

A second Llanllid is at Tonyrefail, and another Llanllid lies further north in Brecon. The stream that runs down the north side of Mynydd y Gaer close to St Peter's is also named as Nant llid - the stream of llid.: The Cor of llid is shown in the next chapter.

St. llid brought the Holy Family from Jerusalem over to Britain, possibly taking ship at Alexandria in Egypt.

Joseph of Arimathea has been marginalised as a necessary manoeuvre in order to obliterate the fact that the Holy Family from Jerusalem came into Britain in AD 35-37.

llid is an immensely important figure in the story of Britain.

The Real "King George" Obliterated

In the same way the British King Gweirydd in the Midlands has also been totally obliterated, and his role in granting lands to the new faith in the Midlands has been transferred to an impossible St George who was something of a criminal reprobate in the western Mediterranean four hundred years later.

Just how the Roman Church expected to get away with all this deception is easy to see as the Church controlled what was said and taught and what was written, but not in Khumric Wales.

The whole site fits the description of the place where Joseph of Arimathea was buried as left to us by Maelgwn of Llandaff, and it is barely a mile to the south from the site of l.landaff Cathedral and village.



The church was known as St Mary's. This dedication is again correct and it matches with the ancient traditional records. The grave of Ioannes

The Real St George

('Joseph') the Bishop of Bethlehem, and the record of visits by King Edward II gives further prove that this was an important site.

King Iestyn ap Gwrgan left his preserved genealogy stretching all the way back to our founding British King Brutus, who arrived into Britain in circa 504 BC; and also refers to Joseph of Arimathea.

This hugely important document, that has clear corroboration from many other historical records, is routinely ignored. There can be no doubt that everything is exactly as described in the ancient British records.

Note 1: - Cross of St. George - Joseph of Arimathea presented this coat of arms to Gweirydd/Arviragus is recorded in Gildas, Nennius. Gerald ap Arthur ("Geoffrey of Monmouth") John Hardyng (or Harding) (1378 - 1465) describes the episode as follows:

Joseph converted this King Arviragus By his preaching to know ye laws divine
And baptized him as write hath Nennius The chronicler in Brytain
tongue full fyne An to Christian laws made hym inclyne And gave him
then a shield of silver white A cross and long, and overthwart full perfecte
These armes were used throughout all Brytain For a common syne, each
man to know his nación And thus his armes by Joesph Creación Full
longafore Saint George was generate Were worshipt here of mykell elder
date.

Hardyng (rhyming) chronicle of Britain - 15th century

The End

