

6 Ruling Houses of Troy in Finland

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Summary

By combining Greek and Finnish history, a geneology emerges of two houses that supplied the rulers of Troy in Finland: Corythus and Electra provided males, while Scamander and Leucippe provided females.

In the first two generations, nearly everyone had two names, Greek and Finnish:

Corythus - Ukko	Scamander - master of Pohjola
Electra - Lokka	Leucippe - Louhi
Dardanus - Ilmarinen	Bateia - princess of Pohjola
Iasion - Väinämöinen	Strymo - second daughter of Louhi
Harmonia - Annikki	Callirrohë - third daughter of Louhi
	Teucer - young master of Pohjola

Greek mythology provides a sparse outline of Trojan history, embellished only during the last half year of the Trojan War by master bard Homer in the Iliad.

Finnish history elaborates in astounding detail a short period when the region around Troy was ruled by Leucippe, told by master bard Iasion-Väinämöinen, 50 tales collected into Kalevala. This identity sets the time of composition from 1431 to 1428 BC.

Chart of Ruling Houses of Troy in Finland

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Two houses supplied most of the rulers of Troy in Finland: males from the house of Corythus and Electra, females from the house of Scamander and Leucippe.

Electra's son Dardanus founded Dardania, precursor to Troy. His son Ilus founded the adjacent city Ilion while his grandsons Laomedon and Tros ruled Dardania-Troy after him. Laomedon's son Priam ruled during the Trojan War.

Leucippe's daughter Bateia married Dardanus, her second daughter Strymo married Laomedon, her third daughter Callirhoë married Tros.

Figure 1: Chart of ruling houses of Troy in Finland. Names in italics are from *Kalevala*.

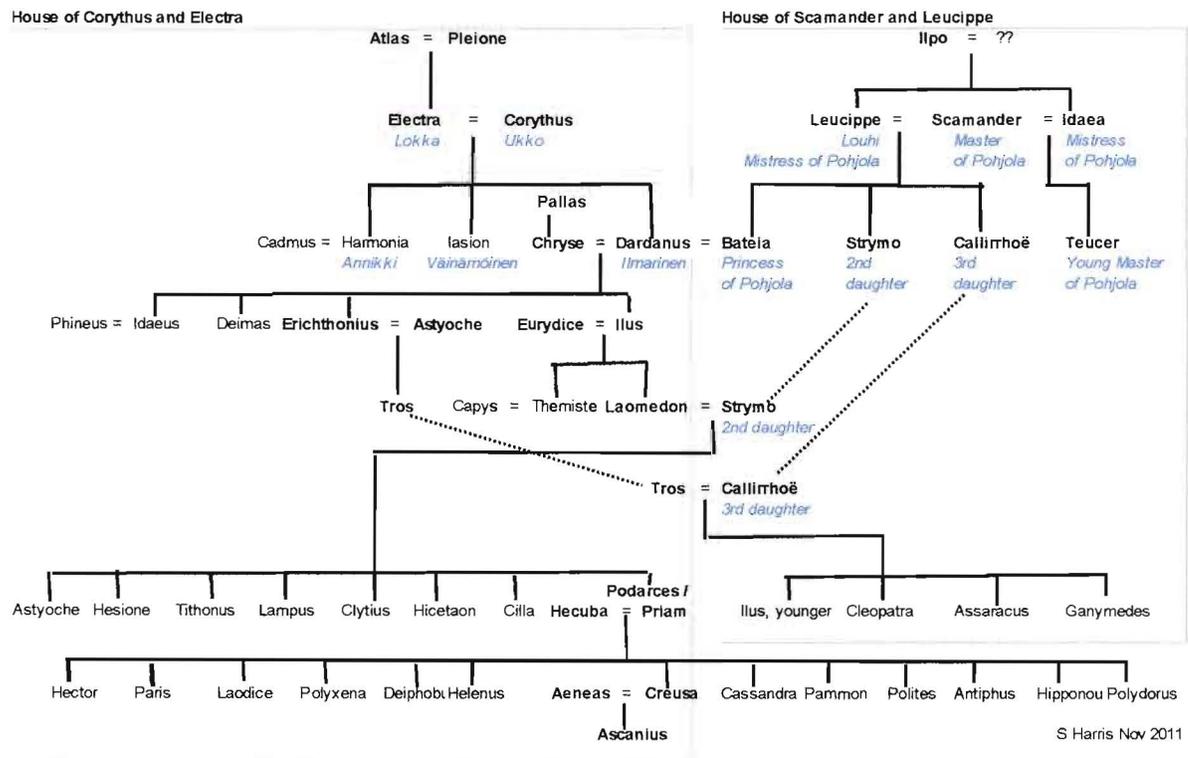


Table 1: Trojan rulers, dates of rule and city names.

	Year born	Yrs to start	Year to start rule	Yrs of rule	Year at death	Age at death	City
Scamander	1470	24	1446	15	1431	39	Pohjola, Sminthium
Teucer	1445	14	1431	2	1429	16	Pohjola, Sminthium
Leucippe	1459	30	1429	4	1425	34	Pohjola, Sminthium
Dardanus	1471	46	1425	14	1411	60	Pohjola, Sminthium, Dardania
Erichthonius	1451	40	1411	19	1392	59	Pohjola, Sminthium, Dardania
Tros	1410	18	1392	20	1372	38	Pohjola, Troia
Laomedon	1426	54	1372	15	1357	69	Pohjola, Troia
Priam	1367	10	1357	74	1283	84	Pohjola, Troia, Ilion

House of Scamander

First Generation

Idaea - Mistress of Pohjola

Idaea, b. ~1461, m. ~1446 Scamander, d. ~1442. Daughter of Ylpo. Called Mistress of Pohjola in Kalevala. The eldest of the two daughters of Ilpo, she attended school at Olympos/Jumala, where she learned the skills of governing a city. After her father Ylpo died, she ruled Pohjola, a port on the northeast bay of the Aegean Sea, beneath the shadow of mount Ida (Ahde 'slope'). To the northeast, across Scamander, lay the commercial village of Hamaxitus, modern Harro. She married Prince Scamander, a Trojan refugee from Mediterranean Crete who had escaped annihilation in either 1450 or 1446 BC. They lived just east of Pohjola, beside Scamander, on a farmstead called Sminthios. Idaea had one son Teucer before she died.

Leucippe - Louhi

Leucippe, b. ~1458, m. ~1440 Scamander, d. ~1420. Called Louhi in Kalevala. Leucippe was the younger of two daughters of Ilpo. She attended school at Olympos/Jumala, where she learned the skills needed to govern a city. She married Scamander after his wife - her sister - Idaea died. The couple lived on a farm just east of Pohjola called Sminthium, precursor to Troy, and had three daughters, Bateia, Strymo and Callirrhoë. After Scamander died, Leucippe was regent then queen of Pohjola. According to Kalevala, Louhi-Leucippe was an outstanding ruler, both feared and respected, skilled in medicine, navigation, trading, sorcery, history, building, cooking, brewing and especially politics. Under her leadership, Pohjola began its ascent toward domination of trade in the eastern Baltic. Kalevala examines her complex personality in great detail, a role model for women everywhere.

At Olympos, Leucippe participated in athletic contests for women. She expanded the concept to include men, thus inaugurating the first Olympic Games, long before those in Greece. Ilus, son of Dardanus, won the wrestling match, and she awarded him the outrageous prize of fifty couples to start a new city, which he called Ylion meaning 'High luck'.

Scamander - Master of Pohjola

Prince Scamander, b. ~1465, m. 1st ~1446 Idaea, m. 2nd ~1440 Leucippe, d. ~1430. Called Master of Pohjola in Kalevala. Scamander arrived at Pohjola around 1446 with one third of the survivors of a catastrophe that had annihilated Crete in the Mediterranean. With immense effort they worked their way north to Poland, built ships and paddled across the Baltic to the Aegean Sea, where relatives from long ago lived at Hamaxitus and Pohjola. They called themselves Trojan, 'slaves of Tyre', and spoke a dialect of Finnish. Apollo Sminthios accompanied them. According to Robert Graves, sminthos is a peculiarly Cretan word that means 'mouse', a sacred animal at Knossos.¹

Upon arrival Scamander married Idaea, princess of Pohjola, and the Trojans settled amicably at Pohjola. Scamander and Idaea established a shrine to Sminthium Apollo, which became the city of Sminthium, the earliest precursor to Troy. Sminthium was located beside the sea near

¹ Robert Graves, Greek Mythology, 'The foundation of Troy', note 2.

House of Scamander

Hamaxitus, within earshot of Pohjola, below mount Ida.² The river Xanthus flowed into the sea between Pohjola and Hamaxitus; it was renamed Scamander after he fell into it during a battle with Bebrycians from west of the Aegean Sea. Jason and the Argonauts later met these Bebrycians and killed their savage leader in a boxing match.

Trojan skills and superior weapons soon defeated jealous rivals like the Bebricians, bringing peace and prosperity; Kalevala notes the lack of warfare. Trojans introduced the lyre, pan-pipe, vertical Norse mill, thatched roofs, stone buildings, accounting tablets, horizontal looms with four heddles, and re-introduced ocean-going sailing ships made from the oaks of Poland.

Idaea had one son Teucer before she died. Scamander then wooed and married her sister Louhi, an exceptionally capable woman. They had three daughters, Bateia, Strymo and Callirrhoë.

Second Generation

Teucer - Young Master of Pohjola

Teucer, b. ~1445, d. ~1429, never married. Called Young Master of Pohjola in Kalevala. The son of Scamander and Idaea, he was raised at Pohjola by his aunt Louhi after Idaea died. Kalevala includes an astounding tale of his death, on the day after his sister's wedding. Lemminkainen, an aggressive Finnish warrior with a black beard, arrives in a fury because he was not invited. The food has been eaten, the beer gone stale. He taunts young Teucer into a duel. They spread the hide of a cow on the ground, each person having to keep one foot on the hide. Heads of Finns on stakes surround the dueling ground. Teucer goes first and misses. Lemminkainen nicks Teucer, and when he looks down, beheads him, picks up his head, and plants it on a stake to join his Finnish brethren.

Bateia - Princess of Pohjola

Bateia, b.~1439, m.~1423 Dardanus, d.~1423. Called Princess of Pohjola in Kalevala. The eldest daughter of Scamander and Louhi, Bateia married Dardanus after a three-year courtship. Kalevala devotes many chapters to her, partly because the bard also courted her. Her death is the most bizarre event in Kalevala, killed by a slave within a year of marriage. The bard Iasion devotes long chapters to analyzing the conditions of slavery, and concludes that it warps reason to such an extent that no amount of later guidance can undo its effects on otherwise normal people. He traces the problems back to infant care, the absence of parental love, which later blinds reason. Her ashes lie beneath a cairn on Thicket Ridge west of Pohjola.

Strymo - daughter of Louhi

Strymo, b.~1437, m. Laomedon ~1422, d.~1357. The middle daughter of Scamander and Louhi. Strymo married Laomedon, son of Ilus and Eurydice, grandson of Dardanus and Chryse. They ruled Troy and had eight children: Astyonche, Heslone, Tithonus, Lampus, Clytus, Hlcetaon, Cilla, and Podarces, who was renamed Priam.

Callirrhoë - daughter of Louhi

² Sminthium appears to occupy the northwest corner of Troy, beside Scamander, across the river from Hamaxitus. At that time, sea level was much higher and extended some distance up the mouth of Scamander to where a small millpond now stands. An aerial photo shows an immense building once occupied the corner.

Callirrhoë, b.~1435, m. Tros ~1420, d.~1365. The third daughter of Scamander and Louhi. Callirhoe married Tros, son of Erichthonius and Astyoche, grandson of Dardanus. They ruled Troy and had four children: Ilus the younger, Cleopatra, Assaracus and Ganymedes.

House of Corythus

Quoting Aeneas, Homer states that between Troy's foundation and the Trojan War there were six kings starting with Dardanus. (Il. XX, 215-240). I count only five, because Teucer died before Dardanus started to rule.

"There were born in that land [of Samothrake] to Zeus and Elektra, who was one of the Atlantides, Dardanos and Iasion and Harmonia" Diodorus Siculus, Library of History 5. 48. 2 ff

First Generation

Electra - Lokka

Electra, b.~1495, m. Corythus ~1477, d.~1420. Called Lokka in Kalevala, from a Hittite word Lukkái meaning 'to light, to shine'. Electra was the second of seven Pleiades, daughters of Atlas and Pleione, though not the Titan Atlas who lived 600 years earlier. She schooled at Olympos-Jumala in all the skills needed to govern a city. Electra ruled a region called Samothraki in Greek mythology, Suomenkylä (our clan village) in Kalevala, Paka on modern maps. The couple had twin boys Dardanus and Iasion, and a daughter Harmonia. They lived on her large estate called Kalevala, where Corythus built a huge mansion.

Corythus - Ukko

Corythus, b.~1498, m. Electra ~1477, d.~1431. Called Ukko (Old Man) in Kalevala, and sometimes Zeus in Greek mythology. Like Scamander, a Tyrrhenian prince who had arrived a generation earlier. They lived at Electra's great estate Kalevala, where Corythus built a mansion so huge that he needed a hundred carpenters to finish it. According to his daughter Harmonia, he once led a war fleet in a hundred-oared longboat.

Second Generation

Iasion - Väinämöinen

Iasion, b.~1473, d.~1425, never m. As composer of Kalevala, he used the name Väinämöinen, meaning descendant of the clan of Vanir. He lived by the sea a few miles north of Ilmarinen. Iasion learned to play the lyre and entertained crowds throughout the Aegean Sea with his wit, charm and prodigious memory. Of all the people who ever lived in Finland, his legacy may be the most influential. His ashes rest beneath a cairn off the island of Lemnos, beside those of his twin brother Dardanus.

Dardanus - Ilmarinen

Dardanus, b.~1473, m. 1st Chryse ~1453, m. 2nd Bateia ~1429, d.~1411. With Chryse he had four sons: Erichthonius, b.~1451; Ilus (the older), b.~1449; Idaeus, b.~1448; and Deimas, b.~1447. Erichthonius succeeded him as ruler of Dardania-Troy.

Kalevala describes Dardanus in the period between the death of his first wife Chryse from a tsunami (Flood of Dardanus) and his marriage to Bateia from Pohjola. After the flood ruined his life, he returned to his mother's home at Kalevala, where he worked as a smith. At the death of

House of Corythus

Mistess Louhi, mother of his second wife, the town of Pohjola entreated him to rule their city, which he combined with Dardania. His ashes lie beneath a cairn near the island of Lemnos, beside those of his twin brother Iasion.

Looking for a site for a city, Bateia and Dardanus first selected a small flat-topped hill in the center of the plain directly west of present Troy, called Ate, which later became Ilium. Told by an Oracle of Apollo that Ate would always suffer misfortune, they instead founded the city of Dardania on a hill overlooking the plain at the base of Mt. Ida, near Sminthium, around 1423. Dardania became the second precursor city to Troy. After Teucer died, title of Sminthium passed to Bateia, who combined the town with Dardania. Dardanus also founded Corythus on a battlefield where he fought the Bebrycians. When Dardanus died, title passed to his son Erichthonius from his first marriage with Chryse.

Harmonia - Annikki

Harmonia, b.~1443, d.~1427, never m. Called Annikki in Kalevala. In a spirited encounter with her brother Iasion-Väinämöinen circa 1429, she displayed considerable knowledge of hunting and warfare. Her history is lost, conflated with another Harmonia who lived 600 years earlier and married Cadmos. Given the achievements and renown of everyone else in her family, she likely died young, before marriage.

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