

FINLAND DURING THE FIRST MILLENIUM

1st millennia AD

Jouko Pesonen

The old sagas contain stories from the ancient times, as in here, in which I have collected, during the last twenty years, pieces of data about the Viking kings and mostly Finnish and Danish Vikings. First they conducted pillaging, later the pillaging transformed into trading and migration over the vast oceans. The sagas are often Norwegian or Dutch. One of the most known scribe of the sagas was Snorri Sturluson, Icelandic priest.

Many recordings by eager family researchers were employed among the source materials and used for the interpretations of the studies. One can not trust on only one recording, especially a Russian one. Plenty of insight and interpretation were needed. I can not really base or pinpoint my perception in some particular earlier study. Simply small pieces and bits were collected together for

THE HISTORY OF THE OLD FINNISH LION NATION AND HER VIKING KINGS- SUMMARY.

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Table of Contents

THE OLD SAGAS TELL	2
THE OLD COUNTRY OF FINLAND	4
THE ROYAL DYNASTY OF THE OLD FINLAND 160 AD	8
KING FORNJOTR KVENLAND’S HEIRS:.....	13
IV KING OF FINLAND KÁRI FORNJOTR	13
The King of Finland’s province in Finnmark about 220 AD.....	19
KING OF FINLAND AND FOUNDER OF NORWAY NORR THORRINPOIKA FORNJOTR.....	30
KING GODWULF, THE FOUNDER OF HÅLOGALAND, ROYAL PROVINCE	35
The origination of the Finnish Royal Family	40
VANAJA (HOLMGÅRD) IN BALTIC FINLAND	43
FINLAND OF THE BALTIC SEA.....	46
ROBERT RADBARD SKIRTANSSON KING OF FINLAND.....	48
GRAND DUKE OF FINLAND RURIK HALFDANSSON YEAR 859 AD	50
BIRKA (BIRKA: BIRCH GROVE), TRADING CENTER OF THE FINNISH AND THE VIKINGS.....	55
LADOGA [ALDEIGJUBORG] OF FINLAND, THE MARKET TOWN AND CUSTOMS STATION DURING VIKING TIMES	58
FINLAND AND SWEDEN	69
FINNISH NORTHERN SWEDEN	76
THE FIRST KINGS OF UPPSALA’S SVITHIOD BASE IN SVEALAND.....	84
THE ESTONIAN NATION	93
THE ROYAL DUCHY OF VIKINGS AND THEIR TRADE ROUTES 400-1000 a.d, MAP JOUKO PESONEN	99



THE OLD SAGAS TELL

The old sagas tell about the ancient happenings, such as THE KVENLAND LION NATION OF FINLAND and their Viking kings. But by now this all is just water under the bridge!

The kings in Scandinavia in the beginning of the common era and even afterwards, were, surprisingly, of the same nobility, whose traces can be followed up unto “Abraham”!

The historical stories have been written down sometimes during the Middle Ages, based on the original oral stories. One of these recorders was for example an Icelandic priest Snorri Sturluson, without listing more of them. The oldest information about the royal family of Finland in connection with the Goth, is said to have perished with a church burnt by the Romans.

The stories of the old sagas have been conditioned to be laughable nonsense and, up to its own interest, even mythology. Of course, today they are but meaningless dust. For example, as the Finns fell under the rule of the real “dusters”, the Swedish kings around the year 1250 AD. Who would remember such nonsense anymore?

Our own Finnish kings, such we had, their heirs became interested more in the loveliness of Norway. They have changed to something entirely different with the changing of generations. One reason might have been the multiplication of the mixed Russian nation, and fear of uncontrollability.

Anyway, this original “Country of Lion Nation” was greater than anything else in Scandinavia at that time. If we were to compare for example to Östra Aros, or the Uppsala “province of Turkish King”.

The lion symbol of Judah belonging to our country has travelled from the beginning of times with the Fenno-Ugric nations. It is also the symbol of other Scandinavian countries, as well as some island kingdoms. It is noteworthy that the lion figure appeared also in the coat of arms of the old gothic kings.

It is said that the basic characteristic of us, Finns, is thoughtful and, often, intelligent. Our citizens easily conduct international relations. It is said that we have a lot in common with our distant tribal brothers such as in the northern Switzerland.

The existence of the old kings and other historical details were dusted off of our country. This might have happened during the reign idealized by the Swedish kings during the second millennium, with continuation for the six hundred years of reign. It was quite easy, as then there were no media in order to receive the correct information, as it is today. People had only the information that was allowed to

be told to them. Alternative history disappeared, when the paper containing useless information was set on fire.

The rulers of neighbouring countries while governing Finns, have done everything in their power to take honour of things even not quite belonging to them. Especially when our country has had her own kings for thousand years, before the tentative governing of Finns by the Svealand. Likewise the determined all destroying attitude of the Russians. For them the kind of neighbour is neat, that has only the skeleton left.

The Swedish country men tried to be benefactors or something to that regard. **Like the ancient novelty of bringing to us the Christian faith, which in itself has nothing wrong with it.** But, for ever have the Finns harboured their own staunch belief. This had the Finland's own older Gothic kings supplemented with their old professed faith, perhaps could be said according to their earlier Orthodox faith, even though it was not made into a big deal or perhaps was not spread as full time work.

At school pre-agreed truths were told, perhaps are still today, as if the history of Finnish nation begun with "forest people", from the time at 1250 when "Sweden rose to be strong here".

After coming to power the rulers of Sweden brought lots of Swedes to Finland as if to teach her forest nation handiworks and agriculture. So very good! The "teachers" that moved to Finland had names originating in Swedish, but often they were from long time ago original Finnish people who had adopted Swedish language.

If one has to give proof, in the western part of current Finland, in the parishes of Tornio and Piitime, cultural layers of artefacts belonging to the EASTERN FINNISH SETTLEMENTS, have been dated between years 200 and 600 AD. There were the Finnish of Kainuu, the original settlers of the land. In other places in northern Sweden the sparse settlements were partially populated by people of Finnish origin. Also living from reindeer farming were Lappish people or Sami.



THE OLD COUNTRY OF FINLAND

In the beginning of the millennium, after birth of Christ, Finland was different from now in the third millennium. This country was then much larger. **FENNO-UGRIC LION NATION** has been inhabiting it in tribal groups for thousands of years, in the east beyond the Ural-mountains up to Siberia.

Because of needs of power politics there has not been a will to acknowledge this during these thousands of years, as if likes of which has never been.

Today, the remains of Finnish nations, under the rule of Russia, are only seemingly in existence. Hardly many of them are still living in the original villages of their families. They are living as minority in alien Russian cities, in which are mixed many people of foreign cultures. Or they are living beyond immense journeys in small, but monitored village societies, from where the youth have left.

Perhaps in our schools they mentioned somewhat vaguely about the tribal kinsmen of Volga living beyond the gateless firewall. Nowadays, these FENNO-UGRIC nations have been nearly eradicated from upon the earth. For example: **OSTYAKS, VOGULS [MANSIS], VOTIAKS [UDMURTS], ZYRIANS (SYRJAANS), KOMI-PERMIANS (PERMIT), MORDVINIANS (MORDVAT), CHEREMISES (TSEREMISSIT), MARIS, MERJAS, MUROMS** and other small tribal families.

Cheremises, in other words maris, lost half of their population while waging a war under the leadership of their tribal prince Poldys against the Russians during the reign of the Tzar. It feels that the Finnish tribes of Volga, their inheritance and their possessions, were free game to some.

During the first millennium, before the trade routes of Vikings along the “Volga” really started, was one important stage. Then the Finnish had already had their own successful trade routes for a long time. In addition to the internal trading the trade routes often reached to Central Europe and Baltic countries.

Finland was once quite a sturdy and well stocked among king’s provinces. The social organization included, not only the FORNJOTR kings at the helm, but also the tribal princes of the Finnish tribal families. Though it seems a unified defence organization was lacking.

Finnish handicrafts of high standard were being produced by professional hands. There were cobblers, tailors, smiths, goldsmiths, gunsmiths, travelling smiths with their portable forges and anvils. There were builders of high quality small riverboats and great seafaring ships *etc.* with which they made a good living. Also there was a portion inherited from their own ancestors, for example precious gold jewellery, which usually the women wore.

On the other hand these visible riches lead to their fate for at least to the so-called Finnish people of Volga, especially with the lack of unified defence system.

During the reign of the old Finnish royal family Fornjotr the tribal princes of Volga's Finnish peoples could have been proud of their nations, and did not tolerate other super leaders in their regions. This kind of thing feels possible, though not sure at all times.

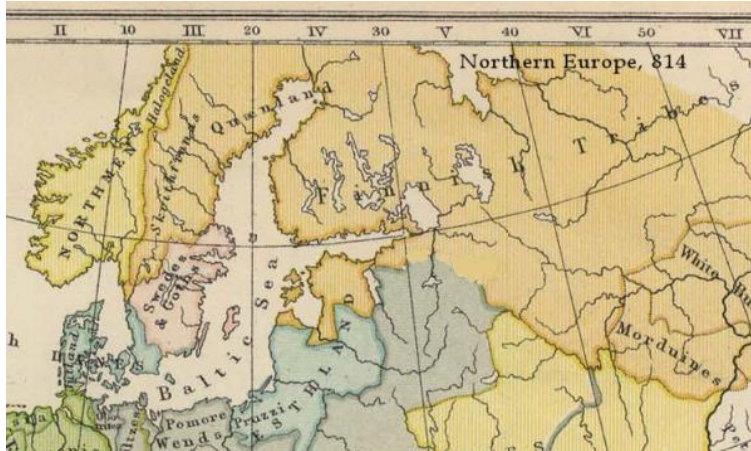
During the end of the first millennium Finns of Volga and Gulf of Bothnia experienced a disturbing threat. Because of that on the year 859 AD for their defence came, for their time, a great (also by his size) Viking king RURIK HALFDANSSON with his Viking warriors. From this so called Viking period more details following.



The sword the Vikings used was in length about 90cm. The sword might have been more of a symbol, forging being genuine artwork. However, in the real battle other quite frightful aids and tools were used.



Maps



Excerpt: Historical Atlas C. Calbeck, from a map Northern Europe year 814 AD

The map is from the time the Grand Duke Rurik was born. Norway is depicted as its own area, in the northern part of the map is seen area belonging to Hålogaland. Actually, Norway begun to be fragmented into small kingdoms. Northern Sweden was still part of Finland, in principal also Norway. Finnishness was later forbidden in Norway and names of places were translated into Norwegian. In the right side Morduinnes refers to the area belonging to Mordvinians at that time.

Unified Norway formed in the end of the Viking period. At its best there were some thirty king's provinces, which in the end unified. This happened in the end of year 800, when Harald Halfdansson, belonging to Fornjotr family, started to tax the king's provinces. Powerful men, disappointed from it, turned into Vikings and left the country to be tax collectors in island kingdoms.

As it was, Norwegian royal family did not last long, but Denmark appropriated this Norway in the year 1387. Then they were a bit more distant relations, but relations anyway. Within relatives are the worst strives, and among brethren the bloodiest.

The western part of Finland during years 250-500 AD



THE ROYAL DYNASTY OF THE OLD FINLAND 160 AD

KINGS  KVENLAND FORNJOTR

DURING THE FIRST MILLENNIUM FINNISH KAINUULAND AND FINLAND WERE RULED, FORNJOTR AS THE SUPREME KING, BY KVENLAND KINGS. THE COUNTRIES WERE CALLED WITH ONE DENOMINATOR FINLAND AND KVENLAND.



KING FORNJOTR KVENLAND

(JOTUN, Old Juutti)

He was born in the year 160 AD in Finland. He is said to have belonged to the same family as KVENLAND GODWULF, and he was a so-called Gothic king. (CYMER and AURGELMER)

He had a spouse **GONNOR GORRETTSENTYTÄR [GORRETTSDAUGHTER]** Gothic queen of Finland, who was born in the year 164 AD, and she died in **SOMME PICARDIE, FRANCE**.

According to the writings the Finnish king was physically strong and well-built for his time. Though often large size was in the genes, especially of this family, as were also blue eyes and oftentimes golden hairs. They were said to speak Gothic or old Scandinavian.

FORNJOTR king ruled in Finland from year 185 to year 250 AD. He died at age 90, so he lived longer than his royal heir, eldest son **KÁRI FORNJOTR KVENLAND**.



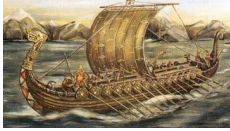
FORNJOTR KVENLAND'S FATHER

KVENLAND II (QWENLAND), KING was born in Gotland in about 120 AD. He was participating in founding, with his father and the Goths, a large kingdom of Kvenland (Finland). This old king had at least one sister **JUDITH KVENLAND**, also born in Finland. She was Fornjotr Kvenland's aunt.



ACCORDING TO THE WRITINGS, KING FORNJOTR'S GRANDFATHER the elder Kvenland I (Qwenland), who is sometimes mentioned in ancient writings. He was born about 10 AD, or perhaps a bit earlier in a place called **"Troy"**, as were many other ancient kings.

King Kvenland I “Old”, was related to the great Trachean king THOR TROY. This Thor was born about 1200 B.C. It was written about him; Thor had golden yellow hair and beard, and he was a blue-eyed, well-built king of the extraction of Abraham’s family origin.



FORNJOTR KINGS’ PROVINCES IN THE YEAR 200

ISLAND OF GOTLAND IN GULF OF BOTHNIA

The island of Gotland in Gulf of Bothnia has belonged, before the Common Era, mostly to the Goths and Fornjotr Finnish royal family provinces. The island has harboured some habitation before this.

KAINUU-LAND

Kainuu-named place at the bottom of the bay in the Baltic Sea, was another important base for the Kvenland kings in Finland and Kainuu-land. It was found about year 150-200.

King’s mansion, which was important to the trade traffic of Finland, was built in the valley of Tornio-river, and named KAINUU-LAND.

Kainuu-land consisted of what is today Sweden and Finland along the shores of the Baltic Sea, from there north-east to the White Sea and then to the north till Finnmark. In the Swedish side from the Baltic Sea to west till Hålogaland of Norway.

Because the land has risen very rapidly in the areas of the old Kainuu, the King’s place, or fortress was far from the current sea shore.

It has to be noted that the old Kainuu-land was not at the same place as the current Kainuu!

It could be that one of the builders of the Kainuu-land was already Kari’s grandfather “Qwenland” who was born in about year 120 AD.

Nothing might have remained of the king’s mansion in Kainuu after the Swedish kings were taking care of it during the first part of second millennium.



ISLAND OF LAESÖ IN THE STRAITS OF KATTEGAT

Laesö is an island in the straits of Kattegat; it became Fornjotr prince Gymer Hleri's royal province, when he and his men conquered it about years 210-230 AD.

MARKET TOWN OF THE KINGS VANAJA/HOLMGÅRD

Vanaja was an ancient market town of the Finns, which was located in the area of THE FINNS OF THE BALTIC SEA. King's mansions were built there, first as a base for the officers of Fornjotr Finnish kings. Today Vanaja is known as Novgorod. Name became to use in the year 980, then the town still belonged to Finland and was known as **Holmgård**. Novgorod name was taken to use by Vladimir (Valdemar) Svjatoslavinpoika [Svjatoslav's son], enchanted by Slavism, and who rose to rule the Viking's duchy. Vlademar was Rurik's great-greatson, whose mother Maluzha was his grandmother's lady's maid, so not of nobility.

STATEMENTS BY THE RUSSIAN EMPRESS

It has been told, that the empress of Russia said about Holmgård, or Novgorod:

"IT IS A CITY FOUNDED BY RUSSIANS AND FINNS!"

***which was ignorant or haughty and complacent talk.**

In reality, perhaps, it was permissible for some Russian market vendor to sell market wares in Vanaja or Holmgård. The northern parts of their Slovenian provinces were to south from Lake Ilmen [Ilmajärvi], which was in the southern parts of Finnish territory.

"This kind of founding of cities and claiming of ownership pertains only to Russians. They have such an understanding, that when a Russian walks across a land owned by somebody else, the ownership of this land transfers to the walker, to Russia".

Well, in the end the Russians walked the city of Holmgård into their ownership.

GOTHIC FORNGUTNISK

Through the Gothic identity many living skills have travelled "quietly" into all the Nordic countries. Among them were e.g. agriculture, handicraft and strong family bonds, exchange of things, many kinds of household activities and furnishings, construction of weapons, combs, tools, ornaments, and necklaces.

The goths appeared perhaps the longest in southern Sweden, in other words during years 0-200 AD.

The Goths were living in Crimea of the Black Sea in the beginning of the Common Era. They were spread out far to the west, even to the Baltic Sea.

In addition to the provinces belonging to the Goths at first in the Baltic Sea was the island of Gotland, which was named after the Goths. It seems likely, that the Goths arrived to the island of Gotland already in the year 300 B.C.

The Goths, who were spread out in the area of current south Sweden, governed **GÖTALAND, JÖNÖKÖPING, KRONOBERG, AND KALMAR PROVINCES**. South of the Gothic nations in the current-day Sweden, was inhabited by Danes. (see map on page 23)

It seems, that in Finland near Baltic Sea and in the fortress Karen, founded by then-King Kari, was in the beginning of times also a great base of the Goths, and at least in Turku, in the mouth of Aura River. These communities were formed mainly from the Gothic people of eastern Götaland. Apparently the Goths later assimilated everywhere, as was the purpose. They were no more in the ninth century, but they existed in the genes everywhere at least in Finland and Sweden. They are often "high browed" with practical intelligence and especially fond of animals. They have the unfortunate trait, that "they feel to be above the common people", but fortunately they do not highlight it. What they do not understand, they soon do!

KING FORNJOTR KVENLAND'S HEIRS:

PRINCE KÁRI FORNJOTR born 184 AD in Finland

PRINCE LOGI FORNJOTR born 187 AD in Finland

PRINCE HLESSEY FORNJOTR born 189 AD in Finland

PRINCE GYMER HLER FORNJOTR born 191 AD in Finland.



IV KING OF FINLAND KÁRI FORNJOTR

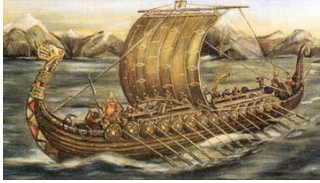
KÁRI FORNJOTR KVENLAND was born in the year 184 A.D, Kari's marriage in the year 209 A.D, princess **ALVOR ALFSINTYTÄR** [ALFSDAUGHTER], born 184 AD in Denmark.

Kári Fornjotr inherited his father's kingdoms, including FINLAND, KAINUU-LAND and GOTLAND. He founded with the Goths and the Finns, in addition to the old trading posts, a fortified base and trading post in the western shores of Ladoga [Laatokka] in Karelia and gave it a name **KARELA**. (It seems later Käkisalmi).

KING OF FINLAND KARI FORNJOTR had time to govern in Finland only from year 209 to year 229 AD. Even though the Viking ships were very seaworthy, accidents happened in the rocky and stormy waters. Many kings belonging to the Fornjotr family ended up, from various reasons, in the waves. Many later kings of the family on the coasts of Norway, where the waves could rise very high. Though in the end there were a lot of kings in the area of Norway.

KARI'S AND ALVOR'S ONLY PRINCE HEIR:

FROSTI KARINPOIKA FORNJOTR, PRINCE was born in 219 AD, in Finnish Kainuu. Frosti inherited the kingship of Finland in the year 233 AD (king Frosti page 27).



KING KÁRI FORNJOTR'S BROTHERS

KING (HLER) GYMER FORNJOTR OF LAESÖ ISLAND



KARI'S PRINCE BROTHER HLER GYMER FORNJOTR SAILED WITH HIS CREW TO THE ISLAND OF LAESÖ IN THE GATTEGAT STRAITS AND CONQUERED IT.

During the times of Gymer the island of Laesö belonged to Finland, though it has been since attached to Denmark. It is located in the Gattegat straits between Sweden and Denmark.

King Hler Gymer Fornjotr's, mentioned as a sea giant, family's daughters became later the nobles of Denmark and the youngest one a queen of Uppsala.

IT IS MENTIONED IN ONE SAGA, that the island-king GYMER FORNJOTR was born in 191 AD in Gotland and died in 240 AD in the island of Laesö. The island king had a spouse **RAN ORBODA** (AURBODA) queen of Finland, born 196 AD.

The royal family was blessed with plenty of daughters. Princesses were described as very fair redheaded and blue-eyed beauties. Queen Rann Ordoba was born in the year 196 AD and she died in the year 249 AD.

Gattegat



The island of Laesö is 20kmx10km and it is located in the straits of Gattegat. King of Finland Gymer Fornjotr established a royal province in the island and municipal administration about year 210 AD.

THE SIRENS OF THE FINNISH LAESÖ ISLAND

The princesses of Laesö island, excessively lovely goldenhaired beauties, when they saw a sailing ship navigate past their island, positioned themselves without clothes on the stones of the island beach. Often curiosity rose among the crew of the sailing ship, and they navigated closer. Result was a shipwreck on the rocks of the nearby waters. In this way they often lost their cargo, even their lives.

HEIRS OF GYMIR AND RANN FORNJOTR:

Fornjotr Gymirtytär [Gymir's daughters] of the Laesö island had witty names:

BARA GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 213 AD in Finland Hlaesö,

BLODUGHABBA GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 214 AD in Finland,

DRÖFN GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 215 AD in Finland,
HEMINGLAEVA GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 217 AD in Finland,
HRÖNN GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 218 AD in Finland,
KOLGA GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 219 AD in Finland,
UNNR GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 220 AD in Finland,
HEFRING GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 221 AD in Finland,
DUFA GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 222 AD in Finland,
GERD GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER], born 239 AD in Finland.

KING OF SWEDEN WOOING

It is said that king Yngvi-Frey of Uppsala, what was then Östra Aros, wanted princess Gerd as his spouse, who was the daughter of king Gymer of the Finnish island-kingdom. With whom or whose wealth he fell in love. The king had sent his courier Skimir in the wooing expedition to the island of Laesö, where the princess with her sisters were still living. The courier had with him, as a gift for the princess, eleven golden apples and a golden ring.

The Courier had tremendous difficulty entering into the strong, solid wooden fortress. In addition, huge dogs were guarding the outside.

In the end the courier of Sweden was let in to the king's fortress, but the picturesque princess Jötun Gerd did not care for the golden apples and the ring. **She said, that we have plenty of gold ourselves.** After long negotiations and nine days, the daughter of Gymir and Aurboda consented to the proposal.



GERD GYMERINTYTÄR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER] QUEEN OF SWEDES

The youngest princess of the island, Laesö Gerd Gymerintytär, was married to then king of Uppsala Fjolnir Yngvi Freisson, born 235 AD. **GERD GYMERSDOTTIR [GYMER'S DAUGHTER] BECAME A STRONG AND DETERMINED FINNISH QUEEN OF UPPSALA.**

King Yngi of Östra Aros (Uppsala) died in about 300 AD in Svithiod of Uppsala.

Queen Gerd and Yngvi's heirs:

ERICH YNGVESSON prince, born 289 AD Östra Aros Sweden

FJÖLNIR YNGVESSON the future king, born 291 Östra Aros.

THE OLD NAME OF UPPSALA WAS STILL AT THIS TIME ÖSTRA AROS, WHICH WAS LOCATED FARTHER NORTH FROM THE CURRENT DAY UPPSALA.



SOMETHING ABOUT THE TRAVELS OF THE SEAFARING KING WERE MENTIONED IN THE SAGA

King Hler Gymer Fornjotr sailed to Asgard, where he arranged a big party with his brothers.

Thus the royal family was keeping in touch with their relatives with their VIKING-trips.

Asgard seems to have been a beloved home of the ancient forgotten Scandinavian kings. A suspicion rises, **that Asgard could have been in this context a commonly used name for a homestead, or even other name for Trabzon, where some kings went even to give birth to their children, or to meet each other.** Trabzon was located in the former Byzantine Empire along the southern coast of the Black Sea; nowadays this historical city belongs to Turkey.

The island of Laesò was a very good stopping point when sailing to the west for the first Vikings of Fornjotr family as well as a safe harbour for centuries. In contrast to the strange unknown sailors who, on the island, had to give up their booty and their lives.

In the year 380 AD the island of Laesò was visited by a huge marine fleet under the leadership of a sea king and earl of Finland Gorr Fornjotr, who was mentioned in the sagas. Sea king Gorr was with a large crew on his way to meet his brother Norr and at the same time to feudalize a promised land property.





HLESSEY FORNJOTR THE PRINCE OF FINLAND

HLESSEY FORNJOTR, FROM AMONG THE FORNJOTR BROTHERS, or the third eldest prince, seems to have stayed, as his main occupation, in the trading post of the king of Gotland-island. He participated as a ruler and a leader both for the Finns and the Goths in the current day Swedish coast, in addition to the trading posts of KARILA and VANAJA.

Hlessey Fonjotr seemed to have had a presence about him, like his father, of grandeur and magnificence. He was respected among the people as a good and sensible leader.



NORTHERN FINNMARK AND FINNMARK BELONGED TO FINLAND:



The King of Finland's province in Finnmark about 220 AD

LOGI FORNJOTR THE FIRST KING OF FINNMARK



LOGI, born 187 AD in Finland, (he was 3 years younger than his brother Kari) / married to princess **GLÖD**.

Prince Logi Fornjotr traveled from the king's manor in Kainuu to Lapland, to the current-day Norwegian coast with a large crew consisting of Finns. He feudalized there a kingdom of Finnmark [Ruija], and ruled there as a king from the year 208 AD to year 230 AD.



INTO LOGI'S KINGDOM moved Finns from the east and, for instance from the current-day Savonia, because of famine. King Logi Fornjotr begun fishing and raising sheep in grand scale as a main trade of the citizens in Finnmark.

The first Finnish immigrants inhabited there **ALTA, BALSFJORD, BOERSELV, LYNG, NORDREISA, SKIBOTN, AND TANA**.

THE HEIR OF KING LOGI AND GLÖD.

GRIM LOGINTYTÄR [LOGI'S DAUGHTER], born in 210 AD in Finnmark of Finland.



GRIM LOGINTYTÄR [LOGI'S DAUGHTER] FORNJOTR ROSE TO BE THE QUEEN OF FINNMARK AFTER HER FATHER KING LOGI.

GRIM, a bit melancholic, but assertive and enterprising queen, she became to be a ruler for a long time in the northernmost parts of Finland.

Queen Grim ruled over Finnmark in the years 230-290 AD.

As the queen aged, her worthwhile work was continued with Finnish strength, in addition SNAER the king of Finland also helped to govern Finnmark in years about 295-341 AD.



MJÖLL SNAERINTYTÄR [SNAER'S DAUGHTER] FORNJOTR ROSE TO BE THE QUEEN OF FINNMARK, SHE RULED IN FINNMARK AT LEAST IN THE YEARS 328-368 AD



KING OF FINLAND THORR SNAERINPOIKA [SNAER'S SON] FORNJOTR RULED ALSO IN FINNMARK IN THE YEARS 342-386 AD



QUEEN INDIAN THORRINTYTÄR [THORR'S DAUGHTER] FORNJOTR born in 367 AD in Kainuu. FUNCTIONED AS A QUEEN OF FINNMARK 384-419 AD.

Also she became a longstanding, strong queen for Finnmark.



KING OF FINLAND FROSTA RULED IN FINLAND IN THE YEARS 419-491 AD ALSO IN FINNMARK OF FINLAND.

THE FINNISH OWNERSHIP OF FINNMARK IS BEING HUSHED ABOUT

The history books do not remember the old Finnish ownership of LAPLAND OF FINNMARK. Only with some wonderment, why so many first appearances of place names are in Finnish?

Because Lapland of Finnmark has been part of Finland for centuries. In the beginning of the millennium as the governing municipality of Fornjotr royal family of Finland's Finnmark during reign of many rulers. In the history books it is impossible to read about other lands owned by Finland. In the northern areas the original inhabitants have always been the Lapps, who were called Sami. Also, when going eastward were the Samoyeds, who were not related to the Finnish. They practiced moving from place to place mainly because of reindeer herding. During the eastern pogroms these peoples preserved themselves better, largely because of their mobility, than Finnic speaking peoples.

Finnish communities moved to North Norway for work, for example **YYKEÄ** (Lyngen), **RAISI**, **NAAVUONO** (Kvnaenangen), **PORSANKI**, **KAARASJOKI**, **PALMANKI**, **PUNAKAKKSE**, **PYSSYJOKI** (Borselva), and **LEMMIJOKI**, the names of the places were of Finnish origin.

Bigger wave of immigrants was especially to the areas of the Arctic Ocean during the famine years 1844 and 1860. In this migration the immigrants were mainly from Kvenland [Kainuunmaa] and the Valley of Tornio-river. They settled in **PYKEIJA** (Bukoynes), **NÄÄTÄMÖ** (Neiden), and **PAATSJOKI** (Pasvik) in **ALTTIO** (Alta).

The next migration was to North Norway in **ANNIJOKI**, **KALLIJOKI**, **VESISAARI**, **TROMSSA** and **In the year 1860 the laws were changed to forbidd the use of Finnish language. Land was forbidden to buy if the family name was not changed to Norwegian.**



So that the Finnish identity would be completely eradicated, the names of Finnish towns were changed to Norwegian, without exception.

THE FATAL YEARS FOR FINNMARK

The time when Finland had lost the Finnmark of Lapland, long time ago, in other words towards the end of the Second World War. In the year 1944 Adolf Hitler, the Chancellor of Nazi Germany, gave an order to the army to destroy Finnmark entirely. According to the order it was destroyed thoroughly. The depredations continued until January 1945.

Before the depredations though the inhabitants were first evacuated. Then all buildings were burnt, as well as ships and even small boats. The same fate was also for Lapland of Finland. The German army withdrew from Finland through Finnmark to south.



Map: Jouko J. Pesonen.

King Norr Fornjotr conquered Norway in the year 368. The route is marked with purple color. The green color along the coast of Sweden depicts the area inhabited by Finns in the beginning of the millennium.

THE HEIRS OF NORR FORNJOTR AS KINGS OF ROGALAND FOR ABOUT 400 YEARS:

Gardur Norrsson, Rugalf Gardursson, Rongvald Rugalfsson, Ongvald Rongvaldsson, Injald Ongnvaldsson, Jossur Gardursson, Hjor Jossursson, Hjorleif Hjorsson, Halfur Hjorleifsson, Hjor Halfursson, Hjorleifur Hjorsson, Halfur Hjorleifsson, Hjor Halfursson born 825.



GOTLAND, FORNJOTR FAMILY'S IMPORTANT TRADING POST AND KING'S FORTRESS

The Goths had occupied an almost empty island in the Baltic Sea, which was named after them as Gotland. It was occupied before our Common Era, apparently long before the mainland of Sweden. Many things indicate that among the Goths was the oldest known king Kvenland I who settled in the island. His real name is not known with certainty, but then we use KVENLAND I. (One form of the name is Qwenland)

The Goths were germanic, but not of any particular tribe, except those of the royal family. The Goths were composed of many nations, for example Thracians and Finnish. They were, then, groups of nationalities who assumed Gothic identity.

The Goths had also many mercenaries, because large quantities of Roman Solidi-coins, used for paying salary, have been found in the island of Gotland, the currency which was accepted everywhere.

The language of the Goths is said to have resembled mostly old Scandinavian language. It is claimed that the languages commonly used in Scandinavia differed from each other only through nuances of dialect.

The Goths recognized essentially the original Orthodox Christian faith. They were commonly extremely skillful with their hands. They spread, in addition to the occupied areas, to Finland and Denmark. Perhaps the distinct and unified fiefs of the Goths in the Southern Sweden have remained the longest in Scandinavia, they [Goths] are later claimed to have mixed with Swedes and Finns.

The Goths had conquered for themselves a narrow area from Crimea to the Baltic Sea. Kvenland royals fortified the island occupied by Goths also with the aid of Finns. It became an important base for this royal family for a long time.

Gotland was in the central position for trade almost in any direction. The Finns were exclusively capable of building the seaworthy vessels, so to say the Viking vessels and suitable for many uses, at the latest in the beginning of the millennium. The ships, equipped with sails, were an important lifeline for the habitation of the island.

The Fornjotr were able to rule over the island with an iron fist. The kings from Uppsala first made trouble in the island. Otherwise Gotland became, in the end, quite international. Perhaps the German tradesmen established the town of Visby in the first part of the millennium.

After the royal Fornjotr family, the governance changed many times, once Danish Vikings, once the Swedes.

THE FINNS ON THE SHORES OF SWEDEN

It appears that in addition to this [Gotland] the Finns and the Goths, for various reasons, inhabited also the shores of Sweden around Uppsala and around Stockholm, today's new population center. There the Finns were ruled by Finnish kings from Gotland or Kainuu. In later times when the Sweden of Uppsala was enlarging her grip, the inhabitants were assimilated to the Swedes also in regard to language. Perhaps, in the end, this was the reason the flourishing trade town of Birka was let to perish entirely, so that there would be no proof of its having been Finnish of old.

KARI FORNJOTR'S SECOND YOUNGEST BROTHER HLESSEY

In the beginning of the year 200 [the third century] shores of the future Stockholm, in the southern side of Uppsala, were governed by a member of Fornjotr family king Hlessey and after him Finnish Fornjotr-related kings. In a way they protected the trade town of Uppsala, as Finns have protected Sweden throughout the ages, for example from the Russians.

Famous conqueror of Scandinavia, the Anglo-Saxon overlord Odin Woden, who was born 215 AD had decided to beat the kingdom of Sweden, though without much luck. He had in front of him the shore-dwelling Finns!

He reconciled soon with the old king "ÖSTEN GYLFE". **So tell the old sagas?**

But this might be mythology. The name, however, does exist; Gylfe was a sea king and the Earl of Finland, Gorri Fornjotr's grandson [son's son]. It is very possible that Gylfe was active in this same area while alive, but not quite at the time of Odin Woden.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, ODIN WODEN WAS DEALING WITH HLESSEY FORNJOTR. (King Hlessey was born in 189 AD, Gylfe 431 AD).

The shores of current day Sweden were mainly in the possession of Finns and Goths. Hlessey Fornjotr might have been a bachelor king, who ruled at least in the island of Gotland and in the area south of Uppsala. At least his spouse is not mentioned. Fornjotr King Hlessey was a very amicable man, who with his large size and handsomeness, like his father, and golden hairs mystified also his enemies.

Odin Woden's attack ended almost in the bud on the shores of Sweden, his purpose was to conquer new area for himself. A few heads were dropped for the honor of feast before a full accord. Hlessey Fornjotr soon ended the game. Perhaps they soon discovered that they were of the same royal bloodline. In the end the famous "active king" ODIN WODEN received from Hlessey some land areas, even to royal provinces.

IT IS SAID, THAT WODEN BUILT A FORTRESS ON THE SHORE OF MÄLARE-LAKE IN A PLACE CALLED OLD SIGTUN.

Odin Woden's prince son, 235 AD FREY ODINSSON [ODIN'S SON] also received a small royal province in Uppsala, from where taxes were paid to this king. Frey was a skillful sailor and seafarer, even though he was not a Viking. Frey Odinson also built a great temple close to Uppsala. It is said that he was a good ruler, but quite short-lived. He got ill suddenly and died at the age of 21 years.

Mutual understanding between the Finnish and Swedish kings was enhanced as the king of Uppsala married the Finnish king Hlessey Fornjotr's brother's daughter.

THE YOUNGER KINGS OF FINLAND



KING FROSTI KARINPOIKA [KARI'S SON] FORNJOTR

FROSTI KARINPOIKA FORNJOTR was born in year 210 AD in Kainuu, married 239 AD. Mrs. Frosti was six years younger than her husband.

KING FROSTI RULED IN FINLAND BETWEEN YEARS 233-252 AD.

QUEEN FROSTY RULED IN FINLAND AFTER HER HUSBAND FROSTI IN YEARS 253-269 AD.

FROSTIS' HEIR:

JOKULL FROSTINPOIKA [FROSTI'S SON] FORNJOTR PRINCE was born 239 AD in Kainuu of Finland. Jokull inherited the kingship of Finland in the year 260 AD.



KING

JOKULL FROSTINPOIKA FORNJOTR

JOKULL FROSTINPOIKA [FROST'S SON] born 239 AD, married with queen Mrs. Jokull, born 256 AD. King JOKULL ruled in Kainuu of Finland, his rulership being from year 260 and ended in year 284 AD.

JOKULL'S QUEEN SPOUSE TOOK PART IN THE RULING OF THE COUNTRY AFTER HER HUSBAND BETWEEN YEARS 284-308 AD.

JOKULL'S HEIR:

SNAER JOKULLINPOIKA [JOKULL'S SON] FORNJOTR PRINCE born 275 AD in Kainuu of Finland.

Snaer inherited the kingship of Finland in the year 295 AD.



KING

SNAER JOKULLINPOIKA FORNJOTR

SNAER JOKULLINPOIKA was born in year 275 AD, married 301 AD **WITH QUEEN NIERA**, born 276 AD in Finland.

KING OF FINLAND SNAER RULED FINLAND IN THE YEARS 295-342 AD, KAINUU AS THE HEADQUARTERS.

SNAER'S SPOUSE QUEEN NIERA ruled Finland with her son Thor after her husband in Kainuu and in other king's mansions.

SNAER'S HEIRS THREE CHILDREN:

***MJÖLL (FÖNN) SNAERINTYTÄR [SNAER'S DAUGHTER] FORNJOTR PRINCESS** was born in year 308 AD in Kainuu of Finland, and **she became a queen in the Kvenland of northern Finland.**

FINN-QUEEN OF UPPSALA

***DRIVA SNAERINTYTÄR [SNAER'S DAUGHTER]** FORNJOTR PRINCESS was born in 312 AD in Kainuu of Finland, married with KING VANLAND SVEGDASSON of Svealand, born 298 AD in Uppsala.

***THORRI SNAERINPOIKA [SNAER'S SON] FORNJOTR** PRINCE was born in 320 AD in Kainuu of Finland. Thorr became to be a noble longterm king of Finland in the year 342 AD.



THORRI SNAERINPOIKA [SNAER'R SON] FORNJOTR

THORRI SNAERINPOIKA, born 320 in Finland / married in the year 345 AD **WITH PRINCESS IKUTIERRA**, born 326 AD in Baltic Finland.

THORRI WAS A GRAND AND WISE KING, WHO RULED IN FINLAND, KAINUU AND GOTLAND OF FINLAND IN THE YEARS 342-386 AD.

THORRI'S AND IKUTIERRA'S HEIRS, 5 children:

***NORR THORRINPOIKA** FORNJOTR PRINCE, was born in the year 345 AD in Kainuu of Finland.

***GOI THORRINTYTÄR** FORNJOTR PRINCESS, was born in the year 356 AD in Kainuu of Finland, / married with king HROLFR BJARGILAINEN IN HEDMARK OF NORWAY, born 358 AD in Denmark.

***GOE THORRINPOIKA** FORNJOTR PRINCE was born in the year 356 in Kainuu of Finland, he ruled in Finland in the years from 368 – AD.

***GORR THORRINPOIKA** FORNJOTR PRINCE was born in the year 365 AD in Kainuu of Finland. Gorr received land property in the islands of current-day Norway.

***INDIA THORRINTYTÄR** FORNJOTR PRINCESS was born in Kainuu in the year 367 AD, **WAS THE QUEEN AND RULER OF KVENLAND OF FINLAND.**



KING OF FINLAND AND FOUNDER OF NORWAY NORR THORRINPOIKA FORNJOTR

NORR THORRINPOIKA [THORR'S SON] KING OF FINLAND, BORN 345 AD in Kainuu of Finland, married to QUEEN SEARSCHDOTTER [SEARSCH'S DAUGHTER] IN YEAR 354 AD IN TRONDELAG of today's Norway.

KING NORR RULED NORTHERN PARTS OF FINLAND AND KVENLAND UNTIL YEAR 368 AD "IN FINNISH NORWAY FROM YEAR 369".



.....

KING OF FINLAND NORR WANTED HIS OWN KING'S PROVINCE

King of Finland Norr gathered his troops consisting of mercenaries and Finns according to agreed plans in the early spring of 368 AD. Norr left from the king's mansions in Kainuu along the western shores of Gulf of Bothnia, skiing on the ice, (current day Sweden), up until Sundsvall. There were already some Swedish speaking settlements, so Thorr advanced with his troops along the edge of the then presumed kingdom toward north-west to a large lake Storsjölföh and from there forward close to the fjord Trondheim.

TOLD IN THE SAGAS

NORR OF FORNJOTR FAMILY SPREAD HIS FINNISH TROOPS with their commanders in different parts of the country. He visited Mjössa-lake, from there went to Sogna-fjord. From there after a year Norr's troops returned to Trondheim.

During the conquests fierce scuffles broke out with the original inhabitants, but with his large and powerful Finnish troops Norr was able to communicate his kingship to all the most important trade centers. He occupied the shores and inlands and turned them into Finnish commanders' control. The original inhabitants had their own prince, who surrendered his kingship to be Norr's subject. Then there were only some 300 000 original inhabitants in Norway.



FINNISH KING NORR THORRINPOIKA [THORR'S SON] ROSE TO BE THE RULER OF CENTRAL NORWAY

Norr the king of Finland, founded at first the Fornjotr kingdom in the counties of today's Central Norway such as ALFHEIM, OGDUM AND BUSKERUD.

He ruled there between years 369-433 AD or 64 years.

King Norr's governing areas were located in the south side of the old kingdom of Hålogaland.

NORR'S AND AGDI'S HEIRS:

***RAUM NORRINPOIKA [NORR'S SON]** FORNJOTR born in 371 A KING IN OGDUM in current-day Norway.

***THRAND NORRINPOIKA** FORNJOTR born in 385 KING IN TRONDHEIM (TROND'S HOME) "in Finnish Norway".

***GARDUR NORRINPOIKA** FORNJOTR born 389 in Möre, "IN FINNISH NORWAY", EARL OF ROGALAND, RULER OF NORTH-WEST SHORE between years 407-420.

RAUM'S AND HILDUR'S HEIRS 5 CHILDREN:

FINNALF RAUMINPOIKA [RAUM'S SON] FORNJOTR PRINCE, born in Buskerud / marriage with SVANHILD DAGSDOTTER born 396 in Alfheim.

GODBRAND RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING born 395 in Buskerud Finland Norway / marriage with VILSDATTER QUEEN born 414 Ringerike Norway of Finland.

JOTUNBJOR RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 404 in Romsdal Norway of Finland.

HADDINA RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 405 in Buskerud Norway of Finland.

HRING RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 416 in Buskerud Norway of Finland, KING IN RINGERRIK AND VALDRE, marriage with VIFIL sea king's daughter.



GARDUR'S HEIRS

HORD GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL IN HORDALAND born 408 in Rogaland.

TRYM GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL IN AGDER born 411 in Rogaland.

TORGARD GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL IN SOUTH MÖRE, born 417 in Rogaland.

TORGARD'S HEIRS

TORVID TORGARDINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 449 in South Möre.

TORVID'S HEIRS

SLEVID TORVIDINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 459 in South Möre.

BLAVID TORVIDINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 462 in South Möre.

BLAVID'S HEIRS

ARNVID [BERSERKER'S KILLER - BERSEKINTAPPAJA] **BLAVIDINPOIKA** FORNJOTR born 481 AD in Sunnmøre Norway of Finland.

HRING RAUMINPOIKA'S [RAUM'S SON] HEIRS:

EYMUND HRINGPOIKA FORNJOTR KING born 430 AD in Buskerud FINLAND (NORWAY).

EYMUND ASCENDED TO BE THE KING IN HOLMGÅRD OF FINNISH BAY OF BOTHNIA, WHICH WAS AN IMPORTANT TRADING CENTER FOR THE FINNS OF VOLGA AND THE VIKINGS.

The marriage of Eymund in the year 454 AD to QUEEN EYMUND (Finnish-Bothnic princess) was born in Finland of Bothnia.

KING EYMUND RULED ALL HIS LIFE FINNS OF BOTHNIA, HE DIED IN THE YEAR 521 IN HOLMGÅRD AT THE AGE OF 91 YEARS.

EYMUND'S HEIR:

ALMVEIGU (ALFNJUN) **EYMUNDINTYTÅR** [EYMUND'S DAUGHTER] FORNJOTR PRINCESS was born in the year 455 AD in Holmgård of Finland, married to king **HALFDAN (OLD) HRINGINPOIKA** FORNJOTR, born 450 in Ringerike Buskerud in Norway of Finland.

ALMVEIGU'S AND HALFDAN'S HEIRS

DAG HALFDANNINPOIKA FORNJOTR **KING** was born 478 in Buskerud, spouse TORA

SKELFI HALFDANNINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 480 in Buskerud,

AUDE "Rich" HALFDANPOIKA FORNJOTR NAVAL KING born 486, Hönefors, BUSKERUD

BRAGE HALFDANPOIKA FORNJOTR KING IN VALDRES born 492 in Buskerud

SIGGAR HALFDANNINPOIKA FORNJOTR VIKING KING born 496 in Buskerud, / marriage to SIGNY VOLSUNGSDATTER.

LOFDI HALFDANPOIKA FORNJOTR born 498 in Buskerud Finland,

LOFDI BECAME A POWERFUL VIKING KING AND A KING IN REIDGOTALANDIA

NEFLI (NEFILL) HALFDANPOIKA FORNJOTR SEA KING born 499 in Buskerud.

HILDI (HILDER) HALFDANNINPOIKA FORNJOTR VIKING KING born 500 in Buskerud of Finland
BUDLI HALFDANNINPOIKA FORNJOTR SEA KING born 502 in Buskerud.

BRAGE'S HEIRS

AGNAR BRAGENPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 511 in Valdres in Norway of Finland.

ALF AGNARINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 532 in Valdres

EIRIK ALFINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 548 in Valdres

HILDA EIRIKINTYTÄR FORNJOTR born 572 in Valdres

HALFDAN LEMPEÄ [GENTLE] HILDANPOIKA born 588 in Valdres

GUDRAUD HALFDANNINPOIKA born 608 in Valdres

HALFDAN MUSTA [BLACK] GUDRAUDINPOIKA born 621 in Valdres

HARALD KAUNOTUKKA [FAIRHAIR] HALFDANNINPOIKA born 639 in Valdres.

WIVES OF KAUNOTUKKA: GYDA EIRIKSDOTTER, ÅSA HÅKONSDOTTER, RANGHILD EIRISDOTTER, SVANHILD ÖYSTEINSDOTTER, ÅSHILD RINGSDOTTER, SNÖFRID SVÅSESDOTTER, TORA MOSTERSTON.

LOFDI'S HEIRS

SKYLI LOFDANPOIKA FORNJOTR born 548 in Ringerike Buskerud

SKEKKIL LOFDANPOIKA FORNJOTR NAVAL KING born 551 Ringerik Buskerud Norway of Finland

SKYLI'S HEIR

EGDIR SKYLINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 598 Hönefors Norway

EGDIR'S HEIRS

HJALMTHER EGDIRINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 638 Hönefors

HJALMTHER'S HEIRS

HJÖRDIS EYLIMINTYTÄR FORNJOTR born 710 Hönefors marriage with

SIGMUND VOLSUNGSSON KING born 705 Buskerud.

QUEEN HJÖRDIS WAS A PARTICULARLY VALIANT AND BEAUTIFUL GOLDENHAIRRED WOMAN, FROM THIS FAMILY'S CONTINUUM HARALD FAIRHAIRS MOTHER SIGURD PELOTON [FEARLESS]'S DAUGHTER RANGHILD

HJÖRDIS'S HEIRS

SIGURD (FAFNIR'S DEATH - FAFNIRINSURMA) HJÖRDISINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 427 in Hordaland

ASLAUG SIGURDSSINTYTÄR born 452 in Hordaland

ASLAUG'S HEIR

SIGURD KÄÄRMEENSILMÄ [SNAKE-IN-THE-EYE]

JOFRI'S HEIRS

HJOR JOFURINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 431 in Hordaland

HJOR'S HEIRS

HJORLEIF HÄNTÄHEIKKI HJORINPOIKA FORJOTR born 450 in Hordaland.



RUGALF GARDINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL IN ROGALAND

born 410 in Rogaland

GRJOTGARDUR GARDINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL IN NORTHERN MÖRE born 435 in Rogaland.

GRJOTGARDUR'S HEIRS

SALGARD GARDINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL born 456 in Rogaland.

RUGALF'S HEIRS

RONGVALD RUGALFINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 433 in Rogaland

RONGVALD'S HEIRS

AUGVALD RONGVALDINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 453 KING IN ROGALAND

AGDI TRYMINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 432 in Agder Norway of Finland

AGNAR TRYMINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 433 in Agder

KETIL TRYMINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 435 in Agder, was an earl in Tromöy.

VEGARD GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 414 in Rogaland

FREYGARD GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR BORN 414 in Rogaland

WAS AN EARL IN FJORD AND IN FJALAR.

FREYGARD'S HEIRS

FREYSTEIN VANHA GREYGARDINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 438 was an EARL IN GEILO AND FREYBJÖRN.

TORGARD GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 417 in Rogaland

WAS AN EARL IN SOUTH-MÖRE.



WHEN FORNJOTR KING NORR OPENED THE DOOR FOR THE FUTURE KINGS IN NORWAY. THE PLENTITUDE OF KINGS IN THE LAND OF NORWAY BECAME A PROBLEM FOR LATER GENERATIONS. (Over 30 kingdoms at its best.)



NORR THORRINPOIKA [THORR'S SON] FORNJOTR ruled at first as if [he was ruling] the kingdom of Finland, but, at least in principal, [he ruled] the future kingdom of Norway.

KING GODWULF, THE FOUNDER OF HÅLOGALAND, ROYAL PROVINCE

GODWULF GEATANPOIKA [GEATASSON] KING was born 80 AD in Byzantine Troy. During the first millenium the king was busy arranging a base in the current-day Norway. It was called with a name HÅLOGALAND, this fine place belonged –then, to the same royal family for centuries. Later the Fornjotr royal family of Finland ruled also there, north and south of Hålogaland.

At that time to the north of Hålogaland was the royal province of Kvenland of Finland, there, at the time of king Norr, ruled king Thorri of Finland and after him queen INDIA THORRINTYTÄR.



NORR'S YOUNGER BROTHER GORR THORRINPOIKA FORNJOTR SAILED WITH HIS TROOPS TO NORWAY.

GORR FORNJOTR KING, was born in year 365 AD in Kainuu of Finland. He was officially an EARL OF FINLAND, and LATER ALSO “SEA KING” OF NORWAY’S ARCHIPELAGO / marriage in the year 402 AD with PRINCESS HROLFFSDOTTIR born 384 in Hedmark of Sweden.

GORR staffed a Viking ship in Torne River Valley of Kainuu with a Finnish crew and sailed southward. He ended up in Denmark with his relatives. Gorr hired reinforcements to his Finnish Viking crew. From Denmark Gorr’s reinforced crew continued on to a close by island of HLESEY, in which HLER GYMIR FORNJOTR’S heirs still were living and their Viking safety guards from Finnish areas. From there Gorr’s Viking fleet navigated to the North Sea and forward to coasts of Norway.

King Norr later met his brother Gorr in the fjord of Nordfjord. There he arrived sailing along the coasts with his great Finnish-Danish Viking crew. No kinds of conflicts were precipitated between them, at least not in the beginning.

IN MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING THE BROTHERS DIVIDED THE LANDS, THAT THEY HAD INSPECTED, AMONG THEMSELVES. GORR RECEIVED ALL OF THE ARCHIPELAGO AND PART OF THE SOUTHERN LAND UNDER HIS RULE. NORR ON HIS SIDE RULED THE LANDS UP TO THE BORDERS OF THE KINGDOM OF HÅLOGALAND. TO WHICH HE WAS PREPARED, OR AGREED BEFOREHAND ABOUT HIS BROTHER’S SHARES. NORR HAD MADE HIS HOME ALREADY LONG BEFORE HIS YOUNGER BROTHER ARRIVED.



FROM THOSE TIMES GORR WAS CALLED THE SEA KING.

GORR THORRINPOIKA [THORR’S SON] FORNJOTR, RULER OF NORWAY AND ITS COASTS

In the middle of the winter the brothers came to HEDEMARK ruled by the Uppsalaiaians [under Uppsala rule], where they met the local king HRÓLFR I BERG. He was the prince son of Eystein-king’s, who had ruled for a long time in Hedemark, daughter Ashilda. Now as a king of Hedemark, Hrólfr acquainted Gorr with his sister Góí, who was now his spouse and a queen in Hedemark.

Queen of Hedemark Góí Thorrintytär [Thorr's daughter] had gone at an earlier time to meet her brother Norr with her husband Hrolfr. At that time the king of Hedemark had notified that he was ready to be under king Norr's rule. In this manner Hedemark was transferred again to be "under the rule of Finland".

At later times the heirs of Norr and Gorr had fought somewhat, after which Norr's heirs ruled also in Ogdum and as well as in Rogaland.



A magnificent Viking ship found from Oseberg's grave.

picture from Wikilibrary

THE FATHER OF FINNISH VIKINGS GORR FORNJOTR'S HEIRS

BEITIR GORRINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING OF THE SEA born 405 RAUMSDAL NORWAY OF FINLAND

MEITIR GORRINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING OF THE SEA born 407 RAUMSDAL

GEITIR GORRINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING OF THE SEA born 403 RAUMSDAL

HEYTIR GORRINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 403 RAUMSDAL FINLAND, EARL OF FINLAND, VIKING AND KING OF THE SEA, Heitir died in year 499 AD.

MEITIR'S HEIRS

MAEVILI MEITIRINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 426 in Norway

GEITIR'S HEIRS

GYLFI GEITIRINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING IN FINLAND, born 431 in RAUMSDAL

GLAMMI GEITIRINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 430 RAUMSDAL

HEYTIR'S HEIRS

SVIDRI HEYTIRINPOIKA FORNJOTR, KING OF THE SEA AND A VIKING, Telemark Norway

MYNDILL'S HEIRS

EKKIL MYNDILLINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 454 in Norway

SHEKKIL MYNDILLINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 456 in Norway

SVIDRI'S HEIR

SVEIDE SVIDRINPOIKA FORNJOTR, VIKING AND A KING OF THE SEA, Telemark Norway

SVEIDE'S HEIRS

HALFDEN SVEIDENPOIKA FORNJOTR, EARL OF OPLAND, Telemark

HALFDEN'S HEIR:

IVAR HALFDANNINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL OF OPLAND, / marriage to EYSTEININTYTÄR [EYSTEINSDAUGHTER] FROM TRONDELAG

IVAR'S HEIRS:

EYSTEIN GLUMRA IVARSINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL OF OPLAND AND HEDMAR, /marriage ASEDA ROGNVALSINTYTÄR, MOER, NORWAY, Eystein lived for 83 years

EYSTEIN'S HEIRS:

RAGNVALD EYSTEININPOIKA FORNJOTR, was EARL OF MÖRE

RANGVALD MOVED TO SCOTLAND, ORGNEY.

SWANHILD EYSTEININTYTÄR FORNJOTR PRINCESS in Trondelag.

SIGURD EYSTEININPOIKA FORNJOTR ORINCEM Trondelag Norway

MALAHULE EYSTEININPOIKA FORNJOTR, EARL OF MOERL, TRONDELAG

SVANHILD EYSTEININTYTÄR FORNJOTR PRINCESS, Trondelag



THE MEETING PLACE OF THE NOBILITY IN BYZANT

Associated with our kings, somehow, is a city on the southern side of the Black Sea, TRABZON. Its earlier name was TREBIZOND.

The city was founded by the MILESIAN traders in the year 756 AD.

Trebizond has been the “melting pot” of all languages and cultures. In addition all kinds of expensive things were sold there, such as gold, silver items, silk and linen, amber etc.

The city was located on the shores of the Black Sea along the old silkroad and was also a lively harbour town.

The city is known to have been a meeting place for princes. This antique city, that is mentioned as the meeting place among the old Finnish kings (Fornjotr) as well as many other nobility. Also in times of Odin Woden, this king was younger than Fornjotr rulers of Finland.

The Goths stole the city in the year 258 AD. It is possible that they wanted to steal their own gold reserves which the Romans had expropriated.



Let us mention, that the long time king of Finland Frosta was born in Trabzon in the year 402 AD. At that time his parents “**happened to be in Trabzon**”. Perhaps exactly for this purpose, or giving birth in secret.

Frosta’s mother was an Ingrian princess of Finland and later on a queen. The immensely large areas of old Volga of Finland, which the Russians have appropriated for themselves so egoistically, from there all personal details of the Finns have been entirely eradicated, also so in this case.

.....
The family of Fornjotr is said to be of its genetic inheritance Finno-Ugric lion nation, as at a much later time the Grand Duke of Finland Rurik Halfdanninpoika [Halfdann’s son], born 810 AD, he was also related to the old “**GODWULF**” family, which founded Denmark. Of him has been claimed otherwise, but Rurik was in any case born in the area of today’s northern Holland. His family’s land possessions included also areas in Roslagen of Sweden. About this later.

THE ROYAL FORNJOTR FAMILY OF FINLAND RULED IN KAINUU AND HÅLMGORD FOR MANY GENERATIONS

The origination of the Finnish Royal Family



It appears that Frosta was the king of Kainuu even after a long time beyond year 452. That year EYMUND (EDMUND) HRINGINPOIKA [HRING'S SON] FORNJOTR rose to be a KING IN THE SOUTHERN SHORES OF LAKE LADOGA, IN THE TOWN OF HOLMGÅRD.

Also Forsta's princely heir Dag Frostanpoika [Forsta's son] ruled in Finland from about the year 500 up until year 522. It is said, that he was a very efficient and a good ruler.

The researches of antiquity have claimed that Kvenland Kainuu was a "terra feminarum", land of women. Finland was ruled for long time periods by independent queens and in addition the queen spouses of short-lived kings.

Young as well as old kings suffered a shipwreck from time to time even though they had, of very seafaring design, in the Finnish shipyards crafted, so-called Knor type, seaworthy Viking ships.

"Women's land" stamp may also have originated from when young Finnish men joined the kings' Viking troops. In this manner the villages appeared as women's villages while the men were away even for years. But not defenseless; they were supplied with efficient defense systems against intruders.

BUT ON THE OTHER HAND; At those times the kings and Viking soldiers were dressed in a leather skirt, so perhaps they appeared as an army of women, when peered from a distance.

Let us remind, that Finland and Kainuu of Finland had a sturdy and well equipped social organization, with the Fornjotr kings at the helm for nearly thousand years. It is probable that the so-called Finns of Volga had their own princes at the time of the Fornjotrs. From the princes there is not much information left for the later generations, if neither from the nationals.

From the dwelling places of many nations have been found piles of shards originating from beautiful porcelain items and pottery. As were found many other remains from high-style living of humans. Many of the people escaped northward, which in the end was a bad direction, at the latest with a change of power in Russia; they were reached there also. Like so was with the Finnish tribe of BEORMAS [bjarmis] who escaped to the White Sea. They were living before the Soviet era in peace with the Lappish people. It is told that the Beormas had large possessions of gold and silver. Before their escape they were living south of the Lake Ladoga. From there they migrated, evading persecutors to the shores of the White Sea, living as nomads with reindeer farming, collecting and selling salt.

It has been told that there were some migrations of peoples from the eastern Finnish areas, even from the Ural to the northern Finland. (Today's Norway) In addition, to the shores of Central Norway and today's northern Sweden, where there were ancient Finnish settlements.

One old Finnish trade route passed from the trade centers of Ladoga, such as Hålmgor and Kare through the Finnish country to the far reaches of Gulf of Bothnia. Families travelled first to Kainuu on board trade ships, from before they spread out, perhaps with king's guidance, to the west and north.

"MYTHOLOGY" THE DESCENDANTS OF FINNISH KINGS SPREAD TO THE ISLAND KINGDOMS

WITHOUT MENTIONING THE BEST

It is claimed about the kings of Finland, about whom it was forbidden to talk, and it was forbidden to teach about their existence in schools. ANYWAY THE TRUTH IS THAT FROM THE OLDEST ROYAL FORNJOTR FAMILY OF FINLAND HAVE DESCENDED KINGS OF MANY COUNTRIES. SUCH AS: NORWAY, ICELAND, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

NOBLE-BLOODIED KING FORNJOTR KVENLAND is one of the first "kings of Finland to become known". But today they are known only in the old sagas.

But not from that time that they left from their original dwelling places and joined the Goths. This can be debated with further information, but perhaps it is not so important.

ABOUT THE FAMILY OF FINNISH KINGS



I AM PROUD OF MY FINNISH FORNJOTR FAMILY!

HARALD HALFDANSSON "FAIRHAIR" KING born 850 AD, was in a way founding Norway too, uniting with mighty power, troops and force, many small Finnish kingdoms.

He was the king of that Norway in the years 872 – 930 AD. "That Norway" consisted only of the coastal areas of Norway, or the areas Gorr Thorrinpoika, during his time, took under his rule.

King Harald Halfdansson affected that in an increasing measure powerful men "transitioned into Vikings" and left the country with large Viking boats to Ireland, Scotland and Iceland.

Harald Fairhair conquered also Orkney Islands and Shetland. King Harald's rule was inherited by his son EERIK "BLOODAXE" [VERIKIRVES], he also had a brother "Haakon the Good" [Haagon Hyvä].

FORNJOTR FAMILY WAS THE PROGENITOR FOR EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND'S KINGS. FROM THEM KING WILLIAM HAS SAID:

I AM PROUD OF MY FINNISH FORNJOTR FAMILY!



William, Duke of Normandy, born 1027 AD

VANAJA (HOLMGÅRD) IN BALTIC FINLAND TRADING CENTER OF THE FINNISH OF THE BALTIC SEA AND KARELIA AND THE GOVERNING CENTER OF MANY KINGS



A dotted line in the map depicts the routes used by the Vikings.

KING IN FINLAND, FROSTA DYGVENPOIKA [DYGVEN'S SON]

FROSTA WAS BORN IN THE YEAR 402 AD IN BYSANTINE TRABZON, (current day Turkey) / marriage 427 with queen Fosta, born 406 AD in Holmgård.

FROSTA'S FATHER WAS UPPSALA'S KING **DYGVE DOMARSON** born 382 AD, died 421 AD.

FROSTA'S MOTHER WAS A FINNISH PRINCESS (INGRIAN)? ACCORDING TO THE OLD WRITINGS KING DYGVE SPENT A LOT OF HIS TIME WITH THE PRINCESS IN FINLAND.

THE KING OF UPPSALA MADE A TRIP WITH THE PRINCESS OF FINLAND IN THE YEAR 402 TO TRABZON OF, THOSE DAYS, (Byzantine) GREECE. PRINCE FROSTA WAS BORN THERE.

PRINCE FROSTA GREW UP WITH HIS MOTHER IN FINLAND.



FROSTA ROSE TO BE THE KING OF FINLAND

King FROSTA DYGVESINPOIKA [DYGVE'S SON] ruled in Finland for a long time, or years 430 – 491 in Finnish Gotland and in the city of Holmgård in Karelia of Finland. Perhaps he performed as a king also in Finnmark after Edmund became a king in Holmgård.

About Frosta's Finnish queen spouse there is no other information left than the reference that she was an Ingrian-Finnish princess.

FROSTA'S HEIRS 2 children:

***DAG FROSTANPOIKA PRINCE** born 431 AD in Finland, he became a **KING IN FINLAND** about 450 – 522 AD

***SKJALF FROSTANTYTÄR [FROSTA'S DAUGHTER]** born 428 AD in Finland / future queen of Uppsala, marriage 444 AD with king **AGNI DAGSSON** of Svealand, and who was born in 424 AD in Uppsala.

SO HAS BEEN TOLD ABOUT AGNI DAGSSON, THE KING OF UPPSALA:

AGNI DAGSSON THE XII KING OF UPPSALA carried out a surprise attack to the island of Gotland, which was inhabited by the Finns and the Goths. In the island there were a trading center and a king's fortress, which had been there for at least 200 years.

King of Uppsala was still bitter about his father's death and wanted revenge. The Goths were present, unfortunately for them, with a small Viking crew. Which was probably known to the Uppsalaians. The folks might have been in the northern parts of the country to bring merchandise to and carry from. In the incipient battle with the Uppsalaians the Finns suffered a grave loss. Agri had a habit of dealing viciously with those lost in battle after he was in the winning side of the battle.

Uppsalaians were under the impression that king Frosta was killed in the battle. Though the king received serious wounds, but he remained alive. Frosta, the king of the Finns, was Agni Dagsson's half brother.

The Swedes dragged princess Skjalf and one of her kinmen to their boats, they were taken imprisoned to Uppsala. King of Uppsala Agni stole from Gotland, as he left, heaps of silver and gold valuables and Roman coins. In the end they also destroyed some buildings.

King Agni Dagsson, nonetheless, soon entered into marriage with the maiden, whom he had abducted and thought so wonderful, the princess Skjalf, Frosta's daughter. They were blessed with two sons, princes ALREK AND ERIK AGNESSON.

After many years in Sollentuna, in today's Stocksund's island, queen Skjalf arranged a huge party as demanded by her husband. Agni Dagsson had gotten under his rule some of these Stockholm's coastal areas from the Finns. The shores were inhabited by Finns, many Viking families were living there, as well as Goth's descendants. Lots of people were invited to the party, in which plenty of strong mead was racingly drunk. Towards the end of the night when the king was sleeping wasted, completely drunk, in his tent. Some Finns and his own soldiers had decided to hang their cruel king from a branch of a big pine tree, which was above the tent. Queen Skjalf did not have time, after waking up, to interfere with the quick operation of the men. Through a hole, which was cut into the tent, a hook attached to a rope was fit into the thick golden chains around the king's neck. The golden necklace which were stolen from Gotland beforehand.

Agni had been known for his viciousness and crudeness, also toward his own. Crews did not like him, and this was the end result. Afterwards the queen has been accused, that she supposedly took part in her husband's murder.

The queen's sons were at that time safe in the king's dwelling in Uppsala, where they stayed when the queen of Uppsala, for the sake of certainty, fled to the Finns for safety. Queen Skjalf at that time did not know about her father's recovery from the wounds he sustained in Uppsala.

It was known that Agni, the king of Svealand, was distressed about the stance of the royal house of Uppsala. They have had strong Finnish queens and heirs. Finland was still at that time a great country in comparison to Uppsala of Svealand. Svealand was just a little island within Finland. Especially when it looked like the Finns were, in principal, settling also today's Norway.

King Agni Dagsson is buried on the same island where he was hung with the golden necklace. The burial mound is still today visible in Sollentuna of Stockholm's islands.



FINLAND OF THE BALTIC SEA

FORNJOTR KINGS 

KING OF FINLAND OF BALTIC SEA EYMUND HRINGINPOIKA FORNJOTR RULED FOR 69 YEARS

TO THE TRADING CENTER OF HOLMGÅRD ROSE A KING EYMUND (EDMUND) HRINGINPOIKA [HRING'S SON] FORNJOTR, he was born in Ringerik of Finnish Norway. This king of Finland of Baltic Sea served in Finland during years **452 – 521 AD**.

During his lifetime trade traffic of the Vikings in the areas of Finns of Volga was lively and profitable also the for Finland and for Eymund the king of Finland.

EYMUND FORNJOTR FATHER-LINE:

HRING RAUMINPOIKA [RAUM'S SON], born 406, **EYMUND'S FATHER**

RAUM NORRINPOIKA, born 370, **EYMUND'S GRANDFATHER**

NORR THORRINPOIKA, born 345 in Kainuu of Finland

THORRI SNAERINPOIKA, born 345 in Kainuu of Finland

SNAER JOKULLINPOIKA, born 320 in Kainuu of Finland

JOKULL FROSTINPOIKA, born 275 in Kainuu of Finland

FROSTI KARINPOIKA, born 252 in Kainuu of Finland

KARI FORNJOTR, born 184 in Gotland of Finland

KING OF DENMARK, PARTIALLY SWEDEN, ENGLAND AND FINLAND (primarily) 635 – 660 AD

IVAR VIDFAMNE HALFDANSSON

Ivar ruled, perhaps, at least nominally in the trade center of Holmgård in the king's chambers during summers. The name of the trade center of the Finns was changed from Vanaja to Holmgård.



ROBERT RADBARD SKIRTANSSON KING OF FINLAND, was born in the year 638 AD in Holmgård / married in the year 669 AD in Roskild, spouse AUDR " ROESKILDE DIUBHIUDSA" IVARSDOTTER. Audr was already a queen from a first marriage in Jutland of Denmark in the years 654 – 674.

Robert Skirtansson's father was PRINCE SKIRTA INGVARSSON

born 610 AD in Sigvard of Sweden (in County of Kuningasmäki).

SKIRTA was apparently as a king for some time in Holmgård of Finland. He died in Niedersachsen of Denmark in the year 650 AD.

ROBERT RADBARD KING OF FINLAND IN HOLMGÅRD

during the years 660 – 670 AD

After year 670 either the king or the queen inherited land in Sweden and Denmark, because of this they moved to Scandinavia with their families.

KING ROBERT RADBARD SKIRTANSSON died in the year 689 at age 51 in a famous battle of Bay of Bravik.

QUEEN AUDR IVARSDATTER

AUDR'S FOREFATHER the "Trojan" born about 80 AD influenced once in Hålogaland of Finland, where he ruled as a king in the provinces he founded. At later times Odin Woden brought his son Seaming to be the king of Hålogaland. The same family ruled for a long time in Hålogaland.

THE PROVINCE OF HÅLOGALAND IS LOCATED NORTH OF TRONDHEIM OF TODAY'S NORWAY.

King Radbard had married queen Audr in Scadinavia without the permission from Audr's father. Audr's father king Ivar "Widfamne" Halfdansson was an unscrupulous opportunist. **They, Radbard and Audr, were afraid of king Ivar's anger** and fled soon after the marriage to Hålmgård. And not without a reason, he had murdered Audr's first husband in order to get the king's estates under his ownership. Audr's murdered previous spouse was Viking king HRÖRECKR SLINGEBAND HALFDANSSON, his ruling center was in Jutland of Denmark.

Hröreckr's father-in-law Ivar had let to be understood, that Hröreckr's brother Helge Sharp would have had relations with Audr. After hearing this, Hröreckr murdered his brother in anger. Ivar, so having gotten a reason, in turn murdered the brother's murderer, his daughter's husband Hröreckr.

The murdered king Hröreckr Slingeband Halfdansson was the great grandfather of Grand Duke of Finland, RURIK HALFDANSSON.

THE FATE OF IVAR HALFDANSSON

In the spring of year 670 AD Ivar Halfdansson had equipped his ships and left to meet his new son-in-law and his daughter to Hålmgor. He spent the night in Santahamina of Finland, which was at that time a Viking base (still today there are burial mounds visible, though within a military base). It is said, that at night Ivar had dreamed a nightmare and jumped with all his military gear into the sea and drowned. In some tales it is told that he had slipped from the ship to the sea and drowned. Because of this, in the fall of the same year, king of Finland Robert Radbard with his spouse Audr and her son Harald Hrörecksson had travelled to Svealand. Harald was the future king of Danish Haithabu [Hedeby], he was then 15 years old.

HALFDAN HARALDSSON KING IN FINLAND

born 772 AD Halfdan apparently ruled probably a few years in Holmgård of Finland, after losing the lands of Frisia. He was a Grand Duke of Finland RURIK'S father. Halfdan died year 830 AD.



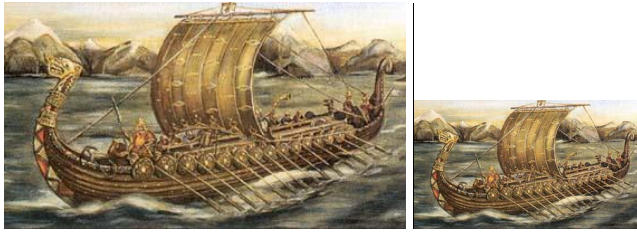
GRAND DUKE OF FINLAND RURIK HALFDANSSON YEAR 859 AD



YEAR 859 AD

**KING RURIK HALFDANSSON
DID NOT GO TO CONQUER RUSSIA,
BUT TO PROTECT FINNS AND
THE VIKINGS' TRADE ROUTES.
GRAND DUKE OF FINLAND
RURIK HALFDANSSON PERHAPS NEVER
VISITED SLAVIC AREAS.**

**GRAND DUKE RURIK HALFDANSSON WAS DANISH-FINNISH,
VIKING KING, (Odin Woden's heirs) as it has been seen in these pages.
KING OF FINLAND AND GRAND DUKE RURIK HALFDANSSON RULED
FINNISH AREAS AT FIRST FROM LADOGA [ALDEIGJUBORG].**



WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT RURIK (HRAEREK) HALFDANSSON

About GRAND DUKE RURIK are many assumptions, as are told many a white lie. There were also, during the same centuries, other ones living in Scandinavia with the same name, who are easy to confuse with each other.

From Rurik's times about 900 years later, or in the year 1784 EMPRESS OF RUSSIA CATHERINE THE GREAT published an article in Germany, in which she noted:

GRAND DUKE RURIK HALFDANSSON WAS ONCE "FINNISH PRINCE AND THE FOUNDER OF RUSSIA THE COUNTRY"!

IN FACT RURIK HALFDANSSON HIMSELF WAS NOT REALLY THE FOUNDER OF RUSSIA. But RURIK truthfully was of the old royal family of Odin Woden, born about 810 AD in Danish Frisia (today's northern Holland).



HALFDAN HARALDSSON A KING AND RURIK'S FATHER

HALFDAN MARGREVE HARALDSSON, born 765 in Niedersachsen, Frisia, Germany. **Grand duke of Finland, Rurik**, who was just a young prince when his father king Halfdan died on year 830 AD.

HELGA DAGSDOTTER queen in Denmark, born 772 in Vestfold of Norway, Helga married king of Haithabu [Hedeby] Halfdan Haraldsson. (King's province Hedeby was north of today's Hamburg).

HARALD EYSTEINSSON WAS A KING AND RURIK'S GRANDFATHER



RURIK'S GRANDFATHER KING HARALD EYSTEINSSON was also born in Schleswig of Germany in the year 748 AD, he was married to queen **IRMHILD VON SAHCHS**. King Harald Eysteinsson, Rurik's grandfather, died in the year 804 AD in a battle in Ireland's seas, as many other bellicose, warlike and ambitious Viking kings.

RURIK THE GREAT VIKING CHIEF

King **RURIK HALFDANSSON**, the future king of Finland though young in his years had behind him a colorful youth. He inherited according to his ancestry the king's title after his father, also he became as an adult a great Viking king at first under the training of his male relatives. The so-called military campaigns of the Vikings reached even to the distant lands, where Rurik excelled in his way. And left behind a lot of bitter adversaries.

King Rurik Halfdansson was Christian, or baptised to Christianity in Mainz of Germany in the year 826 AD, where he might have been with his brother, while Louis the Pious of France performed as a godfather.

FOR RURIK ACCUMULATED HEAPS OF PLUNDER FROM THE RAIDS AROUND EUROPE. He also had lots of land in Scandinavia, both inherited and conquered, also land in Roslagen of Svealand.

Rurik lapsed however in one Royal family into actions not so acceptable, actions that were not suitable to the stringent Biblical interpretations of that time. So he was forced, as a penalty, to give up his possessions in Frisia of Denmark, which was a hard penalty, and such that others benefitted from.

The founder of Denmark Odin Woden's son SKJOLDR WODENSSON born 237, was a distant "grandfather" for grand duke Rurik from behind many generations. The lands in Denmark had stayed with the same royal family already for about 600 years. Kingship had always followed from the father to the son (up to year 600). The loss of the lands was a bitter pill for Rurik, even though the land parcels partially remained with the other kings of the family.



RURIK'S FAMILY SINCE THE FOUNDER OF THE DANISH ROYAL FAMILY

ODIN WODEN born 215, *father of Skjoldr founder of Denmark.*

SKJOLDR ODINSSON (WODENSSON) born 237 AD

DENMARK'S FOUNDER SKJOLDR'S HEIRS:

FRIEDLEIF SKJOLDRSSON, born 259 AD king Hleithra Denmark

FRODI FRIEDLEIFSSON, born 281 AD king Hleithra Denmark

FRIEDLEIF FRODASSON, born 303 AD king Hleithra Denmark

HAVAR FRIEDLEIFSSON, born 325 AD king Hleithra Denmark

FRODI HAVARSSON, born 347 AD king Hleithra Denmark

VERMUND FRODASSON, born 369 AD king Hleithra Denmark, died 395 in Jutland

OLAF VERMUNDSSON, born 391 AD king Hleithra Denmark

DAN OLAFSSON, born 412 AD king Hleithra Denmark

FRODI DANSSON, born 433 AD king Hleithra Denmark

FRIDLEIF FRODASSON, born 456 AD Hleithra Denmark

FRODI FRIDLEIFSSON, born 479 AD Hleithra Denmark, spouse Hilda Vendaalit born 483

INGJALD FRODASSON, born 501 king / brother ___ 1) **HALFDAN FRODASSON** born 503 king, see below second branch of the family

HRAEREK INGJALDSSON, born 533 king Hleithra Denmark

FRODI HRAEREKSSON, born 565 AD king Hleithra Denmark

HALFDAN FRODASSON, born 597 AD king Hleithra

HRAEREK (SLAUVANBAUGA) HALFDANSSON, born 629 king Hleithra Denmark, murdered in the year 654, / HRAEREK'S spouse queen **AUDA IVARSDATTER** born 633 AD

HARALD (HILDITONN) HRAEREKSSON, born 655 king Hleithra in Jutland Denmark, died 735 (79 years old), died in Battle of Bråvalla.

EYSTEIN HARALDSSON, born 715 Hedeby Schleswig Germany, king in Vestfold Norway / EYSTEIN'S spouse Queen **HILD ERIKSDOTTER** born 722 in Norway

HARALD EYSTEINSSON, king born 748 in Hedeby Schleswig Denmark, spouse **IRMHILD VON ENGERN**

HALFDAN HARALDSSON king born 767/810 Hedeby in Denmark, spouse **HELGA DAGSDOTTIR** born 770 in Jutland.

RURIK (HRAEREK) HALFDANSSON king born 810 in Frisia Denmark (Groningen Holland) **GRAND DUKE IN FINLAND**

during years 862-979 AD RURIK'S spouse grand duchess EFENDA URMAN born 840 IN FINLAND

INGVAR RURIKSSON, born 877 AD Holmgård in Finland, Rurik's prince son, a prince in the areas conquered by Vikings

Ingjald Frodasson's brother: **HALFDAN FRODASSON** born 503 Roskilde king of Denmark Jutland /died 580 (77 years old) / married to **SIGRIS** born 507 in Denmark.

HROAR HALFDANSSON born 526 Roskilde, king Jutland Denmark / married to princess **OGNE NORTHUMBERLAND** born 530 in England.

VALDAR HROARSSON born 547 king Jutland Denmark / married to princess **HILDIS HILDERICSDATTER** born 520 in Jutland Denmark.

HAROLD FRODE VALDARSSON born 568 king Jutland Denmark.

HALFDAN HAROLDSSON born 590 Jutland, Denmark, king in Sweden died 650 / married to **MOALDA KINRIKSDATTER** born 594 in Jutland, Roeskilde, died 647

IVAR (VIDFAVNE) HALFDANSSON king in Leithra of Denmark, born 612 Roeskilde, king in Leithra of Denmark, died 647 in "Suomenlinna" [Castle of Finland]. / married to **GAUTHILD ALFSDATTER** who was born in the year 614 in Denmark.

Ivar's and Gauthild's daughter; **AUDA IVARSDATTER** born 633 in Jutland of Denmark.

Auda was later also the queen of Finland in Holmgård through her second husband Robert.



RURIK TO EXILE IN ROSLAGEN

In the year 854 AD king **RURIK HALFDANSSON** had tried to re-conquer the lands that he had lost after the civil war had raged in Denmark.

This attempt was not succesful and he had to retreat with his Viking troops from Denmark in the year 855 AD.

King RURIK sailed with his Viking fleet to the shores of Finland of that time, which are on the islands of Roslage, (today Sweden). Also there were family's old land properties, in addition close to the land

properties was a profitable **market town of Birka**, a staging post for international trade of goods. Roslagen has many islands, so it gave a good protection for Rurik's huge fleet.



"Asgard in Birka"

BIRKA (BIRKA: BIRCH GROVE), TRADING CENTER OF THE FINNISH AND THE VIKINGS

BIRKA was in the ancient times, due to the Finns and the Vikings, a vivid market town in the island of Björkö in today's Sweden. **Apparently it was a flourishing market town of the Finns already long before the 8th century.**

THE SWEDES do not seem to know anything about Birka (Björkö) today. Which in a way can be understood from the above reasons! It was later, in the scale of Northern Europe, an important trade center, which belonged to the commercial network mostly "in the times of the Vikings". Through Birka was transported, from the eastern Finnish areas and through them, for example silver, pearls, iron, gold and silver, hides, artisan handicrafts, etc. Trade extended from Birka through the Baltic Sea to Europe. Merchandise arrived even from the Far East and from many an Arab country.

In the year 829 AD a Christianity-professing German bishop Ansgar arrived to the market town with his entourage. He travelled there with Viking king and king **Harold Klak Halfdansson**. Harold's birth year was 795 AD, and he died in Walcheran of Netherlands in the year 844 AD. Klak was also closely related to king RURIK HALFDANSSON. **From the island of Birka Christianity spread to other places in Scandinavia, as in Finland. South-west Finland belonged really for a long time to Birka's area of influence, also commercially. Many Finns and families of Vikings were living on the shores of today's Sweden.**

Catholic Christian faith had obtained a large foothold in Finland, which was later destroyed by a king of Sweden. He also confiscated for himself landholdings received by the church and treasures. In the granaries of the Finnish churches grains were stored for the years of crop failure. They were all confiscated for the king of Sweden; with the arrival of famine there were no grain stores left. Lots of people died from hunger. It is told that bread was made from chaff and from the bark of aspen. In the farms confiscated from the church, king's mansions were founded, which were supposed to be exemplary farms. Nonetheless, taxes were collected from peasants for upkeep of the farms.

DURING THE REIGN OF KING OF UPPSALA EDMUND ERIKSSON, groups of Danish Vikings burnt and destroyed fortifications of Birka, including the old church. **The Danes might have directed their attack on behalf of the Finns against the king of Uppsala Edmind Eriksson, who started to appear as the king of Birka and as a heavyhanded tax collector.** Edmund was born 832 AD. He hovered in Birka as the tax collector of Finns on about the year 860 AD. **Birka was repaired after the Danes as it was before.** On its heyday nearly thousand people were living there. Some 3000 graves and remains of log buildings have been found in the area.

From the year 400 also the "commercial traffic" of Vikings along the waterways in Finland started to increase. It extended from the Gulf of Finland through Neva River to Lake Ladoga, from where it was possible to sail or row mostly along Volga River until Caspian Sea, Persia or even the Caliphate of Baghdad. Along these routes the Vikings also made the raids to far east, but did not direct them to Finland, especially because them Viking soldiers often were FINNS. In addition Danes and Swedes. In the end the Vikings' excursions changed to peaceful trade traffic, with the exception of a few singular cases.

It is claimed that trading would have started around a year 500 in Birka. The market town waned slowly towards the end of the tenth century, when the trade of the Vikings was not profitable any longer to the eastern direction. The Finns had many hundreds of merciful years to practice trade between their own cities even from the Ural mountains and up to Scandinavia.



FINNISHNESS OF GRAND DUKE RURIK

CATHARINE THE GREAT was correct in regard to Rurik's Finnish ancestry. With the aid of Rurik's descendants his father-genome has been clarified according to the writings, which points to FINNO-UGRIAN genotype, or **Y-DNA Haplo N1c?**

But, even more special is, that **Rurik would have as his origin the same family as the Danish kings, the old Hålogaland's (in Northern Norway) and even older Finnish royal family.** In addition, many Finnish men, as myself, have the same fitting genotype! Before what CATHARINE THE GREAT had stated, that Rurik Hålfðansson would have been the founder of Rusland, she was in this statement **COMPLETELY WRONG!** Either deliberately or by ignorance.

As a Grand Duke of Finland the areas under Rurik's governance, that were under his tax collection, were still at that time [part of] the ancient fatherland and residential areas of the **FINNISH TRIBES.** Even Moscow (at that time a measly village), the northern part of Oka River, today's St. Petersburg (was a Finnish market town), Tver, Novgorod, etc what is today the lands of the northern Russia. In the south side of Lake Ilmen begun the ruling areas of the slavic Slovenians, further in the south side of Oka River the slavic Vjatitsi tribes [name for Udmurt http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Volga_Finns].



PERHAPS THE FOUNDER OF RUSLAND could have been said to be Rurik's Viking Chief HELGI (OLEG) OKLOGSLANDIA. Who left selfishly by his own volition to conquer the ruling areas of the Slavs to be a "Viking kingdom" with the aid of Rurik's Viking warriors.

Rurik had, aged man as he was, appointed as his little son Ingvar's benefactor his young war chief Helgi, when deciding to travel to Frisia of Denmark, in order to sort out his old land holdings.



It would look like, that also the Viking king's father **HALFDAN HARALDSSON** was a king of the Finns of the Baltic Sea for some years. He kept Hålmgord as his ruling place, as did many other kings of the Finns before him.

Avars, originating from the Caucasus, had moved into the forests and large bog areas of Russia. They were tempted by the ancient family riches of the Finns and the transporters of valuables travelling along the rivers. Neither were the original inhabitants safe, but often lost everything while trying to protect their heirlooms.

These, who had been transformed into robbers and cutthroats, did not shy of violence in order to rob people. They destroyed and plundered Finnish homes. As did the Swedes, who came, during the Viking times, along the shores of the rivers to practice trade and offer hospitality to travellers.

The Finnish-related tribes fled from some areas in good time far to the north, some to the west what is today's Northern Sweden and farther on until the shores of today's Norway.



LADOGA [ALDEIGJUBORG] OF FINLAND, THE MARKET TOWN AND CUSTOMS STATION DURING VIKING TIMES

LADOGA [ALDEIGJUBORG], which had formed into a lively market town during the Viking times, is located about 13 km south from Lake Ladoga. ***The inhabitants were mostly Finns of Baltic Sea and Scandinavians, and also many artisans from Germany practicing handicrafts of many kinds.***

This was, from the point of view of the Finns of the Baltic Sea, small but active market town. Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg] was taken as a ruling town by **Viking king Rurik Halfdansson** with his Viking warriors in order to protect and rule Finland of the Baltic Sea, either by invitation or by own volition.

In addition to Rurik, on the year 859 AD settled a thousand-headed crowd, consisting of Rurik's Viking warriors and other folks, in the area of Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg]. The small harbor was filled with huge, already a lot of world seen Viking ships of Knorr-type with their high rigging and their leading ships with menacing ornamented bows. This was only a small part of the Viking fleet, with which the Viking chief and king Rurik Halfdansson had, during the past years, sailed many seas in his forays.



LADOGA [ALDEIGJUBORG] STRENGTHENS FROM YEAR 862 AD

As has already been realized, Rurik's troops and builders settled in Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg]. Viking chiefs, to whom was given a task to prepare for the defense of the settlement, and of course taxation. They were supplied with horses and required a number of warriors. First they had to become acquainted with towns and settlements near and far. With this information Rurik understood the areas so large, that he decided it was best to return to his home district Roslagen, in order to recruit more troops and chiefs.

The following summer was spent by the grand duke in the coastal areas of Gulf of Finland and in Uppsala. Crew was found the best from his last home district. Mainly in today's coastal Sweden were many homereturning, experienced, often already a bit aged former Viking warriors. **In addition, king Björn "Ironsides" Ragnarsson's former Viking warriors had returned to Uppsala, who joined Rurik with pleasure.**

Viking king Björn Ragnarsson had died in Paris at 82 years old. While alive Björn had been well known and strong, well seasoned leader, who had been many years ago also Rurik's Viking teacher. Rurik equipped his crew and ships, before he left in the year 862 AD again to Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg], at this time supplied with a large crew and chiefs. Rurik was at that time already 52 years old.



LADOGA [ALDEIGJUBORG] OF FINLAND, MARKET TOWN AND CUSTOMS STATION OF VIKING TIMES

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This was, from the point of view of the Finns of the Baltic Sea, a historical small trading town, which was taken as a ruling town by **Viking king Rurik Haldansson** with his Viking warriors in order to protect and rule Finland of the Baltic Sea, either by invitation or by own volition.

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AT THE SAME TIME THE VIKING KING DECLARED HIMSELF THE GRAND DUKE OF FINLAND



Rurik, soon after returning to Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg], invited Finnish kings and dukes from different directions of the land, and hosted for himself a party for stepping into Rurik's Finnish dynasty.

How many kings and dukes there were at that time in Finland, as was said in plural, has remained an unknown with lack of information about these matters.

Grand duke's subjects included in addition to the Finns also many Swedish Viking chiefs, some of them his relatives. But dukes TRUVOR AND SINEUS might have been Danish. They both received their own Finnish districts to rule. **Truvor was born 832, he was ordered to Pskov [Pihkova] south of Lake Peipus [Peipsijärvi].** The residents there were mostly LIVONIANS AND ESTONIANS.

Duke Sireus, born 832 AD was ordered to the areas around Lake Beloye [Valgeajärvi] of Finland.

TRUVOR and SINEUS managed to rule their dukedoms for two years only before they were murdered, but not by initiative of the Finns. Rurik had to take their ruling districts for himself, or actually for his officials who were not nobles as their predecessors. But knew their business.

The third most known Rurik's Viking chiefs Askold Hvitserk of Svealand and his son Dir Askoldsson wanted to try to rule the market town of Kiev, which was far from the Finnish areas.

Aslod Hvitserk was born in Sweden in the year 820 and his son, prince Dir Askoldsson was also born in Sweden in the year 850.

FAMILY FOR THE FINNISH DUKE

IN THE YEAR 876 AD RURIK MARRIED WITH PRINCESS EFENDA ALFRID URMAN, she was born in the year 840 AD. They soon moved from Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg] to Holmgård, where the old buildings of the king's mansion were repaired, wooden fortresses were widened, and the old were improved upon. The king's older palaces were restored to their original glory.

To the grand duke couple was born IN HOLMGÅRD OF FINLAND a princely baby 877 AD who was christened INGVAR RURIKSSON.

GRAND DUKE RURIK HALFDANSSON occupied and made an agreement with local princes about his ruling, so that slowly the ancient areas ruled by Finns up to the Urals were under Rurik's protection. To them the Vikings, one was supposed to pay small tax in grains, or in other types of agricultural products. At first some Finnish tribes were against the tax, but understood soon that there was a lot to benefit from the Vikings. They very efficiently kept away the nationals being tormented by robbers of foreign powers, who were first regarded by the Finnish tribes as harmless, helpful immigrants. These settled to live near the edges of the Finnish-owned lands. They were Avars from the Caucasus mountains, who were previously driven away from the Hungarian areas.

In the southern side of the Finnish tribes of Volga the border neighbors were the ruling areas of Russian Slovenes, Krivichses and Vyatichis. Understandably vague border in some places went so that the Finnish tribes were settled [in the area] from the Lake Ilmen, south of Holmgård, toward east along the River Mtir in the Merya people's area and to a market town Tver of the the Finns, and forward to Moscow, which was a small Finnish village, and from there to Muromas' areas in the direction of Oka River. The ruling areas of Bulgarians were facing in the east.

Gradually Rurik was able to place his own officials in the Finnish towns and market towns, and his Viking solders to enforce their safety. The best known places which received a "tax collector" were Polotsk on Daugava River [Väinäjoki], Rostov town on shores of Lake Nero; to the town of Belozersky on shores of Lake Beloye [Valkeajärvi] duke Sineus, who was murdered, had gone first.

Further along the Oka tributary of Volga, on its high western shore was located a town of Muroma, to which came Rurik's official from 862 AD on. Muroma was a Finno-Ugrian Muroma's capital.

To the town of Belorzsky came In later times Rurik's heir and prince Gleb, who also was murdered, though by his deranged brother.



FINNO-UGRIC AREAS

The safety net built by Finland's Grand Duke Rurik Halfdansson was operational under his command in the years 859 – 879, or just about 20 years. Rurik reasoned that everything would run well for some time without the presence of the Grand Duke.

Some factors influenced the release of Grand Duke Rurik's land properties, which had been in the ownership of emperor Charles in Denmark. Because of this the Grand Duke of Finland decided to leave to Denmark in order to clarify the prior Frisian landownership of his family Margreve, even though he was quite an aged man.

RURIK CHOSE A REGENT

Rurik ordered, for the time he was away, Viking chief Helgi Okloksland whom he had trained, to be the custodian of his little princely son Ingvar. In addition Helgi was supposed to supervise his family in Holmgård. Prince Ingvar was only two years old at that time.

Rurik's fleet left with trusting minds first to his homestead in Roslagen in order to fill provisions for the journey and from there they continued their sailing to Denmark.

After Rurik left, Helgi conspired a crafty plan, which he proceeded to implement. Or perhaps it was agreed upon with Rurik? It feels that **at least no conquering of Russia's lands was spoken about.**

In Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg] Helgi started preparing Rurik's Viking warriors for a journey in the direction of Kiev, which apparently had been the original goal of the new chieftain.

Helgi Okloksland had reasoned, that Rurik was not entirely satisfied with the ruler of Kiev Askold's actions. Rurik himself perhaps did never have time to visit Kiev, he had enough work coordinating the ruling of the Finnish [Finnic] areas.

BRIDGEHEAD OF SWEDEN IN DANGER

Prince Askold of Kiev had founded his own bridgehead, or according to him, a puppet state of Sweden in the areas of Kiev. Perhaps it was that Askold did not remit all the agreed taxes of the town under his rule and neither the customs duties to the Rurik dynasty. Despite of the Rurik's crew which consisted of Swedes and Finns, that was under his command. Instead Askold paid to the Kiev's neighbors Pechenegs taxes so that they would leave Kiev be in peace.

Pechenegs were nomadic Turkic people originating from the Asian steppes. Who apparently had settled in the near areas around Kiev, on the other side of the river.

The regent Helgi in turn, had arranged for himself in Holmgård a substitute, an experienced Finnish Viking chieftain. His responsibility was to take care of Rurik's family and ruling of Holmgård. As was to take care of the ruling of the Finnish areas in general.

The warrior crew under Helgi's command left with its new commander first to Lake Ilmen, which areas were then Finnish at least in the northern parts. Helgi's self-esteem rose high when he saw himself moving the mighty Viking crew armed with Viking swords and axes. So he decided to try to attack by surprise with the strong force of the crew against Russia's Slovenian town, which was neighboring Finland, which though was protected by walls and well equipped.

With a loud ruckus, as was customary among the Vikings, [they] rushed to the fortified Slavic city of Smolensk on the shores of the Dnieper River. The surprised city dwellers had barely time to put up

resistance. The city was easily occupied by the Viking crew. The same happened later to the city Ljubetsh ruled by Dregoviches.

Helgi's bellicose travel continued all the way down to Kiev. Upon embarking on the shore in front of the city, Helgi enticed with signs of friendship that prince Askold Hvitserk board his ship. Kiev's longterm and much liked prince was promptly slain.

Helgi wanted to change even his name to a Slavic Oleg, now as prince Ingvar's vice-prince. He took control of Kiev and settled with his men in the palaces of the city built by Askold. Turning Kiev into Swedish was interrupted and turned into governing province of the Vikings.

Prince Askold's prince son Dir apparently managed to escape the murderers of his father, but he also died the following year.

Vice-prince Helgi (Oleg) gained now also Askold's crew in addition to Rurik's troops. Already in the following year he begun conquering the Russian ruled provinces. Which were set to pay taxes to Oleg's Viking state.

Slowly the Viking duchy of prince Ingvar's vice ruler enlarged. There Drevlians, Dregoviches, Radimichs, Ulitsches surrendered, one after the other.

Not all warriors from the times of Askold apparently liked to join the battles all the time, so they and some Viking chiefs had defected to be mercenaries of the Greeks in Constantinople.



After many years when prince Ingvar had grown up and having been trained by Viking chiefs, mostly in Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg] and Holmgård, eventually as a prince. He ended up, grown up and bearded, in the troops of Kiev's prince Helgi (Oleg).

The vice prince Oleg Okloksland had throughout the years, gotten many Slavic areas under his ruling and Viking taxes. Before came time to hand over the ruling of the areas to Prince Ingvar. Though many Slavic regimes retracted their taxation agreements done with Oleg, when the new prince Ingvar Ruriksson rose to rule. As a young prince Ingvar had received chief's education and training to be a warrior from an early age. So he was able to straiten out the rebellious peoples to be again tax paying.

Vice prince Oleg or Helgi yet arranged for prince Ingvar a young wife from Pskov of Finland. She was princess Helga Elena von Pleskau, born 890 AD in Pskov.



GAND DUKE RURIK HALFDANSSON was at times in his homeland and among his family, when prince Ingvar was with his mother in Holmgård. In the year 885 Rurik travelled again to his native country Danish Frisia, where he perished.

In Frisia at that time king Godefrid played an active role, who was Rurik's relative in a younger generation. Would his troops have had a part in the death of Grand Duke Rurik.

Remains a question or could it have been that vice prince Oleg had had some part in it too. Rurik was quite an aged man, 75 years old.



With time also Oleg had become a redundant in Kiev and returned to rule the market town Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg]. There he had, in the year 912 AD, kicked a skull of a horse on a rock, which happened to harbor a snakes' nest, they stung, so that Oleg expired.

In the same year also Ingvar's mother, grand duchess Efenda Ingrid died.

Subsequently to grand duke Ingvar and his spouse grand duchess Helga Elena, who became known as Olga, was born a baby boy. Princely baby was christened Sveinheld. The boy grew up to be very bellicose [warlike], he conquered once in power many tribal areas to his so-called Viking kingdom. He changed his name to Svjatoslav.

Actually, administratively the reins of power were with grand duchess Olga as an acting regent after her husband's death. Whose reign lasted about 10 years from the year 945.

Grand duke Ingvar Ruriksson, Olga's spouse, had been too trusting of the Slavs during his life time. So the Drevlians murdered him when he was visiting them. Afterwards his spouse avenged to the murderers of her husband really bloodily.

Viking duchess Olga ruled the conquered areas after her husband's death with woman's wisdom. She divided the Slavic areas ingeniously into smaller taxable units, so for herself easier to rule.



AT MUCH LATER TIMES THE SWEDISH KING GUSTAV VASA MIGHT HAVE IMITATED VIKING KING OLGA'S SYSTEM OF TAXATION, WHEN TAXING FINLAND OF SWEDEN AND SWEDEN.

After her husband's death, Olga was baptised in Constantinople, which at that time belonged to Greece. Duchess's Orthodox Christian name changed again to Helga. Orthodox Christianity did not spread on behalf of Helga. Only after her grandson [son's son] Vladimir became a ruler in the Viking duchy, he forced the Slavic peoples baptise themselves into Christianity. Orthodox Christianity was forced gradually also among the Finno-Ugric peoples in the north of Russia. Anyhow many tribes retained their Sacred Groves through which they "worshipped God".

Prince Sviatoslav Ingvarsson's heirs shared ruling of the so-called Viking state. During the following generations there were enough princes for the many small duchies founded by Olga. Quarrelsome and warlike mannerism within the family developed at times quite heavily, in the end destroying it. Otherwise many small governmental principalities would have worked efficiently from a healthier foundation.

Bellicose and warlike Viking prince Sviatoslav Ingvarsson was slain when 57 years old in the rapids of Arfur [Dnieper?], ambushed by the Pechenegs.

Also in Holmgård there was time for many rulers, heirs of "Rurik". Such as Yaroslav the Wise, who was married to Swedish KING OLOF'S, III, DAUGHTER PRINCESS INGEGERD. It is told that the queen was particularly comfortable with the Finns. She for example taught them Scandinavian wisdoms and traditions.

Yaroslav's and Ingegerd's daughters married Norwegian, French, and Hungarian princes. Of their princely sons, one married with a Polish, the other with a German princess.



IN THE GOVERNMENTAL PROVINCES OF FINNS OF THE BALTIC SEA AND VOLGA, EVEN AFTER RURIK'S DEATH, HIS DESCENDANTS IN YOUNGER GENERATIONS RULED IN SOME AREAS.

Such as prince Gleb Vladimirson [Vladimirinpoika], born 983, ruled for a short while Finns of Lake Beloye [VALKEAJÄRVI].

Prince Boris Vladimirson [Vladimirinpoika], born 982, ruled also for a short while Finns in Rostov.

Prince Vsevolod Vladimirson [Vladimirinpoika], born 983, ruled Finns for a short while in Vladimir.

Prince Pozvizd [Poztivz] Vladimirson [Vladimirinpoika], born 986, also ruled for a short while in Vladimir.

Many of Vladimir's sons had a different mother, as prince Svjatopolk? [the Accused - Svjatopol] who slaid all his half-brothers listed above in the year 1015, and in addition Stanislav who ruled the Slavic side in Smolensk.

In Holmgård of Finland ruled between 1010 – 1013 prince Vysheslav Vladimirsson [Vladimirinpoika], whose mother was a Swedish princess Olava Erikintytär [Eriksdaughter]. Vyshalev perished from an unknown disease. He was replaced by prince Yaroslav Vladimirinpoika ruling there between 1013 – 1016.

Also significant Viking prince Vladimir Svjatoslavsson [Svjatoslavinpoika] ruled in Holmgård a few times already as a youngster in the year 969, though with his uncle's help. These two had to flee helter-scelter to Sweden, Roslagen in the year 970. After three years Dobrynya and Vladimir returned first to Holmgård and then to Kiev to rule the Viking country. Vladimir had in the end many wives such as Greek Emperor's sister princess Anna Porphyrogenita from Constantinople. It has its own stories, but lets say that through Anna Vladimir drifted into Orthodox Christian faith and baptism in the year 989, he was then 33 years old.

With Anna came a bishop and priests from Greece. Vladimir baptised in the end all his people and Finns of Volga. The first metropolitan bishop of Kiev was Michael.

Anna died in the year 1012. Vladimir died after taken ill in the year 1015 in Berestovo of Kiev.



Rurik's heirs, who had been blessed with many future rulers of principalities. There would be a lot to tell about their lives. Which does not really belong to this history of ancient Finland. Rather Sweden, of which there is no more to tell.

IN THE END RUSSIA COLLECTED ITSELF TO BE ONE MASSIVE STATE, WHICH WAS NOT TO THE ADVANTAGE OF ANYBODY, ONLY FOR MISERY. IT IS LIKELY THAT AN AGED RULER RISES TO THE ONE MASSIVE STATE, A RULER WHO OFTEN TURNS INTO A DESPOT, DISTANCED FROM HIS NATION, AND A DICTATOR.

The Russians might have received a faulty picture of the Finns because of Oleg's fumbling conquests. And also a budding reason for the frenzied destruction of the Finns through many generations.



THE POWER OF THE VIKINGS' KINGDOM DWINDLED

The power and command of the Vikings, who had conquered Slavic areas, dwindled after the year one thousand. Viking families ruled still for some time in smaller principalities, before the ruling areas became too awkward. The Viking families had to leave from the most important ruling city Kiev in the year 1170.

From the Finnish tribes the Meryans made an agreement and the princes of that time settled in their town Vladimir. Perhaps one reason for the choice was that "Swedes of Swedish origin" still continued living, after the best Viking times, in the Meryan areas. There were their market towns and supporting stations.

When the Mongols attacked the Viking princes lost their grip finally to these conquerers, but managed still to keep their rule in Vladimir of the Meryans.

Likewise in Holmgård which the Vikings defended victoriously, and the Mongols were not able to capture it.



The fortress of Ladoga [Aldeigjuborg] of Finland in the year 1000
(Staraja Ladoga Wikipedia)

FINLAND AND SWEDEN



IN THE BEGINNING OF THE MILLENIUM SWEDEN WAS UPPSALA, AS A BUTTONHOLE IN THE LARGE MANTLE OF FINLAND, or a small county of Uppsala's king. This the today's Swedes will not want to acknowledge in their pride and know nothing, for reasons that it is easy to understand. Even these matters have likely been eradicated from the future generations. But then the Finns themselves did not understand their greatness! And even now we do not say it loudly without reason, so that the neighbour just would not feel bad, and there would not be benefit to anybody anymore.

The Kings of Finland of the Fornjotr-families, did not, like the Swedes, make raids to their bases, they had other things to do with their large country. Besides they had at that time quite enough of riches. Even Birka brought throughout many centuries wealth mostly to the Finns and their kings. In fact Finland had been in most parts Christian before Sweden. **Their crusades and the loss of their bishop was in that sense entirely pointless.**

When Finland lost in the year 1250 AD her rule to the "slack and selfish", at times arbitrary, greedy Swedish kings, Finland lost at the same time her fine areas in the north, although not to the Swedes. Especially in northern Norway was and maybe is still many village communities who still have a memory of Finnish language.



DISTANT SCANDINAVIAN FATHERS IN THE ROYAL FAMILY 250-800 AD

which is Finland's grand duke Rurik's and Scandinavian kings' family

ISAC BEN ABRAHAM King of Israel born 1896 BC

.....
DARA DARDANUS king of Acadia founder of Troy born 1460

.....
THOR king of Thrace born 1200 BC

.....
HWALA Bedwigsson king born 80 BC king Troy

HATHRA Hwalasson king born 60 BC king Troy

ITERMON Hathrasson king born 36 BC king Troy

HEREMOD Itermonsson king born 15 BC king Troy

SCEAF Heremodsson king born 30 BC king Troy

SCELDWA Scaefsson king born 50 BC king Troy

.....
BEAW Sceldwasson king born 15 AD king Troy

TEATWA Beawsson king born 40 AD king Troy

GEATA Teatwasson king born 65 AD king Troy Byzantin

GODWULF Geatasson king born 80 Troy in Byzantin

HE PARTICIPATED IN FOUNDING A KING'S PRINCIPALITY IN HÅLOGALAND.

FLOCKWALD Godwulfsson king born 100 AD Troy Byzantin

FINN Flockwaldsson king born 130 AD Troy Byzantin

FRITHUWULF Finnsson king born 146 AD Troy Byzantin

FREOTHELAF Frithufulfsson king born 168 AD Troy Byzantin

FRITHUWALD BOR Frethealafsson king born 190 AD Scandinavia / married to BELTSA born 194 AD, died 288 AD

ODIN WODEN born 215 AD in Turkestan, king in Hålogaland (today Norway) / 1 spouse **PRINCESS SKADE**

TJATSESDOTTIR born 214 in Asgard, died 235 / 2 spouse **FRIGG (FRIDIGA, FREA) GADWALLSDOTTIR** born 219 AD. ODIN WODEN died in the year 306 AD (85 years) Mälaren in Northern Sigtuna.

SEAMINGR ODINGSSON born 235 AD in Asgard East Europe. King in Hålogaland
GEFION ODINSSON born 241 Hålogaland
GODHJALT SAEMINGSSON born 264 Hålogaland Norway, / died 289
SVEDHJALT GODHJALTSSON born 289 Hålogaland king Norway
HODDBRODD SVERDHJATSSON born 314 Hålogaland king
HIMILEIG HODBRODSSON born 339 Hålogaland king Norway
VEDRHALL HIMILEIGSSON born 363 Hålogaland king Norway
HÅVARD HANDRAMME born 388 Hålogaland king Norway
GODGJEST HÅVARDSSON born 413 Hålogaland king Norway
GUDLAUG HEMGESTSSON born 463 Hålogaland king Norway
GYLLAUG GUDLAUGSSON born 488 Hålogaland king Norway
MUNDIL GYLLAUGSSON born 513 Hålogaland king
GODGJEST MUNDILSSON born 538 Hålogaland king
HERSIR GODGJETSON born 515 Hålogaland king
BRAND HERSIRSSON born 540 Hålogaland Earl
BEND HERSRSSON born 563 Hålogaland Earl
BRYNJOLF HERSIRSSON born 588 Hålogaland king
BÅRD BRYNJOLFSSON born 614 Hålogaland king
HERGILS BÅRDSSON born 625 Hålogaland king
HÅVARD HERGILSSON born 663 Hålogaland king
BÅRD HERGILSSON born 664 Naumdal Trøndelag Earl
HARALD HÅVARDSSON born 688 Hålogaland king
THROND HARALDSSON born 712 Hålogaland earl
HARALD THRONDSSON born 740 Nordmøre earl
HERLAUG HARALDSSON born 768 Hålogaland king
GROTHGARD HERLAUGSSON born 800 Naudal earl
HÅKON GROTGARDSSON born 838 Laden earl /died 917

.....

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE ANCIENT KING ODIN WODEN?
SO IT IS TOLD:

First of all Odin Woden's original name should be SIGGE FRITHUWALDR, this Sigge changed his name to be more "God-like".

ODIN WODEN'S PARENTS: King FRITHUWALD BOR born 190 in "Asgard" (Troyans) / married **BELTSA** (BEISLA) born 194 AD in India **BOLTORNSDATTER** was her mother, they were Scythians?

ODIN WODEN was born 215 AD in Turkestan.

His spouse **COUNTESS FRIGG (FRIGIDA) CADWALL ADRSDOTTIR** was born in the year 219 AD IN SHIRE DUCHY IN ENGLAND Queen died in northern Jutland.

FRIGG'S FATHER, CADWALLADR CADWIN born 193, **MOTHER GLADYS YONGER** born 210 AD Cambria, in Britain.

Odin Woden lived for 85 years, he moved when quite aged to today's Swedish Mälaren Sigtuna, which was then inhabited by Finns, and died there in year 306.

ODIN WODEN HAD LEFT TURKESTAN WITH HIS TROOPS ABOUT YEAR 240 AD.

North as direction, in which place was the possibility of living which Odin knew through his ancestors. It has been told that Odin left from under the authority of the Romans. His family had there large land properties. In Odin's birth regions in Turkestan were left, according to the writings, his two older brothers Ve and Vili Frithuwaldr. At first also his wife **FRIGG** staid in the home country, as she had two small children. But they were later brought to Scandinavia.

Many things point to the fact that as the old king of Finland, as well as later, about the year 240 **ODIN WODEN** travelled northward perhaps through the areas of the Finns!

ALONG THE PEOPLE'S MIGRATION the Finnish trading expeditions might have been of help. These knew the northern areas with their routes through watercourses and riding paths even before the proper Viking times, and even before the common era. It has been told that these royal migrants travelled first to north and then to west. **In the writings have been mentioned also Don, this river has been a common route for Vikings, if one did not go to the further away flowing "sea-like Volga".**

ODIN WODEN and his sons founded their own kingdoms, which is why perhaps the later generations thought Finland as if their kindred peoples. The Finns might have helped with the moving and other things important in life. Had they not the same family roots. For example the founding of Hålogaland and other Norway.

PERHAPS SO!

This Odin Woden's immigrant bunch of people might have, at first, headed to the Fornjotr kings, or their relatives, in Kainuu. It is possible only to imagine the throngs of people in the mansions of King of Kainuu and the surroundings, when Odin's migrant folks proceeded to the place.

It is possible to imagine, that part of the folks continued through the lands of the Sami (Laplanders) tribes to the coast of today's Norway in Hålogaland. There their ancestors had already formed a kingdom, or a king's province.



Odin Woden's princely son SEAMING ODINSSON rose to be a king in Hålogaland's county, he was born in his old home country in the so-called "Asgard" in Turkestan.

In the use of the Kainuu's royal house the Fornjotrs might have had already then their own fleets built by the Finns. With which, hospitably, they might have helped Odin's folks to south even until Denmark. Part of Odin's folks might have also travelled through Germany. Important migration routes and points of encampments of the peoples were possibly secured and built beforehand.



ODIN WODEN'S PRINCELY SONS:

SKJOLDR ODINSSON born 237 AD, king in Jutland / mother: **FRIGG CADWALLARSDOTTIR** Skjoldr died in the year 259 in England.

SEAMING ODINSSON born 239 AD, king in **Hålogaland** Norway / mother was **QUEEN SKADE TJATSESDATTER** born SEAMING'S GRANDFATHER king TJATSE JÖTUN

GEFION ODINSSON born 241 AD, king Skane, in Denmark / mother: **FRIGG**

WAEGDAEG ODINSSON born 243 AD, king in **OLD SAXONY [SAXLAND]** / mother: **FRIGG**

BAELDAEG ODINSSON born 245 in Scandinavia, king in Germany / marriage with **NANNA** / mother: **FRIGG**

CASERE ODINSSON born 245 AD in Scandinavia / mother: **FRIGG**

HIEMDALR ODINSSON born 245 AD, in Scandinavia, died 299 in Mälare / mother: **FRIGG**

WECTA ODINSSON born 247 AD, in Scandinavia / mother: **FRIGG**

GAUTR ODINSSON born 260 AD, king in Götaland / mother: **FRIGG**

SIGGE ODINSSON king in Frankia [**Frankland**]

WIDARR ODINSSON born 340 AD, in Scandinavia, king in Hleitra, today's Denmark / mother: **FRIGG**

IT IS POSSIBLE TO FOLLOW THE FORNJOTR AND KVENLAND ROYALS' AND NOBLES' LINEAGES FROM THE INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF JEWISH PEOPLE EVEN UNTIL ABRAHAM AND ADAM.



THE FINNS OF THE BALTIC SEA

THE FINNS OF THE BALTIC SEA AND THE FINNS OF VOLGA were strong and independent still during the times of the Finnish kings. In trade the connections to Volga's areas were productive according to the stories, about 5th century AD the Vikings also joined the trade traffic.

IN REGARD TO THE WIDE EASTERN "THE POSSIBLE OWN KINGS OR PRINCES OF VOLGA'S FINNISH LANDS" about them there is no more than scattered information, it is assumed that their personal details along with the Finnic nations of Volga have been eradicated efficiently and purposefully. A question arises, when in Russia in these days Finno-Ugric people are presented in their ramshackle villages. They boast living within the nature, when even that forest is so close. Some forest could be seen looming somewhere there in a distance of 10 km. Nobody seems to know at all their mothertongue, rather the old language of Avars. *Well, this here is just my own observation about things.*



The same as Fornjotr family, settled in the end around Europe. The oldest king of Finland Fornjotr Kvenland's children were of course born in Finland. Their ancestors were born in Troy, or perhaps in Trabzon! Were among the Goths, but of the same royal family as the Danish kings.

As many “nobles” but where on earth is the Asgard? Asgard might be simply the heart of each home. A beloved place from where one as a child has been watching the world and grew up among blessed abundant riches.

Even Google has located the Asgardians in their maps here and there, having born in today’s Turkey or in regions of Greece.

Among the coasts of Norway later rose King Odin Woden strongly. To the promised land of his fathers and their chosen location, where the climate is comfortable around the year. He at first made there room for his son. **In Hålogaland their branch of the family continued for centuries.**



MULTITUDE OF KINGS WITH FINNISH ANCESTRY IN NORWAY



But, after years ahead, the heirs of the kings of Finland multiplied and their governing principalities, king’s counties, started to be close to the size of Uppsala’s kings province or smaller. Or Norway of Finland splintered into small king’s ruling principalities, kings of the same blood and kingdoms when coming to the first millennium were numbered already in many tens. (over 30) This happened, as later in the lists of family lineages becomes apparent how Fornjotr family increased in the regions of Norway throughout the centuries. From understandable reasons kingship spread even among the common Finnish.

To the south-west coast of Norway returned also Fornjotr families who had, previously, moved to Iceland. They were royal family of later generations grown up in Iceland.

KINGS OF UPPSALA ALSO SPREAD TO TODAY'S NORWAY

Gradually kings of UPPSALA begun to permeate at first to the regions of today’s Oslo. The royal families in Finland and Sweden had already become relatives through many marriages. Perhaps also so many common folks. At least genealogists manage to end their lineages with some king. Because of this I would not trust blindly to some genealogists’ material. Even though with myself one tentacle of grandparents’ lineage ends with the descendants of the Goths, even with Per Jönsson in Småland. Well,

even he is not but an ordinary king's cavalryman, or a knecht* who ended up managing Finland's king's mansion!

It has been mentioned, that if lots of people end up in an isolated island, one should include one Smålandian. He could feed everybody.



FINNISH NORTHERN SWEDEN

THE FINNS WERE THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF NORTHERN SWEDEN

In the western part of today's Finland in the parish villages of Tornio and Piitime (Sweden) has been possible to date, in between years 200 and 600, artefacts and cultural layers belonging to ancient FINNISH settlements.

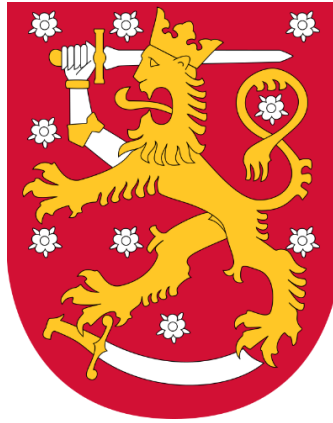
BECAUSE THE FINNS OF KAINUU WERE THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS, or the Kvens as the Finns have been called sometimes. A large Kvens' or Finns' country was KVENLAND, but this word has been under the attempt to be hidden, so that its truth and its old greatness would not be revealed.

In today's Northern Sweden the Swedish settlements gradually assimilated with the early sparse settlements of Finland.

WITHOUT FORGETTING THE SAMI, FINNS, OR LAPPISH, WHO HAD BEEN WITH THE FINNISH THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF FENNOSCANDIA EVEN FOR 10 000 YEARS.

There have been times, when Swedes, or were they Finnish-Swedish have come to today's Finland and vice versa. The so called Swedes have moved in greater numbers to the coasts of today's Finland. Likewise at one time to Helsingfors (Helsinki), which became later the capital of Finland.

**knecht: of old German origin, can mean the servant of a sovereign (<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Knecht>); or perhaps the origin for word knight from ancient English; during years 1500-1700 in Sweden meant an infantryman [note from translator]*



NORTHERN SWEDEN WAS, THEREFORE, AT ONE TIME INHABITED BY THE FINNISH AND THE LAPPISH.

The Swedes did not drive off the Finns from their home regions, like did the eastern neighbour. There was enough room for everybody.

In the central and northern Sweden the ancient artefacts are only eastern type. Due to fact that already in the beginning of the millennium while living there only the Finnish had direct trade relations from Kainuu to the east- south-east direction, to Estonia, Baltic and Central Europe, and further to Khazarian kingdoms.



THE FINNISH VIKINGS

THE CHRONICLES SHOW, AS IF THE ISLAND OF GOTLAND HAD ALWAYS BEEN WITH THE SWEDISH, *which is not true!*

The Danish were in a habit of destroying market towns, such as Gotland and Birca. The Swedes still today do not seem to know anything about Birca (Björkö), even though it has been one of the most important trading centers in Northern Europe. It belonged to the trading network also in the times of the Vikings. Through it flowed from the eastern Finnish regions, or through them, silver, pearls, iron, leather, handiworks etc.

Below extracts of heirs from two Fornjotr royal brothers NORR and GORR. As has been stated before, from them tens of different royal houses were formed in Norway. In the end some of them became Finnish Vikings, together with the Danish and partly even the Swedish.



King of Finland and Norway king Norr's heirs:

RAUM (VANHA NORSSON – OLD NORSSON) NORRINPOIKA [NORR'S SON] FORNJOTR, KING OF NORWAY'S ALFHEIM, born in the year 371 in Ogdum (NORWAY) / marriage in 391 queen **HILDUR GUDRAUDSDATTER** born in the year 371 in Telemark of Norway. King Raum Fornjotr ruled in Raumsdal in years **390 – 437**, he died in year 437 in Buskerud Ringerik.

RAUM'S AND HILDUR'S HEIRS:

FINNALF RAUMSSON FORNJOTR born 392 Ringerike, PRINCE / spouse **SVANHILD DAGSDATTER**, born 396 in Alfheim

FINNALF RAUMSSON'S HEIRS:

ALFHILD FINNALFINTYTÄR FORNJOTR PRINCESS born 412, in Buskerud Finland (Norway)

GODBRAND RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 395 Ringerike, KING BUSKERUD / marriage **VILSDATTER** born 414 in Ringerike

HAUD RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 402 in Ringerike.

BRYNGERI RAUMINTYTÄR FORNJOTR PRINCESS born 403 in Buskerud

JOTUNBJORN RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 404 in Ringerike

HADDING RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 405 in Buskerud

HRING RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 406 KING Ringerike Buskerud Finland Norway

GARDUR NORRINPOIKA FORNJOTR, born 389 in Möre, EARL OF ROGALAND WAS THE RULER OF SOUTHWESTERN COAST OF NORWAY OF FINLAND 407 – 420, / marriage Mrs GARDUR born 392 in Telemark of Norway.

ALSO GARDUR'S HEIRS RULED IN ROGALAND AND TELEMARK

RUGALF GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR, **EARL** born 423 in Rogalang of Norway.

FREYGARDUR GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR, **EARL** born 445 in Rogaland

RÖNGVALDUR GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR, **KING** born 445 in Rogaland

GRJOTGARDUR GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR, born 435 in Rogaland, EARL IN NORTH-MÖRE

GRJOTGARDUR'S HEIRS

SOLFA GRJOTGARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 456 in Rogaland

SOLFA'S HEIRS

NAERÖYN HOGNI SOLFANPOIKA FORNJOTR, born 447 in Rogaland

NAERÖYN'S HEIRS

SOLF NAERÖYNPOIKA FORNJOTR, born 495 in Rogaland, SOLF WAS A VIKING.

HILDE SLIM [HOIKKA] NAERÖNTYTÄR FORNJOTR born 496 in Rogaland, spouse Hjorleif (Häntäheikki)

SALGARDUR GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 439 EARL IN ROGALAND

VEGARDUR GARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 441 in Rogaland **VIKING CHIEF**

During the times of Vegardur a profitable trading period began for the Vikings through the Finnish regions to the far eastern lands along the waterways of Volga.

VEGARDUR'S HEIR:

VEMUND VEGARDINPOIKA FORNJOTR, VIKING born 463 in Rogaland

GREYGARDUR VEGARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL born 445 in Rogaland

RÖGNVALDUR VEGARDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR, KING born 445 in Rogaland

Rögnvaldur's heirs:

RÖGNVALDUR RÖGNVALDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING born 491 in Rogaland

Rögnvaldur II's heirs:

OGVALDUR RÖGNVALDURINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING born 530 in Rogaland, WAS THE RULER OF ROGALAND AND TELEMARK.

Family's kings in a quick list:

INGJALDUR ROGVALDINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING born 575 IN ROGALAND

JOSSUR (JUSSI) INGJALDINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING born 620 IN ROGALAND

HJÖRR JOSSURINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING born 680 IN ROGALAND
HJÖRLEIFUR HJÖRRINPOIKA FORNJOTR VIKING KING born 706 ICELAND
HALFUR HJÖRLEIFURINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING born 790 ICELAND
HJÖR HALFURINPOIKA FORNJOTR VIKING KING in Rogaland born 825 in Iceland
HAMUNDUR HJÖRSINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 864 IN ICELAND
PORIR HAMUNDINPOIKA FORNJOTR prince born 906 IN ICELAND
This Fornjotr family branch appears to continue in Iceland, but not as kings.

GODBRAND RAUMINPOIKA FORNJOTR KING IN FINLAND, born 395 AD in BUSKERUD



THE RULER OF SOUTHERN NORWAY AND ITS COASTS



SEA-KING GORR FORNJOTR



The nobility of Oppland going to a meeting H.Egedius



Ivar's heirs:

EYSTEIN GUMRA IVARINPOIKA FORNJOTR EARL OPPLAND AND IN MÖRE born 810 NORD TRONDELAG FINLAND died 872 / marriage COUNTESS ASCRIDA RONGVALD OLAFSSONINTYTÄR OPPLAND.

Eystein's heirs:

ROGNVALD "Wise" EYSTEININPOIKA FORNJOTR NORTH TRONDELAG EARL born 837 ROMSDAL FINLAND died in Orkney islands 892 / marriage 853 RAGNHILD HROLFFINTYTÄR born 848 Countess in Orkney islands in Trondelag.

Rognvald's heirs:

THOR "Silent" ROGNVALDSINPOIKA FORNJOTR MORE'S EARL born 868 / marriage ALOF HAALDSINTYTÄR born 869 Finland (Norway) PRINCE

IVAR ROGNVALDSINPOIKA FORNJOTR born 869 N. Trondelag Finland (Norway)

EINAR ROGNALSINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 855 Trondelag Finland (Norway) SCOTLAND'S ORKNEY ISLANDS **"THE PROGENITOR OF EARLS IN TRONDELAG"**

HROLLAUG ROGNVALSINPOIKA FORNJOTR PRINCE born 857 Trondelag Finland (Norway)

HALLAD ROGNVALSINPOIKA FORNJOTR ORKNEY ISLANDS SCOTLAND EARL born 856 Trondelg Finland (Norway) Scotland.



ROLF ROLLO "Dane" ROGNVALSSON FORNJOTR EARL AND IN FRANCE, VIKING KING born 867 NORTH TRONDELAG, FINLAND (NORWAY) **FOUNDER OF NORMANDY** / marriage **POPPA [of Bayeux]** COUNTESS SENLISDAUGHTER born 872 Evreux Neustria France. "ROLLO" pillaged in the 10th century in Scotland, Ireland, France, Denmark and Germany. Rolf died in 933 in France, was buried in Notre Dame Cathedral, Rouen.



Rollo's and Poppa's heirs:

GUILLAUME WILLIAM "Longsword" ROGNVALDSSON FORNJOTR KING born 894 in France, DUKE OF NORMANDY died 942, was murdered, / marriage with Spote de Bretagne died 942 in Guillaume Gellone [perhaps monastery/village Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert in Gellone].

William's heirs:

RICHARD WILLIAMSSON FORNJOTR KING IN NORMANDY, born in 933 in Normandy, France, died 966

ADAELA WILLIAMSDAUGHTER FORNJOTR PRINCESS born 18 in France

MAINFRED WILLIAMSSON FORNJOTR PRINCE born 920 in Finland (Norway)

Rollo's heirs from the second marriage:

GISELLA RONGVALDSDAUGHTER FORNJOTR, PRINCESS FRANCE

Rollo's and Gisella's heirs:

WALTER ROLFSSON FORNJOTR PRINCE born 922 FRANCE

GISELE ROLFSDAUGHTER FORNJOTR PRINCESS born 927 IN FRANCE

Halfdan's heir:

LOFDI HALFDANSSON FORNJOTR KING born 498 Hönefors Finland (Norway) / marriage 547 Mrs Lofdi

Lofdi's heirs:

SKULI LOFDISSON FORNJOTR KING FINLAND (Norway) born 548 / marriage 597 Mrs Skuli Norway

Skuli Lofdisson's heirs:

EDGIR SKULISSON FORNJOTR prince FINLAND born 598 / marriage 637 Mrs Edgir born 602 Buskerud Norway

Edgir's heirs:

HJALMTHER EGDIRSSON FORNJOTR prince FINLAND born 688 / marriage 687 Mrs Hjalmtther

Hjalmtther's heirs:

EYlimi HJALMTHERSSON FORNJOTR prince FINLAND born 688 / marriage 709 Mrs Eylimi

Eylimi's heirs:

HJÖRDIS EYLIMISDAUGHTER FORNJOTR PRINCESS FINLAND born 710 / marriage KING SIGMUND VOLSUNGSSON born 705 Buskerod Finland (Norway) (**queen Hjördis was a particularly valiant and beautiful woman**)



Queen Hjördis Eylimisdaughter's and Sigurd's heirs:

SIGURD SIGMUNDSSON VIKING KING OF DENMARK born 735 Norway / marriage Brynhild Budlasdatter.

Sigurd's heirs:

ASLAUG SIGURSDOTTIR FORNJOTR born 755 AD in Denmark / marriage king of Denmark **RAGNAR** "Lodbrok" **SIGURDSSON** born 750 AD in Uppsala. / second marriage **HARALD KLAK** KING IN DENMARK. Aslaug died 812 AD in England.

Aslaug's and Ragnar's heirs:

BJÖRN RAGNARSSON PRINCE born 774 AD in Denmark. HE WAS A LEADER FOR VIKINGS AND A KING OF SWEDEN IN UPPSALA. DID A FOUR YEAR-"CRUISE PILLAGING VOYAGE" WITH 62 VESSELS TO SPAIN, NORTH AFRICA AND ITALY ETC.

Lofdi's heirs:

SIGURD II HLODVERSSON FORNJOTR EARL ORKNEY born 960 AD Earl Orkney Scotland, died in 1014 in a battle Dublin Ireland.

Sigurd's heirs:

BRUSI SIGURDSSON FORNJOTR EARL ORKNEY born 987 AD, died 1035 Orkney Scotland.

EINAR SIGURDSSON FORNJOTR EARL born 989 AD, died 1020 Orkney Scotland.

Brusi's heirs:

RAGNCALD BRUSISSON FORNJOTR EARL ORKNEY was born in 1010 Scotland.

RAGNALD BRUCENSSON FORNJOTR EARL OF ORKNEY was born in 1011, Scotland.

ROBERD DE BRUCENSSON FORNJOTR ORKNEY EARL born in 1036, died 1080 Scotland / marriage Isabell Huntington.

Roberd's heirs:

ADAM BRUC ROBERDSSON FORNJOTR EARL ARGYLLSHIRE Scotland.

Adam's heirs:

ROBERD BRUC ADAMSSON FORNJOTR KING born 1071, died 1141 Yorkshire Scotland.

ROBERD I BRUC ROBERDSSON FORNJOTR KING in Scotland 1284 – 1329 marriage Isabella Earl Mariisdaughter.

SIGURD II HLODVERSSON FORNJOTR EARL ORKNEY born 960 Scotland, died in a battle Dublin Ireland.

Sigurd's heirs:

EINAR SIGURDSSON FORNJOTR PRINCE born 989, died 1020 Earl Orkney, Scotland

BRUSI SIGORDSSON FORNJOTR PRINCE born 987, died 1035 Earl Orkney Scotland

Einar's heirs:

THORFINN EINARSSON FORNJOTR EARL OF ORKNEY born 890 Scotland / marriage princess Grelod Duncansdaughter born 898 died 924.

Thorfinn's heirs:

ARNFINN THORFINNSSON FONRJOTR PRINCE born 916 Earl of Orkney Scotland

SKULI THORFINNSSON FONRJOTR PRINCE born 922 Orkney

HÅVARD THORFINNSSON FONRJOTR EARL Scotland PRINCE born 918 Orkney

DAU THORFINNSDAUGHTER FONRJOTR PRINCESS born 926 Orkney Scotland.



ÖSTRA AROS OR, BY ITS NEW NAME, UPPSALA'S BASE AND THE FIRST KINGS OF UPPSALA'S SVITHIOD BASE IN SVEALAND

SVEALAND'S KINGS OF UPPSALA

SARMATIA VALTAK YNGVI, was born in year 193 AD in Mesopotamia, was a king in Turkey. **He founded a regional center for trade named Svithiod in Östra Aros, where he presented himself as a king (Uppsala);** marriage; king Yngvi married with his sister in the year 213 AD.

VALTAK YNGVI'S HEIRS

FREYA YNGVISDATTER PRINCESS born 215 Svithiod Östra Aros

FREY YNGVISSON PRINCE born 214 Svithiod Östra Aros,

The Yngvis were ancient oriental royal family.

KING YNGVI'S OLDER ROYAL LINEAGE

Bengori Frey born 150 AD was a king of Turkey and **Yngvi's father**, died 202 AD (75) in Mesopotamia.

Bengori's father: **LNOR FREY** king in Turkey, born 121, Mesopotamia

Lnor's father: **SKTOBIUS** king in Turkey, born 74 Mesopotamia

Sktobius's father: **VENGOR** king in Turkey, born 52 in Mesopotamia

VENGOR'S FATHER: **ALTOY** king in Turkey, born 23 in Mesopotamia

Altøy's father: **SANVORITCUS** king in Syria

A SVEALAND'S KINGS SMALL PRINCIPALITY WAS FORMED IN SVITJOLD OF ÖSTRA AROS FOR CENTURIES. *The same royal family functioned up to the 13th century (in Uppsala).*

THE FIRST HEIRS OF THE SVEALAND'S KINGS AND THEIR "FINNISH QUEENS"
(HOUSE OF YNGLINGS)

NJORD RICH YNGVISSON born 214 king Östra Argos (Uppsala), died 281 AD in Svitjold (67). Njord Rich was a sailor and capable of sailing, (not a Viking) marriage Skade Sjatsesdottir born 214 AD, marriage 2, Nerthus Pharnakesdatter whose father was Pharnakes Pontos. *Queen Skade Sjatsesdottir was married also with Odin Woden from which marriage was **Seaming Odinson** who became a king of Hålgoland (Norway).*

Yngvi-Frey Njårdsson born 235 AD king Östra Argos (Upsala), Yngvi's spouse: **Finnish princess Gerd Gymersdaughter born 239 AD, whose parents: King of Hlaesö island Hlear Gymer Fonrjotr born 191 AD in Gotland in Finland, mother Ran Aorboda born 218 in Prussia.**

Gerd's spouse king of Svealand Yngvi died in the year 275 in Ragnaruk in Sweden.

YNGVI'S AND GERD'S HEIRS:

ERICH YNGVESSON PRINCE OF SVEALAND

FJOLNIR YNGVESSON KING OF SVEALAND born 256

Fjölnir Yngvesson born 256, king Östra Argos (Uppsala), died in Hleithra of Denmark 312, (56). (mother Finnish)

Sveigdir Sveigdasson born 277, king Östra Argos (Uppsala). Spouse Vana born 281, died 368, in Svitjod Sweden.

Vanlande Sveigdasson born 298, king in Uppsala, died 389 / marriage **Finnish princess Driva** born 302 AD Snaersdaughter

Visbur Vanlandesson born 319, king in Uppsala, / marriage **360 Finnish Audi Rich's daughter princess Audi.**

Domalde Visbursson born 340, king in Uppsala / marriage Mrs Domalde

Domar Domaldsson born 361, king in Uppsala / marriage queen Danpsdotter born 365

Dygge Domarsson born 382, king in Uppsala / marriage, name unknown in the year 405, before that with a Finnish princess in Trabzon, where a princely son was born to them. **Future king of Finland.**

Dagr Dyggvesson born 403, king in Uppsala, died in 451 in Gotland, he was struck in the head with a hayfork thrown by a Finnish farmer. The Swedes were pillaging in Gotland of Finland.

Agni Dagsson born 424, king in Uppsala / marriage with Finnish princess Skjalf, king of Finland Frosta's daughter. Agni was hung in the end of a mead party by a golden necklace he stole from the Finns in the year 446.

Alrek Agnasson born 445, king in Uppsala / marriage Dagreid Dagsdotter born 465 AD.

Yngvi Alreksson born 466, king in Uppsala, died in a battle in the year 487 AD.

Jorund Yngvasson born 487, king in Uppsala,

KING OF UPPSALA JORUND'S STRANGE VISIT TO HÅLOGALAND

King of Uppsala Jorund Yngvarsson had sometime around the year 500 gathered a large Swedish crew and sailed to the coast of northern Norway up to Hålogaland. King came ashore with the safety of large troops and purpose to get his hands on great riches. Which he knew were owned by the kings of Hålogaland. Surprise attack and beginning of the pillage soon ended.

In Hålogaland was at that time Odin Woden's relative Gudlaug Nemgestsson as a king. His troops were watchful for the intentions of the guests.

The Uppsalaiaans got attacked by the efficient Vikings with the outcome that king Jorund in that skirmish was hung. Only a small part of the Uppsalaiaans managed to flee without the promised great catch.

It is not known what was in Jorund's mind and his goals, if the intent was to pillage Hålogaland. The second possibility is, that he was on his way to conquer the kingdom of Telemark, but was testing his luck on the way further to north.

Then there perhaps was not a permanently living king in Telemark, but certainly they were prepared for guests like these.

.....

Aun Jorundsson born 509, king in Uppsala, died in year 560

Egil Aunsson born 530, king in Uppsala

Egil made a foray to Estonia with the help of a Danish crew. Later, in the year 560 the king fell of his horse's back and a hunted bull gored his horns through the king's chest.

Ottar Egilsson born 551, king in Uppsala, **was killed in a battle in the year 572.**

Adils Ottarsson born 572, king in Uppsala died 640 / marriage Yrsa Helgi Helgasdottir born in Denmark, was a princess related to Skjold Odinson. King Adils died in 594 in a battle in Oppland, fell of his horse.

Eystein Adilsson, born 594, king in Uppsala / marriage 615.

In the year 616, king of the sea Solvi from Jutland kindled a ballroom, king Adilsson was burnt with almost a hundred other men.

Ingvar Eysteinsson born 616, king in Uppsala, **Ingvar tried to conquer Estonia, pillaging in the city of Stein ended, when Estonians chased the Swedes (Svealanders) away, king Ingvar was himself killed in this scramble.**

Braut Ånundr Ingvarsson born 637, king in Uppsala, marriage Algaut Gutreksdottir.

King Ånundr visited in Estonia as if to take revenge on his fathers death. His troops destroyed places and pillaged great assets. He made a fortune with this trip. The king died in a landslide in his native land in the year 660.

Ingjadr Braut Onudrsson born 660, king in Uppsala, marriage with princess of Gotland Gauthild Algoutsdottir. King died in the year 682, suicide.

HARALD "Hildtonn" HRAEREKSSON born 655 AD in Denmark, **king in Denmark and Svealand 683 – 735, was THE GRANDFATHER OF RURIK HALFDANSSON, THE GRAND DUKE OF FINLAND**

Olaf Ingjadrsson born 682, king in Uppsala, / marriage with Solveig Halfdansdottir, fled from Uppsala to the province of Värmland (then Norway), founded a kingdom, to which many Swedes moved with him, Olaf died 710.



KINGS OF SVEALAND, OF DANISH FAMILY ORIGIN

(THE DANES AND THE GOTHs INHABITED THE SOUTHERN COAST OF TODAY'S SWEDEN)

Björn "Ironsides" RAGNARSSON born 760, was holding a royal administration in the Uppsala regions in the years 785 – 803, Björn was, nonetheless, a great Viking chief, he had a large fleet and made a lot of raids for example to France.

Ragnar "Lodbruk" Sigurdsson, born 705 in Denmark, this Björn's father was a famous Danish Viking king born 705. Ragnar was a king in Denmark and Norway 765 – 812, died apparently in Northumbria of England 812 of a snake's bite.

These great Viking chiefs belonged to the same family as the Grand Duke of Finland Rurik Halfdansson.

Refil Björnsson Northumbria born 796 prince of Sweden, tried to be a king very hard.

Erik Refilsson born 814, king in Uppsala of Svealand, died 870

Edmund Eriksson, born 832, king in Uppsala, Started to tax in Birka, which was area of the Finnish. Edmund died 859.

In the year 840 the Danish Vikings destroyed the fortifications of Birka and even the old church because of Edmund's tax collections.

Erik VI Wadehatt Edmundsson born 849 as a king in Uppsala 889 – 900.

Björn Eriksson born 867 king in Uppsala 882 – 923, died 950 in Uppsala.

Olov Björnsson born 885 in Uppsala, died 964.

AT THIS STAGE THE YNGVI-RELATED KINGS SHIFTED TO NORWAY.

Halfdan Olafsson born 704 AD, king in Buskerud's county, Finland (Norway) ruling king in Uppsala. / marriage with princess Asa Eysteinsdaughter Fornjotr born 708 Uppland. Halfdan's spouse Asa was the king of Hedmark Eystein Thronndsson Fonjotr's daughter. Halfdan died in Vestfold in 750 AD.

Eystein Halfdansson born 736 AD, king in Buskerud's county, ruled as a king in Vestfold's county (in the region of today's Oslo). It appears that the kings of Finland let the areas go or they were taken to be supplementary areas for Uppala's kingdom. Eystein's wife princess Hildi Erikssdaughter. Eystein fell over the edge of a ship and drowned in the year 780.

Halfdan Eysteinsson born 768 AD, king in Westfold, marriage Hlif Dagsdatter born 770 in Westfold

Gudrod Halfdansson born 785 AD, king ruled the Swedes from Westfold

Halfdan Gudrodsson born 823 AD, king ruled the Swedes from Westfold

Harald Halfdansson born 858 AD, king ruled the Swedes from Westfold until year 923

At the time of Harald Halfdansson's birth, Rurik Halfdansson begun as a prince in the regions of the Finnish of the Baltic Sea.

Sigurd Haraldsson born 912, king, ruled the Swedes from Hedeland and Askerhus, Hedeland and Askerhus were around today's Norway.

Halfdan Sigurdsson born 935, king, ruled 951 – 995 in Norway in Oppland and Trondheim.

MUNSÖ ISLAND'S ROAYL FAMILY

Erik the Victorious [Voittoisa] born 948, king Munsö, ruled Svealand 970 – 996

Olof Skötkonung [Olavi Sylikuningas] born 970, king 995 – 1022 ruled also Götaland

Anund Jacob [Sylikuninkaanpoika] born 1008, king 1022 – 1050

Emund the Old [Vanha] born 1009, king ruled 1050 – 1060

Emund was already quite aged when he left with his troops to plunder in Finland. Perhaps it is a legend, when they say that the Finns were Amazons women who poisoned the Swedes. Rather lost the battle to the last man. After all, among the Finns were many, much world travelled and experienced Viking warriors. King Emund did not have heirs, so this royal family ended in “FINLAND”.

THE STENKIL’S ROYAL FAMILY FROM WESTERN GÖTALAND

“There were enough hopefuls for the reins of power”

Stenkil Rangvaldsson born 1023, king, ruled Svealand 1060 – 1066

Eric Stenkilsson born about 1030, king, ruled 1066 – 1067

Eric Björnsson born 1030, king, ruled also 1066 – 1067

Halsten Stenkilsson born 1040, king, ruled 1067 – 1070

Håkan the Red [Röde] born about 1050, king, ruled with Stenkil’s son Inge in years 1070–1079 AD

Hästen and Inge Stenkilsson kings, ruled in western Götaland in years 1079 – 1084 AD

Blot-Sweyn [Sven] king, ruled only Svealand in years 1084 – 1087 AD

Erik Årsäll king (perhaps Blot-Sweyn’s son) ruled in years 1087 – 1088

Inge Stenkilsson king, elder, ruled in years 1087 – 1110

Philip Halstensson [Hälsten] king, ruled some part of Svealand in years 1110 – 1118

Inge the Younger Stenkilsson king ruled 1110 – 1120

Magnus I of Sweden [Nielsen] king, a Danish prince, ruled only in Götaland in years 1125– 1130

Sverker king, elder [the Elder], ruled only in Götaland in years 1130 – 1156

Eric the Saint [Pyhä] Jadvardsson king, ruled in Uppland in years 1155 – 1160, **Erik carted Bishop Henrik to Finland in order to strengthen Sweden’s authority. Lalli murdered the Roman Catholic Henrik in the year 1155.**

Charles Sverkersson [Kaarle] Sverkerinpoika born about 1140, king 1160 - 1167 was an earl of Götaland and a king of Svealanders.

Eric the Saint’s [Pyhä] son Knut murdered Charles

Magnus II [Maunu Henrikinpoika] born 1148, king ruled 1160 - 1161

Charles Sverkersson [Kaarle Sverkerinpoika] born 1130, king, ruled 1160 - 1167

Canute Ericsson [Knuut Eerikinpoika] born about 1140, king, got to rule 1167 – 1197

The Sverker family did not like Canute [Knut], Charle’s [Kaarle] sons wanted to be in power. Therefore Canute had them also murdered. Charle’s son Sverker fled from his fathers murderers to Denmark.

Sverker II the Younger [Kaarlenpoika], king, got to rule 1196 – 1208

Eric (X) Knutsson [Eerik Knuutinpoika], king ruled 1208 – 1216

John I the Child [Juhana Sverkerinpoika], king, ruled 1216 – 1222 **was the last of the SVERKER kings**

Eric the Lisp and Lame [Eerik Eerikinpoika], king, was underage, ruled in years 1222 – 1229

Canute II the Tall [Knut Holmgersson], king, ruled in years 1229 – 1234

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EVEN THAT MIGHT ALREADY BE MYTHOLOGY, WHEN THEY SAY THAT FINLAND WAS ANNEXED IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 13TH CENTURY TO BE PART OF THE SWEDISH KINGDOM!

WHATEVER THE KINGDOM WAS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THERE WERE TENS OF KINGS AT THE SAME TIME GUARDING A SMALL HAMLET. THEN SOME CLOBBERING AND THE GROUPS WITH LESS PEOPLE, A MINORITY, WERE FREE TO SCAMPER AWAY IF THEY DID NOT STUMBLE IN A SWORD. ESPECIALLY THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF FINLAND, FINLAND-NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK WERE MIXED QUITE EFFICIENTLY THROUGH MARRIAGES THROUGHOUT THE CENTURIES. THE KINGS OF SWEDEN HAD BLOOD OTHER THAN THE “TURKISH” BLOOD FLOWING IN THEIR VEINS, ESPECIALLY THE GREAT CLEAN NOBLE FINNISH BLOOD.

I AM NOT SAYING IT, BUT I WONDER A LITTLE THE ENTHUSIASM WITH WHICH THE LINEAGES OF FAMILIES HAVE BEEN MADE MORE VALUABLE. AS IF THE PEOPLE WOULD BE QUITE UNEQUAL HERE IN SCANDINAVIA.

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AGNI DAGSSON born 424, Svealand's XII king / marriage in the year 444 with **FINNISH PRINCESS SKJALF FROSTASDAUGHTER [FROSTANTYTÄR]** Fornjotr queen in Uppsala born 428 in KAINUU FINLAND, died 522 in Svitjod Sweden.

Agni's and Skjalf's heirs:

Alrik [Alrek] Agnasson born 445, prince, king of Sweden Uppsala

Erik [Erkki] Agnasson born 447, prince

It has been told, that the brothers engaged in riding without bridles, with which they tried to swing the other when riding past. So long that one fell of the horse. There was Finnish perseverance and Swedish stupidity combined!

VANLANDE SVEGDASSON born 298, Svealand's VI king / marriage **FINNISH PRINCESS DRIVA FORNJOTR SNAERSINTYTÄR** born 302 in Finland

VISBUR VANLANDESSON born 319, Svealand's VII king / marriage 339 **FINNISH PRINCESS AUD RICH FORNJOTR AUTHI ONDURSINTYTÄR** born 299 AD

Visbur's and Aud's heirs:

Gisl Visbur Vanlandesson

Öndur Vanlandesson

So is told about Visbur and Aud:

VISBUR VANLANDESSON King, split from his Finnish wife AUD, king found himself a new woman and their son DOMALDE became the king of Svealand. Queen AUD did receive as a consolation land properties and gold jewelry, which might have been of Finnish origin. AUD returned to her father in Finland.

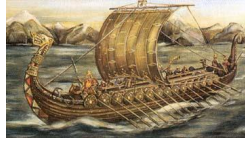
In the end, bitter from the abandonment of their mother, Aud's and Vilbur's sons burnt their father's house and their father along with it.

SO HAS BEEN TOLD ABOUT KING DAG DYGGVESSON

In the year 451 AD the then king of Svealand Dagr Dyggvesson had equipped tens of ships with Swedish crew. These navigated with plunder in mind to the island of Gotland ruled by Finnish kings.

Dyggvesson's crew came ashore, in their minds without notice, but the inhabitants, toiling soil, had made an alert before the enemy landed. At least Prince Geitir Gorrsson [Gorrinpoika] was in the island.

After landing the Swedish crew rushed to the Finnish fortifications. They were in the end fend off until fleeing. Some Swedish men had tried to attack some young women attending the land. Further away were farmers who flared up because of it and joined the Vikings in banishing the men of Svealand from the island. They pelted the Swedes with hayforks and pitchforks, of which one struck king Dyggvesson's head on the shore. King Dagr Dyggvesson perished from the hit.



THE FINNS – LOST IN THE DARKNESS AND SAVED

Nowadays European-born genealogists have become especially enchanted by noble-bloodied citizens. They have been listed at least on behalf of Jews at least from the beginning of the mankind. Though about the Finns of Volga and Urals, and about their princes are no "saga poems", and no kinds of poems, if there is something, they have been claimed to have happened in Russia. Which is just some kind of declaration, or ignorance. There would be no Finns if they had lived always in Russia!

At first originating from the Carpathians the "savages" started to destroy and drive out the Finns systematically in about the 9th century. Before that Finland and the Finnish have been in existence as independent nations almost to the 11th century. For my knowledge amicably and were trading with the so-called Slavic nations.

Our nation have been inhabiting their land independently in addition to the current day Finland to Urals and even up to Siberia. **THE FINNS WERE POPULATING NYENSCHANTZ [NEVANLINNA] (TODAY ST. PETERSBURG), MOSCOW, which was a small Finnish village,** and the whole northern Russia, the land areas were not really RUSSIA, BUT UP TO THOUSANDS OF YEARS INHABITED BY THE FINNS AS THEIR FATHERLAND. To which belonged the whole northern Scandinavia, Karelians and the Finnish tribes of the Baltic Sea who lived in area which was 2000km x 2000km in dimensions, in the east at least to the other side of the Ural mountains. So not only the Mordvins of Finland in the bend of Volga, as quite narrowly have the Finnish tribal families been put there by our textbooks. Long time ago at school were listed also KHANTYS [OSTJAKIT], MANSI [VOGULS], UDMURTS [VODJAKIT], KOMI OR ZYRIAN PEOPLE [SYRJÄÄNIT], PERMIANS [PERMIT], MARI PEOPLE [TSEREMISSIT], VEPSIANS [VEPSÄLÄISET], LIVONIANS [LIIVILÄISET], MUROMIANS [MUROMAT], THE INGRIANS [INKERIT] AND THE MERYA PEOPLE [MERJALAISET]. Whereas the KARELIANS consist of many different tribes.

If we would mention now one example about the Finnish [Finnic] tribe Ingrians, they dwindled in numbers during Stalin's persecutions at least 50 000 persons.

What is left of them? The only thing left of them is sadly sounding songs. From that took care of our dear greedy neighbor in his jealousy and frenzied destruction. It had even owned the Finnish songs. However, there is no need to accuse the current day Russian citizens of repressing the Finns, as there might be among them still, despite of all, people of Finnic origin. Though they might not know it themselves, not more than the current day Finns about their own ancient history.



THE ESTONIAN NATION

The Estonians inhabited their land about 600 years before the beginning of our Common Era. They belonged to the Finns of the Baltic Sea, with whom the other Finns have been trading a lot.

Already during the royal house of Kainuu the people living in the current day Estonia had sailed there bringing their own products. In the return trip the cargo might have consisted of commodities from Finnmark, mostly foodstuffs.

South of Estonians and Livonians lived the Goths, to whom they had to pay taxes. This happened according to the writings in the beginning of the first millennium.

Question arises, the mentioned Goths were exactly Kvenland king's people. At that time the Goths' areas expanded from the Black Sea to the end of the Baltic Sea. At first to them belonged only Gotland's island in the Baltic Sea and later what was then Uppsala's southern side. The coast belonged to Denmark. (See the map)

The oldest known, king of Kvenland's family belonged to the Troyans. It would appear that these have joined the Goths as leaders, as they were old respected royal family. With the Goths advanced to the west to the Baltic Sea. From there the Goths spread further from the island to the Swedish coast during a long time period. Though the Goths have spread to a greater extent, even the areas of current day Finland.

The older king taking the name Kvenland has gotten the Gotland island to be the island of the king of Kvenland. From there the purpose was to continue to be THE KING OF KINGS OF THE NORTHERN FINLAND'S AREAS. Apparently in the island of Gotland was already living some Finnish fishermen, who joined them in their Eastern trade routes.

Estonia became to be under the taxation of Finnish kings a little after the beginning of the Common Era, later the nation has had her own leaders. In between of course were tax collectors from many countries before independence. Then came an oppressor state, which can not be said to be a tax collector; that is thousand times too mild a word.

The country has strained itself courageously to become an independent state at the right moment.

Estonia's oldest town might have been **SINDI**. King of Kvenland possibly persuaded the Estonian citizens to inhabit today's southern Finland. Which was still inhabited quite sparsely. As the carrot might have been long term tax exemption from land taxes. Since in the old writings it is mentioned that the Estonians and Livonians at that time became to be taxed by the Goths.

At later times, the tax collectors of Estonia changed, as under Denmark, Germany, Poland, Sweden and in the end Russia.

In between the country was anyway independent, but during the Second World War the Soviet Union occupied the land to be under her yoke. Then begun the regular Russian technique, destruction of the country's abutments. The central people were dragged to Siberia, or were already executed on the spot. The Soviet Union filled the country with her own people, so happened their technique.

In the year 1991, nonetheless, happened a miracle. A brother nation Estonia gained her independence and begun growth as independent to be part of Europe.

LET'S TELL HERE ABOUT MORDVINIANS OF FINLAND DURING STALIN'S REIGN.

During Stalin's purges Estonians were marched by foot through the Mordvinians' areas to so-called forced labor in Siberia.

In Mordva the Estonians were sold bread, amidst their own misery, at first quite reluctantly. When the Mordvinians heard the Estonians say the numbers of the notes, they were delighted and whispered: After all, they are our own, Finnish! They were forced not to show their delight about meeting their own related nationals.

Soon the same fate met also with the Mordvanians themselves. Farmers were sentenced, as happened in Estonia, as bourgeois and killed. Some with a bit of good luck got to go to Siberia, but hardly back. Entirely other people were already living in Mordva soon after all the purge. Before that all their magnificent forests were cut to the ground and any property of little worth was confiscated.

MYTHOLOGY OR NOT!

In Finland the Swedish speaking people, at least in the central country, are during the course of the history of Finnish extraction. It is not wise to reprove our Finnish-Swedish people because of language. Finland has two official languages, due to a large extent to our shared ancient even two millennium old history and coexistence.

During that time the Finns have as if given birth to the Swedes! The Finns have mostly blended in with the Swedes. Uppsala was the heart, from where Sweden expanded, but at the same time mixed with the Finns and other immigrants.

This could also be said in other words, if one stick to the idea that Finland has never been larger than today. And they never have had their own kings. Because of some reason we do not want to remember what happened in the year one thousand, or just because we do not know.

This should not be said, but mostly the Finnish with Swedish language, living in the coasts of Finland, considering themselves proudly Swedish. They might be even, according to all the weird sense, originally just regular Finns, who had been in connection with the people from the Swedish counties in the regions of Uppsala. For practical reasons they had to learn the Swedish language. The original so-called Swedish inhabitants of Uppsala's regions appear to be mainly of German origin, mixed nations and Goths. The northern parts of Sweden and also parts of Stockholm's coasts were inhabited by people of Finnish origin.

When Finland was forced under the rule of Sweden after year 1250. By the command of the royal house so-called Swedish professionals and farmers were flowing to Finland, perhaps also many descendants of the former Finnish Vikings. This was only one wave of national movements, one among many earlier ones.

In the later times when freed from the Swedish rule, in Finland became a zeal to change the Swedish name quite voluntarily to Finnish especially in the interior. Which, anyway, remained quite low. In this way around the country was left with family names of Swedish origin, especially in Northern Karelia and Savonia. In our eastern neighbour our language was destroyed from the regions of the Finns. Something similar happened at one time also in Norway!

The citizens should know their history at least superficially. Who would remember the Finnish background of Norway. At later times, after Norway gained her independence to be a whole nation, they used the same technique as in Russia. By forcing the Finns living there to change their names and the Finnish place names to Norwegian. Nowadays this kind of thing probably would not happen by rule

of law. Even then the Finnish immigrants, originating even from the Urals, were not driven out of their homes, but intimidations and threats came into effect in owning land.

Throughout the centuries Norway was under the rule of “kings of Finnish origin” and also the Finns had inhabited the land. Was this issue forgotten from the later rulers. At least Northern Norway belonged to Finland for a long time as a separate Finnish kingdom. History of today does not know anymore about the old Finnish holdings. They were in force long before the official Sweden or Russia, then even Norway did not yet exist.



COATS OF ARMS

The recurrence of the figure of a lion dates back to the old so-called “Godwulf” royal family, whose kings ruled in, among others, Scandinavia, they nevertheless originated often of the same noble family. The Finns had the lion emblem come along with the ancient families long before the existence of Uppsala and then later Sweden! The lions of the Swedish coat of arms then reminds from the presence of the Finns in Sweden.

Also the Gothic kings had the lion in their coat of arms.



FINLAND



DENMARK



NORWAY



HOLLAND



SWEDEN

What is left after cover-ups and destructions from our great country and our kings of the past, perhaps the footprints of lions?

Though the lion still, despite of all, is living even today and is doing quite well, at least in the coat of arms and in emblems as an incentive.

What has been told above, from that can anybody make their own decisions, *mythology or history*. It is not important any longer, we are living already this day, today. What have our forefathers been doing and how they have earned their living, it has of course its own importance, so that we are allowed to live in a free country, thanks to them.

Profile of the author

These pieces of knowledge I have gathered from old sagas and their unreal interpretations during some twenty years. If the age of the author is wanted to be known, I was about 6-11 years old when I had to throw myself many times into the snowbank in a snowsuit in order to protect myself from the enemy fleet, which flew over me so very low to bomb civilian targets. Their flight path was often the same, following the country roads.

In the summer swept a shower of bullets in a distance of a few meters when I was playing with my cousin. The bullets were still red-hot when we, after the planes disappeared, gathered them from the bank of a ditch.

My father was at the same time defending this our fatherland in the following localities mentioned in his soldier's passport:

During the Winter War 1939-1940; Pielisjärvi, Änäkäinen, Puurujärvi, Kuhmo and Saunajärvi.

During the Continuation War; Pälkjärvi, Läskelä, Kiteenjoki, Sortavala Tsilmijärvi, Orrega, Äänislinna, Syvärintama, Salmi and Klemetinlohko. And these localities are not very close to each other!



30.04.2013 ***Jouko J. Pesonen***

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