

HOW THE CELTS SAVED BRITAIN

Dark Ages

H-TP(13)3B Nussipova A., Akimzhan N.

PLAN

- ⦿ The Legendary Tin Mines of Cornwall
- ⦿ Travel Between the Eastern Mediterranean and Britain
- ⦿ Joseph of Arimathea, Tin Merchant
- ⦿ Historical note

THE LEGENDARY TIN MINES OF CORNWALL

When Rome was still a tiny village on the Palatine Hill, Phoenician traders were sailing their ships the length and breadth of the Mediterranean and beyond in search of goods to be sold or traded for a handsome profit. There were great risks in making a long sea voyage and bringing home a valuable cargo, but the enormous profit that could be made from selling the goods made the risks worthwhile.

The key was to trade a product that was unique, very desirable, hard to get, or desperately needed for other products that were common in the land of the people with whom you were trading. These products may be rare and desirable someplace else, and the trader now had something with which he could once again make a profit.



THE LEGENDARY TIN MINES OF CORNWALL

- Tin was just such a product in the ancient world. Tin was vital to the ancients because it was needed in the making of bronze. Bronze was an alloy, or a mixture of two or more metals. To make bronze, the metal smith mixed copper with the proper amount of tin. Copper tools and weapons by themselves were too soft and did not long remain sharp.
- Tin made the copper harder and also made the molten metal fill the mold more completely when it was cast into useful objects like axe heads, hammers, and jewelry. So many useful articles were made of bronze in ancient times that no civilization could thrive very long without a supply of it or the copper and tin needed to make it.



TRAVEL BETWEEN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND BRITAIN

- Before going into the controversial question of Glastonbury, Joseph of Arimathea and the stories or legends which surround it, one needs to stop at a few points to determine some basic givens. Glastonbury is traditionally the first Christian sanctuary in Great Britain, visited, so legend has it, by Joseph of Arimathea and Saints David & Patrick.



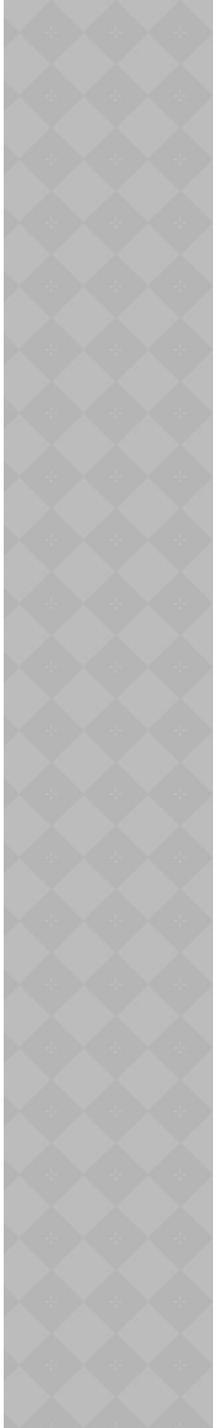


TRAVEL BETWEEN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND BRITAIN

- The strong tradition tying Joseph of Arimathea with Glastonbury and the Phoenician tin trade with Cornwall may have strong thread of truth that ties them together. The only known sailors who came from the Eastern Mediterranean to Britain were Phoenician. Hence, the elementary conclusion is that Joseph of Arimathea, if he really made the trip(s), must have done it on Phoenician ships.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA, TIN MERCHANT

- According to the Talmud, Joseph of Arimathea was said to have been an uncle of the Virgin Mary, (see note) being a younger brother of her father. He gained his wealth as an importer in the tin trade, which existed between Cornwall and Phoenicia.



JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA

- was a man of refinement, well educated, and one who possessed many talents, had extraordinary political and business ability. He has been called one of the richest men in the world. He learned about that tin trade from the Phoenicians, which then was akin in importance to that of steel today.

MANY FAMOUS NAMES ARE RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH GLASTONBURY-AVALON:

- ◉ Sidonis, Saturninus, and Cleon taught and supported other missionaries in Gaul, then returned to Britain.
- ◉ Beatus founded the church in Helvetia, after receiving his baptism and education at Avalon.
- ◉ Martial's parents, Marcellus and Elizabeth were there along with St Zacchaeus.
- ◉ Beatus was baptised by St. Barnabas, the brother of Aristobulus, sent in advance by St. Paul to Britain. He is referred to in scripture as Joses, the Levite.
- ◉ Parmena, disciple of Joseph, was appointed the first Bishop of Avignon.
- ◉ Mansuetus was consecrated the first Bishop of the Lotharingians A.D. 49, with his See at Toul. He also founded the church at Lorraine.
- ◉ Drennalus, helped Joseph found the church at Morlaix. He was then appointed to Treguier as it's first Bishop.

HISTORICAL NOTE:

- Mansuetus was a constant visitor to Rome after Claudia had married Pudens. He was a friend of Linus, the Bishop of Rome, and brother of Claudia. After the death of St. Clement, Mansuetus became the third official Bishop of the British Church at Rome. Thus we have three disciples of Avalon, instructed by St. Joseph, to become, in succession, Bishops of Rome.

- ◉ Iltigius, in "De Patribus Apostolicis", quotes St. Peter as saying; "Concerning the Bishops who have been ordained in our lifetime, we make known to you that they are these. Of Antioch, Eudoius, ordained by me, Peter. Of the Church of Rome, Linus, son of Claudia, was first ordained by Paul, and after Linus's death, Clemens the second, ordained by me, Peter."
- ◉ Joseph is always spoken of as belonging to Arimathea, which implies that it was his existing place of residence. He was a wealthy man, and his duties as a chancellor would bring him frequently to Jerusalem, where he had also a town residence. He would certainly be in Jerusalem at the time of the feast. [of Passover] The whole story now becomes clear. As the uncle of the Virgin Mary he probably knew all about the wondrous story of Our Lord's birth. Year by year, when Joseph and Mary attended the feast, he would enquire about the mysterious child. He would eagerly look forward to His first visit.

SOURCES:

- ◉ 1. St. Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury, by Lewis, from Artisan Sales
- 2. The Origin and Early History of Christianity in Britain, by Andrew Gray; from Artisan Sales
- 3. Did the Apostle Paul Visit Britain?, by R.W. Morgan, from Dolores Press, Inc., 389 Church St, San Francisco, CA 94114
- 4. Did Our Lord Visit Britain, by Rev. C. C. Dobson; from Covenant People
- 5. The Drama of the Lost Disciples, by George F. Jowett,; from Artisan Sales