

Exploring Mankind's Wonderful Origins and Diversity

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# ORIGINS OF NATIONS



*INSIDE ...*

**a range of articles on various nations including the French, Irish, Germans, Anglo-Saxons and more ...**

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# Jeremiah in Ireland

## Proof from the Bible and the Irish Annals

John E. Wall

One of the most beloved stories of traditional literature written by those who support the modern identity of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel is the story of the coming of the prophet Jeremiah to Ireland. According to this story shortly after c. 586 BCE when Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, conquered Jerusalem, Jeremiah the prophet, accompanied by his scribe Baruch, and the daughters of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, fled that country and for a short time resided in Egypt. From there they took ship to Ireland, where one of the daughters married Eochaidh the high king (heremon or *ard ri*) of Ireland. A variation says that the marriage took place in Jerusalem. The royal couple governed the Emerald Isle from their capital at Tara in County Meath. Jeremiah, at that time an old man, was also reputed to have established a sort of ministerial training college at Tara. He became a revered figure in Irish legend.

Over the course of the centuries the royal line established at Tara was transferred from Ireland to Scotland to England where it survives today in the person of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. A wondrous stone, variously called the Stone of Destiny, Stone of Scone, or Coronation Stone, upon which Her Majesty and her predecessors on the thrones of the three kingdoms were crowned, thought to be the stone that the patriarch Jacob slept on at Bethel (Genesis 28:18-22) was also believed to have been brought to Ireland by Jeremiah.

It is claimed that the story of Jeremiah coming to Ireland can be found in the ancient annals, histories and other literature of the Irish, and indeed references to it abound in the works written by traditional Ten Tribes scholars, especially 19th-century writers. Yet rarely, if ever, do these writers point to any specific history in which this tale may be found, vague references to "Irish annals" usually being made. A few examples will suffice:

One authority states that "Irish historians are unanimous that about 580 B.C. there arrived in Ulster

a notable man [Jeremiah], a patriarch or saint, accompanied by an Eastern princess, and a lesser person by the name of Simon Brach or Barech".(1) Further that, "Irish tradition tells us that Jeremiah married the princess Tamar Tephi to Eochaidh ... king of Ireland".(2) However, the historians are not named, nor is any particular tradition cited.

Another writer says that "The ancient records of Ireland bear ample testimony to this [Jeremiah's coming to Ireland] as an historic fact, not only recording the event itself, but also supplying confirmatory evidence by giving the actual date or period of their arrival correctly".(3) Again, disappointingly, this author does not name the "ancient records" in which the Jeremiah story may be found; rather we read phrases such as, "[the records conclude ...]"(4) and "[t]he royal records state ...".(5) He dates the coming of Jeremiah to Ireland at late in 583 BCE or early 582 BCE.

The closest that any writer comes to naming names is a contemporary author and archaeologist, E. Raymond Capt. In his book, *Jacob's Pillar: A Biblical Historical Study*, Capt makes reference to *The Chronicles of Eri*, *The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters*, *The Annals of Clonmacnoise*, and *The Chronicles of Scotland*. He quotes briefly from the latter and gives an extensive recounting of the entire Jeremiah legend in his notable book. However, like the learned writers cited above, Capt does not directly cite any passage in any ancient chronicle which explicitly mentions Jeremiah.(6)

This lack of corroboration of the Jeremiah legend has caused some to doubt the validity of the entire story.

But I will show in this article that Jeremiah is mentioned in the Irish annals and histories, albeit under another name. His Judahite ancestry and prophetic identity are clearly stated and even a brief physical description is given. His friend and amanuensis Baruch is also mentioned. Furthermore, I will

name names and give the reader of this article the references by which he may corroborate the story himself.

First, however, in order to understand the proper chronological context of Jeremiah's coming to Ireland, a brief review of Irish history prior to his arrival is necessary.

### History of Ireland Prior to Jeremiah

Admittedly, the history of this ancient land can at times be confusing. It is said that the Irish like nothing so much as a good story, and their willingness to romanticise and embellish has led to a certain confusion. On the other hand, it is not entirely their fault. Much of the blame can be laid at the feet of Catholic monks who altered the traditional Irish histories, or invented their own, in order to deliberately *hide* the Israelite ancestry of the Irish people. For instance, they attempted to portray the Irish as descendants of Magog, son of Japheth!

Irish history begins, as the history of every civilisation does, after the Flood of Noah's day. For three hundred years after that catastrophic event, Ireland was an uninhabited land. A claim to sovereignty over Ireland was made, according to historian Herman L. Hoeh who refers to Irish annals, by the Assyrian king Ninus, son of Bel, but the land was not colonised permanently.(7)

In c. 2069 BCE, again according to Hoeh who uses Geoffrey Keating's *History of Ireland* as his source, a Hebrew named Parthalon with his followers settled the land and established a kingdom, the country being divided into four parts after his death. The date, however, is open to some question. If the *P-r-t* in the name Parthalon can be equated with the *b-r-t* of the Hebrew *brit* (covenant), then it is difficult to see how this would have referred to a descendant of Abraham, who had not yet even been born. Moreover, as one authority states, "[t]he Partholonian [Parthalonian] story is clearly a variant of that of the eponymous ancestor of the British, Brutus [Greek: Peirithoos] the Trojan, with which it has been confused".(8) Brutus arrived in Britain c. 1103 BCE, according to one scholar.(9) Others claim an earlier date, c. 1149 BCE. If this is so, then the date of 2069 BCE is im-

possible. The same source quoted above claims that Parthalon was a Milesian (see below).

In any event, the Parthalonians, whoever they may have been, ruled Ireland intermittently until 1709 BCE, when a tragedy befell them at the hands of Phoenician Formorians. The island was then invaded by Nemedians from Scythia who lived in Ireland until 1492 BCE, being ruled by the Formorians for much of this period. A portion of the Nemedians escaped during their sojourn in the land and returned in 1492 BCE as the Fir-Bolgs.

In 1456 BCE, a contingent of the famous Tuatha (pronounced "Too-ah") de Danaan ("Tribe of Dan") arrived in Ireland and ruled for 440 years until 1016 BCE. A second contingent came in 1213 BCE during the days of Deborah and Barak (Judges 5:17). Finally, in 1016 BCE, toward the end of the reign of King David of Israel, another Hebrew people, the Milesians, descendants of Eber the Hebrew according to Hoeh,

conquered the Danaan (Danites), forcing them to accept their rule. The kingdom of Ireland was then divided between the two sons of Milesius, Ebher and Ghede the Ereamhon (Heremon or Erimionn, or high king) and a capital was established at Tobrad, also known as Tea-mur, Tamhair, Teamhara, and now called Tara.

Throughout all these invasions the Irish have meticulously maintained the record of their kings. Lists of these kings can be found in Geoffrey Keating's *History of Ireland*, O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and A.-M.-H.-J. Stokvis's *Manuel d'Histoire*, volume II, pages 234-235.

For our purposes here, however, the royal line that most concerns us is that of Nemedh, reputed ancestor of the Hebrew people who invaded Ireland c. 1709 BCE. His royal descendants are listed in various sources, sometimes differently, yet they are important to our story, because it is in this genealogy, whether always precisely accurate or not, that we find Jeremiah in Irish history, though under another name.

### Nemedians and Milesians

Throughout this article, I have tried to pursue my  
(Continued on page 10)

The kingdom of Ireland was then divided between the two sons of Milesius, Ebher and Ghede the Ereamhon (Heremon or Erimionn, or high king) and a capital was established at Tobrad, also known as Tea-mur, Tamhair, Teamhara, and now called Tara.

# Iron and Brass:

## The Eastern and Western Legs of the Roman Empire

### Philo-Israel II

The Bible predicts a revived Roman Empire with two legs. One of these I believe will come from the Roman Catholic world. The other will come from the Greek Orthodox world of the Balkan peninsula.

The current crisis over Kosovo highlights the rise of militant nationalism in the Balkans and the countries of the former Communist bloc in Eastern Europe. For over half a century the Radio/Worldwide Church of God and its offshoots have predicted the coming of a European power, formed by ten dictators or recrowned kings which would revive the ancient Roman Empire, bring about the Great Tribulation, and fight Jesus Christ at His return:

"Rv:17:12: And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings, which have received no kingdom as yet; but receive power as kings one hour with the beast. Rv:17:13: These have one mind, and shall give their power and strength unto the beast."

Mr. Armstrong himself recognized that even at the height of the Cold War in 1950 that many of the nations that would comprise this future empire would come from behind the Iron Curtain:

"Suddenly the world will behold a UNITED STATES OF EUROPE! Some of the Balkan nations which have been under Russia's boot will be members of it! TEN dictators in Europe will unite, in a gigantic European COMBINE, turning their united military power and resources over to the new LEADER of Europe!"

" These will include Germany and Italy, probably Spain and Portugal and France, Greece, and probably some of the Balkan nations from among Yugoslavia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, or others. I can't tell you now exactly which nations. But in all probability Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland will NOT join this federation. Definitely Britain will not be in it. And definitely, the whole thing will be FASCIST..." [Herbert W. Armstrong, " The Hydrogen Bomb Shifts Trend" , The Plain Truth, March, 1950.]

Half a century later, history has vindicated HWA. The

Iron Curtain collapsed and Germany has reunited. Moreover, ultranationalist governments and movements are well on the way to revival in both western and eastern Europe.

Daniel chapter 2 tells the story of how King Nebuchadnezzar had a terrifying dream in which he saw a great statue, in the form of a man, possibly Nebuchadnezzar himself. The head of the statue was gold, the breast silver, the thighs brass or bronze, and the two legs iron, with ten toes on the feet of iron and clay. A stone smashed the image and then replaced it, growing into a great mountain. With God's revelation, Daniel was able to interpret the king's dream as a prediction of 2,500 years of human history and world empires yet to come. The gold head was Babylon, the silver breast was the Medo-Persian empire, the brass thighs the Greco-Macedonian, and the iron legs the Roman empire which would continue until the stone, Jesus Christ, smashed it and replaced it with the Kingdom of God.

"Dan:2:39: And after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee, and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth.

Dan:2:40: And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron: forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise.

Dan:2:41: And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes, part of potters' clay, and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided; but there shall be in it of the strength of the iron, forasmuch as thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay.

Dan:2:42: And as the toes of the feet were part of iron, and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly broken.

Dan:2:43: And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay.

Dan:2:44: And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and con-

sume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever."

It is important to note that iron was used to symbolize the fourth, or Roman kingdom, while brass symbolized the Greek. This is of great importance in understanding what is happening in Eastern Europe. The lower part of the great image had two legs, which we now see represent the two historic divisions of the Roman Empire and of Europe down through history. The ten toes represent the ten European nations or groups of nations reviving Rome at the very end of the age. The iron may represent either industrial or authoritarian nations like Germany, while the miry clay may represent the more agrarian nations of Latin or Eastern Europe, or parts of those nations. The union will be incompatible and not last very long, though it will do tremendous damage in the few years of its existence.

In Luke 21.24 we read of the 'times of the Gentiles' which would be fulfilled at the end of the age. We have always understood this as referring to a seven times punishment. Many Bible scholars, of course, understand a time to be either 360 days or 360 years [Num14.34; Dan 12.7; Rev. 11.2-3,12.6,14, 13.5]. Therefore seven times = seven years or 2,520 years. For his pride, King Nebuchadnezzar was punished for seven years, losing his sanity and his kingdom, then it was restored to him.

- Dan:4:20: The tree that thou sawest, which grew, and was strong, whose height reached unto the heaven, and the sight thereof to all the earth;
- Dan:4:21: Whose leaves were fair, and the fruit thereof much, and in it was meat for all; under which the beasts of the field dwelt, and upon whose branches the fowls of the heaven had their habitation:
- Dan:4:22: It is thou, O king, that art grown and become strong: for thy greatness is grown, and reacheth unto heaven, and thy dominion to the end of the earth.
- Dan:4:23: And whereas the king saw a watcher and an holy one coming down from heaven, and saying, Hew the tree down, and destroy it; yet leave the stump of the roots thereof in the earth, even with a band of iron and brass, in the tender grass of the field; and let it be wet with the dew of heaven, and let his portion be with the beasts of the field, till seven times pass over him;
- Dan:4:24: This is the interpretation, O king, and this is the decree of the most High, which is come upon my lord the king:
- Dan:4:25: That they shall drive thee from men, and thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field, and they shall make thee to eat grass as oxen, and they shall

wet thee with the dew of heaven, and seven times shall pass over thee, till thou know that the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will.

Dan:4:26: And whereas they commanded to leave the stump of the tree roots; thy kingdom shall be sure unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the heavens do rule.

Because, in the book of Daniel, the king was always synonymous with the kingdom [Dan.7.4], the seven times punishment which fell on Nebuchadnezzar later fell on the entire kingdom or system of Babylon. When Belshazzar later provoked the God who had humbled Nebuchadnezzar, God showed him a terrifying

vision in which a hand wrote 'MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN' on the palace wall. Daniel once more interpreted the vision that Babylon would be deprived of its kingdom, which would be that very night given to the Medes and Persians:

“Suddenly the world will behold a UNITED STATES OF EUROPE! Some of the Balkan nations which have been under Russia's boot will be members of it! TEN dictators in Europe will unite, in a gigantic European COMBINE, turning their united military power and resources over to the new LEADER of Europe!"

Dan:5:20: But when his heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened in pride, he was deposed from his kingly throne, and they took his glory from him:

Dan:5:21: And he was driven from the sons of men; and his heart was made like the beasts, and his dwelling was with the wild asses: they fed him with grass like oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven; till he knew that the most high God ruled in the kingdom of men, and that he appointeth over it whoms oever he will.

Dan:5:22: And thou his son, O Belshazzar, hast not humbled thine heart, though thou knewest all this;

Dan:5:23: But hast lifted up thyself against the LORD of heaven; and they have brought the vessels of his house before thee, and thou, and thy lords, thy wives, and thy concubines, have drunk wine in them; and thou hast praised the gods of silver, and gold, of brass, iron, wood, and stone, which see not, nor hear, nor know: and the God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified:

Dan:5:24: Then was the part of the hand sent from him; and this writing was written.

Dan:5:25: And this is the writing that was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

Dan:5:26: This is the interpretation of the thing: MENE; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.

Dan:5:27: TEKEL; Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

Dan:5:28: PERES; Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.

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# ORIGIN OF FRANCE AND ITS PEOPLES

David James Skelly

The Question is, what is the future of France in Bible prophecy? In the main France is descended from the Israelite tribe of Reuben. In France there are also minorities from the tribes of Simeon and Gad. This is well documented in the book "The Tribes" by Yair Davidy". To have an understanding of France prophetically it is necessary to understand Reuben. Reuben was the firstborn son of Jacob through Leah. Jacob had two wives Leah and Rachel. But Jacob loved Rachel more than Leah. "And when the LORD saw that Leah was hated, he opened her womb: but Rachel was barren. And Leah conceived, and bare a son, and she called his name Reuben: for she said, Surely the LORD hath looked upon my affliction; now therefore my husband will love me" (Genesis 29:31, 32). Reuben means 'see a son'. It was in the environment when Leah felt unloved by her husband and as a consequence was afflicted that Reuben was born. Reuben was born in the environment of Leah's emotional turmoil. As a consequence Reuben became an unstable person. According to Genesis 49:4 Reuben is 'unstable as water'. After Rachel Jacob's second wife was buried "Israel (Jacob) journeyed, and spread his tent beyond the tower of Edar. And it came to pass, when Israel dwelt in that land, that Reuben went and lay with Bilhah his father's concubine: and Israel heard it" (Gen 35:21, 22). This was an abomination before the LORD. This failure by Reuben as the eldest son to properly look after and protect all the remaining members of Jacob's family while he was away but instead fornicated with his father's concubine was to later disqualify him from the birthright.

However Reuben was not all bad. Jacob loved Joseph more than any of his other sons. Joseph's brothers including Reuben however hated him and could not speak peaceably with him. While Joseph was journeying to Dothan to meet his brothers, his brothers who saw him afar off plotted against him. With the exception of Reuben Joseph's brothers said "Behold, this dreamer cometh. Come now therefore, and let us slay him, and cast him into some pit, and we will say, Some evil beast hath devoured him: and we shall see what will become of his dreams" (Gen 37:19b, 20). But "Reuben heard it, and he delivered him out of their hands; that he might rid him out of their hands, to deliver him to his father again; and said, Let us not kill him. And Reuben said unto them, Shed no blood, but cast him into this pit that is in the wilderness, and lay no hand upon him" (37:21, 22). Reuben was instrumental in stopping the slaying of Joseph. He intended to return Joseph to Jacob their father. Nevertheless while Reuben was absent

his other brothers sold Joseph into slavery. Despite his turbulent emotions Reuben did have some leadership qualities.

Reuben had four sons 1) Hanoch (Heb initiated, dedicated), 2) Pallu (Heb separated, distinguished), 3) Hezron (Heb enclosed, surrounded by a wall) and 4) Carmi (Heb vinedresser) (Gen 46:9).

It was well after Reuben had begotten his children that his future was declared to him by Jacob. "And Jacob called unto his sons, and said, Gather yourselves together, that I may tell you that which shall befall you in the last days. Gather yourselves together, and hear, ye sons of Jacob; and hearken unto Israel your father. Reuben, thou art my firstborn, my might, and the beginning of my strength, the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power: Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel; because thou wentest up to thy father's bed; then defiledst thou it: he went up to my couch" (Gen 49:1-4). Before Jacob spoke to Reuben, Reuben exercised his leadership as the firstborn son of Jacob. He was the beginning of Jacob's strength and the excellency of power. He saved Joseph from death. He had four sons. But the trouble was that he did a most disgraceful act when he fornicated with his father's concubine. Because Reuben defiled his father's bed, his birthright was taken away and given to the sons of Joseph (1 Chron 5:1). The birthright involved the possession of the best blessings. The history and future of Reuben's descendants in Europe parallels the life of Reuben. The Reubenite Franks and Gauls were the beginning of Jacob's strength in Europe after the death of Christ. Even before the death of Christ the Gauls of the Reubenite line were a powerful people. The Franks that settled France came from Reuben. The Franks that settled parts of Germany came from Dedan. The kingdom of the Franks became the most powerful kingdom in Europe. France became a very powerful nation before England did.

In 476 BC Augustulus the last Roman emperor was deposed. Later in 486 Clovis the pagan leader of the Salian Franks became very powerful in Gaul. In 496 he became a convert to Roman Catholic church. Clovis became the first king of the Merovingian dynasty. During his reign Clovis eventually ruled most of what is today France and large parts of Germany etc. Let their be no doubt Reuben was then the strongest Israelite tribe in Europe. After Clovis died his kingdom was divided between his 4 sons (comp Gen 46:9). During the time of the Merovingian dynasty the Western Franks began to assimilate

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**FRANCE** (Continued from page 8)

late the Gallic latin based language while the Eastern Franks continued to speak their native Germanic language. Eventually the land dominated by the Western Franks became what is today known as France while the Eastern Franks became part of what is today known as Germany. The financial capital of Germany is today Frankfurt a city named after the Eastern Franks. Most of the Western Franks were Reubenites while most of the Eastern Franks were Dedanites.

In about 751 AD Pepin the powerful Mayor of the Palace deposed the last king of the Merovingian dynasty and became the king himself. He assumed the kingship with the blessing of the Pope. Pepin began the Carolingian dynasty of kings. In 768 AD Pepin's son Charlemagne became the king of the powerful Frankish kingdom. During his reign Charlemagne conquered a large part of Continental Europe and forcibly converted many people to Roman Catholicism. His empire included most of the German lands and France. In reward for his services, the Pope crowned Charlemagne as the Emperor of the Romans in 800 AD. This began the Holy Roman empire which lasted from 800 to 1806. Charlemagne made Aachen now in Germany his capital. It appeared that Charlemagne had more rapport with the Dedanite Eastern Franks. Charlemagne died in 814. His successor Louis I was an inept ruler. After Louis died in 840 the empire was divided up between his 3 sons. For a few years the 3 sons could not agree to how the empire should be divided. These 3 sons fought each other for 3 years. The treaty of Verdun later put an end to the conflict. By the terms of this treaty, Charles the Bald received a region which approximates to modern France, Louis II received a region which roughly approximates to modern Germany, and Lothair I received a region between the other two regions and received the title of Holy Roman emperor. Afterwards all the Holy Roman Emperors with the exception of Wenceslaus (Bohemia 1378-1400) came from Continental European Germanic States like Saxony, Austria, Luxembourg etc. None afterwards ever came from France. Eventually the Western Franks in France lost the use of their of their native Frankish tongue and spoke the Celtic Gallic tongue and absorbed many Gallic customs. The Western Reubenite Franks intermingled and intermarried with the Reubenite Gauls. The name France is derived from the Franks. The other Franks kept their Germanic speech. The divisions between the French Reubenite Franks and the Dedanite Franks of Germany became permanent.

In 987 the French nobles rejected the rightful Carolingian claimant to the French crown and gave the crown to Hugh Capet, the Duke of France who founded the Capetian dynasty. Later the Capetian kings made Paris the capital of France. This is significant because there is a parallel between Reuben's history and the story of Paris the Trojan. When Troy was said to be a powerful kingdom in ancient Asia Minor, Paris a Trojan prince took Helen the wife of Menelaus the king of Sparta away from

Greece to Troy. Paris committed fornication with Helen Menelaus's wife. This was a disgraceful thing. Just as Paris fornicated with someone else's wife and Troy was later destroyed Reuben fornicated with his father's concubine and lost his birthright. Later there were also other dynasties. The kingdom of France through the centuries waxed and waned a number of times. Through the centuries there was quite a bit of contention between France and England. After Reuben lost his birthright, the descendants of Reuben became jealous of the descendants of Joseph who received the birthright in Reuben's place.

From about 1690 to 1760 there was hostile rivalry between France and Britain over who would colonise and control North America. From 1690 to 1760 Great Britain and France fought each other many times in Eastern Canada. In 1759 Quebec surrendered to the British. In 1760 the British captured Montreal. By the treaty of Paris, France ceded North America to Great Britain in 1763. Because God gave the birthright to the sons of Joseph Great Britain rather than France became the pre-eminent Israelite colonial power.

The French revolution began in 1789 and lasted until 1799. Many people lost their lives during this blood thirsty revolution. During the revolution the French National Assembly made the declaration of the rights of Man. This is summarised by the popular slogan Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood. From the ideals of the French revolution came the godless ideals of secular humanism. Before the French revolution there was at least a widespread vague general belief in God. But after the revolution the ideals of humanism and godless philosophies became widespread. The French revolution was the forerunner of the even more blood thirsty communist revolution.

Reuben has a number of symbols. On an Israeli postage stamp the symbol of Reuben was a mandrake flower (p340 Davidy) (comp Gen 30:14-18). The Mandrake flower was known to be either purple or white. This flower may have been what was behind the use of the fleur de lis (white lily) symbol by the French monarchy in the past. In the book of Numbers the tribes of Israel were divided into four camps. The first camp was the camp of Judah in the east which included the tribes of Judah, Zebulon and Issachar. The symbol of this camp was the lion. The second camp was the camp of Reuben in the south which included the tribes of Reuben, Simeon and Gad. The symbol of this camp was a man. The third camp was the camp of Ephraim in the west which included the tribes of Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin. The symbol of this camp was the bull/calf. The fourth camp was the camp of Dan in the north which included the tribes of Dan, Asher and Naphtali. The symbol of this camp was the eagle (Num 2:1-34, Ez 1:10, 10:14, Rev 4:6-9). The 4 camps have reference to the distribution and location of the tribes of Israel in Europe. The camp of Reuben refers to modern France dominated by the tribe of Reuben. The standard for the camp of Reuben (France) is

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**Jeremiah in Ireland** (Continued from page 4)

objective, that of identifying Jeremiah in Irish history, in a manner that is easy for the reader to understand. The history of Ireland is confusing enough as it is without bringing in legends, fables, and tales of bravery and romance by the heroes of this “Holy Land” in the Atlantic. For this reason, I will confine myself to a discussion of Nemedh and his reputed descendants, one in particular whom I will identify with the Biblical Jeremiah.

Historian Geoffrey Keating, writing of the expedition of Nemedh to Ireland in “thirty-four ships,

with a crew of thirty in each ship”(10) said that this party of colonisers was led by “Nemedh and his four sons, Starn, Iarbanel the Prophet, Anind and Fergus Leth-derg (Fergus of the Red Side)”. (11) In the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, the same four sons are named, in a different order

(the father is called Neuie McAgamemnon): “with his foure sonn[s] [came] Into Ireland out of Greece, his sonnes names alsoe were Sdarne, Jaruanell [Iarbanel], the prophett, Fergus Leahderg, ... and Anyynn [which] people Ruled Ireland 382 yeares”.(12)

Another historical source, the *Leabhar Gabhala* (Book of Conquests) agrees, adding that Iarbanel the Prophet was a Nemedian chief. (Though Iarbanel is called a “son” of Nemedh, this need not literally be true. It simply means he is a descendant of Nemedh.) The account reads: “Now as for Neimedh [Nemedh], he had four chiefs with him, Starn, Iarbanel the Prophet, Fergus Redside, and Ainnian. They were four sons of Neimedh”.(13)

Still another account names Nemedh the ancestor of the Danaans. Keating writes, “Some antiquarians say, that the nation, of whom we are now treating, were called Tuatha-De-Danaan, from Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba, the three sons of Dana, daughter of Delbaeth, son of Elathan, son of Niadh, son of Indae, son of Allae, son of Tath, son of Tabarn, son of Enda or Enna, son of Beothach, son of Ibaath, son of Bathach, son of Iarbanel, son of Nemedh”.(14)

We find an echo of this in the *Leabhar Gabhala*, naming the same names as above (except that Elathan is called the son of Delbaeth) and also that “Iarbanel the Prophet [is the], son of Neimedh

[Nemedh], son of Agnoman”.(15) (Agnoman is an obvious reference to Agamemnon, king of the Greek Mycenae, who led an expedition against the Trojans to recover Helen, wife of Agamemnon’s brother Menelaus, king of Sparta. See also Neuie McAgamemnon, above.)

Two other figures from Irish history, Bres of the Danaan and Nuadh Silver-Arm claim descent from Nemedh.(16) Iarbanel is mentioned in both genealogies as a son of Nemedh. The Milesians also figure into this tale, but more on that later.

All this need not be as confusing as it looks, as

The history of Ireland is confusing enough as it is without bringing in legends, fables, and tales of bravery and romance by the heroes of this “Holy Land” in the Atlantic.

there is a common thread running through all these genealogies. Whether we speak of Nemedians, Fir-Bolgs (a branch of the Nemedians), Danaans, or Milesians, all these peoples were Hebrews. As the Nemedians preceded the other peoples, it is clear that the Irish historians have

attempted to trace the lineage of their kings to this island’s earliest Hebrew ancestors.

But still we have not identified Jeremiah in Irish history. Or have we? Actually, we have stumbled across his name several times already without recognizing it. The next section will positively identify Jeremiah in the annals of ancient Ireland.

### Who was Iarbanel?

In all the genealogies of Nemedh’s descendants, one name is met with consistently: Iarbanel the Prophet. Who was he? Where did he come from? Do the annals have anything to say about him that might be germane to our argument? Astoundingly, the Irish histories have several important things to say about Iarbanel, enough to answer the above questions. They give us the land of his birth (not Ireland), a brief physical description, and a description of his character. Yet, outside of Irish history, nothing seems to be known about him. I will demonstrate, however, that once we have established the identity of Iarbanel, a great deal is known about him.

Iarbanel is clearly stated to be a descendant (“son of”) Nemedh, the Hebrew chieftain. This obviously makes Iarbanel also a Hebrew. Furthermore, Iarbanel is also unique in that he is called a prophet, the only one of Nemedh’s descendants so called.

**Jeremiah in Ireland** (Continued from page 10)

Nor is Iarbanel the only name by which he is known in Irish history. He is also found in the Milesian story as well. Again, Keating, in his account of founders of a sort of school established by Fenius Farsa in Egypt after the Tower of Tahpanhes was abandoned. He writes, “The three sages that held the chief direction of this great school were Fenius Farsa from Scythia; Gaedal, son of Ethor, of the race of Gomer, from Greece; and Caei, the Eloquent (or the Just), from Judea, or Iar [Iarbanel], son of Nemha [Nemedh], as others call him ...”.(17)

Notice that Iarbanel, known here by the name Caei, is called an “eloquent” and a “just” man. Also note that he *comes from Judea!* As for the name Tahpanhes, this should be familiar to Bible students. The name is found in the book of Jeremiah: “So they [a party of rebellious Jews, with faithful Jeremiah, his secretary Baruch, and King Zedekiah’s daughters] came into the land of Egypt: for they [the Jews] obeyed not the voice of the Lord: thus they came even to Tahpanhes” (Jeremiah 43:7). The Jewish refugees lived in Tahpanhes temporarily, and, according to legend, Jeremiah, his scribe, and the king’s daughters left that place to continue their journey to Ireland.

But Irish historians have more to say about Iarbanel. Keating, quoting from the *Leabhar Gabhala*, gives us the following lines from a poem: “The Fair Iarbanel, a prophet true, / Was son of Nemedh, son of Ardnaman— / To this gray hero, mighty in spells / Was born Beothach of wild steeds”.(18)

Here Iarbanel is called “fair” (which may refer to lightness of skin or a mild and pacific temperament or a man of sympathy, deep feeling and justice), a “prophet true” (as opposed to a false prophet); a “gray hero”; and, “mighty of spells”, i.e., a miracle-worker.

What have we learned about Iarbanel so far? Firstly, he was a Hebrew, a true prophet, who came from Judea, during the time of Jeremiah’s stay at Tahpanhes. He was an eloquent and a just man, fair of skin and/or temperament, an old man, considered a hero and a worker of miracles.

What do we know about Jeremiah? Firstly, he was a Hebrew, a true prophet (Jeremiah 1:5) coming

from a priestly family (Jeremiah 1:1); he came from Judea (Anathoth in Judah, a town northeast of Jerusalem—Jeremiah 1:1). He spoke the word of the Lord often and eloquently, rising early (Jeremiah 7:13, 25; 25:3; 35:14), speaking of justice (Jeremiah 22:15; 23:5; 31:23; 50:7). His eloquence, given to Jeremiah by God Himself (Jeremiah 1:7, 9) is revealed in his words and in this admission from the *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia* that, “As far as the form of his poetic utterances is concerned, Jeremiah is of a poetical nature. ... He often speaks in the meter of an elegy”.(19) As for “fair” (in the

The evidence brought forth from Irish history and the Bible favours the identification of Iarbanel with Jeremiah. But a nagging question remains: the name Iarbanel itself. What is its derivation and what does it mean?

temperamental sense) and just, the *ISBE* says that Jeremiah “was, by nature, gentle and tender in his feelings, and sympathetic”.(20) At the time of his flight from Judea, Jeremiah would have been an old man. The *ISBE* says that “At that time [the time of Jeremiah’s stay at

Tahpanhes] Jeremiah must have been from 70 to 80 years old”.(21) After a long life in the Lord’s service, enduring many trials, a “gray hero” indeed.

The evidence brought forth from Irish history and the Bible favours the identification of Iarbanel with Jeremiah. But a nagging question remains: the name Iarbanel itself. What is its derivation and what does it mean?

At the beginning of this article I promised to actually *name* Jeremiah in the Irish annals. I will now do so. The name Jeremiah in Hebrew is Yirmeyahu, abbreviated to Yirmeyah. It means “the Lord establishes”. The beginning letters in the name are *yod* and *resh*. It is possible, in fact, on the basis of the evidence presented here, more than likely that the letters “Iar” in “Iarbanel” are simply an abbreviation for the name *Yirmeyahu* (*Jeremiah*), a transliteration into the Irish tongue of the *yod* and *resh* of the prophet’s name. But what does the rest of the name Iarbanel mean—“banel”? With an elementary knowledge of Hebrew, the meaning is easy to discover. “Ban” is simply the Hebrew *ben*, meaning “son of”; “el” is the Hebrew *El*, meaning “God”. Remembering that “Iar” is a short form of the name Jeremiah, one can easily see that Iarbanel, translated from Hebrew to English is Iar ben El, or “Jeremiah, the son of God”!

(Continued on page 12)

**Jeremiah in Irel and** (Continued from page 11)

As a true prophet of God, who had God’s Holy Spirit within him, Jeremiah could legitimately be called a son of God. The Lord Himself as much said so, “Before I formed thee in the belly I knew thee; and before thou camest forth out of the womb I sanctified thee, and I ordained thee a prophet unto the nations” (Jeremiah 1:5). As a “sanctified one”, i.e., one set apart for holy use and having the Spirit of God, Jeremiah certainly qualified as a saint.

Was Iarbanel also a saint? The Irish annals do not explicitly say so, but it can be assumed that for a “just” man who was a “prophet true” and “mighty of spells”, and whose name meant “son of God”, sainthood was at least a distinct possibility. It is interesting to note that the Irish word for saint is *namh* (pronounced “nav”), and that Iarbanel is said to be a son of Nemedh, also spelled Nemha. Is there a philological connection between Nemedh/Nemha and *namh*? More light on this question will be shed later, but for now let us note the opinion of Yair Davidy, a respected Israeli Ten Tribes researcher, who points out that, “Nemha [Nemedh] (i.e. in ‘Iar son of Nemha’ above) is from the same root as ‘Nemedian’ and means *sanctified*” (22) (*emphasis mine*). A sanctified person is a saint!

The evidence presented in this article leads to only one conclusion: that Iarbanel was Jeremiah. If one does not believe that Iarbanel was Jeremiah, then one is forced to believe that an amazing thing has happened. It has happened that a Hebrew prophet, a true prophet of the Lord in whom God’s Holy Spirit dwelt and was thus a “son of God”, who was a saint, who lived in Judea, who fled to Tahpanhes in Egypt with his secretary and friend Baruch and others, who was an eloquent speaker and a gentle man who preached justice, who was an old man and a worker of miracles, disappeared from the face of the earth.

At the same time in history there appeared in Ireland, a Hebrew prophet, whose name means “son of God”, a true prophet, who was considered a saint, who lived in Judea, who fled to Tahpanhes in Egypt, who had a “son” named Brec, (23) who was an eloquent and a just man, who was an old man and “mighty in spells”, appeared on the scene, fully

formed, literally out of nowhere.

If one does not believe that Iarbanel was Jeremiah, one must believe that this is all a coincidence.

The coincidence is impossible. Iarbanel was Jeremiah. It is a fact of history.

### An Honest Objection Examined

Before leaving this subject however, it is only fair to mention that an alternative identity for Iarbanel has been proposed. In the third volume of his great trilogy on the identity of the Ten Tribes, *Lost Israelite Identity*, esteemed Israeli researcher Yair Davidy proposes that Iarbanel was Iar (or Yair) of Judah. He writes, “ ‘Iar’ or ‘Yair’ or ‘Jair’ is recorded in the Bible as a descendant of Judah who settled in the land of Gilead of Ma-chir in Menasseh (*sic*)” (24) and furthermore that, “Yair in

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the Bible was linked to both Judah and to Gilead of Menasseh (*sic*) east of the Jordan one of whose sons was Peresh (‘Separated’ or ‘Sanctified’) which name is identical with that of ‘Nemha’ in Irish”. (25)

There is no doubt that Iar (or Yair) existed and that he was also a Hebrew, and that he came from Judah or Judea. This he shares in common with Iarbanel, but that is where the similarity ends. Iar-Yair could not have been Iarbanel for the following reasons: Yair is nowhere in the Bible called a prophet as is Iarbanel in the Irish annals or Jeremiah in Scripture; he was not a saint nor was he sanctified; there is no evidence that he was eloquent of speech or particularly just as were Iarbanel and Jeremiah; he did not leave Judah to come to Egypt; he did not work miracles; he did not have a secretary/“son” named Baruch or Brec; he was not venerated in history as were both Iarbanel and Jeremiah.

Some will argue, however, that Davidy’s point concerning Yair being “linked” to both Judah and Gilead of Manasseh one of whose sons had a name meaning “separated” or “sanctified”, indicates the identity of Iar-Yair-Jair with Iarbanel. But I will show that the true link exists, in both a physical and spiritual sense, not between Yair and Judah and/or Manasseh, but between Iarbanel-Jeremiah and Aaron, brother of Moses.

(Continued on page 13)

**Jeremiah in Ireland** (Continued from page 12)

Let us remember that anciently “son of” need not represent a direct father-son relationship, but only a descendancy or even a spiritual relationship of a student to his spiritual teacher. Jeremiah was the “son of [father-son relationship] of Hilkiyah, of the priests that were in Anathoth in the land of Benjamin” (Jeremiah 1:1). Anathoth was a priestly town.

E. W. Bullinger in a note to Jeremiah 1:1 in his *Companion Bible*, in comparing the priestly lines of Eleazar and Ithamar says that “Anathoth belonged to that [line] of Ithamar”. This is not a common name in Scripture and only one man bears it. Ithamar is the fourth son of Aaron who founded a line of priests (I Chronicles 24:3, 6).

It is obvious that if Jeremiah’s father, Hilkiyah, who lived in Anathoth, was of the line of Ithamar, son of Aaron, then this makes Jeremiah a descendant (“son of”) Aaron as well.

Is there any evidence from the Bible that Iarbanel-Jeremiah was the “son of” a “Nemha” (“sanctified one”) or a *namh* (saint)? Could such a description apply to Aaron? Certainly! The Bible confirms it. Aaron was consecrated as a priest of the Lord, separated, sanctified, and given the Holy Spirit of God. Speaking to Moses, God says that “[thou] shalt anoint them [Aaron and his sons], and consecrate them, and sanctify them, that they may minister unto me in the priest’s office” (Exodus 28:41). See also Exodus 40:13, Numbers 3:3; 29:29.

Thus Iarbanel-Jeremiah was also a son of “Nemha”, *namh*, a “sanctified one”. Even more so, since the sanctification is a spiritual as well as a fleshly one; whereas in the case of Peresh (“separated”) only a tribal separation is implied. No spiritual or physical sanctification, both appropriate to a prophet, son of a priest, of a line of priests, can be inferred from the meaning of the name Peresh (who was not a priest in any case). Furthermore, *namh* has an applicability to Iarbanel-Jeremiah entirely lacking for Peresh.

**Conclusion**

The evidence is in. The conclusion is obvious. Iarbanel was Jeremiah. Contrary to the doubting opin-

ions of some, Jeremiah *is* mentioned in the Irish annals, under another name.

This of course is not the total answer to all the mystery surrounding Jeremiah in Ireland. The question of Ollam Fodhla, variously called a prophet and a king in Irish history, needs to be explored. There are also questions that need to be answered concerning King Zedekiah’s daughters allegedly taken to Ireland by Jeremiah, the identity of Eochaidh the Heremon, the whereabouts of the wondrous stone, harp, and ark which were also carried to Ireland by Jeremiah according to legend. But that is for further research and/or revelation.

For now, it needs only to be said that Jeremiah came to Ireland, as proven from Irish and Biblical history. His coming was part of the purpose of God for his people of Israel, a purpose ironically revealed every day, yet seen by few. Let us pray that with further research

and revelation that the few will one day become many.

It is obvious that if Jeremiah’s father, Hilkiyah, who lived in Anathoth, was of the line of Ithamar, son of Aaron, then this makes Jeremiah a descendant (“son of”) Aaron as well.

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(Continued on page 14)

**Jeremiah in Irel and** (Continued from page 13)

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  17. Keating, pp. 155, 166. The observant reader may object to my reference to the Tower of Tahpanhes in the story of Fenius Farsa, Gaedal, and Caei the Eloquent (or Caei the Just), as according to Keating the school was established after the Flood on the "plain of Shenaar". However, it is obvious that the Tower of Babel and the "Tower" of Tahpanhes have been confused in Keating's account. Neither Scythia nor Judea existed at the time of the Tower of Babel, nor was Caei-Iar yet even born. "Shenaar" may refer to the plain of Shinar mentioned in Genesis. Or could it be an echo of *Go shen*, the location of Tahpanhes
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  25. Davidy, *ibid.*, p. 350.

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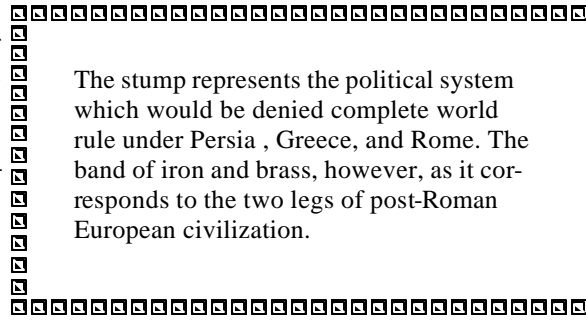
**IRON AND BRASS** (Continued from page 6)

What is interesting is that 'MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN' referred to denominations of currency, or had a certain numerical value the total of which added up to 2,520. 'MENE=1000+ MENE=1000+ TEKEL=500+ UPHARSIN=20. This suggests a 2,520 year deprivation of world dominion for the system represented by Babylon and now incorporated into Rome, which has the mouth of the Babylonian lion, the feet of the Persian bear and the body of the Greek leopard [Rev 13.2]. Babylon fell during the month of Tishri, the seventh month, early October, in 538 B.C.

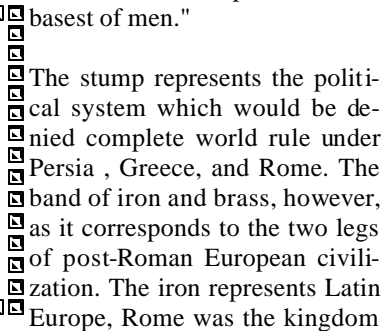
Seven times later brings one to early October ,1982, when Helmut Kohl, the architect of German reunification and nationalist revival began his 16 year reign,. Shortly after that Pope John Paul II made a statement on Europe reviving its unity and spiritual roots. Brezhnev died in November, 1982, setting in action the chain of events that brought Mikhail

Gorbachev to power and destroyed Communism. Within a year, the radical right in Europe, after years on the fringes, made its first breakthrough to respectability with the rapid rise of the National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen. Other movements, like the Austrian Freedom Party, the German Republikaner, the Italian Northern League, soon followed. France abandoned socialism and began to pursue full economic integration with Germany while German tanks paraded in Paris. The Single European Act, Single Market, Maastricht Treaty and Eurocorps soon followed, as have European passports and now a common European currency. Meanwhile, Communism collapsed in the east, Germany was reunified, moved its capital to Berlin and witnessed a neo-Nazi revival among its youth. Yugoslavia broke up and ultranationalist movements based on Le Pen's like the Greater Romania party of Corneliu Vadim Tudor or the Hungarian Justice and Life Party of Istvan Czurkas movements took root in many eastern European countries. Croatia, under Franjo Tudjman has openly rehabilitated the wartime Nazi/Catholic regime of Ante Pavelich, while the Serbs under Slobodan Milosevic have embarked on a genocidal war of revenge that has made them the terror of Europe.

The king and by implication , the kingdom of Babylon were symbolized in Daniel 4 by a great tree, which was to be chopped down at the beginning of the seven times punishment. At the end of it, the tree would begin to regrow, but it would take perhaps 20, 30, 40 years for the tree to fully regrow from the stump that was allowed to remain:



The stump represents the political system which would be denied complete world rule under Persia , Greece, and Rome. The band of iron and brass, however, as it corresponds to the two legs of post-Roman European civilization.



The stump represents the political system which would be denied complete world rule under Persia , Greece, and Rome. The band of iron and brass, however, as it corresponds to the two legs of post-Roman European civilization. The iron represents Latin Europe, Rome was the kingdom

"Dan:4:15: Nevertheless leave the stump of his roots in the earth, even with a band of iron and brass, in the tender grass of the field; and let it be wet with the dew of heaven, and let his portion be with the beasts in the grass of the earth:

Dan:4:16: Let his heart be changed from man's, and let a beast's heart be given unto him; and let seven times pass over him.

Dan:4:17: This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones: to the intent that the living may know that the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men."

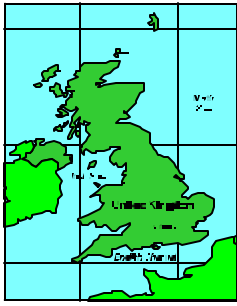
of iron; but the brass represents Greece, which, following the foundation of Constantinople by Diocletian, became the cultural heart of the Eastern Roman Empire. The iron and brass on the stump therefore represent Rome and Byzantium.

The eastern leg dominated after the fall of Rome in 476 AD in the 5th , 6th, and 7th centuries, until the Arabs overran much of Asian Byzantium and Charlemagne revived the Roman Empire in the west after 800 AD. The western leg was continued by the German emperors of the Middle Ages and their Habsburg successors, followed by Napoleon and Hitler. In the east, Byzantium comprised the eastern leg until Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453, ruling over part of Turkey and imparting Greek culture to Serbia/Montenegro, Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Romania. This region eventually rejected Roman Catholicism for Greek Orthodoxy after 1054.

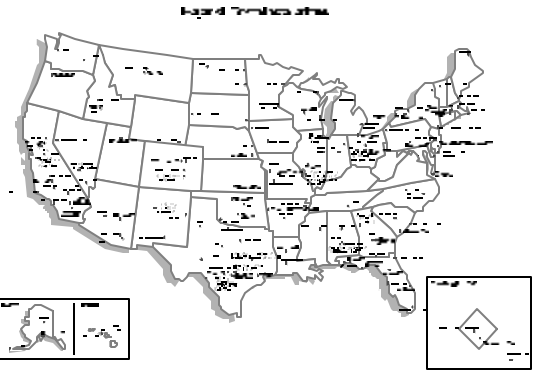
The religious and cultural division between Latin and Greek spheres still exists in Europe today. West of the 'Vodka Line' religion is generally Roman Catholic, script is Latin, capitalism is encouraged, and politics has some liberal currents, history traces to Rome; east of the line religion is orthodox, script is Cyrillic [except in Romania] capitalism is frowned upon, [save in Greece] , politics is much more turbulent and extreme and history traces back to Byzantium.

The outcome of all of this is that it may well be that five

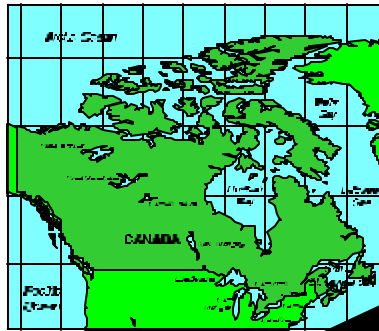
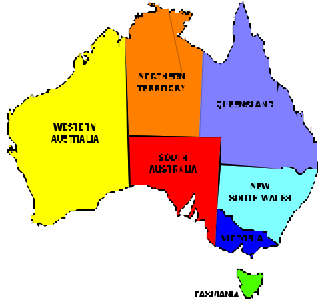
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Social liberalism



decadence



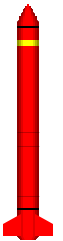
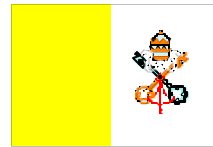
globalism



mingling of peoples



**The fascistic Old World Order versus the liberal New World Order  
- who will control the world?**

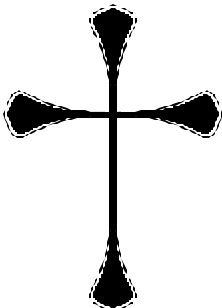
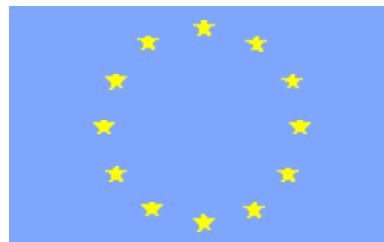


opposition to American bankers

fear religion and backlash against protestantism



old-fashioned values



Co-operating nationalisms



## Old World Order News Watch

By Michael Turner

My motivation for sending out what I do is to inform people from a variety of sources what they may not have access to or have the time to retrieve, of what is *really* going on (and *not* going on) in this big world - especially in Europe. As the title of my *Weekly Old World Order Watch & Opinion* indicates, my focus is on Europe and specifically Germany and the Vatican - the two entities that formed the **Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation**. (Most people always forget about the last part of this title, but it's vitally important!)

To subscribe to the newsletter just send me an e-mail at [mykelturner@airmail.net](mailto:mykelturner@airmail.net) and you will be added to the mail list free of charge.

I don't dwell on the supposed New World Order (black helic opters, gun control, etc.), but do comment on it and point out how it won't come into being as planned, and is in fact just about to collapse. I've studied the NWO for years (even before I came in the church) [so have I – publisher] and know *all* about it and its history and finally came to the conclusion a few years back that **the NWO is nothing but the UK/US's ("Israel") attempt to run the world according to their desires**. (This is why it's so important to know who Israel is.)

So what I focus on is what has been here before and is supposed to come back one more time: the *OLD World Order* - the one that killed our former brethren in the name of God while they carried a cross, and not in the name of some Teutonic god while carrying a swastika or New Age god carrying crystals.

The crosshairs of my scope are specifically on **the Christian Social Union of Bavaria and its leader and governor, Edmund Stoiber and Pope John Paul II**. It is my contention that **the CSU is the Holy Roman Empire of the German Empire in embryo** - just waiting for it's time to be born suddenly on the world scene.

It will be a much fairer way to run society than the dog-eat-dog, neo-liberal, free-trade, anti-family, Anglo-American capitalism that is prevalent today - and therefore, people will like it and will not like two guys coming on the scene and condemning it.

As a result of my certain focus, events have happened and are happening in Europe that have been "surprising" to most - but not to me or those who have been receiving my mailings for the past 2 years. Not all of the *details* I've speculated on have been accurate, but the direction has been right on target. (This certain focus and ..."fate"?... got me involved with the OKC bombing investigation at the top-level and an audience with Charles Key, Glenn Wilburn, Roger Charles and Ambrose Evans-Pritchard - who included some of my material in his book and put forward my theory as his conclusion to what really happened. This may still come out in the civil trials. The bottom line is that German intelligence was responsible for the bombing!)

I send out the WOWOWO on either Saturday night or Sunday morning. I just recently changed the format of the WOWOWO to include only news about Europe, whereas before I included the whole world. But I may start to send out either a daily MISC news (and incorporate the BBB) or send out a weekly brief of a certain region - Religious news on Monday, Middle East news on Tuesday, etc. I'm still deciding what to do and am open to suggestions.

I also send out a daily *Balkan Bungle Briefing* about what's going on in Kosovo. I choose to send this out daily during the current crisis since there's usually a lot and because it's such a fluid situation that could spin out of control - similar to what happened twice this century. I also occasionally send out information on other subjects - like the calendar issue for example.

I still have the previous WOWOWOs and BBBs, so if you want the back issues let me know and I'll e-mail them to you or you can view them or print them off the **Origins of Nations** web site. I hope you find these updates worth your time and of benefit. And please be sure and share them with others that you meet with who don't have e-mail or internet access.

**To read these excellent news items, please check the *ORIGINS OF NATIONS* web site regularly at: <http://www2.dynamite.com.au/quokka/hrp/>**

of the ten toes on Daniel's image will come from not only western Europe, but some of the central European countries that made up the Habsburg domain. Germany, Italy, Spain, France, and a revived Danubian Federation of Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Slovenia, and Slovakia with a young Habsburg as president could well make up the five western kingdoms. As for the east, perhaps a revived Byzantium with Greece, Serbia/Montenegro, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Romania.

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**FRANCE** (Continued from page 9)

a man or a man's face. Reuben means see a son. Reuben's man standard is strongly liked to the humanism (manism) that came out of the French revolution. Humanism is the worship of man and of man's capabilities instead of God. The man standard of Reuben is also heavily linked to the revolutionary declaration of the rights of man. The Godless ideals of the French revolution have had a very strong influence on world history and have spread to many nations.

After the French revolution, Napoleon became the dictator of France. In 1801 Napoleon was formally crowned as the emperor by the Pope. This came about after Napoleon had restored some of the privileges of the Roman Catholic Church. Many of the changes that came out of the French revolution were formalised by the Code of Napoleon which became the basis of modern France's legal system. As is well known much of Continental Europe was conquered by Napoleon including the Germanic states. At this point Reuben was at the peak of his power. Nevertheless this was not to last. As far as God is concerned Ephraim is his firstborn not Reuben. A coalition of the four major powers Great Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1815 put an end to Napoleon's imperialistic dreams once and for all. The British forces were particularly prominent in defeating Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo in 1815. After this time France was never to become pre-eminent ever again. France (Reuben) will never ever become pre-eminent again. From this time the descendants of Joseph (England, North America etc) exercised the pre-eminence of the birthright blessing among the 12 tribes of Israel. Just as Reuben was told that he would lose his pre-eminence after he had begotten his four sons and had become advanced in years, France lost her pre-eminence after she had begotten some of her spiritual sons during the French revolution and became advanced in years (many centuries old). France is jealous of the

English speaking world's birthright blessing. The French want this birthright for themselves. English is the most important language in the world today. Many Reubenite French would love to see the French language displace English from its world dominance. After World War II France was jealous of America's pre-eminence. France displayed her bitter jealousy when she withdrew from the military structure of NATO in 1966.

Instead of making the fostering of further links with the other Israelite European powers her priority, France is making her partnership with Germany her priority. This is very foolish. Just as iron does not mix with brittle baked clay the German-French partnership shall not last in Europe (see Daniel 2:42, 43). In the last days French will even take a lead in the future Yankee go home movement in Europe. France's jealous anti American attitude will be instrumental in getting US troops sent home from Europe. This will hasten the rise of an anti God United States of Europe. France will pay dearly for her sins. I believe that in future Germany shall be involved in smashing brittle baked clay France with instruments of iron (comp II Kings 8:7-15; 10:32, 33; Amos 1:3). Just as Bismarck the German chancellor was called the iron chancellor in the 19th century, a German iron chancellor shall arise who shall oppress France. Bismarck the iron chancellor quickly defeated France in 1871. Adolf Hitler quickly defeated France in 1940. Hitler thought that the humiliation of France was one of the greatest moments of his life. Hitler even danced in jubilation. O France O France why do you pursue such stupid policies? Don't you know that these policies will lead you to ruin? You must except that the birthright was given to the sons of Joseph. Repent from your sins and turn to God. Co-operate with the Jews and the English speaking world. Then God would bless you bountifully. Otherwise there will be terrifyingly devastating judgement.

God through Jacob said to Reuben "thou shall not excel". The Hebrew behind this phrase can also be translated as "thou shall not remain". France shall be just nothing. Reuben shall be in dire straights. Moses prayed "Let Reuben live, and not die and let his men be few" (Deut 33:6 KJV amended). Reuben as a people shall be in danger of being wiped out in the last days. God got Moses to pray the above prayer so that Reuben would not be wiped out and that atleast a small remnant shall survive. The Terrifying beast of Daniel 7 with bronze claws and large iron teeth shall rip Reuben to shreds. The human little horn shall uproot three of the ten horns on the head of the beast and make them low (Daniel 7:8, 24). Who will these three people be? The precedents have been set in 1) II Kings 16:5-9, 2) 1 Chron 5:6 and 3) II Kings 17:1-4. I believe that the future beast dictator shall uproot the ruler of Reuben (France) by the roots and make him low. He will be the second of the three horns to be uprooted. Sometimes some ancient Assyrian kings talked about how they uprooted people and sent them into captivity. Israelites of Europe! be warned ! The

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**FRANCE** *(Continued from page 18)*

terrifying Assyrian beast shall bring back the ancient practice of ripping people up by the roots and deporting them into captivity. Many Reubenites shall die. Others shall be deported. Some will survive as a small remnant.

So why is France pursuing a partnership with Germany in Europe? Why does France pursue a policy of military strength in Europe? France is a proud nation with a proud history. She likes to have power and prestige on the world stage. She was deeply wounded and humiliated in 1871 when Prussia quickly crushed France and imposed on her a large indemnity. Her pride and feelings were so hurt that she wanted revenge against Germany at all costs. After Germany was defeated in World War I France got her revenge when she got harsh treaty terms imposed on Germany. In 1940 Nazi Germany quickly defeated France. France was humiliated again. After World War II France was determined at all costs to be strong and never be humiliated again. In late 1995 and early 1996 France did a number of nuclear tests in the south Pacific which have provoked outrage in a number of nations worldwide. Behind the French nuclear testing program is the subconscious determination that France must be strong at all costs; that she shall never be humiliated again like in 1871 and 1940. At the moment France is one of the most heavily armed nations in Western Europe.

The French partnership with Germany is a throw back to the Charlemagne era when Charlemagne ruled both the French and the German lands in Europe; when the Franks of France were one with the Franks in Germany. The French people are fond of looking back to the past. After World War II France had two alternatives; one to pursue links with Britain, the US and other Israelite countries and two to pursue links with the continental powers including Germany. She pursued the second option because Reuben's friction with Joseph over the birthright is more deep rooted than France's humiliation at the hands of Germany. Reuben's friction with Joseph over the birthright has lasted for thousands of years. Reuben has more bitterness at losing his birthright than he had when he was defeated and humiliated by Germany. At one time France even tried to stop Britain from joining the European Common market.

France is pursuing a partnership from a position of military strength. Germany may have superior economic might but at the moment France has the military strength. Jacques Delors the previous French president of the European Commission got the Maastricht treaty approved by the member nations of the European Union which stipulates European economic integration including a timetable for the adoption of a single European currency. Many French think that if Germany gets fully integrated into a united Europe and loses much of her national sovereignty in the process, Germany will no longer pose a threat to France. But things will not turn out as she would wish. For one thing I do not believe that the French proposal for a single

currency will succeed. I believe that only the beast's proposal for a single currency will succeed. Already there are doubts whether many Western European nations will satisfy the strict economic criteria for a single currency. There are signs of cracks in the Franco-German relationship. There were many German people who did not like French nuclear testing in the Pacific. For France to make the single currency deadline she must drastically cut her deficit and keep the French franc stable against the stable Deutsch mark. In December 1995 many tens of thousands of French citizens protested by strikes and street marches against the proposed cuts in France's spending. After turbulent massive strikes of over two weeks long the government was forced to come up with a compromise solution to France's deficit problem. If France is unable to reign in her large fiscal deficits she will not be able to qualify for the French Maastricht treaty program for a single European currency.

France may be militarily strong now but this shall not continue to be the case. France and Germany will split and go their separate ways. France will experience massive economic decline. Islamic terrorists will cause havoc in France. There will come a time when France will be forced to cut back on her military spending. French leaders shall arise who will emphasize social spending over military spending. European alliance agreements will compromise French security. After a great economic downturn France will end up being in a similar mood as she was in, just after the Great Depression just prior to World War II.

Just before World War II France had a fearful fortress mentality. The meaning of the name Hezron Reuben's third son is "enclosure, enclosed court, surrounded by a wall". France has always had strong protectionist tendencies. She likes to have tariff barriers. French stubbornness at free trade and tariff GATT talks has often been a sticking point. Just before World War II there were fatal divisions among French politicians which only added to the lack of French morale at the time. Sometimes there was even paralysis in government decision making. The building of the Maginot line to protect France is a testimony to the French fortress mentality of that time. Before World War II the Maginot line was only mostly completed. There were areas not covered by the Maginot line. During World War II the Germans were able to quickly invade and defeat France by going through areas not covered by the Maginot line.

Because Reuben is as turbulent and unstable as the waters, turbulent internal events will make France nearly impossible to govern. There will be many massive outpourings of internal dissent amongst the French population. Reuben's turbulence shall be one of his worst enemies.

When Deborah and Barak were leading Israelite soldiers against the Canaanite oppressors oppressing Israel the tribe of Reuben rendered no assistance. The song of Deborah and Barak says "For the divisions of Reuben there were great thoughts of heart. Why abodest thou among the

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**FRANCE** (Continued from page 19)

sheepfolds, to hear the bleatings of the folds? For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart" (Judges 5:15b, 16). Just before World War II the French people were divided. While Hitler invaded the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland one after the other, there were great searchings of heart in France but no action. From France there was no action until it was too late. And it shall be so again. In future France shall be divided and have great searchings of heart but no decisive action. France shall be paralysed from within. France's enemies shall know this and take advantage of it. When Hitler invaded Austria etc he knew that France would do nothing. As to exactly how France shall be broken by judgement, time will tell.

It is possible to understand each of Reuben's sons as a period in Reuben's history. Hanoch Reuben's 1st son mean initiated or educated. In the 5th and 6th centuries AD the Reubenite Franks became converts to the Roman Catholic religion. The Franks were initiated and educated in Roman Catholicism. Clovis I (496 AD-) and other later Frankish kings became champions of the Roman Catholic Church.

Pallu Reuben's 2nd son means separated and distinguished. After Charlemagne the Reubenite Franks through linguistic and other differences were separated from the Dedanite German Franks. Later France became a distinguished exalted Reubenite nation in Europe. She was at the peak of her influence during the Napoleonic era.

Hezron Reuben's 3rd son means enclosure, enclosed court, enclosed by a wall. The Pallu era finished about 1871 after the fall of Napoleon III. Later France was dominated by a Defensive mentality one way or other. Her security concerns dominated her thinking. At the moment France is in the Hezron protectionist era. During this era her enemies will perceive her unwillingness to act and exploit it. France shall be broken from within and without.

Carmi Reuben's fourth and last son means vinedresser. This refers to a period when Reuben receives his lot with the other eleven tribes in the future Millennial kingdom of Israel in the Middle East. At that time the Messiah shall rule the earth with a rod of iron and peace shall prevail. Reuben will be able to enjoy the fruit of his labours in peace. There will be no more crying or tears. Reuben shall be redeemed.

## ***Lost Israelite Identity: The Hebrew Ancestry of Celtic Races*** by Yair Davidy

Order from P.O. Box 595, Jerusalem, Israel 91004. In Australia & New Zealand the price is \$28.50 including p&h. Order from : *History Research Projects*, GPO Box 864, Sydney 2001.

The book is divided into three parts. In the **first part**, Mr. Davidy posits that exiled Israelites became identified with various groups, including the Cimmerians, Scythians and Goths. "The emphasis in *Lost Israelite Identity* is on the Cimmerians and the Celtic peoples, many of whom were of Israelite-Cimmerian derivation," Mr. Davidy states. **Part two** consists of historical information and conjectures by Mr. Davidy concerning historical phenomena. Mr. Davidy maintains that, in addition to deporting conquered Israelites overland, Assyria sent some directly to western colonies, including Spain Eventually, he says, exiles in Spain linked up with fellow Hebrews in the Celtic-Cimmerian overland migrations, moving into Gaul and the British Isles. He cites biblical, archeological and written sources to bolster his argument. The **third section** delves into Celtic (primarily Irish) legends to confirm accounts about Israelite migrations.

# Tribal Politics: Footsteps of Simeon in the Ancient and Modern World

## Philo-Israel II

In most cases, the identity of modern Israelite peoples can be identified with a single modern nationality. The Reubenites are the French, The Danites the Irish, the Ephraimites and Manassites the Anglo-Saxons, the Judahites the Jews, etc. The fate of Simeon and Levi, however, was to be scattered among the other tribes of Israel.

Simeon and Levi were virtually twin brothers, born of Leah and related to Judah, Reuben, Zebulun, and Issachar. What can be learned from Biblical history, Jewish tradition, and literature such as the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, likely written 200-100 B.C. shows that in character they were quite similar, being hot-tempered, volatile, and extremely violent in their actions. When Reuben forfeited the birthright, Simeon was next in line. His warlike temperament, however, and that of Levi, came out in the incident recorded in Genesis 35. When Dinah, their sister, married Shechem, the Canaanite prince, Simeon and Levi were deeply offended. The incident suggests something about both of these brothers. They were very honor-conscious. Some Bible commentators, moreover, suggest that their violent attack on the Shechemites was motivated by racism. They were fearful of a scheme to assimilate the family of Israel into the Mediterranean culture and family of the Canaanites. In response, Simeon and Levi came up with a scheme of their own. They would go along with the Canaanite plan but would ask the Shechemites to be circumcised. When the men were incapacitated, Simeon and Levi led an attack in which the Canaanite men were massacred, and the women and children, along with the property, spoiled. Jacob was outraged by this incident which gave the God of Israel a horrible reputation. Here were hate crimes committed in the name of religion, even if Simeon and Levi felt they were justified to prevent assimilation.

Genesis implies other facts about Simeon. He seems to have been the ringleader in the conspiracy against Joseph. Judah wanted to sell Joseph. Reuben hoped to save him but wound up collaborating with his brothers. Simeon wished to murder Joseph outright. When the brothers later journey to Egypt, Joseph, now the vizier under Pharaoh Ammenemhet III, takes Simeon alone as a hostage. Eventually Joseph led Simeon to repentance, but one gets the impression of a patriarch that was brave and valiant in war, and devout in his own way, but, along with Levi, prone to wrath, hatred, conspiracies, prejudice, and much violence. Jacob practically disavowed them. Their punishment was to be that they would have no exclusive state of their own, but be divided, in the case of Simeon, and scattered, in the case of Levi, among the children of Israel. Levi, of course, was a deep thinker and so strict in his zeal for the law, that his punishment was turned into a blessing. His descendants were assigned cities among the other tribes. Centuries later, most of them joined with Judah in rejecting idolatry and became scattered, along with the Jews, among other nations, Israelite as well as non-Israelite. Some Welshmen and Belgian Walloons may, however, be of Levi.

Simeon, however, quickly turned to other religions. During the trek in the wilderness, half of the tribe was slain from disease from joining themselves to the religion of Balaam. In spite of their racism, the Simeonites often frequently married into other nations. One or two of the sons of Simeon was descended from a Canaanite family. Once in the Promised land, the bravery of Simeon's warrior ethic came out, when, in alliance with Judah, the tribe participated in the conquest of the Negev. In return for this, Simeon was assigned territory in the south belonging to Judah. Simeon seems to have lived in some of the most arid and barren land in Palestine. Here they remained a fierce and fractious clan. David had to struggle with the men of Ziph who almost betrayed him to Saul.

During the division of Israel and Judah, it is evident that much of Simeon, or at least a portion, migrated northward into Jeroboam's territory near Zebulun and Asher, while other Simeonites even colonized near Petra. They were, evidently, an adventurous tribe of people, which helped fulfill Jacob's prophecy. Some remained with the Jews to this day, Simon being a common Jewish name. The northern branch, however, was taken to Assyria with Zebulun, Issachar, Asher, and other tribes. The descendants of Simeon, or at least a portion of them, will thus be found in north-

western Europe.

In the fourth century B.C. a wave of Celtic tribesmen led by the Senones invaded northern Italy and almost conquered Rome. They were defeated by the Romans and eventually settled in France. Others among the Celtic peoples spreading across Europe were likely as well descended from the northern Simeonites who migrated with Asher and Zebulun across Turkey or the Ukraine from the land of their captivity as Cimmerians and Scythians.

In the second century B.C. a very warlike people migrated into the British Isles from what is now Holland and Belgium. These people were known as the Iceni, or the Simeni. Simeni is Latin for Simeon. Another tribe in Belgium was known as the Levaci, and near by were the Sabuloni [Zebulun] and the Eburones, who are in part ancestors of the Walloons [Heber was a son of Asher]. In Brittany, meanwhile, a people known as the Namnetes had settled, whom Yair Davidy believes to be descended from the Simeonite clan of Nemuel [I Chr 4.24]. This suggests that many of the people of the Celtic fringe are descended from Simeon. The history of the Iceni reads like that in Genesis 35. Led by the warlike Queen Boadicea, the Iceni/Simeni rose up against the Romans around 70 A.D. They plundered and massacred the Roman settlements very savagely and provoked a massive Roman intervention in Britain under the general Agricola. The Celtic fringe was to be unconquered by both Roman and Anglo-Saxon. The Bretons of France and the Scots of the Clyde [descended from the British Dumnonii], as well as the Welsh remained unconquered, but they were to remain divided, fiercely independent, and constantly feuding down through the centuries. Other Celts were absorbed into the Frankish populations in the Low Countries.

The result was that the descendants of Simeon became scattered among the other sons of Israel now as then. The process continued into modern times. Most French-Canadians trace their descent from Reuben, Norman Benjamin, and the native Cree and Huron with whom they intermarried. About one-sixth of their genes, however, traces back to Brittany, likely the Namnetes, so the Quebecois are a mixture of Reuben and Simeon; the more Acadians of New Brunswick and Louisiana being more Reubenite, coming from Poitou in western France. The history of the French-Canadians in many ways parallels that of the Afrikaners. Afrikaans more closely resembles Flemish than Dutch, so it is likely that the Afrikaner people, who are about one-third Dutch-Flemish, one third German, and one-sixth French, with a certain amount of African genes as well, are a mixture of Simeon with Zebulun and Issachar. Some Belgian Walloons would be a mixture of Simeon and Asher. Both Quebecois and Afrikaners have a parallel history. They were the white tribes that opened North America and Africa to European settlement. They were adventurous and warlike. They were less interested in farming than in commerce. They were deeply religious, but in a strongly tribal way. To be a Boer was to be a staunch Calvinist; to be a French-Canadian *habitant* was to be an ultratraditionalist Catholic. Both were to become ruled by the English before 1800. Most of their later history would be devoted to resentment of English rule and resistance to assimilation. Separatism in Quebec in some ways parallels apartheid in South Africa. The revolutionary Afrikaner Resistance Movement of John Terreblanche wants an independent Afrikaner homeland. It is an interesting coincidence that Simard is a common Quebec name, and the chief naval base of South Africa is called Simonstown.

Much more could be said about these proud peoples, but it would require a whole book to do so. It is probable, however, that the separatist movement in Quebec, led by the popular Lucien Bouchard, will eventually succeed in breaking up Canada, causing its economy to collapse, its provinces to go their own way, and an Ulster-style civil war break out in Montreal. An American writer named Lansing Lamont has presented a chilling portrait of the possible destruction of one of the finest and humane countries that has ever existed in a book entitled *Breakup*. The demise of South Africa could be much more violent, given the greater complexities in its society. The end of apartheid has never been accepted by many militant Afrikaners who saw racial separation as their only means of survival. Civil War in South Africa between *verkrampte* [hard-line] separatists and other elements of the population could be an eventuality leading to possible European intervention. At any rate, the English South Africans have long relinquished their political control to first the Afrikaners and now the Xhosa, Zulus, and others.

What about the British Isles? Many Highland and West-fringe Scots are descended from Simeon as well as the Zarah line of Judah. Scotland and Ulster are a mixture of Judah, Joseph, and Simeon. The people of Glasgow are heavily Briton and Irish [Danite] and have a long tradition, as do many of the border English and Scots, of clan violence, pug-naciousness, and manly tribalism. The Scottish National Party is quite strong, advocates an independent Scotland, and lionizes the legendary Sir William Wallace glorified in the film *Braveheart*. The same is true of the Welsh and the

Bretons in France. The Bretons want to separate from France, have resorted to terrorism to support their cause, and have given birth to many of the most militant agitators of the French Revolution and the French far right like the fascist Jacques Doriot and the populist Jean-Marie Le Pen. The gradual breakup of the United Kingdom in the future remains a distinct possibility, as does the constant threat of civil war in Ireland, which would provoke European intervention.

Even the United States is part of the scattering of Simeon. The Ulster and border Scots settled in America in the 1700's and moved to the frontier. The ancient Celtic warrior ethic and tribal faith endured here as well. Much of the American South, particularly in the more mountainous regions is very Celtic, as pointed out by Southern patriots like Professor Gerald Mc Whinney of the University of Alabama and David Hackett Fischer in his new book *Albion's Seed*. Partial descent from Simeon is a factor in the Southern character, for both good and evil. It has produced tremendous musical and literary talent and the bravery and genius of a Patton, a MacArthur, and the Southern military tradition. It has also produced a counterweight to the more materialistic and selfish Northern way of life. On the other hand, there is a legacy of slavery, political violence and organized racism which still deeply divides the American soul. Movements even exist, though they are small, patterned after the Scottish Nationalists and the Parti Quebecois to revive an independent Confederate nation. If US power wanes and its economy worsens, will Southern nationalism once again become, in ten, fifteen, or twenty years, a serious and divisive force?

Jacob's deathbed prophecy seems to suggest that tension between Celt and Anglo-Saxon, reviving the old enmity between Simeon and Joseph, will be a factor in the political and social turmoil of the last days:

Gen:49:5: Simeon and Levi are brethren; instruments of cruelty are in their habitations.

Another translation says "their swords are weapons of violence". Simeon and Levi would be distinguished by their wrathful and volatile nature. Quebecers still brood over the English Conquest of 1759; Afrikaners still nurture the memories of British concentration camps; Scots recall the massacre of Culloden; Southerners remember The Lost Cause, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Reconstruction. Some today resent the Civil Rights movement of the 1960's and most dislike general Federal meddling with State's Rights and the Tenth Amendment.

Gen:49:6: O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly

The Quebec Legislature is, interestingly, called the National Assembly. Another translation says "Council" The Greek for council is Kuklos, from which we get the *Ku-Klux Klan*. *Klansmen, a secret society if there ever was one, wear a Celtic Cross on their robes and most Klaverns in the 1990's are found in the Celtic areas of Alabama, Tennessee, the Carolinas, etc.*], mine honour, be not thou united: for in their anger they slew a man, and in their self-will they digged down a wall.

Gen:49:7: Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel: I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel.

Here we say a fierce spirit of national and tribal independence, often revengeful in nature, which can often become so implacable as to jeopardize the larger nation of which the Celts are a part. Violence is often the result.

"Digged down a wall" can also be rendered as slaying cattle. This used to happen frequently in Celtic countries. "Cattle" however, can also be taken figuratively to refer to the source of wealth. The word "capital" is derived from "cattle". Celtic communities believe in a religious-warrior-tribal ethic much more than a money-making or commercial one. The Parti Quebecois is very socialist; the traditional Southern patriot valued the rural way of life, not the commercial one; Scotland is a socialist bastion, the region around Glasgow being known as the "Red Clyde". Afrikaners control the government in South Africa; business was generally the province of the English. Even the Religious Right in the U.S. is much more concerned about moral and religious issues than free enterprise for its own sake, they are libertarian conservatives, not the pure libertarians one finds in Alaska and the western states.

The hint here is that, in the last days, militant Celtic politics based on ethnic values may be a factor in the weakening of the English-speaking economies.

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# Clinton and Starr: Manasseh versus Ephraim?

## Philo-Israel II

The impeachment and impending trial of President Clinton by a Congress bitterly divided along partisan lines may be viewed as a cultural battle between his liberal defenders and his conservative enemies. The Republicans seek to remove Clinton from office for what they feel he and the Democrats symbolize: draft-dodging, pot-smoking, abortion, gay rights, sexual promiscuity, big government, free trade, UN sponsored internationalism and a general lack of moral values in society. Democrats seek to defend Clinton because he represents the last line of defense against what they feel the Republicans symbolize: religious Puritanism, a return to unrestrained free-market economics, business greed, union-busting, threats to Social Security and Medicare, intolerance to liberal life styles, rule by Ralph Reed, Pat Robertson, and the religious right and a general lack of fairness in society.

What is most interesting about the whole Clinton impeachment battle and this cultural civil war is that, to some extent, it reflects the old polarization between North and South that existed before, during, and after the Civil War. Mind you, Clinton is himself a born-and-bred son of Arkansas and many of those who seek to remove him are from the north and west. Nevertheless, the Democrats seem to reflect the values of the old Yankee Northeast, Scandinavian Upper Midwest, and Pacific Coast; the Republicans have become, for better or for worse, the party of the old Confederacy. Most 1990's top GOP leaders, Newt Gingrich, Dick Armey, Phil Gramm, Tom De Lay, and Trent Lott are elected from southern states. Kenneth Starr is from Texas. Even Henry Hyde, from Illinois, has always voted with his Southern colleagues and is 100% in accord with the Christian Coalition. Georgia historian, Dan Carter, remarks on the impeachment process: "I've been surprised that there's been so little discussion of how much this whole process has been driven by the Southernization of the Republican Party."

A recent article in the *New York Times* of December 27, 1998 comments on the strong Southern regional flavor of the Republican Party in Congress and its anti-Clinton crusade:

"Clinton, a Southerner as Johnson was, has his harshest critics in his native South, where the values that inflame conservatives are most intense. A recent New York Times/CBS News poll found support for impeachment higher in the South than in any other part of the country. ...Many Southerners revel in the South's new-found Republicanism. One T-shirt shows the Confederate battle flag in the form of a Republican elephant with the words "Lincoln's Worst Nightmare!" The back features the flags of the Southern states and the words "A States Rights Republican Majority From Dixie."

In the last seventy years, the position of the two parties in national politics has completely reversed. In 1928, the Republicans had a strong majority in the Northeast, Midwest, and Far West; the Democrats were based in a solid Democratic South. Now, a majority of Southern whites are as staunchly Republican as their grandparents were Democrat. The reason for this is that the GOP in the South now reflects the traditional Southern philosophy of States Rights and limited government far more than the Democrats do. As well, the importance of cultural issues has driven many evangelicals into the Republican party. The core of the GOP are now Southern white evangelicals whom the party must appeal to. Those outside the South, in contrast, are, at least as far as national politics are concerned, have been driven into the arms of the Democrats, who dominate New England Congressional delegations.

The party of Lincoln has become the party of Rush Limbaugh, Pat Robertson and of conservative values most deeply cherished in a resurgent South. Trent Lott, a strong Southern patriot, told Southern Partisan magazine during the 1980's: "I think that a lot of the fundamental principles that Jefferson Davis believed in are very important to people across the country, and they apply to the Republican Party," and that the GOP agenda "from tax policy, to foreign policy, from individual rights to neighborhood security are things that Jefferson Davis and his people believed in."

Is the partisan battle over Bill Clinton but a continuation of the old North-South conflict? Is the North-South conflict itself the result of cultural differences that go back far beyond even the foundation of America itself? A brilliant book by



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historian David Hackett Fischer recently interpreted American history and its regional conflicts as continuations of a thousand years of English history and its regional conflicts. The New England Puritans, who set the tone for much of Northeastern and Midwestern politics, came from the region of East Anglia; Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex. From Massachusetts, their descendants spread across the northern states:

"The emigrants who came to Massachusetts in the great migration became the breeding stock for America's Yankee population.....They occupied much of southern New England, eastern New Jersey and northern New York. In the nineteenth century, their descendants migrated...west to the Pacific. Along the way, they founded the future cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, Denver, San Francisco and Salt Lake City. Today, throughout this vast area, most families of Yankee descent trace their American beginnings to an English ancestor who came ashore in Massachusetts Bay within five years of the year 1635", David Hackett Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*, (New York, Oxford University Press, 1991), p.17.

In contrast, many Southerners of Virginia and the Carolinas traced back to western England, and the Oxford region. They were much more conservative and royalist in their sympathies than the East Anglians who supported Oliver Cromwell in the English Civil War, replaced the monarchy with a republic, used the tune of Yankee Doodle as their Puritan anthem, and were willing to experiment with new ideas:

"A second historical region, which sent many sons to Virginia, was a broad belt of territory through the south of England, extending from Kent to Devon, and north as far as Warwick. It encompassed the ancient kingdom of Wessex and its Mercian protectorates—the realm of Alfred and Aethelred. This area had the least articulated sense of regional identity because it believed itself to be the heartland of the country—in Henry James's phrase, "midmost England, unmitigated England." Nevertheless, it had a cultural existence which was defined by its history, in ways that made it distinct from East Anglia, the North Country and the Celtic cultures of Wales and Cornwall to the west. Roughly 60 percent of Virginia gentlemen and servants came from this region." ,Fischer, p.794.

It would seem that the portion of England that colonized Virginia and the Carolinas was predominately Ephraimite in its origins. The English class system was transplanted to Charleston. Much of the Anglo-Saxon, as opposed to the Celtic, population of the American South I believe to be descended from Ephraim. The Southern gentleman and plantation system is a transplanting of conservative English values. The portion of the USA settled by the Puritan-Yankee stock of East Anglia is very likely, and many British Israel writers like Adam Rutherford agree, descended from half of the tribe of Manasseh, as are many from the north of England. The large contingent of German Americans from the Rhineland may be the other half-tribe of Manasseh. One of the Germanic tribes that settled on the Rhine was the USIPI, a name derived from Joseph. If it is true that much of the North-South conflict in the USA can be seen as a rivalry between a conservative Ephraim in the South and a liberal Manasseh in the North. The South controlled the USA between 1789 and 1861. Lincoln's election, the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the industrialization of the northern states shifted the balance of power from Ephraim to Manasseh after that time. Now the South appears to be making an economic and political comeback based on economics and population shifts. US politics still mirrors the ancient division.

Prophecy suggests that the Clinton impeachment battle is only another step along the way towards a growing cultural civil war within the USA which could someday have regional implications. Internal divisions weakened ancient Israel long before their enemies did and even made possible their enemies, aggression. Abraham Lincoln himself recognized the Civil War as a judgment of God on his country. While another military war between North and South seems far-fetched in 1998, political and economic tensions between the regions could increase in the future as they have in the past, particularly in hard times. In this context, Isaiah seems to predict that the old tensions between North and South in the USA could resurface with a vengeance in some form if steps toward reconciliation are not taken:

Isa:9:19-21: Through the wrath of the LORD of hosts is the land darkened, and the people shall be as the fuel of the fire: no man shall spare his brother. And he shall snatch on the right hand, and be hungry; and he shall eat on the left hand, and they shall not be satisfied: they shall eat every man the flesh of his own arm: Manasseh, Ephraim; and Ephraim, Manasseh: and they together shall be against Judah. For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still.

# WHO ARE THE FRISIANS?

By HRP

The Frisians dwell today in the northern Netherlands and are anthropologically a Nordic people. Near them may reside other descendants of Arphaxad who dwell in southern Denmark and north-west Germany:

Salah; the descendants of Eber, who served in the armies of the Hittites and who must dwell in northern Germany today according to Num. 24:24; Peleg (the Pelasgians); Reu; Serug; Nahor; Terah. Terah begat Abram (father of various northern European nations); Nahor (the Naharvali of Austria) and Haran (the Hurrians). The Greeks knew the descendants of Reu as Ragau, the Akkadians knew then as Ra'u.

The Frisians, then, must descend from one of these. Dr. Herman Hoeh in volume 2 of his *Compendium of World History* explains:

"In 321 b.c. a line of princes migrated via India to the area of northern Holland and north western Germany under their leader Friso. Friso descended from Ragan or Reu (Gen. 11:19) according to *La Grande Chronique ... de Hollande, Zelande* etc., p28. Friso was an adventurer in the service of Alexander the Great. After being released from service, he came with a group of settlers from the river Indus to Europe. There he gained power (313) over the local counts by means of intrigue. A descendant, Friso, became king in 287, commencing a secondary line of rulers". (vol 2: 179-80)

These people are also known as the Frisii, Frisones, Frisones or Frisoevones (*Encyc. Brit.*, Art. Frisians, 9th ed). The same source has this to say of the *Oera Linda Book*, which gives the traditional history of the Frisians as kept by them over the centuries:

"There is one book which more than any other, has attracted the attention of other than Frisian scholars. If the *Oera Linda Book*, as it is called, could accepted as genuine, it would be, after Homer and Hesiod, the oldest document of European origin; but unfortunately it must be recognized as nothing more than a brilliant forgery ... [by] a ship.carpenter." (ibid)

A "brilliant forgery" by a ship carpenter?! Preposterous - ridiculous! And simply not true! The paper read at a meeting of the Frisian Society, February, 1871 gives abundant proofs of why this could not be so. Amongst them is that the *Oera Linda Book* was written in ancient Frisian, known to no one in the eighteenth century; the paper used was at least 500 years old, and that the type of ink used was 500-600 years old. They state:

"By these evidences the date given, 1256, is satisfactorily proved, and it is impossible to assign any late date. Therefore all suspicion of modern deception vanishes". (Scrutton, *The Other Atlantis*, 1977: 230-46 (Appendix B))

They continue:

"...Friso came from India, and that thus the Frisians were of Indian descent; and yet they add that Friso was a German, and belonged to a Persian race which Herodotus called Germans ... according to the statement in this book, Friso did come from India, and with the fleet of Nearchus; but he is not therefore an Indian. He is of Frisian origin, of Frya's people. He belongs, in fact, to a Frisian colony which after the death of Nijhellenia, fifteen and a half centuries before Christ, under the guidance of a priestess Geert, settled in the Punjab [the time of the Aryan invasion of NW India - ed], and took the name of Geertmen. The Geertmen were known by only one of the Greek writers, Strabo, who mentions them ..."

"The historians of Alexander's expeditions do not speak of Frisians or Geertmen, though they mention Indo-Scythians, thereby describing a people who live in India, but whose origin is in the distant, unknown North.

"In the accounts of Liudgert no names are given of places where the Frieslanders lived in India. We only know that they first established themselves to the east of the Punjab, and afterwards moved to the west of those rivers ... we find in Ptolemy ... on the westside of the Indus, the name Minnagara; and ... east of that ..., Another Minnagara. This name is pure Fries."

Scrutton quotes from the *Saturday Review*, July 1, 1876:

"Friso came from India in fleet of Nearchus, one of the offices of Alexander, that he was of Frisian origin, and, in fact, belonged to a Frisian colony which settled in the Punjab 13 centuries and a half before Christ. This fact receives confirmation from Strabo, and in ancient maps of the country names appear which are identically Frisian. The known philological affinities between the German language and those of Persia and certain parts of Northern India also favour the statement. Of the 12,000 Persian primitive words more than 4,000 are pure German." (Scrutton 1977: 228 (Appendix A))

The ancient Frisians, when in the Pujab region of India where the Aryan invaders settled, were great ship builders, having built Alexander the Great's fleet, and then sailed these ships for him. How like their descendants centuries later. In his book, *Evolution of the Dutch Nation*, Bernard Vlekke has

this to say:

"The long voyages of the Frisians during the Crusades seem quite out of proportion to the then modest sea trade of the Netherlands ... in the XIth century the reputation of the Frisians as sailors was well established. Adam, Archbishop of Bremen, relates how Frisian sailors had penetrated into the Arctic seas ... Their contribution ... to the growth of the Netherlands is too evident to need gross exaggeration". (ibid: 238)

The Frisians were a warrior people (see *Beowulf*: 1080-1085), successfully expelling the Romans from their lands. They had settlements in southern Denmark, extreme north-west of Germany, Heligoland and northern Holland. The Reudigni, mentioned by Tacitus in his *Germania* as living in Schleswig, are very probably a tribe of the Frisians.

What do these Frisians look like? Sacheverell Sitwell, writing in *The Netherlands*, gives us a good description:

"... the present House of Orange [is] descended from this prince of Friesland [i.e. John Friso] ... This race was never conquered by the Romans. It is not that, like the Irish, they were never invaded by the legions, but that they defeated them in the battle, as a result of the Auricomi of Tacitus [living in] Denmark ... the women are famous for their blue eyes and ... ash-blond hair. This, above all, is the distinctive appearance of their race, and they are to be known by it wherever seen in Holland. As to their inhabiting Denmark, there is more of truth in that. The inhabitants of all the Frisian islands, Dutch and German, are of Frisian origin ... the language of the Frisians is said to nearly resemble 'broad' Yorkshire and to be intelligible to Yorkshire fishermen ... the fisherfolk of Leith are said to be of Jutish origin, and their wives ... are, decidedly, of, Jutish or Frisian appearance ... Leeuwarden itself is charming and pretty as a provincial capital, not less so because of the good looks, the blue eyes, and ash-blond hair of a great part of the population, those, particularly, who have come in from the country districts. The Frisians do have the appearance of a race apart". (Sitwell *The Netherlands*, pp 71-72)

Over 300,000 Frisians are still extant to this day (*Encyc Brit Micropaedia*, 1974, art "Frisian Language"). Concerning their language, referred to above, it is similar to English because the Angles passed through their land on the way to the British Isles, impacting upon the language of the area.

From the above it may be determined that many of the Frisians may be descendants of Arphaxad through Reu. Research has been undertaken by other competent writers, and I am not discounting their views that the Frisians, or certain of them, may be descendants of Issachar. I am, however, of the view that we need to continue to evaluate all points of view until such time that a definitive position can be taken.

Feedback and critique from readers would be appreciated.

# HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS

by Sharon Turner

[Book II, Chapter I "The Origin Of The Saxons" Pages 98-102. Published 1836. We thought that reprinting this famous extract from his book would be of great interest to readers]

It will be unnecessary to employ our time, in enumerating the many fallacious theories which have been framed, on the origin of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. It will be more useful to select those few facts which may be gleaned from the writers of antiquity on this subject, and to state to the reader, rather what he may believe, than what he must reject.

The early occupation of Europe, by the Kimmerian and Keltic races, has been already displayed. The next stream of barbaric tribes, whose progress formed the second great influx of population into Europe, were the Scythian, German, and Gothic tribes. They also entered it out of Asia. It is of importance to recollect the fact of their primeval locality, because it corresponds with this circumstance, that Herodotus, besides the main Scythia, which he places in Europe, mentions also an Eastern or Asiatic Scythia, beyond the Caspian and Jaxartes. As these new comers pressed on the Kimmerians and Kelts, their predecessors, those nations retired towards the eastern and southern extremities of Europe, pursued still by the Scythian invaders. This new wave of population gradually spread over the mountains, and into the vast forests and marshes of Europe, until, under the name of Germans, an appellation which Tacitus calls a recent name, they had not only reached the Rhine, but had also crossed it into France. Here Caesar found one great body firmly settled, descended from them, whom he calls Belgae; though its component states had their peculiar denominations, besides a very large force of recent German invaders under the command of Ariovistus.

This second stock of the European population is peculiarly interesting to us, because from its branches not only our own immediate ancestors, but also those of the most celebrated nations of modern Europe, have unquestionably descended. The Anglo-Saxons, Lowland Scotch, Normans, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Lombards, and Franks, have all sprung from that great fountain of the human race, which we have distinguished by the terms Scythian, German, or Gothic.

The ancient languages of these nations prove their ancient affinity, the contiguous chronology of their first origin, and their common derivation; and afford evidences of these truths, from which every one may satisfy his doubts or his curiosity. We have works still existing in the ancient Gothic, and Saxon, as well as in the Frankish and Icelandic, in which the philologist will easily perceive their mutual relationship. The comparison of these with the modern German, Danish, Dutch, Swedish, and Flemish, will equally demonstrate the kinship between the ancient parents and their existing descendants.

The first appearance of the Scythian tribes in Europe may be placed, according to Strabo and Homer, about the eighth, or according to Herodotus, in the seventh century before the Christian era. Herodotus likewise states, that the Scythians declared their nation to be more recent than any other, and that they reckoned only one thousand years between Targitaos, their first king, and the aggression of Darius. The first scenes of their civil existence, and of their progressive power, were in Asia, to the east of the Araxes. Here they multiplied and extended their territorial limits, for some centuries, unknown to Europe. Their general appellation among themselves was Scoloti, but the Greeks called them Scythians, Scuthoi or Nomads.

To this judicious and probable account of Herodotus, we add the information collected by Diodorus. He says, that the Scythians, formerly inconsiderable and few, possessed a narrow region on the Araxes; but, by degrees, they became more powerful in numbers and in courage. They extended their boundaries on all sides; till at last they raised their nation to great empire and glory.

One of their kings becoming valiant and skillful in the art of war, they added to their territory the mountainous regions about Caucasus, and also the plains towards the ocean, and the Palus Maeotis, with the other regions near the Tanais. In the course of time they subdued many nations, between the Caspian and the Maeotis, and beyond the Tanais. Thus, according to Diodorus, the nation increased, and had kings worthy of remembrance. The Sakai, the Massagetai, and the Arimaspoi, drew their origin from them.

The Massagetai seem to have been the most eastern branch of the Scythian nation. Wars arising between them and the other Scythic tribes, an emigration from the later took place according to the account which Herodotus selects, as

in his opinion the most authentic, which occasioned their entrance into Europe. Such feuds and wars have contributed, more than any other cause, to disperse through the world its uncivilized inhabitants.

The emigrating Scythians crossed the Araxes, passed out of Asia, and invading the Kimmerians, suddenly appeared in Europe, in the seventh century before the Christian era. Part of the Kimmerians flying into Asia Minor, some of the Scythian hordes pursued them; but, turning in a direction different from that which the Kimmerians traversed, they missed their intended prey, and fell unintentionally upon the Medes. They defeated the Medes, pressed on towards Egypt, and governed those parts of Asia for twenty-eight years, till Cyaxares, the king of Media, at last expelled them.

The Scythian tribes however continued to flock into Europe; and, in the reign of Darius, their European colonies were sufficiently numerous and celebrated to excite the ambition of the Persian monarch, after his capture of Babylon; but all his efforts against them failed. In the time of Herodotus, they had gained an important footing in Europe. They seem to have spread into it, from the Tanais to the Danube, and to have then taken a westerly direction; but their kindred colonies, in Thrace, had extended also to the south. Their most northward ramification in Europe was the tribe of the Roxolani, who dwelt above the Borysthenes, the modern Dnieper.

It would be impertinent to the great subject of this history, to engage in a minuter discussion of the Scythian tribes. They have become better known to us, in recent periods, under the name of Getae and Goths, the most celebrated of their branches.

As they spread over Europe, the Kimmerian and Keltic population retired towards the west and south. In the days of Caesar, the most advanced tribes of the Scythian, or Gothic race, were known to the Romans under the name of Germans. They occupied all the continent but the Cimbric peninsula, and had reached and even passed the Rhine. One of their divisions, the Belgae, had for some time established themselves in Flanders and part of France; and another body, under Ariovistus, were attempting a similar settlement near the center of Gaul, which Caesar prevented. It is most probable that the Belgae in Britain were descendants of colonists or invaders from the Belgae in Flanders and Gaul.

The names Scythians and Scoloti were, like Galli and Kimmerians, not so much local as generic appellations. The different tribes of the Scythians, like those of the Kimmerians and Gauls, had their peculiar distinctive denominations.

The Saxons were a German or Teutonic, that is, a Gothic or Scythian tribe; and of the various Scythian nations which have been recorded, the Sakai, or Sacae are the people from whom the descent of the Saxons may be inferred, with the least violation of probability. Sakai-suna, or the sons of the Sakai, abbreviated into Saksun, which is the same sound as Saxon, seems a reasonable etymology of the word Saxon. The Sakai, who in Latin are called Sacae, were an important branch of the Scythian nation. They were so celebrated, that the Persians called all the Scythians by the name of Sacae; and Pliny, who mentions this, remarks them among the most distinguished people of Scythia. Strabo places them eastward of the Caspian, and states them to have made many incursions on the Kimmerians and Treres, both far and near. They seized Bactriana, and the most fertile part of Armenia, which, from them, derived the name Sakasina; they defeated Cyrus; and they reached the Cappadoces on the Euxine. This important fact of a part of Armenia having been named Sakasina, is mentioned by Strabo in another place, and seems to give a geographical locality to our primeval ancestors, and to account for the Persian words that occur in the Saxon language, as they must have come into Armenia from the northern regions of Persia.

That some of the divisions of this people were really called Saka-suna, is obvious from Pliny; for he says, that the Sakai, who settled in Armenia, were named Sacassani, which is but Saka-suna, spelt by a person unacquainted with the meaning of the combined words. And the name Sacasena, which they gave to the part of Armenia they occupied, is nearly the same sound as Saxon. It is also important to remark, that Ptolemy mentions a Scythian people, sprung from the Sakai, by the name of Saxones. If the Sakai, who reached Armenia, were called Sacassani, they may have traversed Europe with the same appellation; which being pronounced by the Romans from them, and then reduced to writing from their pronunciation, may have been spelt with the x instead of the k's, and thus Saxones would not be a greater variation from Sacassani or Sak-suna, than we find between French, Francois, Franci, and their Greek name, or between Spain, Espagne, and Hispania.

It is not at all improbable, but that some of these marauding Sakai, or Sacassani, were gradually propelled to the western coasts of Europe, on which they were found by Ptolemy, and from which they molested the Roman Empire, in the third century of our era. There was a people called Saxoi, on the Euxine, according to Stephanus.

We may consider these also, as a nation of the same parentage; who, in the wanderings of the Sakai, from Asia to the German Ocean, were left on the Euxine, as others had chosen to occupy Armenia. We may here recollect the traditional descent of Odin preserved by Snorre in the Edda and his history. This great ancestor of the Saxon and Scandinavian chieftains is represented to have migrated from a city, on the east of the Tanais, called Asgard, and a country called Asaland, which imply the city and land of the Asae or Asians. The cause of this movement was the progress of the Romans. Odin is stated to have moved first into Russia, and thence into Saxony. This is not improbable. The wars between the Romans and Mithridates involved, and shook most of the barbaric nations in these parts, and may have excited the desire, and imposed the necessity of a westerly or European emigration.

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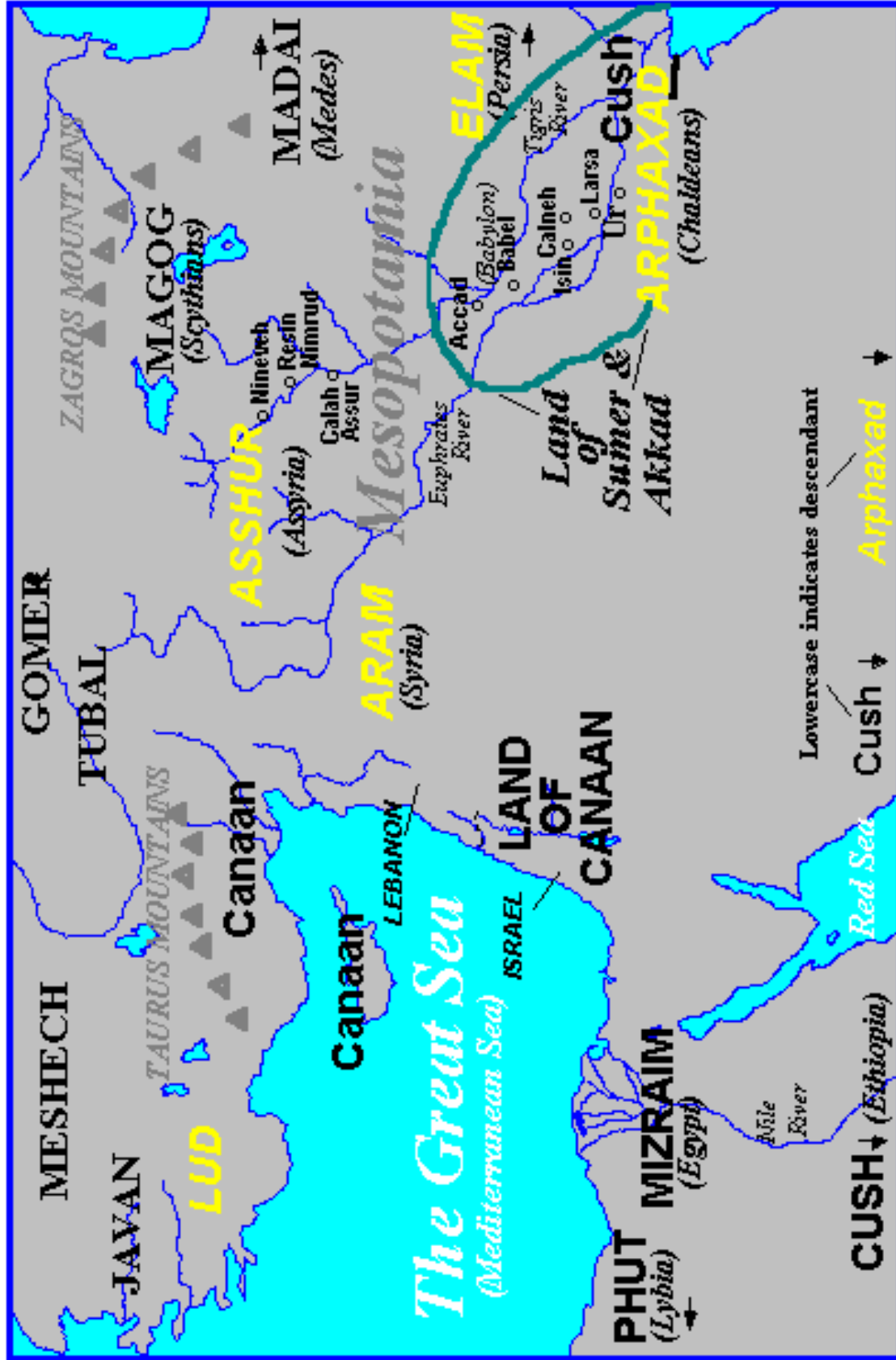
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