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POLAND AND ELAM: WHAT'S THE CONNECTION?

inside...

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The land of Elam

NEWS UPDATE

STEVEN COLLINS NEW BOOK!

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Several wonderful new books on the 'lost' tribes of Israel have suddenly made their appearance. While some are losing this wonderful knowledge, others are beginning to make known this truth to the world. Let us be proud of our beliefs - there is no need to be ashamed of our teaching on Israel. Yair Davidi's work has been advertised many times in this new letter. Here are the details of one of these books. The other, *Lost Tribes of Israel* by George S. McAchran is described on page 7. Dr. Hulley's first of about 6 volumes will be arriving in Australia soon. You will be informed when it arrives.

BOOK SUMMARY

TITLE: THE "LOST" TEN TRIBES OF ISRAEL...FOUND!

AUTHOR: Steven M. Collins

COST: \$25 (plus postage).

LENGTH: Approximately 440 pages

INTRODUCTION:

The ancient Israelites were composed of twelve tribes, which eventually split into two kingdoms. The larger kingdom, Israel, was composed of ten tribes. The smaller kingdom, Judah, was composed of two tribes. Judah was "Jewish," Israel was not.

Many assume that the history of the ten tribes of Israel ended when Samaria, Israel's capital, fell to the Assyrians in 721 B.C. Both the Bible and secular history assert otherwise. Approximately 100 years after Samaria's fall, God told the prophet Jeremiah to proclaim a message to the ten tribes of Israel (Jeremiah 3:11-12). Interestingly, God told Jeremiah the Israelites lived not to the east (where the Assyrians carried the captives of Samaria) but "to the north" of Jerusalem and Palestine. After the time of Christ, the Jewish historian, Josephus, wrote that the ten tribes of Israel had become extremely numerous and he even revealed one of their national borders. Neither the Bible nor Josephus regarded the Israelites as ever being "lost."

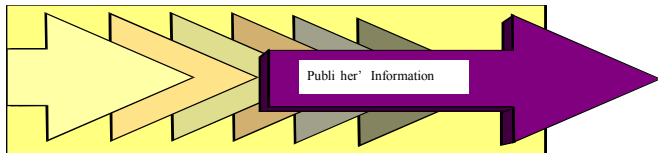
Many Christians believe we are living in "the latter day," a prophetic time preceding the return of Jesus Christ (a view shared by the author). The Bible has many prophecies about the role of the ten tribes of Israel in the latter day, calling them "Israel" or "the house of Israel" while the Jews are called "Judah" or "the house of Judah." The Bible contains many clues about the national traits of each tribe in the latter day. Because the Bible states the ten tribes of Israel will be prominent and identifiable in the latter day, those Christians who say the ten tribes of Israel disappeared or "died out" are unwittingly at odds with the Bible. This book examines the victories, defeats, empires, and migrations of the ten tribes of Israel throughout history and offers identification for each tribe in the modern world. This book has been professionally edited and reviewed for accuracy of Hebrew and Greek translation. It presents strong evidence that the Bible's historical account and prophecies about the ten tribes of Israel are completely accurate. A brief discussion of each chapter's content is listed below.

CHAPTER 1: "KING DAVID AND ISRAEL'S RISE TO GREATNESS"

King David's rule and influence was much wider than commonly assumed. The Bible records that a major war occurred between David's Israelites and an Assyrian-led coalition from Mesopotamia. The Bible asserts David won that war, and secular history confirms that the Assyrians and Mesopotamians were conquered by Semites from the west during that time. David became the greatest earthly king of his time. The Bible also records David accumulated copper items "beyond calculation" for the Temple of God. Where did this weight of copper come from? Interestingly, ancient copper mines in the North American Great Lake region were worked to

continued on page

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FORTHCOMING ARTICLES

JAPAN by John Diedrichs

MODERN IDENTITY OF THE
DESCENDANTS OF ELAM
(pt 2) by HRP

EXILED by John Hulley

JOB, ISSACHAR, AND THE
ETERNAL HORIZON by John
Wall

THE FIRST THREE BEASTS
OF DANIEL 7 by David
Skelly

CHRISTIANITY, PAGANISM,
TORAH FAITH, AND THE

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THE MODERN IDENTITY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF ELAM [PART ONE]

Where are the Elamites and the peoples of Lud today? Can we trace their movements from the Middle East? Or did they become "lost" from view, unable to be traced? Only an analysis of the physical type of both Lud and the Elamites and their tribal names can give us a clue as to their modern identities. Hold on to your hat as we go on a whirlwind tour of the exciting historical and anthropological data from which we may form an educated opinion.

ANCIENT ELAM

The Elamites dwelt in south-west Persia¹, Khuzistan to be precise². This is also south-east of Babylonia. What were they like racially? Anthropologists describe them as being neither Nordic nor Semitic (Arabs)³. Hinz, author of *The Lost World Of Elam*, writes

"Any attempt to trace the Elamites ethnologically is beset with difficulties. The more you investigate available sources, the more you get the impression that the Elamites were...a race of immutable independence. No relationship with other peoples has yet emerged."⁴

He adds that the glazed brick reliefs depict three different races existing in Elam : white, brown and another so dark that it is almost black⁵. The white ethnic group in Elam were the original literal descendants of Elam and may be classified as Alpine racially according to an expert in the field, Taylor⁶.

Dr Gayre has this to say :

"Donald A. Mackenzie, citing C.H.W.Johns, asks: 'Were the pre-Semitic Elamites originally speakers of an agglutinative language, like the Sumerians and the present-day Basques, who were conquered in pre-historic times by a people of Aryan speech?'"⁷

Historian, Los, concurs, maintaining that the Elamites we find depicted on the monuments are round-headed (brachycephalic) and have a receding forehead like the Sumerians⁸ and all experts are aware of the fact that they were white and definitely not brown Arabic Semites.⁹

The Elamites came into unfortunate conflict with Assyria. The powerful Assyrians mercilessly invaded Elam, sacked Susa their capital, and slaughtered many of them. Thus they became eternal enemies. Later, Elam was destroyed by Media (c 640 BC) together with their capital, Susa. This ended the Elamite power, even though Cyrus, King of Persia, made Susa one of his capitals a century later. Those that escaped migrated to find a new homeland. Where did the Elamites eventually settle down? Who might be the modern descendants of Elam today?

The tribes of Elam were the Anzan, Uxii or Uxians, Armardians, Mardians, Khapirt, Aipir, Messadatae, Cissi, Cossaei or Cossi¹⁰. In addition Elam contained the Khuzi or Huzha tribe¹¹. The Kassi or Cassite tribes were also known as the Kossai or Kashshu¹² and thus were probably Kassite robber tribes dwelling in north-west Elam¹³. The name may also be spelt Kissean, Kossean or Kossaioi. The Assyrians called these Kassi hill-tribes of west Elam the Kusu¹⁴.

THE SARMATIANS

What became of the Elamites and the non-Elamite Kushu and the Massadetae who migrated with them? They migrated into southern Russian settled along the Don with Madai, being known as the Sauromatae by Diodorus and other Greek historians. Perhaps the name derives from, or partly derives from, the name of the Armardian or Armatian Elamite tribe. The word Sarmatian may also be spelt Samartian. However, some writers dispute whether they are an identical people to the Sauromatae. It may be that the Sauromatae are the descendants of Madai and the Sarmatians descend from Elam and that the two became confused by observers and ancient historians due to their close proximity and similarity. Vernadsky notes the following

"It is doubtful that the name 'Sarmatae' has any inner connexion with 'Sauromatae'; the similarity

must be accidental...the Greeks and the Romans called the 'Sarmatian' tribes 'Sarmatae'... "15

In any event, Pliny mentions that they were part of the Scythian hordes¹⁶. Amongst their tribes were the Alani, lazyges, Roxolani, Siraces, Aorsi and Antae¹⁷; not all of these were Elamites or even descendants of Madai. The lazyges were also known as the *laxamatae* or *Ixibatai*¹⁸ and the Chinese called the Aorsi the Yentsai of Antsai (Antae)¹⁹ which was perhaps descended from the Elamite Anzan tribe.

In terms of their physical biology and anthropology, Professor Coon informs us that the Sarmatians were White and in no way may be considered as Mongoloid²⁰. They conquered western Scythia in Roman times and reached the Carpathian mountains, naming them the Sarmatian mountains and is so called throughout the ancient *Book of Vies*. We know that the Sarmatians were an Iranian-speaking people²¹ and that their weapons, implements and artistic objects were comparable to those of Elam and Mesopotamia²². In addition, Elamite art 'influenced' the Sarmatians and both Persian and Elamite axes have been found among them²³. Of course - for they were the Elamites!

It is also of interest that "Sar" in Sarmatian originally meant "Prince" or "tribal chief", according to Vernadsky²⁴. In the ancient Middle East "Sar" meant "king" in Assyrian²⁵ and I'm sure we have all heard of the famous Persian Shahs. We also find in *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* that "Sar" in Hebrew means a **"headperson ... captain ... chief ... general ... governor ... prince ruler"**²⁶. Thus the origin of the word is clearly the Middle East.

Eventually, the proto-Slavs (who shall be discussed in the following chapter), came under the dominion of the Sarmatians²⁷ and their culture was greatly influenced by the latter²⁸. But after the power of the Alans (and in particular their leading tribe, the Spali or Speri) was broken by the Goths, the leading role was taken over by the Anti or Antes Sarmatian tribe. In historical perspective the proto-Slavic and Sarmatian peoples were united politically to such an extent that Jordanes, a famous Gothic historian of the sixth century AD wrote that there were three groups of Slavs : the Venedi, Sclavoni and the Antes²⁹.

Where are the Sarmatian Venedi, Sclavoni and Antes today? For we find that once the Sarmatians were conquered, "they completely disappeared from history"³⁰. But whole races do not just simply disappear! So where are they ? Antes is an Iranian name³¹ and are regarded by historians as the direct ancestors of many of the Slavs today³². Could they be descendants of the Anzi or Anzan tribe which were, as we have previously seen, an Elamite people? Historians note that there are clear traces of the Sarmatians - especially the Antae (or Aorsi) having settled in, and populated Poland³³. Sulimirski remarks:

"Ancient Sarmatian traditions survived in Poland for a long time. A belief in the Sarmatian origin of Poland was widespread among the Polish Nobility"³⁴.

Much evidence may also be found in ancient Polish coins and heraldry³⁵. Certain authors of the early twentieth century agree that the western Slavs descend from the Sarmatians³⁶. It should be noted by the reader that as physical anthropologists identify the white Elamites as Alpine, so they classify the non-Russian Slavs of Eastern Europe as eastern Alpines. All historians agree that the Alpine peoples once dwelt in Central Asia where the Scytho-Sarmatians arose³⁷. It is of particular significance that author Sulimirski comments that:

"The Sarmatians were closely akin to the ancient Medes, Parthians and Persians"³⁸

Prepare yourself for a pleasant surprise. Where might the Parthians, who once inhabited a part of ancient Persia, be today? Lempriere's *Classical Dictionary* explains: **"Parthini, a people of Illyricum"**³⁹--Illyricum is south-east Europe. Here is a further clue to identifying the very descendants of Elam himself. Dvornik also makes mention of how the peoples of Iran (Medes, Persians and Elamites) did not follow the other Indo-Europeans in using the symbolic name of Dieus ("worshipped sky") for their god. Instead, they substituted "cloud" for "sky" and used the cognate Deiwas (changed to "Daeva") to refer, not to god, but a demon, hostile to him. The Slavs, maintains Dvornik, followed the Iranians in all of these respects⁴⁰; and why should they not? For they were the literal Elamites who had previously dwelt in ancient Iran. But that is by no means all of the proof: the Slavs, he further states, "followed" the Iranians in also the types of gods they had, used the same names of the gods, and in various practices such as burial, they emulated the Iranians. Further, they also had many Iranian words in their own vocabulary⁴¹.

Many of the Slavs settled in Czecho-slovakia, which means "the land of the Czechs and Slovaks" which became independent nations in 1993. When the western Roman Empire collapsed in the fifth century AD, the Germans (then occupying Czechoslovakia), were led to release their 'pent-up energies' in out-migration, thus emptying the land permitting the Czechs (also known as Bohemians), Slovaks and the Hannacks (known as the Moravians or Moavians) to settle the area⁴². It is very likely that the Slovaks descend from the Sarmatian Sclavones tribe and the Hannacks from the Hanshan or Anzan tribe of

WHO ARE THE POLES ?

The Poles or Polaks (a word which has come to mean 'men of the plains') are a fascinating people but are somewhat more difficult to identify specifically. We know that the Polani tribe united six tribes (not all Slavs) in the tenth century AD, forming the first Polish state⁴⁴. To my knowledge, these six tribes were the Polanians (also known as Lechs), Vistulians, East Pomeranians, Mazovians, Silesians and the Kashu. Because of the German and other neo-Nordic tribes in Poland today, the Poles comprise the fairest of all the Central European Slavs. A tribe known as the Pul once inhabited Asia Minor⁴⁵, but whether they had anything to do with the Elamites and the modern Poles, one cannot say dogmatically at this time. This may be the origin of the name of the Polani tribe. Perhaps they came from the Pillatu district of Elam⁴⁶. Historians know that

"western Russia, before it came to be called 'white', was thus referred to as Polotian Russia, from Polock, its strongest and most advanced principality"⁴⁷.

Amongst the original Slavs in western Russia, were the Polyanians and Polotians⁴⁸. One tribe known as the Polabians settled along the bank of the Elbe, south of Hamburg - they were definitely a Slavic Tribe⁴⁹. But the Poljane proper were the ancestors of the Poles⁵⁰ who settled in the district which came to be known as Great Poland⁵¹. Are the Poles descended from Elam ? It is probable that many are. But it is just as likely that many descend from Peleg. In terms of physical anthropology, the Poles are not your typical Slav, although they are regarded as Alpine or semi - Alpine. Professor Coon believed that Poland is too blond a nation to be regarded as completely Alpine. In addition, their skin pigmentation is Nordic⁵².

The word Pol or Pul may be found all over eastern Europe:

- ☞ Polabi region of Czechoslovakia (known also as Lake Plain)
- ☞ A town and bay in Yugoslavia are known as Pula or Pola
- ☞ Polesyer Marshland of USSR (Pripet Marshes)
- ☞ The city of Polevskoy (USSR)
- ☞ South-west Ukraine was know as Polovtsian
- ☞ A city of Belorussia was known as Polotsk
- ☞ Polgar in Hungary

Many other names of places bear the prefix Pol in the Soviet Union. Another Polish tribe, the Pomeranians dwell along the northern sea-board of Poland. They are a neo-Nordic people⁵³. Occupying the sea-board with them are the Kashubs⁵⁴. Geipel spells their name as Kaszuby or Cassubian⁵⁵. Surely we have here the Kashu tribe (descendants of the Kassites) who dwelt in Elam, referred to earlier in the chapter ?! The Kashu are a blonde people. No wonder the district near which they occupied in Elam was known as Rashi⁵⁶, meaning blonde. (t o be continued)

¹ Josephus *Antiquities* : 1:6:4

² Douglas 1972 : 356

³ Pfeiffer 1966 : 217

⁴ Hinz 1972 : 21

⁵ ibid

⁶ Taylor 1937 : 140

⁷ Gayre 1973 : 140

⁸ Los 1967 : 149

⁹ Simon 1959 : 28

¹⁰ *Encyc Brit* : 9th ed : art "Elam"

¹¹ Hinz 1972 : 72

¹² Waddell 1929 : 453

¹³ Cameron 1936 : 72

¹⁴ Hannay 1916 : 199

¹⁵ Vernadsky 1959 : 57

¹⁶ Pliny Bk iv.xiii.80

¹⁷ Sulimirski 1970 : 24
¹⁸ ibid : 102
¹⁹ ibid : 117
²⁰ Coon 1963 : 198
²¹ Gimbutas 1963 : 63
²² Rostovtzeff 1922 : 19
²³ ibid : 57, 59
²⁴ Vernadsky 1959 : 57
²⁵ Hannay 1916 : 327
²⁶ Strong 1890 : # 8269
²⁷ Dvornik 1956 : 22
²⁸ Gimbutas 1963 : 64
²⁹ Sulimirski 1970 : 196
³⁰ McGovern 1939 : 42
³¹ Dvornik 1956 : 24
³² Taylor 1947 : 391
³³ Sulimirski 1970 : 166
³⁴ ibid : 167
³⁵ ibid
³⁶ Grant 1923 : 143, 272
³⁷ McGovern 1939 : 42
³⁸ Sulimirski 1970 : 22
³⁹ Lempriere 1788 : 449
⁴⁰ Dvornik 1956 : 47-48
⁴¹ ibid
⁴² McEvedy 1967 : 83
⁴³ Waddell 1929 : map 4
⁴⁴ Langer 1968 : 257
⁴⁵ Hoeh 1957 : 8

⁴⁶ Oded : map opp page 142; Cameron 1936 : 261
⁴⁷ Vakar 1956 : 40
⁴⁸ Cross 1953 : 55
⁴⁹ Geipel 1969 : 189
⁵⁰ ibid : 43
⁵¹ *Encyc Brit* vol 25 15th ed : art "Poland"
⁵² Coon 1948 : 566
⁵³ Wojciechowski 1947 : 77
⁵⁴ Barnett 1958 : 46
⁵⁵ Geipel 1969 : 195
⁵⁶ ibid : 261 (map)

NEW BOOK

LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL by George S McAchran

Don't let the title fool you. This book is about many things. For example, if you or a family member are of European descent you are an Israelite and this book will prove it. Even if you're not a history buff, religious or scientific, this book offers so many fresh new ideas that it should be read by everyone! Television should make a movie of it! Questions like the above and more will finally be answered for you.

1. Why have mammoths been found frozen in Siberia with fresh vegetation?
2. Why is there a magnetic North Pole and a geographic North Pole?
3. What happened to the hanging gardens of Babylon?
4. Did the lost continent of Atlantis really exist?
5. Who were the Druid priests?

During the eighth century B.C.E., the earth shifted on its axis, changing the earth's physical features and releasing from Assyrian captivity millions of Israelites who have been lost to history for nearly 3000 years. Now you too can find answers to the past and where the LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL are. Questions that have confounded man for centuries are finally answered. Synopsis:

Two recent cataclysmic events have occurred to the earth. The first is a global flood around 2370 B.C.E. and the second, the earth shifted on its axis close to the year 732 B.C.E.. While the former has been debated in the halls of higher learning, a abundance of proof stands the test of popular theories and time. The latter and second is the topic of this book, showing the movement and relocation of an entire nation of people as a result of that great cataclysmic event in the eighth century B.C.E..

An Assyrian king, Sennacherib, came up against the northern kingdom and overthrew all the villages surrounding the city of Jerusalem, including the great walled city of Lachish. Sennacherib then laid siege to Jerusalem, during which an event took place recorded in two different Bible books as well as an ancient record of the Babylonian, Assyrian, Chinese, etc. The shadow went back ten degrees on the sundial of King Ahaz of Israel. This extraordinary event was to have a profound effect on the entire world, causing a hattering event in some areas, drastic climatic change in others, along with a release from captivity of the northern tribes of Israel. There have been numerous theories over the years about the lost tribes, some even denying their existence altogether. With historical records and other outstanding facts, this book provides a fresh open-minded look, by taking you through the maze of interrelated proof to the existence and whereabouts of the LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

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The following article is of a rambling nature and, at first, may seem unorganized. Nevertheless, a few facts of very great importance are presented, which are easily verifiable yet even the expert until now is probably unaware.

The Classical theory identifying western European people with the Lost Ten Tribes said that the northern Israelite after being exiled by the Assyrian became identifiable as the Cimmerian and Scythian. From the Cimmerian came the Celt and from the Scythian emerged the Goth, Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and other northerners. The notions were based on vague traditions of the concerned people and on researches of the 17th and 18th centuries in Britain and Scandinavia. The claims are essentially correct and are repeated with various modifications by various writers in the field. I myself wrote "The Tribes", "Ephraim", "Identity", and articles in "Tribe man" proving the overall claim and with the aid of much new

PROOF FROM NAMES CONCERNING THE ISRAELITE ORIGINS OF SCYTHIAN-DESCENDED PEOPLES
by Yair Davidi

information confirmed in essence most of what "British Israel" theorists had been saying all along.

The Cimmerian first appeared shortly after the Lost Ten Tribes had been exiled and the places of their appearance were those to which the Israelites had been exiled. This is proven by myself in my own way and also from a slightly different perspective by Anne K.G. Krietenin in "Who Were the Cimmerians, and where did they come from?" Copenhagen, 1988. M. Krietenin supports the British Israelite belief and apparently received funding for her research from a Danish University Institute and this in itself is worth noting.

Akold I.Ivantchik ("Le Cimmerien au Proche-Orient", Switzerland, 1993) quotes and describes an Assyrian inscription describing the Cimmerians as "AMURRU" which in the context of Akkadian terminology, in effect, meant people from the Land of Israel. The Cimmerians according to Classical Writing, Welsh tradition, and archaeological findings moved westward and founded Celtic Civilization.

The Cimmerians had been closely connected with the Scythians and Goths and the identities of the three bodies in Assyrian writing seem to have overlapped. The Scythians had been referred to as "Ihkuza" meaning "Israelites" and as "Ik-Golu" meaning the "Exiles of Israel". Abraham had been promised "In Israel will your seed be called" (Genesis 20:12) and the separate northern Tribes of Israel were called "Israelites" (Amos 7:9) and "House of Israel" (Amos 7:16). The Scythians were most often referred to as "Saka" and a form of this name in the Iranian-Afghanistani region later became a recognized form of "Israelites". The Scythians later moved northward into the former USSR region and one of their branches were the Khazars who eventually converted to Judaism. Sakin was one of the Khazar capitals and it was referred to in early Russian writing as the "Saxon City". The Anglo-Saxons descended from the Scythians.

The Khazars incidentally had formally been known as "Acatziri" or "Agathyrus" and a branch of them crossed the sea to Scotland and became known as the Picts.

The name "Scythian" is ATTRIBUTED to Greek source the Greek having applied to the people the term "Scythae" or "Scuthae". This name has been assumed to mean "People of Saka" but that does not preclude the possibility of it having additional connotation. The Scythians were also referred to under the name "Cahae". Regarding the term "Scuthae" in Amos there is a significant expression addressed to the northern tribes just before their exile. This expression is translated (in the KJV) as:

"Ye have borne the tabernacle [Hebrew: "Sicuth"] of your Moloch and Chiun your image.." (Amos 5:26):

The word "Sicuth" is translated as "tabernacle" though actually according to the literal Hebrew and the Classical and Modern Commentators it appears to be the name of some sort of deity. The verb

"You hall carry away [with you] **SICUTH your king** and Ciun your image ...".

The Scythian to the Greek , a mentioned, were known a "Scuthae" and a "Cahae" and there could well be a link between THE HEBREW "Sicuth" and "Scuthae" on the one hand and "Ciun" and "Cahae" on the other. The Scyth according to Jo ephu and Jerome (a noted by author C White) were al o known a "Sukuthai". The form "Sukuthae" actually implie **"People of Sikuth"** (or "Sicuth"!) and a quoted above the Prophet Amo aid that the Northern I raelite would bear away with them **"Sicuth, their king"!** **In Hebrew the words "Sicuth" and "Scuthae" would be written almost identically and would be considered as derived from the same root.**

The Scythian in Scythia were plit into everal group the dominant one being known a "Royal Scythe ". The Royal Scythe around the mouth of the Don River and northern Black Sea here worhipped omeone called A pourgo and the Parthian al o participated in thi cult. The name "A pourgo " wa con idered to be derived from an Iranian term for hor e but Irma Haynman ["The Synthetic Creed of Hellenized Jew From Tanai (Northern Black Sea Region)", Jeru alem, 1994] ha proved that the name derive from the Semitic root "ASAF" which i the ame root the name "Jo eph" i derived from (ee "The Tribe " p.358). Irma Haynman al o how that the figure of A pourgo wa later identified with that of the Biblical Jo eph due (he think) to the name coming from the ame ource. We however have proof that from the very beginning "A pourgo " wa a derivative of "Jo eph". Similar name bearing the root "A ap" (con idered cognate with A pourgo) were found throughout the Scythian region and in "The Tribe " (e.g. p.358) had already been de cribed a being form of "Jo eph". The tatement that the Parthian (who were related to the Goth) and Royal Scythian worhipped Jo eph in the form of A pourgo and probably con idered him their ance tor i therefore academically defendable and fit the fact better than all other explanation .

Scandinavian mythology traced their ance tor and tho e of the Anglo-Saxon king to the Don River region. In the period poken of the per onal name "Sambation" wa reported from thi area and Jewi h tradition identified the Don River with the Sambation and held that the Lo t Ten Tribe had been exiled to the Sambation River and to the region beyond it.

All of the above i only a drop in the Ocean, but taking all of the e fact together and many more from the ame field and from other di cipline all pointing in the ame direction, the conclu ion ould be quite clear. Wherever el e the Lo t Ten Tribe may or may not be mo t of them mu t now be among t the de cendant of the Cimmerian , Scythian , and Goth , who now all dwell in we tern Europe and place by we t European .

populated

"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go unto the house of the LORD.
"Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem.
"Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compacted together:
"Whither the tribes go up, **the tribes of the LORD**, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the LORD" (Psalm 122:1-4).

EPHRAIM

BY YAIR DAVIDY

Almo t, it eem , torming onto the world cene from nowhere, Yair Davidy ha produced another fine work that we may all devour!

Where on earth doe he get hi knowledge and energy? How doe he do it? I believe that God Almighty i u ing Yair and hi colleague in I rael to produce ome fanta tic material. Yair, where would we be without you?

This new book i really a mu t. *Ephraim* bring together o much new information a well a old data, in a very uccinct and clear manner. It mu t rate one of the top 20 of the hundred of Briti h-I rael/Identity book you could po ibly wi h to purcha e. In Au tralia/New Zealand order it from *History Research Projects* - ee in ide back cover. El ewhere order direct from Yair Davidy: **PO Box 595, Jerusalem, Israel 91004**

THE OTHER DESCENDANTS OF ARPHAKSAD

David James Skelly

Arphaksad was the third son Shem. It is well known that the Israelites, Ishmaelites, Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites etc were descendants of Arphaksad. This article concentrates on the less well known descendants of Arphaksad.

From Arphaxad you get Arphaksadim (Arphaksadites). From Arphaksadim you get kasdim (Chaldeans). The Hebrew word for Chaldeans is Kasdim. The Chaldeans were descended from Arphaksad. Abraham was called out of the Ur of the Kasdeans (Chaldeans). Abraham was originally a Chaldean. Chaldeans is a term used for some miscellaneous descendants of Arphaksad.

Arphaksad begat Salah. In Hebrew Salah means a weapon, missile, a shoot or something sent. From Salah came the Bit-Saalli tribe of the Chaldeans mentioned in Assyrian records. Some of Salah's descendants today are the Slovaks of the European nation Slovakia.

Salah begat Eber. From Eber came the Hebrews (Israelites) and the Eberians. Eber had other children besides Peleg and Jocktan (Genesis 11:16, 17). These less well known descendants of Eber are today the Spanish who were anciently called the Iberians. The Iberians existed well before Israel went into captivity. The area of Spain and Portugal is known as the Iberian peninsula. It is a known fact that the ancient Iberians migrated to Spain from North Africa. The Hebrew word Eber means to pass over, to cross a river or sea, to go beyond, to depart. Inherent in this word is the idea of colonisation by ships crossing the sea. Great Britain (Ephraim etc) was a great colonial power.".

"The Hebrew word Eber means to pass over, to cross a river or sea, to go beyond, to depart. Inherent in this word is the idea of colonisation by ships crossing the sea. Great Britain (Ephraim etc) was a great colonial power.".

So was Spain (Iberia). Both these powers were the offspring of Eber. The term Eber may have mutated into the term America with the letter b becoming the m. Both the letters b and m are pronounced by using the lips. Any way there are millions of descendants of Eber in both North America and Latin America. Great Britain colonised North America. Spain and Portugal colonised Latin America.

Eber begat Peleg and Jocktan.

In the manuscript titled "*The True Origins of the Peoples of Eastern Europe*" it was revealed that Poland was descended from either Elam or Peleg. It is my conviction that Poland is descended from Peleg.

"And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber. And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was **Peleg**; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Jocktan" (Genesis 10:24, 25). In Hebrew Peleg means **division**. Division has been deeply ingrained in the history of Poland. Just as the earth was divided in the days of Eber, the land of Poland has been divided a number of times in her history. Poland has been divided between her powerful neighbours four times. In 1772 Poland was divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia. In 1793 Poland was divided between Russia and Prussia. In 1796 Poland was divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria. In 1939 Poland was divided between Nazi

Germany and Russia.

There are many names with the p+l+k/c consonant combination in Poland. Some of the Polish words for Pole (Polish person) are Polak, Polaka, Polacy and Polakow. The name Poland was originally derived from Peleg. I have no doubt that the Poles in the main are descended from Peleg. The history of Poland is a perfect match with the meaning of the name Peleg. Will Poland be divided between surrounding powers in future?

Jocktan was Eber's second son. In Hebrew Jocktan means small or short. Most Jocktanites settled parts of Southern Arabia like Yemen etc. The Bit-Yakin tribe of the Chaldeans mentioned in Assyrian Annals were northern descendants of Jocktan. Jocktan begat 13 sons. The name Jocktan adds up to 169 in Hebrew.

$169 = 13 * 13 = 13^2$ 13 to the power of 2. The number 13 is the number of rebellion and sin in the Bible. The Yakin tribe frequently rebelled against the Ancient Assyrians.

Peleg begat Reu. Where are the Reu-ians today?

Reu begat Serug. Where are the Serugians today?

Serug begat Nahor. Where are the Nahorians today?

Nahor begat Terah. "Terah begat Abram (later Abraham), Nahor, and Haran and Haran begat Lot. And Haran died before his father Terah in the land of his nativity, in Ur of the Chaldees. And Abram and Nahor took wives: the name of Abram's wife was Sarai; and the name of Nahor's wife, Milcah, the daughter of Haran" (Gen 11:27b-29a). We know that Abraham was the father of many nations including Israel. It was later told Abraham sometime after he had begotten Isaac "saying, Behold, Milcah, she hath also born children unto thy brother Nahor; Huz his firstborn, and Buz his brother, and Kemuel the father of Aram, And Chesed, and Hazo, and Pildash, and Jidlaph, and Bethuel. And Bethuel begat Rebekah: these eight Milcah did bear to Nahor, Abraham's brother. And his concubine, whose name was Reumah, she bare also Tebah, and Gaham, and Thahash, and Maachah (Gen 22:20b-24). Bethuel also begat Laban (Gen 24:29). Laban means white in Hebrew. In Hebrew Nahor means breathing hard, snorting or the neighing of a horse.

The Hebrew form for Huz is "uwt^s". Some possible variations are Uz, Us, Huz, Hus, Guz, Gus, Kuz and Kus. The first Hebrew consonant " in the name "uwt^s in has a rough pronunciation. Huz was the first born son of Nahor. Huz in Hebrew means to consult, counsel and plan. Another possible meaning is tree, wood. In Czech the Bohemian forest is called Cesky Les. I believe that many of the descendants of Huz in Europe reside in the Czech Republic. In the Czech language the Czech Republic is called Ceska Republik. There are many place names which have c+s, h+s, k+s, k+z and 's as their initial consonants. Here any vowels between the initial consonants are neglected. The ' mark here means that there is an initial vowel. Some Huz related place names in the Ceska Republik are given as follows;

WHO ARE THE EAST ASIANS, POLYNESIANS and AMERICAN INDIANS?

Here we have another item from History Research Projects in the ongoing series on the modern-day identity of the nations of Genesis 10.

In this manuscript we discover where the Chinese, south-east Asians, Pacific Islanders and American Indians originated. What truth is there to Magog's descendants settling in the Far East? What became of the sons of Tiras? They seem to have disappeared from the Near East soon after the Flood. What relationship was there between Tiras, the Minoans and American Indians? Do the Pacific Islanders descend from a son of Japheth and how did they manage to find their way into the Pacific?.

The cost is only \$4.75. Order from USA or Australian address.

Usti, Usobi, Usov, Uzenichy, Uzice, Kosice, Cista, Hazlov, Hustenovice, Hystkov etc. The Ceska Republik's most famous reformist religious historical figure was John Huss. John Huss was born in Husinec in about 1372. He preached against the abuses of the Catholic Church and was later executed for supposed heresy. His execution led to the later Hussite wars. For a little while the Hussites won a number of military victories against the opposing Catholic forces. The Hussites wanted independence from the Catholic Germanic Holy Roman Emperor. Eventually the Hussites were crushed by Catholic military forces. Is it a coincidence that there is a small town called Babylon in the Ceska Republik? The capital city of the Ceska Republik is Prague. In Czech Prague is called Praha.

The second son of Nahor was Buz. In Hebrew Buz means to deride, despise or to have contempt. Where are the Buzians today? There are a number of possibilities. Bosnia? The Vistulians of Poland? The Bystrica region of Slovakia? In general there are many B+z/s like names in Eastern Europe. What about the other sons of Nahor? Kemuel (Heb rising/gathering of God), Kesed (the singular form of Kasdim (Chaldeans)), Hazo (Heb vision), Pildash, Jidlaph (Heb he weeps), Bethuel, Tebah (Heb slaying, slaughter), Gaham (Heb flame, kindling), Tahash (Heb leather, skin of animal) and Maacah (Heb oppression) (1 Chron 19:6). What about Aram the son of Kemuel? Aram means high, exalted in Hebrew. What is the connection between the descendants of Aram the fifth son of Shem and the descendants of Aram the son of Kemuel of the Arphaksad line?. Also what is the connection between the Aramean descendants of Uz (Gen 10:22) and the Arphaksadian descendants of Uz (Gen 11:10-26; 21:20, 21)?

It also happens that there are a number of Kesed and Kaldu like place names in the Ceska Republik. Some of these names are Castkov, Castolovice, Castrov, Keladna, Cestice, Cestin, Kladky, Kladno, Koldia, Kolodeje and Kosetice (Gen 11:27-29; 22:20-22). In sound changes the letters d and t are interchangeable.

There are a number of place names resembling Laban in the Ceska Republik. These are Liban, Lubenec, Lubina, Lubna and Lubno (Gen 11:27-29; 24:29).

A better English transcription of the Hebrew form of Nahor is Nachor. Some of the variant forms of Nachor are Nahor and Nakor. There are a number of place names in the Ceska Republik which resemble Nahor. These are Naceradoc, Naceratice and Naharany.

Maachah was the last son of Nahor. Some of the place names in the Keska Republic resembling Maachah are Machnin, Machov, Makov, Mecichov, Mecin and Mechov.

The role of the Czechs in future history and prophecy should be more thoroughly investigated.

The Lord God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us" (Acts 17:26, 27). "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord" (Acts 3:19). There is no other name but the name of the Lord Jesus Christ under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved (Acts 4:12). God the father has so honoured his son Jesus Christ that he has given him a name above every name (Phil 2:9-11).

We highly recommend these two very insightful books by Brian Williams. They are highly recommended for your library and to enrich your knowledge of the identity of the 'Lost' Tribes of Israel

Britain in Prophecy by B Williams	(\$3.50)
Britain's Royal Throne by B Williams	(\$4.90)

IN BRIEF

Archaeology and History Briefs in a Letter to Julius Caesar

'Schoolboys know the letter written by Caractacus to Claudius Caesar. But not everyone knows the letter, written about a century earlier, from Cassibellaunus to Julius Caesar. There is no doubt, because it does not come to us from Latin sources. It is given in full by Geoffrey of Monmouth, the twelfth-century mystic writer who, despite his detractors, possessed three advantages: he studied under his uncle, Uchtryd, Bishop of Llandaff, in South Wales; he was himself Bishop of St. Asaph, in North Wales; he also possessed an ancient manuscript from Brittany, which he quotes widely. From any of these sources he could have obtained a copy of the letter of Cassibellaunus which we quote:

'Cassibelaun, king of the Britains, to Caius Julius Caesar. We cannot but wonder, Caesar, at the avarice of the Roman people, since their insatiable thirst after money cannot let us alone whom the dangers of the ocean have placed in a manner out of the world; but they must have the presumption to covet our substance, which we have hitherto enjoy'd in quiet. Neither is this indeed sufficient: we must also prefer subjection and slavery to them, before the enjoyment of our native liberty.

The tradition that the Trojan leaders were JUDAHITES is upheld by the Apocrypha record to the effect that the Spartan hierarchy claimed kinship with Judah.

'Your demand therefore, Caesar, is scandalous, since THE SAME VEIN OF NOBILITY, flows from AENEAS, in BRITONS AND ROMANS, and ONE AND THE SAME chain of consanguinity shines in both: which ought to be a band of firm union and friendship. That was what you should have demanded of us, and not slavery: we have learned to admit of the one, but never to bear the other. And so much have we been accustomed to liberty, that we are perfectly ignorant what it is to submit to slavery. And if even the gods themselves should attempt to deprive us of our liberty, we would to the utmost of our power resist them in defence of it.

'Know then, Caesar, that we are ready to fight for that and our kingdom if, as you threaten, you shall attempt to invade Britain.' ('Historia Britonum,' Bk. IV, ch. 2).

'The reference to AENEAS provides support for the fascinating belief that the ancient British royal line stemmed from TROY, as did, traditionally, the descent of certain of the early rulers of Rome. The tradition that the Trojan leaders were JUDAHITES is upheld by the Apocrypha record to the effect that the Spartan hierarchy claimed kinship with Judah.' -- ***Wake Up!***

IN BRIEF

Britain's Bible Heritage - discovering the identity of Israel's Lost Tribes.

The literal descendant of the lost ten-tribed House of Israel are found today in the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America, and certain areas of north-western Europe, particularly Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Holland. Without a knowledge of this amazing truth, the full understanding of the prophecies of the Bible is impossible. Two-thirds of the Bible is devoted to the formation of the Israel nation, its history, its prophetic role in world happenings over the last 2,000 years, and its ultimate destiny in the coming age of Christ's reign on earth. Identifying the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic nation with the Israel of the Bible is a key that unlocks the mysteries of Bible prophecy.

God's promises fulfilled

To Abraham, God said: "I will make of you a great nation . . . and make your name great" (Genesis 12:2). The only nation today that may be identified by name with this verse is "Great Britain".

Genesis 17:6 declares: "I will make you exceedingly fruitful, and I will make nations of you, and kings shall come from you." To Isaac, God said: "In blessing I will bless you, and in multiplying I will multiply your descendants as the stars of heaven, and as the sands of the seashore; and your descendants shall possess the gate of their enemies. In your seed, all the nations of the earth shall be blessed; because you have obeyed my voice" (Genesis 22:17-18).

To Jacob, the father of Israel, God said: ". . . your descendants shall be a multitude of the earth; you shall spread abroad to the west (U.S.A.) and the east (India/Asia), to the north (Canada) and the south (South Africa / Australia); and in you and in your seed shall all families of the earth be blessed" (Genesis 28:14).

The promise is further given in Genesis 35:11: "... Be fruitful and multiply; a nation and a company of nations shall proceed from you, and kings shall come from your body".

The evidence and many other prophecies relating to the latter day descendants of Israel can readily be shown to be fulfilled in the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic people.

History of the monarchy

We can trace the British monarchy through the kings of Scotland and Ireland, back to David, appointed King of Israel in the eleventh century B.C.

Nathan, the Old Testament prophet, said to David: "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, I took thee from the sheepcote, from following the sheep, to be ruler over my people, over Israel. . . . Moreover I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own and move no more; neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them any more as before time . . . and thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever" (II Samuel 7:8,10,16).

"I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David my servant, Thy seed will I establish for ever, and will build up thy throne to all generations" (Psalm 89:3-4).

David's Throne

Tradition records the coming of the royal princess, Tamar Tephi, to Ireland in an ancient sailing ship in the year 583 B.C.

Princess Tephi (a direct descendant of King David of the Bible) was the daughter of Zedekiah (the last King of Judah in Jerusalem) who was taken captive to Babylon. It is believed that after she made her escape to Ireland with Jeremiah (famous prophet of the Old Testament), she married Eochaid the Heremon, a prince of Israelite descent and closely allied with the tribe of Dan.

IN BRIEF

From Ireland, the throne subsequently moved to Scotland, and finally to England, where it is established today under Queen Elizabeth. In considering the matter of genealogy, some may question how Zedekiah's daughter could have been a link in the Royal lineage. God made it clear centuries before that, "If a man die, and have no son then ye shall cause his inheritance to pass to his daughter," as is done in Britain's Royal House (Number 27:8).

The College of Herald (London) has traced Queen Elizabeth II to be the 144th direct descendant of King David. With an awareness of God's great heritage and promise, a special medal was struck to commemorate the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II on 2 June 1953, clearly depicting the arrival of the throne at the British Isles.

God promised King David (Psalm 89:36) that the line of David would endure forever as the sun and would continue to occupy the throne of Israel "until He [Jesus] come who will right it in, and I will give it to Him" (Genesis 49:10). The British monarchy is unique in this respect. It has survived invincibly for many centuries with all attempts to overthrow it failing. (Ezekiel 21:27)

The crown & the stone of destiny

In the Bible God had each of the Twelve tribes of Israel represented by a particular precious stone set into the High Priest's breastplate, and one of each of the stones set around the rim of the crown of St. Edward, which is used in the coronation service.

The Old Testament ceremony of coronation, in which the High priest (wearing a breastplate containing twelve precious stones -- representing the twelve tribes of Israel) crown the King with a crown of pure gold, has continued to this day.

The Stone of Destiny, which is found in the base of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, provides a further link with the Bible, being identified with Jacob, the father of the Israelite. The official Westminster Abbey guide refers to this stone as the stone upon which Jacob laid his head when he had the famous dream of a ladder reaching to Heaven (Genesis 28:12-22).

King James & the Union Jack

No version of the Bible has so significantly influenced the lives of people world-wide as the Authorized King James Version of 1611. It has been the standard version used by English speaking Protestants for 350 years, and is still in common use by millions of Bible-believers today.

The accession of King James to the throne of England is very significant in English history. With the death of Queen Elizabeth I, her cousin, King James VI of Scotland became heir to the throne of England. Thus in 1603 James VI of Scotland became King James I of the United Kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland -- the Union of James. Under his reign a gold sovereign (called a unite) was issued in recognition of the fulfilment of Bible prophecy. The Latin motto shown on the reverse side of the James medal reads, "Faciám eó in gentem unam", meaning "I will make of them one people" -- quoted from the prophecy of Ezekiel 37:22, where God spoke of uniting the lost tribes of Israel under the throne of David.

As a result, the flag of England, Ireland and Scotland were combined to become the "Union Jack". Also, the emblem of the Harp (representing Ireland) was introduced into the Royal Standard of England.

Israel's lost tribes in Britain

Following King Solomon's reign (approximately 950 B.C.), Israel turned to idolatry. God warned that continued transgression of His Law would result in His divine and harsh judgement.

In the year 975 B.C. the twelve-tribed nation Israel was divided into two separate kingdoms -- the ten-tribed House of Israel and the two-tribed House of Judah.

Since then, their histories have followed entirely different courses. The remnant of Judah can still be identified among the Jews today.

The Anglo-Saxon group of nations bear historical and prophetic marks of the ancient Israel nation (the so-called Lost Ten Tribes), who were taken as captives to Assyria.

IN BRIEF

The Anglo-Saxon people have fulfilled God's promise of Genesis 28 in colonizing the four corners of the earth.

Israel has become "a nation and a company of nations" (Genesis 35:11) - the U.S.A. (a nation), and the British Commonwealth (a company of nations).

The people to be reigned over by David's throne were to be descendants of the tribe of Israel, who migrated from Palestine through Europe to the "appointed place" (2 Samuel 7:10), identified as the (British) "Isle" (Isaiah 41:1).

In Genesis 12:2, God declares: "I will make thy name great". Only one nation today is called great -- Great Britain. This promise is even more significant when it is noted that the Hebrew root word for "Brit" means "covenant" and the word "ish" means "man". The compound word "British" therefore is literally "covenant man" and "Britain", "covenant land".

Coat of arms

The British Coat of Arms, like all heraldry, contains much symbolism and provides strong evidence of the nation's origin and ancestry. It clearly displays the national emblem of ancient Israel.

The lion and the unicorn supporting the shield are both identifications of the Israel nation. Speaking of Israel, the Bible says, "... he hath a strength as the strength of a UNICORN ... he couched, he lay down as a LION, and as a GREAT LION who shall stir him up?" (Numbers 24:8-9).

In the beginning of the Bible story we read how Israel, whose former name was Jacob, obtained the God-given birthright of an everlasting national covenant.

Under the shield is a motto, "Dieu et mon droit" meaning "GOD AND MY RIGHT", referring to this birthright.

The other motto around the shield, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" means "SHAME ON HIM WHO THINKS EVIL OF IT."

This again was God's covenant promise to Israel, when He declared, "I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee" (Genesis 12). The shield is symbolic of God's assurance to David, King of Israel, that his house and kingdom would be established forever (II Samuel 7).

The two quadrants (first and third) containing the lion passant represent England, while the second quadrant, containing the lion rampant, represents Scotland. The Harp, displayed in the fourth quadrant of the shield, is associated with David (as recorded in I Samuel 16:23) and represents Ireland.

The Crown surmounting the helmet and on the lion and unicorn symbolize Kingship. Abraham and Sarah were promised that their descendant would be king (Genesis 17:5-6). This was to be Israel's high calling -- to be a nation of kings ruling as God's instruments of blessing.

The British Coat of Arms stands today as a reminder of God's great and unfailing promise.

The descendants of Israel

The tribes that poured into the British Isles up to the year 1066 AD. (the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Scots, Picts, Danes, Normans, etc.) did so bearing the various tribal emblems of ancient Israel, and many names clearly establish their identity as the descendants of the Ten Tribes.

Following the pattern of the Bible (Genesis 49), the Normans had the Wolf emblem of the Tribe of Benjamin, the Angles identified themselves with the Unicorn Emblem of the tribe of Ephraim, and so on. The Danes derived their name from the tribe of Dan, and the Saxons from the ancient Persian name for Israel (SAKAE).

(author unknown)

Steven Collins' new book

exhaustion during David's time, but the copper was not used in the New World.

CHAPTER 2: "KING SOLOMON AND THE "GOLDEN AGE" OF ISRAEL"

King David and Solomon were allied to the Phoenician who had massive fleet which sailed the globe. From Phoenician artefact found in North America, it is now known that their port-of-call included ancient America. The Bible asserts that Solomon had a global impact, and that ancient king travelled to Israel to witness Solomon's wealth and wisdom. The Bible records Solomon was the wisest man on earth, and secular history records that many inventions (including the forerunner of many modern alphabets) date to the Phoenician world in the time of Solomon. This book describes the global "golden age" under King Solomon.

CHAPTER 3: "ISRAEL--THE FORGOTTEN WORLD EMPIRE"

Via the widespread sailing routes of the Phoenicians, the Israelites established a large network of colonies. The Israelites were the "covenant" people, and they attached the Hebrew word for "covenant" (B-R-T) to some of their colonies (i.e. Briton).

As evidence of their global impact, the 10 Commandments (in ancient Hebrew) have been found written on rock in New Mexico and on an unearthed tablet in Ohio. Also, the "Phoenicians" never called themselves by that name (it was a Greek term and the Greeks included Israel in their definition of "Phoenicia"). The city-states of Sidon and Tyre were rather small but are credited with building a great empire from 1000-700 B.C. However, it was actually the much larger nation of Israel which was responsible for the "Phoenician" Empire. The Israelites, Tyrians and Sidonians were a related people who spoke dialects of the same language. After the division of the Hebrew tribe, it was virtually impossible to distinguish between the ten tribes and the "Phoenician" city-states as the ten tribes drifted away from Judah and became closely integrated with Tyre and Sidon.

CHAPTER 4: "ISRAELITE AND JEWISH MIGRATIONS FROM PALESTINE"

The ten tribes migrated out of Palestine in several waves, some were voluntary and other involuntary. When Samaria fell, the Bible and Assyrian records agree that very few people were taken into captivity. Many Israelites escaped Assyria by relocating to one of Israel's many colonies via the large Phoenician/Israelite navy. Secular history also records the main body of Israelites fled voluntarily to a new location, upplanting an old kingdom with a new Israelite one. The Bible implicitly confirms the above by declaring the Assyrians found the land and cities of Israel abandoned at the time of their final invasion. This chapter reveals where the Israelites migrated and when they did so.

CHAPTER 5: "CARTHAGE--THE COLONY THAT BECAME AN EMPIRE"

It has long been known that Carthage was founded by the "Phoenicians." We know it as Carthage because of the Greco-Roman term for it. Its original name was Hebrew. Many historians have commented on the Hebrew nature of Carthage's "Punic" language and customs. Carthage began as an Israelite colony, and received numerous Israelite refugees when Israel fell. The Greeks wrote that Carthage had a secret colony west of the Atlantic to which they sent large expeditions of colonists, and many Carthaginian inscriptions and artefacts have been found in North America. This chapter examines the connection between the Carthaginians and the civilization of ancient America (including the pyramid and human sacrifice of the Mayans). Carthage was very rich and almost destroyed Rome under Hannibal, but moral degeneracy led to its collapse.

CHAPTER 6: "THE SCYTHIAN 'SACAE,'--THE ASIAN SONS OF ISAAC"

"Scythian" was a term describing many people who lived in ancient Asia near the Black and Caspian Seas. Many Scythian tribes, the "Sacae," were named after the biblical patriarch, Isaac. The Sacae appear in this region soon after the fall of the kingdom of Israel. The Greek records the Black Sea Scythians were very civilized people who chewed foreign religion and had such Hebrew customs as banning the consumption of pork. The Scythians renamed all the major rivers flowing into the Black Sea, giving them their modern names (Danube, Don, etc.) which preserve the name of the Israelite tribe of Dan. The Sacae lived directly north of Palestine (by the Black Sea) when the prophet Jeremiah was told to send a message to the ten tribes of Israel living "north" of Palestine. Few realize that Scythian tribes twice defeated large invasions by the Persian Empire and that they briefly conquered the entire Middle East from Egypt to Mesopotamia. The Greeks recorded much about the Scythians and regarded them as a major power in the ancient world, but modern history almost totally ignores them. Why?

CHAPTER 7: "AN ISRAELITE EMPIRE RISES IN ASIA"

In the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C., the Parthians defeated the Seleucid Greek Empire founded by Alexander the Great, and established their own empire from the Euphrate River to the western border of India. They were fellow tribesmen of the Scythian Sacae, and several Parthian cities had Hebrew names. One Parthian city, Aak, was named after Isaac. The name "Parthia" comes from Greek historians, who gave the name "Pretanic" to the Brittanian Isles. When Parthia's "P" is

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al o changed to a "B," Parthia' con onant become "B-R-TH," the Hebrew word for "covenant." Thi chapter li t much evidence that the Parthian were A ian de cendant of the ten tribe of I rael.

CHAPTER 8: "PARTHIA--THE FORGOTTEN ANCIENT SUPERPOWER"

Greek and Roman hi torian regarded Parthia a an equal rival to the Roman Empire, an opinion hared by the famou Briti h hi torian George Rawlin on. Parthia regularly defeated the Roman Empire in many war . Many king of the Sacae Scythian and Parthian bore the name of the royal bloodline of King David, fulfilling God' promi e in Jeremiah 33:17. Even a the I raelite had a hereditary prie thood (the Levite), o did the Parthian (the Magi). The Parthian empire had mounted "knight ," a feudal government y tem, and a bicameral "parliament" which elected their king . In the apo tolic period, many Parthian became Chri tian . In the 3rd century A.D. the Parthian were overthrown by the Per ian and fled to the Cauca u Mountain and Black Sea region. Cla ical Greek and Roman writer pre erved much information about the Parthian , but modern hi tory text almo t completely ignore them. Why?

CHAPTER 9: "JESUS CHRIST--THE UNTOLD STORY"

Je u Chri t wa born during a period of "detente" between Rome and Parthia in which travel and trade flouri hed. The "Magi" or "Wi e Men" who vi ited Je u were repre entative of the Parthian ruling cla who came offering gift to Je u , who wa "born a king." Why were Parthian intere ted in Je u ' royal bloodline? What wa the " tar" which led the Magi to Je u ? How large wa the delegation of Parthian royalty that vi ited Je u Chri t? Why did Rome permit Je u Chri t unlimited freedom of travel and pee ch during a time of often har h repre ion of other Jew ? Where did Je u go during the "mi ing 18 year " of hi life from age 12 to age 30? Thi chapter provide compelling (and urpri ing) an wer for all the above que tion , and offer new per pective on Je u ' life in light of the geopolitical context of Roman-Parthian relation .

CHAPTER 10: "ISRAELITE MIGRATIONS FROM ASIA AFTER PARTHIA'S FALL"

Va t number of Parthian fled to the Cauca u Mountain and Black Sea region after Parthia fell, joining their Scythian cou in who were called "Goth " by the Roman . The e armie of refugeee needed new homeland , and they ough t them by invading the European and Balkan province of their hi toric enemy, the Roman Empire. While ome tribe were pagan, other (under Alaric and Theodoric) were more civili ed and Chri tiani ed than the Roman . A large number of refugeee poured out of A ia into Europe in earch of new homeland , they fought both the Roman and each other. The e tribe of Goth , Anglo-Saxon , German , etc. overwhelmed Rome and provided the population ba e for the modern nation of Europe. The e new arrival brought many a pect of Scythian/Parthian culture with them, including Parthia' feudal y tem of government. Thi chapter examine the role of the de cendant of the ten tribe of I rael in the e ma ive migration .

CHAPTER 11: "THE TRIBES OF ISRAEL IN THE MODERN WORLD"

After tracing the I raelite ' migration throughout their hi tory, the final chapter eek to identify each of the tribe of I rael in the modern world. Becau e God promi e that each tribe will be pre ent in the latter day , they mu t be located among the nation of the modern world if the Bible i truly the infallible Word of God. U ing many clue from biblical and ecular hi tory a well a a pecific prophecy in Gene i 49 about the I raelite tribe in the latter day , pecific identification are offered for all the tribe of I rael in our contemporary world.

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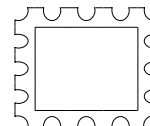
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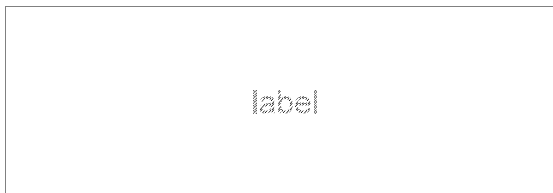
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