

BRIT-AM

Truth

No. 8

Tribesman
no. 13

ca. 2010 CE

©

Copyright
All Rights Reserved

Edited by
Yair Davidiy

Distributed by:

Yair Davidiy
POB 595
Jerusalem 9100402
Israel

britam@netvision.net.il

<http://www.britam.org>
<http://www.geocities.com/hiberi>

Phone: 972-(0)2-5664693

Mobile Phone: -

CONTENTS of BRIT-AM Truth No.8 (Tribesman no.13)

Editorial The Unifying Factor: Acknowledgement of Truth with Reservation p.3

Ancient History **Ancient Britain – A world-class civilization by STEPHEN J. SPYKERMAN** p.4. Roman roads? – A fallacy! “I came, I saw and was sent packing!” The British “*stupidity!*” ‘Never let slavery reign in this Island!’ Stonehenge – an Astronomical Observatory? Stonehenge – The first computer in stone? The Hebrew purpose of Stonehenge and the other megalithic monuments; The Great Pyramid and Stonehenge connection.

Brit-Am Experience **BRIT-AM AND THE REDEMPTION OF ISRAEL**
by **Chenya Leah** p.11

Biblical Prophecy **THE TRIBE OF JOSEPH AND “THE LATTER DAYS”**
by **Steven M. Collins** p.14. Joseph and the Latter Days

Brit-Am Philosophy and Attitude **TRIBAL UNITY by Zippora Feld** p.17
The Need of Jewish Efforts for the return of our lost brothers

Biblical Proofs of Identity **THE ISRAELITE PEOPLES OF THE WEST by Jack Hertzog** p.19. Israelite Family Names; Israelites Would Not Know of their Origin; The Apple of His Eye; Reuben in France; Simeon and Levi; Tribal Identifications; The Tribe of Dan; Joseph in Britain and America: Ephraim and Manasseh; Why Do The Anglo-Saxons Support The Jews? The Royal Lineage of Judah and David in Great Britain; The Parthians and Israel; More on Britain, the USA, and Joseph; Dutch, British and American Favor for the Jews;

Historical Research **OUR SCYTHIAN ANCESTORS by W. Edmund Filmer** p.27
Prayers to the Sun-God; The Ziwiye Treasure; The Scythian Dispersion; Migration into Europe; Customs and Beliefs; The Scythians Divided; The Northern Scythians; A Change of Name; Archaeological Evidence; Timber Tombs

Linguistics Theo Vennemann and the Semitic Roots of Celtic p.34
Why are German and English different? Biography of Theo Vennemann The Semitic Roots of British Celtic Languages: **THEO VENNEMANN REVIEWED AND SUMMARIZED by Shmuel James and Yair Davidiy**. English Influenced by Celtic Semitic; The Influence of Semitic on Celtic and English; Semitic Speakers Once Present Throughout Western Europe; The Semitic Linguistic Heritage; Dutch Also Shows a Semitic Substratum.

Literature Beowulf and Israel p.38 Beowulf Summarised
IS BEOWULF AN ISRAELITE WORK? by David Jackson p.40. Background; Was Beowulf Composed Before the Coming of Christianity? Was there a link? The Bible is the Most Genuine Tradition of the English speaking world!

LETTERS p.44 MORE THANKS; NEWS FROM IRELAND; MIXED MESSAGE; BRIT-AM AFFIRMS SCRIPTURE; ISSUE NO. 6 EXCELLENT; LOOK FORWARD TO THE GATHERING TOGETHER OF ALL TWELVE TRIBES; THANK YOU FROM AMERICA; LEARNING MUCH; THRILLED AND EXCITED; HEBREW SOUNDING NAMES; THE ISRAELITE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CANADIAN FLAG by John E. Wall; NEED FOR THE WEST TO KNOW; APPRECIATE YOUR WORK; SHOCKED TO LEARN OF ISRAELITE ORIGINS

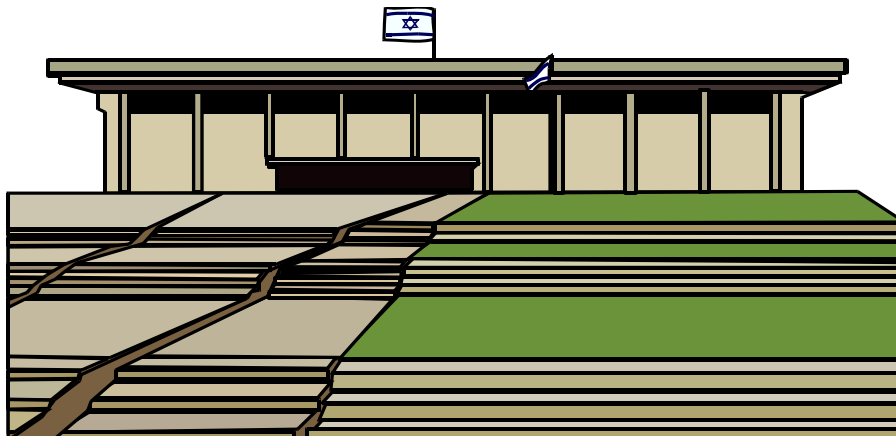
Editorial

The Unifying Factor: Acknowledgement of Truth with Reservation



Shalom, This is the eighth issue of Brit-Am Truth. We usually publish articles in the order that they reach us. Nevertheless each issue of the magazine has been different and has had a character of its own. In some way or other there always seems to be a few commonalities between the articles of each issue that impart to every issue an individuality of its own. In this issue we have Stephen J. Spykerman who gives a somewhat idealized account (**ANCIENT BRITAIN – A world-class civilization**) of the British world before the Romans conquered it. What he says is valid but it should also be remembered that Ancient Britain varied from one region to another. Alongside impressive achievements in some areas other parts were

primitive. The Druids had a religion of mixed Hebrew, Canaanite, and other origin and practiced human sacrifice as well as worshipping the Bel or Baaal. Chenya Leah (**BRIT-AM AND THE REDEMPTION OF ISRAEL**) speaks of her experiences and impressions as a member of Brit-Am in Israel and of the qualities needed to work with each other. Steven M. Collins (**THE TRIBE OF JOSEPH AND "THE LATTER DAYS"**) shows how according to the Bible Joseph would be a colonizing nation and will dwell beside the Oceans, be hated by the heathen non-Israelite nations, yet be strong, a "superpower", and materially blessed with large populations, favorable climates, mineral resources, and so on. Zippora Feld describes the vice of divisiveness and fraternal strife that led to the Ten Tribes splitting away from Judah also caused Judah to quarrel within itself leading to the Destruction of the Temple and Exile. Now that Judah has taken some steps towards rectifying its state of Exile it should also strive to achieve Unity within itself and with its brothers from "Joseph". Jack Hertzog (**THE ISRAELITE PEOPLES IN THE WEST**) gives numerous proofs linking Western nations to Israelite origins. For veteran students of this subject many of his proofs will be well-known but some of them will not be and he has a perspective of his own that is worth learning from and considering. A somewhat old but nevertheless pertinent and valuable article of historical analysis (**OUR SCYTHIAN ANCESTORS** by *W. Edmund Filmer B.A.*) is reproduced. This essay is worth reading and keeping. A linguistic theoretician (**Theo Vennemann and the Semitic Roots of Celtic**) provides additional evidence linking the Celtic peoples to Israel even though it is doubtful that such was his intention. David Jackson (**Is Beowulf an Israelite Work?**) traces Hebrew characteristics to the earliest great poetical work of the Anglo-Saxons. The Letter section provides what could be the most interesting and important result of Brit-Am studies. It shows how our subscribers react to these researchs and the different types of people who are moved by them. A unifying feature of all of the above articles may well be that though they are all important, necessary, and highly enjoyable to read some reservations may be in order concerning each one of them.



Ancient History

ANCIENT BRITAIN

by STEPHEN J. SPYKERMEN

– A world-class civilisation

When the Romans came to Britain Julius Caesar found that agriculture was universal, with abundant crops of corn, with animal pasture a distinct branch of national wealth, and a population so numerous as to excite his astonishment – The British, before the arrival of Julius Caesar were among the most highly educated people on the earth at that time. According to the Greek historian Strabo, the ancient Britons surpassed both the Greek and Roman writers in the area of scientific research. The Britons were famous for enamelling, an art that was entirely unknown to the Greeks until they were taught it by the Celts of Britain. (J. Romilly Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 136). Britons were also famous for the manufacture of glass, pottery, turnery, and the smelting of all kinds of metals. The British tin mines were world famous and in fact Herodotus speaks of the British Isles as Cassisterides or the Tin Islands. The early medieval English historian Bede mentions copper, iron, lead and silver being mined in these islands also. In Wales gold of the finest quality was being mined, whilst Ireland, in pre-Roman times had become the centre for the world's gold mining industry. Eumenius, the private secretary to the Roman emperor Constantius Chlorus, (c.250-306) stated that, *'Britain is full of skilled craftsmen.'* (Panegyric Constantius, C, III.)

Martial, the Roman poet (c. 60-104) makes special reference to the quality of Britain's wool as being *'past compare!'* Both Strabo and Tacitus describe Londinium as famous for the vast numbers of merchants who resorted to it for its widely extended commerce. They commented upon the city of London in Roman times as a place where one can obtain every conceivable commodity. According to those Classical writers, London even in those days was a huge international trading centre. They noted British merchants bringing to the Seine and the Rhine shiploads of corn and cattle, iron and hides, and returning with iron, ivory and brass ornaments. The Abbe de Fontenue demonstrated that the Phoenicians had an established trade with Britain before the Trojan War. Admiral Himilco of Carthage, who visited Britain in the 6th century B.C., records that the Britons were a 'powerful race, proud-spirited, effectively skilful in art, and constantly busy with the cares of trade. (From: Fragment preserved by Festus Avienus, *Ora Maritima*, V, 98-100.)

When the Romans invaded Britain in A.D. 43 they found the inhabitants traded in a gold coinage and were in possession of beautifully wrought shields of bronze. The horses also were adorned with richly enamelled ornaments of the highest quality that even today astound the visitor to the British Museum. The beautiful Celtic brooches, torques, armlets and bracelets of gold discovered in different parts of the British Isles speak volumes about the exceptional craftsmanship of these ancient ancestors.

(Excerpts from, Celt, Druid and Culdee by Isabel Hill Elder)

Roman roads? – A fallacy!

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

The Romans discovered in Britain an exceedingly wealthy country, with fine cities, a well organised national life, and an educated and civilised freedom loving people. It is a common fallacy that the Romans were the first to build proper roads in Britain. The truth is that the so-called Roman roads in Britain were constructed centuries before the Romans set foot on these islands. The Sarn Wydellin, or Irish Road cut right through the middle of England connecting the port of Dover with Hollyhead on the Irish Sea. This road later became corrupted into Watling Street, which historians erroneously teach was built by the Romans. Another ancient pre-Roman road was called the Sarn Ikin, later Ickniel Street, which led from London northwards through the eastern district. Then there was also the Sarn Achmaen, which led from London to Menevia (St David's). These roads were proper causeways, not mere track ways as sometimes erroneously stated. Britain's ancient roads were begun by King Molmutius (c. 450 B.C.) and completed by his son Belinus. On their completion a law was enacted throwing open these roads to all nations and foreigners: *"There are three things free to a country and its borders; the roads, the rivers and the places of worship. These are under the protection of God and His peace."* It is thought that the term 'The King's Highway' originated from this ancient Celtic law.

Those who maintain that the roads of our ancient forefathers were mere track ways or pathways seem unaware that the British were renowned as skilled charioteers. This fact alone should demonstrate that the roads of ancient Britain were hard and well made. The plain fact is that you cannot ride a chariot a great distance on soft and boggy ground. The British chariot was the equivalent of the tank in modern warfare. It was built for speed after the eastern pattern, adorned with carved figures and armed with metal hooks and razor sharp scythes. Diodorus Siculus (60 B. C.) writes, *'The Britons live in the same manner that the ancients did; they fight in chariots as the ancient heroes of Greece are said to have done in the Trojan wars.'* As the Roman invaders witnessed the ferocious effectiveness and hair-raising speed of the British chariot in active combat, it soon became the most prized possessions a Roman nobleman could acquire.
(Excerpts from, *Celt, Druid and Culdee* by Isabel Hill Elder)

"I came, I saw and was sent packing!"

At the time of the Roman invasion of Britain in 43 A.D, it took them ten years of incessant warfare to gain but a small foothold. The fact that the most awesome army in the then known world had to fight so very hard for this does not sit well with the common theory that these Romans were invading the territory of untrained and undisciplined savages. The reality of the situation was that those ancient Britons were in fact resisting the greatest military superpower in the world at that time. In the immortal words of Shakespeare in his *Cymbeline*, *'Caesar made not here his boast of came saw and overcame.'* If ever the odds were stacked against the Britons, it was at this time, as not only were they up against the awesome military might of Rome, but also a battle hardened Roman army that was led by Julius Caesar, arguably the ablest general since Alexander the Great. The double repulsion of Caesars expeditionary forces in 55 and 54 B.C., remains unparalleled in British history. Whereas Caesars first invasion in 55 B.C. was intended primarily as a reconnaissance mission, in his second invasion he demonstrated his serious intent to conquer this island, in that he came with a huge armada of eight hundred ships. Although the British victory came, admittedly with some

assistance from the British weather and the stormy seas around her shores, does not take away the fact that Caesar and his Roman army did not succeed in conquering this island nation. The truth is that both Caesar and Rome were given a most unwelcome reception in these islands. For Caesar it was more a question of: *I came, I saw and was sent packing!*”

Of course, the great Caesar would never admit the same! Nevertheless, his rather sudden departure from the British shores has remained an unexplained mystery to this very day.

The British “*stupidity!*”

It was not until nearly a hundred years later that Rome under emperor Claudius tried once again to subjugate these islands. The Roman historian Tacitus reluctantly tells us that, “*In Britain after the capture of Caractacus (Aviragus – the High King of Britain) the Romans were frequently defeated and put to rout by the single state of the Silures alone.*” (Annals, XII, 38.39.) The Kingdom of the Silures was based in Wales and southwest Britain, and they were renowned for the high standard of their culture, as well as for their military prowess. It is clear from the partial story provided by the invaders themselves that they were surprised and rather ill prepared for the ferocious resistance offered by the Britons. This resistance did not come from hordes of primitive savages, but it came from a nation whose leaders were well versed in military tactics. Tacitus tells us that the northern Britons were well trained and armed for war. In the battlefield they formed themselves into battalions; the soldiers were armed with huge swords and small shields called ‘short targets’, they had chariots and cavalry, and carried darts they hurled in great showers on the enemy. Magnificent as horsemen, with their charges colourfully caparisoned, they presented a splendid spectacle when prepared for battle. Even Agricola, the Roman statesman and soldier could say that it would be no disgrace to him, were he to fall in battle, to do so among so brave a people. (From: *Vita Agricolae*, c. 28.) Farther south in the country it was the same story. The Romans led by Plautius and Flavius Vespasian, the future Emperor and his brother, assailed the British and were met ‘*with the British “stupidity” that never knows when it is beaten!*’ How well this describes the indomitable spirit of the British people when they are fighting against tyranny to preserve their liberty and freedom. Many centuries later a certain Adolph Hitler was frustrated by that same British ‘*stupidity!*’ He too, like the Romans of old before him, could not understand why these people kept on fighting, even when they obviously had no chance of winning. By no people was every inch of the country contested with more bravery and surrendered more stubbornly than by these Britons; in terms, indeed, which rendered every victory for the Romans little better than defeat. (From: Beale Post, *Britannic researches*, p. 74.) (*Excerpts from, Celt, Druid and Culdee by Isabel Hill Elder*)

‘Never let slavery reign in this Island!’

This indomitable spirit is best embodied by Queen Boadicea who led her Iceni tribe to war after Rome had violated not only the Claudian Treaty. Catus Decianus, the Roman procurator had sent his legionaries to confiscate the property of the widowed queen, and in the process Queen Boadicea suffered the indignity of being flogged and see her own daughters raped before her own eyes. Consequently the whole tribe was swept by a furious desire for revenge. Boadicea’s army was joined by the forces of the tribe of the Trinobantes in her fight against Roman treachery and injustice. Before the battle she

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

ascended the generals tribunal and addressed her 120,000 strong army with the following magnificently stirring words:

“I rule not like Nitocris, over beasts of burden, as are the effeminate nations of the East, nor like Semiramis, over tradesmen and traffickers, nor like the man-woman, Nero, over slaves and eunuchs – such is the precious knowledge such foreigners introduce among us – but I rule over Britons, little versed, indeed, in craft and diplomacy, but born and trained for war; men who in the cause of liberty stake down their lives, the lives of their wives and children, their lands and property – Queen of such a race, I implore your aid for freedom, for victory over enemies infamous for the wantonness of the wrongs they inflict, for their perversion of justice, for their insatiable greed; a people that revel in unmanly pleasures, whose affections are more to be dreaded and abhorred than their enmity. Never let a foreigner bear rule over me or over my countrymen; never let slavery reign in this island.” (From, Dion Cassius – Xiphilinus Excerpta)

Eighteen hundred years later, Boadicea’s final words are echoed in, ‘Rule Britannia’, the anthem of the British Empire, which states that, ‘*Britons never, never, never shall be slaves.*’

The Boadicean revolt occurred at a most inconvenient time for the Roman occupiers, as Suetonius Paulinus, the governor was engaged in a military campaign of ethnic cleansing and genocidal slaughter against the Druidic stronghold in Angelsea in North Wales. The British forces defeated the rump of the crack 9th Legion and utterly destroyed the Roman towns of Colchester, London and St Albans at a cost of some 70,000 Roman and allied lives. It was an unmitigated disaster for Rome that put the credibility of the empire into serious question. After this staggering humiliation, Roman arms prevailed in a great final showdown battle in which some 80,000 Britons were massacred. Queen Boadicea escaped the carnage knowing that her cause was lost, and shortly afterwards she died in Flintshire, possibly by her own hand. The whole nation mourned her death, and even the Romans were impressed by the extraordinary magnificence of her funeral rites, as the nation gave her a most costly burial.

In the aftermath of the battle, and after two separate Roman enquiries, Governor Paulinus was recalled back to Rome, and a new more conciliatory governor was appointed to take his place. Thus Boadicea and her followers, fight had not been in vain, as after this the Romans referred to Britain as, ‘*ferox provincia*’, a ‘war like province.’ From then on until the very end of her rule, Britain became the most heavily garrisoned province in the whole empire. Rome had learned an important lesson, namely that, the loyalty of Britons could only be won by fair treatment. It had been a most costly lesson for them.

It was not until eighty years after the Claudian invasion, that during the reign of emperor Hadrian, in A.D. 120, Britain was finally incorporated by treaty, not by conquest, with the Roman dominions. (Spartian’s Vita Hadrian, Chap, I.) Under the treaty the Britons retained their kings, their lands, laws, customs and rights, whilst they accepted a Roman military presence for the defence of the realm. Britain throughout Rome’s imperial influence effectively became a self-governing province of the empire. Even then the Romans never were able to overcome much of Scotland, nor the western and the central mountainous areas of Wales, or indeed any of the territory of Ireland.

(Excerpts from, Celt, Druid and Culdee by Isabel Hill Elder)

The Romans had not come to settle or colonise the country, their purpose was simply to take control over its natural and human resources. They were motivated by raw human greed, the same impulse that has motivated man since the beginning of time. Having heard the stories of the riches of these islands they coveted its wealth, its copper, its tin, its pearls, and its gold. It was the Druids that stood in Rome's path of conquest. The plain fact is that by far the greatest obstacle to the Roman conquest of Britain was the overriding influence of the Druids. The same was true of the Druids of Gaul (France).

Stonehenge – an Astronomical Observatory?

Stonehenge is the pre-historic monument whose mystery has never failed to fascinate and at the same time baffle modern man. Throughout the centuries men have wondered about its original purpose. It is only since the 1800's that men began to notice the astronomical factors in the alignment of the giant upright stones of Stonehenge. One of the most noted of these was an American astronomer named Samuel P. Langley, founder of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institute. Langley wrote in 1889: *"Most great national observatories, like Greenwich or Washington, are the perfected development of that kind of astronomy of which the builders of Stonehenge represent the infancy. These primitive men could know where the sun would rise on a certain day, and make their observation of its place."*

For people observing the seventh day Sabbath far away from the land of Abraham (the Land of Canaan), this would have been a most important factor, as according to the law, the Sabbath is to be observed from sunset to sunset.

Thanks to the admirable surveys of Sir William Flinders Petrie, Mr Edgar Barclay, and Sir Norman Lockyer's precise azimuth alignments, the purpose of the circular monument is now known. 'STONEHENGE WAS AN ANCIENT OBSERVATORY!' The main axis of the monument was aligned to the midsummer sunrise. A man standing in the centre and sighting directly over a 35-ton marker stone would be looking straight at the spot on the northeast horizon where the sun rises at the summer solstice. Thus the ancient builders had given themselves an accurate marker for midsummer-day – the LONGEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

In 1965, Professor Gerald Hawkins, building on the work of his predecessors, returned to the United States with accurate charts of Stonehenge, which plotted the positions of its centre point and each significant archway, hole and mound in the ancient complex. He then fed the data into a computer programmed to calculate the compass directions established by the 120 pairs of such positions and the points where a line drawn through them would meet the horizon. The computer yielded some most exciting results, and confirmed the earlier conclusions of the men who had gone before him. Many of the Stonehenge alignments did accurately point to the summer and winter solstice positions of the rising and the setting sun and moon. Hawkins conclusion was that: "Stonehenge was locked to the sun and the moon as tightly as the tides. It was an astronomical observatory. And a good one, too!"

(Excerpts from, Stonehenge and Druidism by E Raymond Capt)

Stonehenge – The first computer in stone?

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

One of the most puzzling mysteries of Stonehenge is the purpose of the 56 Aubrey Holes that surround the site. They are called Aubrey Holes after a 17th century antiquarian researcher who first commented upon them. These carefully spaced and deeply dug holes had been filled in. They appear never to have held any stones and neither did they seem useful as sighting points. Nevertheless, the accurate spacing of 56 points around the circumference of a circle some 288 feet in diameter represents a remarkable feat in engineering. The original builders obviously must have had a purpose in mind for their construction. It was not until Professor Hawkins was making his investigation of Stonehenge on his compass orientated computer programme that he discovered the possible use of the mysterious Aubrey Holes. His findings suggested that Stonehenge astronomy was so advanced that its Druidic astronomers had apparently noted a lunar phenomenon, undetected even by modern astronomers. The reason for the 56 Aubrey Holes is that eclipses of the moon occur in cycles of fifty-six years! Professor Hawkins inadvertently rediscovered this ancient knowledge after running the Stonehenge eclipse data into his computer. He concluded that the holes formed a primitive eclipse computer. By placing a stone in each of six appropriate holes and moving them at appropriate times one hole around the circle, he decided, the Stonehenge astronomers had probably been able to accurately forecast the dates when solar and lunar eclipses were apt to take place. Stonehenge therefore must rank as the first computer in stone!

(Excerpts from, Stonehenge and Druidism by E Raymond Capt)

The Hebrew purpose of Stonehenge and the other megalithic monuments

Once we understand that those ancient Druids observed the Old Testament Hebrew Feasts and High Holy Days, as well as the seventh day Sabbath, it explains why it was so important for them to be able to predict both lunar and solar eclipses. The moon governs the exact timing of the Hebrew Festivals, whereas the Sabbath had to be strictly observed from sunset to sunset each seventh day of the week. One can see why it was necessary to build those monumental stone observatories, so as to make it possible for our ancestors to observe their Hebrew religion. They really needed to know the precise time when a lunar eclipse was due, as an unanticipated eclipse would have thrown their whole religious calendar into disarray. It also explain why there had to be so many stone circular replica's all over the island, as it would certainly be most important for each community to be able to come to precisely the same conclusion about the exact day for each of their festivals. This was the only way in which they would be able to guarantee that every Druidic believer throughout the whole island would be able to keep those important festivals on the correct day. For the Druids, God Himself had ordained those days and their whole life revolved around serving their Creator God. One can understand also how important it was for each community to be able to discern the exact time of sunset in each district. Thus in understanding the Hebraic roots of our Druidic and Celtic ancestors, it appears we have quite by accident stumbled upon something that has eluded archaeologists, astronomers and historians for centuries. It appears that the mysterious purpose behind the building of Stonehenge, and the many other Megalithic monuments, has finally been uncovered. Man throughout the ages has been in awe of those giant stone henges and circles that have stood as silent witnesses, all the time suspecting that some great religious purpose lay behind their design. From the extraordinary amount of evidence we have looked at so far, the clear indication is that this great religious purpose

was vested in the Hebrew faith of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. What an astounding discovery this truly is!

The Great Pyramid and Stonehenge connection

Another most amazing discovery is that the Pyramid of Gizeh and Stonehenge are in some way connected in that its builders used the same yardstick of measurement. Like the Pyramid, Stonehenge was built with painstaking care. Its construction required a lengthy pre-planning period not only in its architectural design, but also in the organisational work involved of marshalling both the required materials and workforce. The Stonehenge project could only have been accomplished by a highly intelligent society, as it required the skills of great astronomers, master architects and well educated engineers. So much for the modern day assumptions that the ancient Britons were nothing but primitive Stone Age savages who roamed the woods living on nuts and berries! One of the most important discoveries to come out of the study of Stonehenge is the fact that our Stone Age ancestors possessed a standard unit of measurement. This is a tool so important that this alone proves that those Stone Age builders were quite different from the image of primitive savages that our modern day Greek and Roman influenced historians are so eager to portray. The possession of a standard unit of length, as well as weight, are the basis of architecture, engineering and other fundamental arts on which civilisations are built.

The late Professor Alexander Thom, an engineer by profession, was the first to discover that, in all of the hundreds of ancient stone monuments he surveyed in Britain, the builders had used exactly the same precise standard unit of measurement. It was an extraordinary discovery that had far reaching implications. He defined the measurement as 2.72 British feet (32.62 British inches), and he called it the "Megalithic Yard." He concluded that standard Megalithic Yard rods must have come from a 'Central Authority', because if each small community of builders had copied the yardstick of its neighbour, the accumulated error would have exceeded just over an inch. An error of even this magnitude would have easily been noted in his surveys. The incredible fact is that Professor Thom was not able to detect 'any' noticeable differences between the hundreds of sites he surveyed. Stonehenge, however, is unique in that the builders used the Egyptian Royal Cubit (20.6285 British inches) in its construction and the Megalithic Yard elsewhere. The Royal Cubit was used in the building of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh, whereas a different unit of measurement, known as the "Sacred Cubit" (25.6285 British inches), was used in the design. Both the Megalithic yard and the Royal Cubit bear a geometrical relationship to the Pyramid Sacred Cubit. The Sacred Cubit is revealed in the Great Pyramid as being subdivided into 25 equal parts, the subdivision being the "thumb-breadth," now known as the "Pyramid Inch." This Pyramid Inch is equal to 1.001064 British inches, and this in turn demonstrates that the present British inch measurement has its origins in ancient Egypt. Is this not an extraordinary revelation! Having read the above, you might well ask, why this connection with Egypt? *(Excerpts from, Stonehenge and Druidism by E Raymond Capt)*

Brit-Am Experience

BRIT-AM AND THE

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

REDEMPTION OF ISRAEL

by Chenya Leah

(Free translation of an article that was included in our Hebrew language work "Achim Acharim")

Hello and blessing!

I wish to discuss several of the matters that became clear us since we began to be involved in Brit-Am. [*Brit-Am is an organization that has the goal of researching the whereabouts of the Lost Ten Tribes in the west, distributing information about them, and bridging between them and between Judah.*]. As a result of our association with Brit-Am our feeling of self value rose. Our self respect and our goals in life alive were elevated, and took on a wider and deeper dimension. The very act of the meetings with non-Jews of a very special type and learning of Jewish religious and general sources was an eye-opening experience. We found the people concerned to be intelligent, literate, educated and good-hearted. They came from all corners of the world, and had identified themselves with the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. They have often reached this conclusion, after deep study of the different sources and examining the matter in their inward soul, concluding that they belong to "Ephraim" [*a general name for all Ten Lost Tribes*], and want to do something about it! We can see before our very eyes how Prophecy is coming True! Biblical verses that seemed to lack explanation suddenly acquire significance. Scattered pieces of a great puzzle begin to come together and to reveal compatibility with each other. All of this is very exciting and awakens within us inspiration. It helps us feel more connected to our own past and to our future. By joining Brit-Am we made acquaintance with a Jewish organization that bridges between the single the solitary individual and between the Israelite nation in its entirety.

We understand, that those of us alive today are only the edge of a gigantic iceberg emerging from the ocean of a mutual past that connects the individual to the nation in its entirety throughout its history. Under the water are sunken millennia of tears, laughter, hopes, and also disappointments. ..And at the end comes a great happiness! At this moment I wish to draw your attention to the character and qualities of the tribe of Ephraim according to researchers: With the sundering of the nation a short time after the death of the king, Ephraim became the most important tribe in the Kingdom of Israel. In the words of the Prophets, the northern Kingdom of Israel is frequently called "Ephraim". The best known example is found in Jeremiah (31:20) that appears also in the prayers of the Additional Service of Rosh HaShanah (Hebrew New Year):

<<IS EPHRAIM MY DEAR SON? IS HE A PLEASANT CHILD? FOR SINCE I SPAKE AGAINST HIM, I DO EARNESTLY REMEMBER HIM STILL: THEREFORE MY BOWELS ARE TROUBLED FOR HIM; I WILL SURELY HAVE MERCY UPON HIM, SAITH THE LORD>> [Jeremiah 31:20].

On account of their pride, the Children of Ephraim refused to heed the warnings and preaching of the Prophets and as a result they were finally exiled from their country by the Assyrians more than 2740 years ago. During that time they mixed among the Gentiles and knowledge of their past existence was lost. Their identity became less and less known until our times when Brit-Am and others took upon themselves the hard role until of research, inquiry, vigorous documentation, and together (like the pieces of a puzzle) facts and all significant of clues concerning this branch of the Hebrew family.

Yiftach (Jephtah) the Gileadite led the warrior believers from his tribe, Manasseh, against the enemies of Israel as described in Judges chapter 11. After the victory the Children of Ephraim demanded to know why he had not called them to join him in the

fight and they even threatened to burn his house down around him. Unlike Gideon who when faced with a similar situation managed to placate the Ephraimites, Judges chapter nine) Yiftach delivered a direct exhortatory answer saying that he had indeed called them to come but they had not presented themselves. The tragic consequences of Yiftach's attitude and his challenging tone was violent conflict between the Tribes.

What can we, members of Brit-Am, learn from these verses? That it is not our role to be nit-picking, to moralize, or criticize other Israelites. We should endeavor to advise, comprehend, to extend a hand and to touch the heart of Ephraim. The great Rabbi Abraham Feld is never too tired of reminding us, our task is to go in the pathway of appeasement and of brotherly- love and everything else should fall into its own place safely. Only after the return of the Tribe of Ephraim to the Land of Israel, says the prophet Ezekiel (37;23 will the Ten Tribes relinquish their idolatry.

The Book of Judges (chapter 7) tells of Gideon, who enlisted a small force to the number of 300 fighters from the Tribes of Manasheh, Asher, Zebulun, and Naftali, in order to go out to battle and save Israel from her enemies. With the help of the Almighty they prevailed over the enemy that greatly outnumbered them.

The Midianites fled in panic from their camp in the Jezrael Valley eastward to the Jordan River and passed over it to their own territory. Gideon sent messengers to Ephraim requesting that they seize the fords of the Jordan River. The Ephraimites fulfilled their role duly and even captured two of the commanders of the Midianites but then they started to feud with Gideon.

<<AND THE MEN OF EPHRAIM SAID UNTO HIM, WHY HAST THOU SERVED US THUS, THAT THOU CALLEDST US NOT, WHEN THOU WENTEST TO FIGHT WITH THE MIDIANITES? AND THEY DID CHIDE WITH HIM SHARPLY>>] Judges 8:1].

To which Gideon replied: << WHAT HAVE I DONE NOW IN COMPARISON OF YOU? IS NOT THE GLEANING OF THE GRAPES OF EPHRAIM BETTER THAN THE VINTAGE OF ABIEZER?>> [Judges 8:2].

The sagacious answer of Gideon appeased the men of Ephraim, and "THEIR ANGER WAS ABATED" [Judges 8:3]. They recognized it as a great compliment to their prowess.

Let us now test the use that Gideon made of the words "ollalot" translated as "GLEANING OF THE GRAPES" and "batsir" translated as "VINTAGE". ["IS NOT THE GLEANING OF THE GRAPES ("ollalot") OF EPHRAIM BETTER THAN THE VINTAGE ("batsir") OF ABIEZER?"]. "Ollalot" are the smaller remnants of grapes or olives of inferior quality that the grape-pickers and olive-harvesters would leave to the poor. How then could one claim that the "ollalot" (gleaning of the grapes) were better than the "vintage"? By using the expression " IS NOT " at the beginning of his question Gideon turned the connotation on his head, and what could have been interpreted as negative sounded positive, and a compliment. By comparing the seizure of the two Midianite chieftains to gleaning of the grapes ("ollalot"), Gideon implies simply that they did very little in the comparison to what was needed for battle and the victory. By using the expression "IS NOT " at the beginning of his question however Gideon created the contrary impression and the Ephraimites construed his words as only complimentary. Once again we see from this that the right path to go is one of endurance, love, broadmindedness in our contacts, and a "diplomatic" tongue.

As we say in the Synagogue service, when the Torah scroll is returned sacred closet: "SHE IS A TREE OF LIFE TO THEM THAT LAY HOLD UPON HER: AND HAPPY IS EVERY ONE THAT RETAINETH HER" [Proverbs 3:18]. "HER WAYS ARE

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

WAYS OF PLEASANTNESS, AND ALL HER PATHS ARE PEACE" [Proverbs 3:17].

Why do we sing these verses when returning the Torah Scroll? Maybe we should learn from it, that since we return the Torah in its entirety, like we received it, so too should we receive it in its entirety ...

There are Ephraimites who are Christians. Some of them are starting to understand that nowhere in the Bible does it say that Gentiles will teach Judea how and when and what and why one must worship the Almighty and keep the Torah. (That is not to say that on the personal level one cannot learn practical wisdom from all others).

[Zechariah 8:23] THUS SAITH THE LORD OF HOSTS; IN THOSE DAYS IT SHALL COME TO PASS, THAT TEN MEN SHALL TAKE HOLD OUT OF ALL LANGUAGES OF THE NATIONS, EVEN SHALL TAKE HOLD OF THE SKIRT OF HIM THAT IS A JEW, SAYING, WE WILL GO WITH YOU: FOR WE HAVE HEARD THAT GOD IS WITH YOU.

Rabbi Shabtai Teacher said in the name of Rabbi Eliyahu of Vilna in the book "Kol HaTor" :

<<The Messiah son of Joseph is the first Messiah, Messiah that begins the Process of Redemption, that his main roles in general include the settlement of the Land of Israel, building Jerusalem and revealing Torah secrets. The present settlement of the Land of Israel is the result and fruition of the vision Rabbi Eliyahu of Vilna and his doctrine concerning the Messiah son of Joseph and settlement of the Land. His vision passed to the great rabbis that were called "Chovevi Tsion" ("Lovers of Zion") and from them to the modern Zionist movement. The great Rabbi Avraham Kook in his article "Materialism and Spirit in the Redemption of Israel" identified the modern Zionist movement with the Messiah son of Joseph. By the same token, it is said "Everything that happened to Joseph, happened to Zion" (Midrash Tanchuma, VaYigash). Joseph is worth in Hebrew Numerology equals Zion. It is a major principle in the book "Kol HaTor" and in other sacred works that the term "Zion" in the Bible can refer to Joseph, the Return to Zion (Zionism), and to the deeds of the Messiah son of Joseph. >>.

There are many Gentiles that love Zion. The fact of their love is a proof of their genes and their spiritual potentialities. They are the descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. It is therefore logical that they fulfilled a key role in the development of the Land and the return of the Jews to the Land of Israel, as they have done.

Biblical Prophecy

THE TRIBE OF JOSEPH AND "THE LATTER DAYS"

by Steven M. Collins

Many Christians and Jews have an expectation that we are living in momentous times. This expectation is based upon the belief that world events indicate we are living in a climactic period of time called "the latter days" in many biblical prophecies. This prophetic phase will be climaxed by the arrival of a new period of time known by such names as the Messianic Age, the Millennium, the Kingdom of God, etc.

Do I believe we are living in the biblical "latter days?" Yes, I do. In this column, I will discuss several aspects of the prophecy regarding the tribe of Joseph which strongly confirm that we are living in the biblical "latter days."

Joseph and the Latter Days:

Genesis 49 lists prophecies for all of the tribes of Israel in the latter days, but this section will examine three aspects of the prophecy about the tribe of Joseph (Ephraim and Manasseh). Since this is a prophecy for the latter days, we must demonstrate that all three aspects of this prophecy are fulfilled in modern times to confirm that we are living now in "the latter days." As many readers of this article likely know, the tribes of Joseph are Ephraim and Manasseh, and these two tribes are primarily linked to the modern English and American nations.

Genesis (Bereshith) 49:22 prophesies in the King James Version concerning Joseph: "Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well; whose branches run over the wall." A Hebraic translation (The Complete Jewish Bible) captures, I believe, the sense of this prophecy better by translating it: "Yosef [Joseph] is a fruitful plant, a fruitful plant by a spring, *with branches climbing over the wall.*" (Emphasis added.) Here the tribes of Joseph are likened not to a tree which stays in one place, but rather to a vine which spreads out and sends branches elsewhere. Applying this imagery to modern nations, Joseph's tribes should be nations which have "vined out" or spread elsewhere in the world from a home base. This has come to pass in the Anglo-Saxon nations. The home base for the tribes of Joseph in the modern world was in the British Isles.

The tribes of Joseph, indeed, "branched out" to plant new nations in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and part of the South Africa. In doing so, they fulfilled the prophecy of Genesis 48:19 that Ephraim would become a "multitude of nations" (the British nations) and a "single [great] nation (the United States of America)." They also fulfilled the prophecy of Genesis 49:22 which indicated the tribes of Joseph would be a colonizing people who had founded new nations by the time the "latter days" arrived. This has also come to pass.

This verse also foretells that Joseph will be located "by a well" (some versions of the Bible say "by a spring" or use other language). What is clear in that this prophetic imagery indicates that all the people of Joseph's tribes will *dwell by the water*. All the nations of modern Joseph (the USA, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are seacoast nations located along the water. Indeed, the British Isles, Australia and New Zealand are island nations completely surrounded by water, and the USA and Canada have very extensive seacoasts along the oceans. This prophecy (combined with the one below that the nations of Joseph will be made "strong" by God in the latter days, indicates the nations of Joseph will be maritime nations and naval powers. The British Navy dominated the oceans for centuries and the US Navy now is the most powerful fleet on earth.

Genesis 49:23-24 prophesy that: "...the archers have sorely grieved [harassed] him, and shot at him and hated him: but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob...who shall help thee." This prophecy indicates that the tribes of Joseph will be "hated" in the world

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

by many other nations, and that those who hate the nations of Joseph will "shoot at" or "harass" them. The nations of Great Britain and the United States have attracted so much hatred and envy in the world that it has commonly been called an "anti-Anglo" or "anti-American" attitude. Much of this hatred has resulted from the envy of other nations who covet the "birthright" promises of the Abrahamic Covenant which were given primarily to the tribes of Joseph (Genesis 48:14-22).

This prophecy also indicates Joseph will have wars forced upon them by "archers" who "shoot" at Joseph. In the last half-century, the United States and the British nations combined to defeat Hitler and the Nazis in World War II, and they were allied again in the Korean War and the Persian Gulf War against Saddam Hussein. The British had the Falklands War against Argentina forced upon them. The Viet Nam War was somewhat of an exception to this rule as no one actually attacked the American nation or its interests. That war resulted from treaties and a desire to contain communism, and the American people had little support for a war which threatened no vital US interests. Now the United States has been attacked and victimized by a terrorist war perpetrated by those who "hate Joseph." Great Britain has stepped forward to be America's most visible ally in this war against terrorism, and Canada and Australia have both pledged ships and/or troops to fight with the Americans.

Genesis 49:24 also prophesies that God will make the tribes of Joseph "strong" (not weak) against these attacks in the latter days. The tribes of Joseph have been generally (but not always) successful in their wars, and the alliance of the tribes of Joseph (the USA, the UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) currently constitute the most powerful and cohesive alliance in the world today. God has certainly "strengthened" Joseph as first the British Empire (Ephraim) dominated world geopolitics and now the United States (Manasseh) is the dominant "superpower." This prophecy indicates that the USA and Britain (with their allies) will likely win the war against terrorism.

The final aspect of the latter days prophecy about Joseph's tribes is in Genesis 49:22-26: [Genesis 49:22] JOSEPH IS A FRUITFUL BOUGH, EVEN A FRUITFUL BOUGH BY A WELL; WHOSE BRANCHES RUN OVER THE WALL:

[Genesis 49:23] THE ARCHERS HAVE SORELY GRIEVED HIM, AND SHOT AT HIM, AND HATED HIM:

[Genesis 49:24] BUT HIS BOW ABODE IN STRENGTH, AND THE ARMS OF HIS HANDS WERE MADE STRONG BY THE HANDS OF THE MIGHTY GOD OF JACOB; (FROM THENCE IS THE SHEPHERD, THE STONE OF ISRAEL:)

[Genesis 49:25] EVEN BY THE GOD OF THY FATHER, WHO SHALL HELP THEE; AND BY THE ALMIGHTY, WHO SHALL BLESS THEE WITH BLESSINGS OF HEAVEN ABOVE, BLESSINGS OF THE DEEP THAT LIETH UNDER, BLESSINGS OF THE BREASTS, AND OF THE WOMB:

[Genesis 49:26] THE BLESSINGS OF THY FATHER HAVE PREVAILED ABOVE THE BLESSINGS OF MY PROGENITORS UNTO THE UTMOST BOUND OF THE EVERLASTING HILLS: THEY SHALL BE ON THE HEAD OF JOSEPH, AND ON THE CROWN OF THE HEAD OF HIM THAT WAS SEPARATE FROM HIS BRETHREN.

These verses extensively describe the extensive blessings which the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh will enjoy during the latter days. This prophecy indicates the "birthright" blessings of the Abrahamic Covenant will be especially poured out on

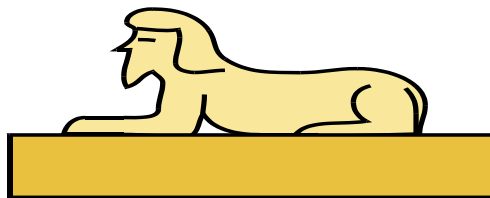
Joseph's nations in the latter days. The prophecy mentions favorable climates for growing crops (the blessings of heaven), extensive natural resources (the blessings of the deep) and large populations (blessings of the breasts and of the womb).

The "blessings of the deep" could mean natural resources which are dug out of the ground or wealth and prosperity that comes from the oceans ("the deep" has an oceanic application elsewhere in the Bible). The modern nations of Joseph have derived much of their wealth from their seacoast locations (not just in fisheries industries, but also in their control of world maritime trade). This prophecy is quite expansive in its description of the wealth and power which will accrue to Joseph's tribes in the latter days.

Given that these blessings are divinely ordained, we should expect the nations of Ephraim and Manasseh to be the wealthiest and most blessed nations on earth. This has come to pass as first the British Empire long dominated the earth's nations and resources with the USA assuming that role since World War II.

In conclusion, the specific prophecies about the tribes (nations) of Joseph have been fulfilled abundantly in the modern world by the British people and the United States of America. This not only confirms that they are the modern nations of Joseph (Ephraim and Manasseh), but the fulfillments of the prophecies in Genesis 49:22-26 indicate that we are living in the prophetic period of time known as "the latter days."

Greetings and Shalom to All! Steven M. Collins



Brit-Am Philosophy and Attitude

TRIBAL UNITY

by Zippora Feld

[Loosely Translated from a Preface to the Hebrew work, "Achim Acharim"]

The history of our Israelite nation goes back for the last 3816 years. Ever since our forefather Abraham was the first to discover that the world has a Creator and that to all things there is a reason and cause until our own times many "experiences" have occurred to our nation:

The blessings of Jacob given to each one of his twelve sons, slavery in Egypt, deliverance from bondage with great wonders and material spoils, the miracles in the wilderness, splitting of the Red Sea, victory over their enemies, and (greater than them all) receiving of the Torah that changes us to a chosen nation but also commits us in the same proportion to the Law. Later the entrance to the Lands of Israel, wars, judges, doing the will of the Almighty and at times also

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

rebellion against Him. The Temple and Exile, again rebuilding the Sanctuary and again Exile, only this time a long and painful one.

From out of all these changes, confusions and the revolutions there grows and develops the Jewish People of Israel that begins to consolidate to itself an individual character and peculiarity of its own. The Jews became a people that tried at times to be assimilated and to change into a nation "like all other nations" but never succeeded and never will as it had been predicted, "THE PEOPLE SHALL DWELL ALONE, AND SHALL NOT BE RECKONED AMONG THE NATIONS" [Numbers 23:9].

That is the starting point accompanying us throughout history. In every period, in times of prosperity and especially in hours of darkness we were always "THE PEOPLE SHALL DWELL ALONE", insulated and not connected.

Let us return again to the blessings of Jacob to his sons. Each one received a blessing (some say advice) that was specifically unique to himself, according to his individual propensities (Midrash Tanchuma, Genesis 44:18).

The Midrash mentions clearly the formidable powers of Judah and of Joseph, each one in his own way. The Blessings of Jacob also involve the last wish of Jacob, that there be unity amongst the Tribes: "GATHER YOURSELVES TOGETHER" [Genesis 49:1]. Jacob wished that his descendants be united and work together undivided. It is almost impossible to imagine the potential power and wonderful abilities that could be realized through unity working to a common goal.

An example of this potential is described in a Midrash that tells how the brothers of Joseph reacted in face of the refusal of the 'king of Egypt' to release their brother. They fight for him with the supernatural mutual force to the point of destruction of the country of Egypt. [This Midrash was not necessarily relating an historical fact but rather illustrating a deeper truth].

The results of the formidable power stemming from unity and combined action of all the tribes may be seen during all our history beginning from when they entered the Land of Canaan and conquered it in the time of Joshua son of Nun and also today [amongst the Jews] in the Israeli War of Independence (1948) and resultant conflicts (1967, etc) for the sake of establishing and ensuring the survival of the State of Israel.

We also experienced the opposite effect when the tribes were divided and did not profess, and ignored the need for mutual help and the goals of reciprocity. Consequently, these adverse forces were liable to cause chaos, destruction and desolation. Much to our regret examples of this latter situation are not lacking and were even prevalent in the course of our development. Precisely as a result of this negativity was the Second Temple destroyed, due to unjustified hostility, as described in the Talmud. The Bible also describes fraternal strife and a war of the other brothers against Benjamin (Judges chapters 19 - 20). This was caused because they had not tried hard enough to go on the way of the Almighty and were not receptive towards those who were not "one of themselves".

In our own days it is possible to see how much terrible are results of disunity. The longlasting terror of the Palestinians against the Jews is a terrible situation in which our people are humiliated and disgraced at the hands of they who mock them and murder their children. It is a state of anarchy and debasement. It is a result of confusion and lack of knowledge concerning our goal and our role as the Jewish nation. There is a growing hatred amongst different sections of the Jewish people. On the one side we have they who acknowledge the Law of

God and keep His commandments, who know to whom this country of milk and honey belongs and what must be done to purify it of the Arab foreigners who are intruders in it. On the other side there are those that do not attempt to go on the right path yet try to impose their own opinion on others and to handle matters only according to their own notions. We can see now how due to lack of unity we are needlessly losing our potency and weakening.

Let us look back in history, to the Land of Judah towards the end of the Second Temple Period when the Holy Sanctuary still stood in all its wondrous beauty: The nation was already divided into two sections as a result of controversies and chasing after honor. In this period the Jews, sons of the Almighty, began to sin. They were not hearkening to the voice of God. The enemy was sent to besiege them. This was the last warning sign from Above, a final chance for the nation to return to our Father in Heaven and to join together as brothers. But the hatred and lack of respect only increased and God sorrowfully gave approval for the cursed Romans to destroy our Temple, our source of Glory, the fountain of our Light and our Life, the House of the Almighty God. We were exiled from off our Land that cannot carry those who do not go in the way of the Almighty and keep His laws.

We see here that the confusion and the sense of division had started to worsen. This had already become previously apparent when Judah and Joseph separated. The resulting antagonism between the Kingdoms of Judah and Israel had left its mark. The Ten subordinate Tribes of the Kingdom of Israel had been cruelly taken out from their country and cast off into the distance. The connection between the Tribes had been loose from the beginning and finally it was disconnected completely. The sundering apart was of great effect and the pain tremendous! Eventually the remaining Tribes of Judah and Benjamin were also to be thrown out into the domains of foreign inimical nations.

For their part the Ten Tribes of the former kingdom of Israel were wandering away, being assimilated, and losing their identity. They were becoming (willingly or by force of circumstance) like the nations around them. They were spreading out across into the corners of the earth. Finally, they were to be found in every direction reaching into Western Europe, the British Isles, North America, and Australia. The Jews of Judah, in comparison, preserved their Jewish identity notwithstanding the suffering under the hard yoke of alternating Empires and cruel decrees.

The Need of Jewish Efforts for the return of our lost brothers:

At this time when, thank God, after many troubles and hard sufferings we have returned finally to our Land and heritage and our Heavenly Father gathers us up and shelters us, we are securely enabled to reach out to our Lost Brothers and to return them to us. We may yet integrate once again our forces and prove to our forefather, Jacob, that we have not forgotten his final wish and we can come together. If we do this, we will be risen up again and merit the embodiment of our Promised Redemption. Together with us so too will the entire world be redeemed. We were meant from the beginning to be a "light to the Gentiles" and to illuminate the way. Let us gather together again from the corners of the earth into one whole undivided nation!

WHEN THE LORD TURNED AGAIN THE CAPTIVITY OF ZION, WE WERE LIKE THEM THAT DREAM [Psalms 126:1]

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

Biblical Proofs of Identity

THE ISRAELITE PEOPLES OF THE WEST

by Jack Hertzog

Israelite Family Names

Throughout Northwest Europe and the British Isles, Israelitish names and corruptions of the names, are so very prolific, this is the only area of the world, that has this great number of these names, from which they spread to the four corners of the world.

In these areas many individuals have intact names like Jacobs, Isaacson, Abraham, Rueben, Judah, Joseph, Samuel, Levi, Moses, Solomon, Aaron, Benjamin, Simeon, Samson, David, Davidson, Israel, etc. There are numerous corruptions of these names like Abrams, Acuff, Benjamin, Cobb, David, Daniels, Davidy, Davit, Davitts, Davies, Davison, Davidson, Dawson, Dwight, Donlevy, Dowd, Dawes, Hudson, Isaacson, Jacoby, Jacobson, Jacks, Jackson, Jason, Judson, Laver, Lewis, Lawson, Levit, Love, Lowell, Manson, McKissack, McDevitt, McTavish, Moses, Robbins, Rueben, Sax, Sampson, Simpsons, Simpson, Simms, Simmons, Robbins, Robinson, Ronson, etc. Taken together, the number of these names is incredible. Even the name "America", seems to come from the root word "Merc", that comes from Machir, son of Manasseh.

Why do the Arabs, not have Israelitish names, yet many have the name Abram, Abraham and Corruptions of the Name Ibrahim? Because they are the Sons of Ibrahim! Not the sons of Israel. Why don't they have the name Isaac as a common name? Because Isaac was an arch-enemy of Ishmael. No other places in the world have such a prolific number of Israelitish names, as do the areas of the British Isles and N.W. Europe.

You find very few of these of the peoples in these areas that have surnames of the enemies of Israel, they mostly have names of the original tribes and the second and third generations of Israel; this happened, because in the first generations of Israel, there were fewer names to choose from, but after three or so generations, then there were many more hundreds of names to choose from, so with this greater variety of names to choose from, they didnt have to look for anymore names, they had, had enough names to choose from, and these are usually the names that have come down to us today.

Israelites Would Not Know of their Origin

The fact, that most of Israel does not know, who they are, was prophesied. If the Israelites knew, they were Israelites, then prophecies, would have failed. All of those that claim, that the Israelites are not around, and are not viable nations, are also fulfilling prophecy. Every Israelite, that says, that they are not Israelites, is indeed fulfilling Scripture:

[Isaiah 1:3] THE OX KNOWETH HIS OWNER, AND THE ASS HIS MASTER'S CRIB: BUT ISRAEL DOTH NOT KNOW, MY PEOPLE DOTH NOT CONSIDER. Even those that say they are not fulfilling Isaiah 1:3, are still fulfilling it, and also Hosea 1:10:

<<YET THE NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL SHALL BE AS THE SAND OF THE SEA, WHICH CANNOT BE MEASURED NOR NUMBERED; AND IT SHALL COME TO PASS, THAT IN THE PLACE WHERE IT WAS SAID UNTO

THEM, YE ARE NOT MY PEOPLE, THERE IT SHALL BE SAID UNTO THEM, YE ARE THE SONS OF THE LIVING GOD>> [Hosea 1:10].

This goes to prove, that God's words, will come to pass. The non-believers are proving God's words out of their very own mouths. God has let mankind go their own way for the most part, since creation, except He intervenes occasionally in certain situations, such as Sodom and Gomorrah. He created Israel supernaturally, by giving children to the barren wives of the Patriarchs (Sarai, Rachel, etc.).

The Apple of His Eye

He has given Israel (U.S.A., Britain), the chief (Amos 6:1) blessings of the world, <<WOE TO THEM THAT ARE AT EASE IN ZION, AND TRUST IN THE MOUNTAIN OF SAMARIA, WHICH ARE NAMED CHIEF OF THE NATIONS, TO WHOM THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL CAME!>> [Amos 6:1].

God has given Judah (the Jews), the commission of preserving His Word, but also He has greatly blessed them everywhere they've gone, and He has blessed those nations, that have blessed them, but He has cursed those, that have cursed them. The Jews have been left as a witness, that God was working through a certain group of people, and had Holy laws, that the world has trampled in to the ground. God might chastise the Israelites, and use other nations to do so, but woe to those nations that God uses to chastise His People, they will find out what happens when they come up against Israel.

God in (Zechariah 14:2) shows that He will bring all of the nations up against the Jews (Jerusalem), toward the end time! He is really bringing all nations up (allowing them to come up) against Himself, and then He will fight (Zechariah 14:3,4), and woe to the nations of the world, because He will fight for the Jews and Israelites, and the world will find out what God's power is like, when they are destroyed by it (Zech.14:12-15). Israel will be here on the Earth, but many of the nations that came against them will not be (Zechariah 8:15), because God has determined to do good to Judah and Israel. God will use Judah and Israel to teach the nations that formerly hated them (Zech.8:23).

Reuben in France

The prophecies of the tribe of Rueben have been fulfilled in the nation of France "... The beginning of strength, the excellency of dignity and power, unstable as water, you shall not excell...."(Gen.49:3,4), Rueben was demoted out of the birthright.

Modern day France (Rueben), has had vast power, and vast possessions and colonies, a great navy, and has been noted for the beauty and Excellency of its art and finesse, and in the 1790s, went through a period of turmoil, and civil stress, which was like a civil war, but strangely enough during this time of trouble, the country was increasing in power and strength, such as few nations had, had up until that time, and their power rivaled or even excelled that of England's for a while, and it took many years of war to defeat them. Yet, unstable as water, they did not excell, but again took second fiddle to England, and this continued down unto modern times, yet in the future, they will probably allow themselves to be manipulated to do things against their will, as when they would not stand up for Joseph with any force, against their brothers, when he was cast in to the pit; they had good intentions, but little action.

The identities of some of the Modern Israelite countries are indeterminate, on who they are, only God truly knows their boundaries (Hosea 5:3).

Simeon and Levi

Gen.49:7 shows that Levi would be scattered in Israel. Another trait of Levi, was that they were harder natured than most, and were great warriors, but also given to fierce anger, as Moses showed several times, when he slew the Egyptian, tossed the tablets that

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

God had given him, and when he struck the rock. This was a needful trait for Levi, since they had to do a lot of slaughtering of animals. They were scattered throughout Israel and even though during the split in the kingdom, many went to Jerusalem, many still stayed in the different tribes. The Levites that went to Judah, for the most part retained their genealogies, as did those of Benjamin that went with Judah. Mordecai, was of Benjamin though they were assimilated into Judah. Today among the Jews in this country and elsewhere there are many Jews with the Levitical names like Lowell, Lewis, Levenson, Lavin, Lapinsky, Con, Cohen and many of the names of the sons of Aaron, too numerous to mention. I think you will find that many of Levi's descendents in the rest of Israel, Have a over-proportionate number in the law field, as do the Jews of Levitical origin; this is from careful observation, but is speculation on my part, many of these men in the law fields have tight kinky hair, extremely light complexions and greyish blue eyes. But all we have to do to find where many of the descendents of Levi are is to just look at many of the British and French Surnames, Names Like Lee, Lea, leaf, Lewis, Levi itself, Love, Lowell, Lawson, Lawton, Laver, Aronson, Louis, Clovis is French for Levi, Lowell, Lovell, Lovellette, Conn, Ronson, Lewellyn; In Ireland, Donlevy, Conlon, Connell, Connelly, Conway, and Mason (Son of Moses), in Ireland, Its nickname is the "Land of Erin" or Aaron, and in all of these countries, there are many derivatives of the names of the sons of Aaron, also the Aran Island, in northern Donegal in Ireland and southern Scotland. Simeon and Levi are in all of these countries, mostly in Scotland, the Simeonites do not like to fight on a personal basis (Opposite of the Irish), but they are fierce fighters in wars. Most of our fighting generals, Patton, MacArthur, Bradley, Wainright, Montgomery and countless others, were Scots-Irish. Even Eisenhower, being of German Descent was probably a Simeonite, or Levite, yet on a personal basis, he was a very gentle man, even his name Dwight, was a corruption of David, yet his middle name was David, His wives name was Dowd also a corruption of David. Many of the Levites (the Irish Name Donlevy meaning Levite of Dan, is just one Example) have gotten into the law fields, and are very adept at law, including the Jews of Levitical descent, names like Lawson, Laver, Lewis, Love, Lovell, Lowell, Levensen, Levit, Love, Levi itself, all go to prove that Israel is Alive and well on this earth today, as (Gen. 49:1) did show would be the case.

Tribal Identifications

When the following countries are mentioned, it is not stated as fact, just good indications:

The tribe of Zebulon, is probably Holland, and they've had vast colonies.

Belgium is probably Rueben and Zebulon, they've had vast colonies.

Dan is Ireland, and another generic name for the Irish, is "Erin", or Aaron. The song "Danny Boy" is part and parcel with Ireland. The Irish are noted for their fighting spirit, and their physical strength, and Samson was a Danite", the Irish like to fight as a sport, but they do not like to fight in armies, as a rule, just as ancient Dan did not like organization. Their country is also steeped in Paganism, just like ancient Dan followed pagan idols.

Sweden is probably "Gad", hence the Goths, "dees" and "tees" being very similarly pronounced consonants

Norway is probably part of Benjamin, that did not follow Judah, when the Kingdom of Israel broke away from Judah.

Naphthali Speaks beautiful words! Switzerland? The Swiss are known for their speaking of many languages.

Issachar! Finland?

South Africa is probably a branch of Asher, because of the dainties (Diamonds and Gold) mentioned (Gen 49:20).

Denmark is probably not Dan, but a branch of Asher, even though Dan passed through the country, and left his trail or name, the Danes had a great navy, and many Colonies.

The Tribe of Dan: The Tribe of Dan was among those that migrated, and fulfilled the Prophecy, about Dan being "A serpent by the Way"(Gen. 49:16,17), in naming many landmarks and rivers, after their forefather Dan. They named the Dneiper River, the Don river, the Donets river in the Ukraine, the cities of Donetsk, Syeverodonetsk, the Donu, Donau, Danube rivers, the German city of Danzig (now Gdansk, Poland), Rostov-Na-Donu by the Black Sea, the "Don Ridge" in Russia between Kazakhstan and Ukraine, the country of Denmark (Danemerke), before settling in Ireland, where Dans, Dons, Duns, Dins are contained in, and are some of the most prolific names in Ireland, even the common Irish name "Donlevy" means a Levite of Dan; thus Dan is a "judge" of where Israel went; The tribe of Dan (Irish) are also great judges, both in law (police), and judiciary, because a sense of humor (Irish) gives people more ability to be a good judge; Dan means "Judge", just as the Irish Name "Dunn" is a derivative of "Judge". Dan "judges" or proves where Israel went, because, where Dan is, so is Israel. The "Harp of David" is very prominent on Ireland's coat of Arms.

Joseph in Britain and America: Ephraim and Manasseh

The Tribe of Ephraim was elevated above his older brother, in (Gen.48:13), where Jacob, when he blessed Joseph's two son's crossed his hands, and made Ephraim greater than Manasseh, saying that the Younger brother would be greater, and become a multitude of nations (Gen.48:19), and these two Brothers would be looked at, as the Criterion for Israel, by the rest of Israel (Gen.48:20). This was fulfilled by Great Britain, in ruling 58 nations, and controlling many others, (Palestine, Egypt, Etc.). Ephraim (England), was looked upon, as a type of Israel as a whole (Ps 60:7, 108:8). Joshua son of Nun, was an Ephraimite, and led Israel after Moses died. Ephraim (England) had a world encompassing empire, before world travel was in vogue, or even possible the way it is now, which makes it all the more remarkable. Yet Manasseh, was to be the very chief nation, because (Amos 6:1) Speaks of the "Chief Nation", and no other nation could have remotely rivaled the U.S.A. England has proudly flown the Union Jack (Jacob's Union), all over the world, that shows the very crossing of the hands of Jacob, this was also on the flag of the confederacy. Manasseh (U.S.A.), though they were the Chief single nation of the two, still owed much of it's legacy to England, including it's flag, which had its origins in Lancaster, Buckingham and Kent, which came from the Coat of Arms of the Wasingtons (George Washington's progenitors).

The Israelite Population of the U.S.A. is probably 180 million. (These are Estimations). Population wise, the true sons of Joseph, in the U.S.A., are not anywhere near ten times more in number, than Britain has, in fact the U.S.A has a vast number of gentiles living in her. Britain, is much more homogeneous, than the U.S.A, having more like 40 million or so, full blooded Josephites, whereas, the U.S.A. probably has, probably the same amount of Josephites, with other Israelites, Dan (Irish), Gad (Swedes), Rueben (French), Dutch (Zebulon), Judah, etc.(Amos 6:1) and many of Ephraim.

It seems like Ephraim, being ten times, that of Manasseh, has more to do with General Population, control and influence, than it had to do with the general numbers of literal Josephites, since the literal numbers of Josephites, are probably about the same in each

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

country. This is still amazing, since there are probably about 80 or 100 million Josephites, that have practically run the rest of the world, and have spread their vine, all across the world, as a blessing (Gen. 49). The Descendents of Joseph have retained a unique ability, that Joseph had. They are very practical and industrious. They are great builders and Ephraim (Britain) seems to have the greater leadership, and administrative ability, for instance they ruled India, a nation of 300 million, with just 50,000 civil and military personnel. On the other hand, the U.S.A., is a very reluctant leader always trying to make friends, with everybody, instead of ruling, like Britain.

Signs of Israelite-Joseph Origin:

Crowning Their Monarchs "The King-Queen of Israel", in the coronation ceremony.

The Two Nations Have, on their national seal, a Pyramid (U.S.A.), and the Sphinx of Egypt (Britain).

Defeating their enemies at every turn.

Worshipping the God of Israel.

Basing much of their constitution on the Hebrew Scriptures.

Putting forth, one of the most benevolent constitutions, that mankind has ever come up with.

The main backers and supporters of the present State of Israel (Judah).

Possessing the most prosperous areas of the world.

How many coincidences, do we need? To prove where Joseph is, and to prove that one (Ephraim), had about ten times the influence of the latter (Mannaseh), and even much of Mannaseh's (USA) legacy had come from Ephraim (Britain).

There is no getting around the fact that Britain was many times greater in both numbers and respect, than the U.S.A. In the celebration in 1897 of the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, for days and days, people in their native costumes paraded before Victoria in obeisance, representing almost every culture on the Earth. The Sun truly, never set in Great Britain's world wide empire.

This was Israel's peak, which lasted, until after WW2, Britain and The U.S.A., France, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Etc., controlled and influenced virtually the whole world, and their vine ran over the Wall, to bless the whole world (Gen.49). The U.S.A's Empire, has been mostly a financial empire, and they have had so much prosperous land and territory, that they have not sought great territorial acquisitions. Though, in these later times, from about 1900, the U.S.A. has become the "Chief of nations", both militarily and financially., but the two sons of Joseph have been together, even though they sometimes fight (Isaiah (9:21). Even then, much of The U.S.A.'s greatness, has been built on the foundation of Britain's greatness and traditions; The USA also did spring from Britain. But! There has never in the history of the world been an Empire like Great Britain, with 58 nations flying the "Union Jack", or "Jacob's Union", fulfilling the Prophecy of ...A company of nations.... (Genesis 35:11). Also! many other nations were under control of Britain, Egypt, Argentina, etc. They had a mandate over Palestine. They had a navy, that was not paralleled in the world. They controlled Sea gates all over the world, a few, such as Gibraltar, and the Falkland Islands, they still control. There was a time when Great Britain acquired nations and colonies like a rich child acquires new toys. The Britains still act as though they are a great empire, they are the "...cake unturned (Hosea 7:8), and also they also... have grey hair and do not know it" (Hosea 7:9). The days of their glorious empire are long gone as (Isaiah 28:1) shows.

Yes! Britain is Ephraim, with the Royal line of David ruling, and together with Manasseh, almost being inseparable, in peace and war.

Why Do The Anglo-Saxons Support The Jews? Here are a few very good

reasons: The Kingdom of Israel Split off from Judah and Benjamin, who became known as the Jews, after the reign of Solomon, and his son Rehoboam (I Kings 12:16-19,20). The Jews were ready to make war against Israel, but The Jewish king was told that "You shall not go up against your brethren Israel!" God said "This Thing (The Split), is from Me" (I Kings 12:23,24). Most of the books of Kings are histories of the two separate kingdoms, Judah (The Jews), and Israel (The covenant breakers), Israel (the ten northern tribes) was also known as Samaria. Israel's capital was in Shechem, with Jereboam, an Ephraimite of the house of Joseph, being king. Later the capital moved to Tirzah, then to Samaria, with the name, "Samaria" being used as a synonym for Israel, also "Ephraim" became another synonym for the ten tribes. Much of the time Israel and the Jews were allied, but at other times, they were at war with one another (II Kings 16:6). Eventually Israel, was taken captive by Assyria (II Kings 17:18), they were taken to the cities of the Medes, beyond the Euphrates River. Before the captivity, the Israelites had formed an alliance with the Hebrew speaking nations of Phoenicia Tyre, Sidon, Moab and several other nations. The Israelites had been the chief partner in this alliance, and they and the Tyrians, Sidonians (Phoenicians) built Carthage as a Hebrew Colony, the name "Carthage" Probably coming from the Hebrew root "Kirjath", meaning "city"! Or "Kohath", meaning "vacant", "unused", "allied". The Phoenicians came from the same Aramean roots, as Israel (Deut.26:5), and their Hebrew language was almost identical with Israel's spoken Hebrew. The Tribe of Dan and the Phoenician seafarers were almost like blood brothers, and they also spoke the same language. Dan lived right next to them, and both nations abode in ships. Most historians called this Hebrew alliance a blanket term "Phoenicia", when in reality Israel was the largest and chief partner of the "Phoenician" Hebrew speaking alliance of Israel, Tyre, Sidon, and other Caananite nations. In fact Hiram, King of Tyre supplied Solomon with building materials for the temple of God. (I Kings 5:10). Also King Hiram loved or greatly favored David (I Kings 5:1), and was like a blood brother to him, having a very strong alliance. King Ahab of Samaria married Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, King of Sidon (I Kings 16:31)! These Hebrew speaking peoples did much to turn Israel away from God. Pagans, that spoke the same language that Israel spoke, were more destructive to Israel, than those that did not speak their language, God had warned Israel about making alliances with the Pagan idol worshippers (Deut.8:19) and (1 Kings 9:6,7), God says "I will remove Israel out of My sight", not destroy her! Remove her (Jer.4:27 ~ 5:18), and in the days of the historian Josephus, this prophecy was being fulfilled. The Historian Josephus, in the time of the Roman occupation, speaking of the dispersion, said of Israel beyond the Euphrates river, "They are an innumerable multitude", the stubborn calf Israel was back in the wild (Hosea 4:16), and had lost sight of their God. When Israel got further and further away from their God, they started getting weaker and weaker, and the Assyrians were getting stronger and stronger, and the Assyrians were a great military machine like Germany was in WW2, many Israelites were in great fear of them because the Prophets had prophesied Israel's captivity at the hand of Assyria, so, many Israelites turned nomadic and fled to the steps of Asia, and even further east, founding Jacobabad in Pakistan, Samariani, Samarkand in Uzbekistan, Samara in Russia, and many other cities; this is not to say that the Israelites are still in these areas today, though maybe some are. Back in the days around the captivity, the populations were very sparse, and these steppes were ideal for the sheep raising Israelites. Before the captivity, many of the Israelites migrated to the "Phoenician" colony Carthage, whom was increasing in power, and had established colonies on the European Mainland, many Israelites migrated to Carthage's colonies in Europe. Also, a great many Hebrews from Israel, Tyre, Sidon and other nations migrated into Carthage at about the time of Israel's captivity, and since Israel had

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

already gone into Pagan worship, now they were mingling their already corrupt religion in with the other Hebrew non-Israelite's pagan religions, so Carthage's religion was a very mixed religion, with remnants of Israel's true worship, but having paganism predominant. Again, Carthage's religion was a corrupted version of the true religion handed down to Israel, this is not surprising, because Carthage was made up of Israelites, Sidonians, Tyrians, Moabites and other Pagan Nations. So, Assyria came down on Israel in 721-718 B.C, and removed them, and took them away (2 Kings 17:18, 23), and some of them were settled in Samarra (Samaria), North of Baghdad, Iraq on the Tigris river, and many other similar places beyond the Euphrates river.

The Royal Lineage of Judah and David in Great Britain: Judah (The Jews) remained for a time (II Kings 17:18), until they were taken captive, however the royal lineage of Judah was preserved through Zedekiah's daughter, as Jeremiah and Baruch took charge of the king's daughters (Jer.43:6), and they had a free hand to go where they chose to go, and they were given free reign to go wherever, by the Babylonians (Jer.40:4,5), thus they preserved the royal line of Judah (David), through king Zedekiah's Daughter, because all of Zedekiah's sons were slain and the rulership of Judah ended in Jerusalem (Jer.39:6). Jeremiah and Baruch had charge to plant that, which had been plucked up (Jer. 45:4,5). There are indications that Jeremiah and Baruch took the king's daughters to Ireland, and continued the royal lineage of Judah and David, and this royal lineage of Judah was eventually moved in to Great Britain, therefore in the coronation liturgy a prayer is invoked asking wisdom in ruling "Thy People Israel".

Britain has a chart showing the lineage of the monarchs, going all of the way back through the line of King David. In Ireland today, are many corruptions of the name Jeremiah and Baruch, like Jeremy and Brach, plus the intact name "Jeremiah" is extant in Ireland and Wales also.

The Parthians and Israel: After a few hundred years, the Israelites, that had been taken into captivity, became assimilated into Assyria, taking on part of their Germanic language.(The Assyrians eventually migrated to Germany, Austria, probably Hungary and Croatia also: the cuniform essses in "Assyria" were used on the German's uniforms, also crossed as the "Swastica", which was an ancient eastern symbol. The Israelites, eventually threw off the yoke of the Assyrians, and became the Parthian Empire, a great empire, that held the Romans in a stalemate for hundreds of years, they defeated them many, many times, in very decisive battles; The Parthians were known for their fairness, empathy, and honesty. The Parthians were ruled by a dynasty called Arsaces (Isaacs) for many hundreds of years, to 30 generations. Many of the Parthians migrated Northwest, through the Russian Steps.

More on Britain, the USA, and Joseph: Britain's Coat of Arms has The Sphinx of Egypt, America's Has the pyramid of Egypt on It, and also an eagle with 13 stars in the configuration of the "Star of David", 13 being the total number of tribes of Israel (Joseph having two tribes), having the fire (Night) and Cloud (Day) over the Eagle, "Israel was to be born on the wings of an eagle". The National seal is on the U.S.A's Dollar. There is also an interesting design on the National seal on the dollar bill to the left and right side of the pyramid and eagle, it looks like water being parted, with 13 groups passing through.

Britain and the U.S.A. fulfilled the prophecy God gave to Jacob in (Gen. 35:11) "...A nation and a company of nations shall come from.... you", Britain, at its apex ruled over

58 nations and controlled many others! Egypt, Palestine, Argentina, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, etc., the U.S.A. had many territories, and the most productive land in the world and went on to become the world's chief nation.(Amos 6:1). Both Countries possessed the Gates of their enemies, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Panama Canal, Singapore, Falkland Islands, Channel Islands, British Guyana, Bermuda, Jamaica, South Africa, etc, as spoken in (Gen.24:60).

Britain's name has the Same BRT Root, that Parthia had on her name "BRT", or "PRT" ("B's" and "P's" are usually interchangeable), which comes from the Hebrew "Berith" (Covenant), also used on the coinage of Carthage.

Dutch, British and American Favor for the Jews: It is no wonder, that the Dutch, British and Americans favor the Jews, they are their Blood Brothers, and they love them, also Israelites detest dictatorships, and usually follow a democratic form of government, The French, and English have removed their kings and executed them, when they would get to "high and mighty".

A trait of the Israelites is that they will share power and wealth, and they will remove anybody, who wants to take too much power to themselves (Num.16:3, I Kings 12:16). So, wherever we will find the descendents of Israel, we will usually find haters of dictatorships, it was that way in ancient Israel, and it is still that way.

The Israelites, Britain, France, Holland, Scandinavia, U.S.A usually stick together in crises, even though they sometimes fight. So, Again, why do the Anglo-Saxons back the Jews (Judah)? Because the U.S.A and Britain are the descendents of the two tribes of Joseph the half-brother of Judah. Joseph (U.S.A), will mostly always back their brother Judah (The Jews).

Historical Research

OUR SCYTHIAN ANCESTORS

by *W. Edmund Filmer B.A.*

WITHIN half a century of the House of Israel going into exile, the Scythians were mentioned for the first time in any historical document. These documents, which date from the reign of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria (681-669 B.C.), were recovered from the archives of Nineveh and are now in the British Museum. They reveal that the Scythians were then located among the Medes where the Bible tells us that some of the Israelites had been placed in captivity (2 Kings 18: 11). The same documents also prove that another new people called Gimirri were also located in the same area at that time. Unless we are to suppose that three distinctly different peoples arrived in that area within the space of fifty years, we may conclude that all three were actually the same people under different names.

Now the name for Scythian in the Assyrian language was Iskuza, but there has been no explanation for the initial 'I' unless it be that the name was derived from 'Isaaca'. The Israelites may well have called themselves Isaaca, or house of Isaac, Amos did so a few years earlier (Amos 7:16). It should be realized that in Hebrew the accent falls

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

on the last syllable, so that Isaac would not be pronounced as it is in English. Consequently, the 'I' could easily get lost altogether to form the Greek name *Skuthae*.

Herodotus (VI 1, 64) informs us that the Persians called all Scythians Sacae, and in every trilingual Persian inscription that mentions the Sacae (Saka), namely, that on the Behistun Rock, another on a gold plate, and a third in the tomb of Darius, the name is always translated Gimri in the Babylonian version. Since it is well known that the Assyrians used to call Israel Khumri, this could well be the origin of the later form Gimiri. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to believe that the Iskuzi and the Gimiri were both, in fact, Israelite exiles.

Prayers to the Sun-God

The documents that first mention the Scythians belong to a series of cuneiform tablets classified as politico-religious texts. They include enquiries made by Esarhaddon of Shamash, the sungod, through his priests, concerning the movement of troops, in particular those sent into Media to collect tribute. From these enquiries we learn that the people with whom they had to contend were not only the indigenous Medes but also the Gimiri and the Iskuzi or Scythians.

In one of these enquiries King Esarhaddon asks, 'Regarding Partatua, King of the Iskuzi who has just sent his ambassador to Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, about a princess I ask you Shamash, great lord, if Esarhaddon gives a princess to Partatua King of the Iskuzi for a wife, whether Partatua will observe and keep his oath to Esarhaddon, King of Assyria?' (translated from *Politische-religiose Texte*, p.30, by E.G. Klaube). As we shall see, there are grounds for believing not only that the marriage took place, but also that a military alliance between the Scythians and Assyrians was made, for Herodotus relates that on one occasion a Scythian army under the command of 'Madyes son of Protothyes' (Partatua) came to the relief of Nineveh. 'A battle was fought' he says, 'in which the Medes were defeated, and lost their power in Asia, which was taken over in its entirety by the Scythians' (1, 103, 104).

Now the Medes, and their northern neighbours, the Mannai, who dwelt around the shores of Lake Urmia, were renowned for their knowledge of riding horses. The Scythians evidently learned the art from them, and in consequence of their alliance with the Assyrians, were free to ride far and wide. In fact, Herodotus says that for twenty-eight years 'they behaved like robbers, riding up and down the country and seizing people's property. At last Cyaxares and the Medes invited the greater number of them to a banquet at which they made them drunk and murdered them, and in this way recovered their former power and dominion' (1, 106).

The Ziwiye Treasure

As a result of the hostility between Scythians and Medes, the two peoples would tend to separate and occupy different territory. This has been confirmed by the discovery in northern Iran of what was evidently the main Scythian stronghold on the summit of a hill in Mannai territory near the village of Ziwiye, twenty-five miles east of Sakkiz. Attention was first drawn to the site when the local peasants unearthed a magnificent treasure, consisting of many pieces of gold and silver artwork which, unfortunately, they cut into small pieces to share it among themselves.

The treasure was found part way up the hill whose summit was surrounded by massive stone ramparts, while lower down on the south-eastern slope the remains of living quarters were discovered. It is significant, as R. Ghirshman pointed out, that, 'The collection falls into four very distinct groups: the first is undoubtedly Assyrian in inspiration and execution, the second is typically Scythian, the third is Assyro-Scythian in inspiration, but was probably executed by Assyrian artists, and finally the fourth group consists of the products of local workshops' (Iran, pp. 106,107). This combination of Assyrian and Scythian art may well reflect the family union between the Assyrian princess and the Scythian king Partatua. Since this valuable collection is said to have been contained in a bronze sarcophagus of the kind used at the end of the seventh century B.C., it may well have been the personal treasure of this king and his successor.

The Scythian Dispersion

Strabo, referring to the time of Scythian supremacy in Asia, recorded that the Sacae 'occupied Bactriana, and acquired possession of the best land in Armenia which they left named after themselves Sacasene' (XI, vili, 4). The fate of those who went to Bactriana and other places east of the Caspian Sea it has been concluded that, so far as is known, no significant part of them ever came to Britain. We come now to consider the settlement in Sacasene, the best land in Armenia, formerly Urartu. This lies just north of the river Araxes which flows into the Caspian Sea south of the Caucasus.

The date of this expansion can now be fixed within very narrow limits, for Russian archaeologists, excavating the ruins of the ancient fortress of Karmir Blur in this region, have established that it was attacked and destroyed by the Scythians about 625 B.C. Three edged arrow heads, typical of the Scythians, embedded in the walls, as well as horse gear and other objects, mark the Scythians as the aggressors, while a collection of bronze bowls reveal the date. There were ninety-seven of these, all stamped with the name of the Urartian king in whose reign they had been issued to the garrison. Eighty-three of them were marked with the name of Sardur III whose reign ended about 620 B.C., the others being inscribed with the names of earlier kings.

Migration into Europe

Following the fall of Nineveh in 612 B.C., and the subsequent collapse of the Assyrian power in 609, the Scythians were deprived of their most powerful ally and consequently came under increasing pressure from the Medes. As we have seen, Herodotus records that in the reign of Cyaxares the Medes regained supremacy over them. As a result, all Scythians west of the Caspian Sea would have been forced to retreat northwards into south Russia through the Dariel Pass in the Caucasus. Clearly this migration must have begun about 600 B.C., and this agrees with the fact that the earliest Scythian tombs in Russia have been dated to about 580 B.C. It should be noted that archaeologists have arrived at this date solely on the basis of the Greek objects found in the tombs, and without any reference to the political situation.

. Karmir Blur was captured by the Scythians about 624 B.C.

The earliest Scythian tomb north of the Caucasus at Kelermes, has been dated at about 580 B. C.

Evidence of the Tombs

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

From the distribution of these tombs it would appear that the Scythians did not migrate round the eastern end of the Sea of Azov, but moved directly westward along the foothills of the Caucasus into the Taman Peninsula, whence they crossed the Kerch Straits into the Crimea. It was here that they displaced a Cimmerian colony from their homes north of the Black Sea, for the Kerch Straits and the Crimea were evidently the former 'Cimmerian Bosphorus and tract of land called Cimmeria' mentioned by Herodotus (IV, 12, 13).

A long sequence of burials, as well as the testimony of Greek historians, show that the Scythians settled down in these parts for many centuries. Other more venturesome groups, however, pressed on at an early date into the interior of Russia, as witnessed by the royal treasure named after General Melgunov which he found in 1763 buried in the Litoi barrow. This tomb dates from the first half of the sixth century, and is almost contemporary with the earliest tombs north of the Caucasus. Not long before the end of the century other groups of Scythians had got as far west as the Carpathians, for Darius, king of Persia, in an attempt to conquer their land in 512 B.C., came into contact with them soon after crossing the Danube from Thrace.

Cultural Relationships

The earliest tombs in Russia, such as that at Kelermes on the northern slopes of the Caucasus, and the Litoi barrow, contained weapons and other articles decorated with gold that show a close connection, not only with the earliest Scythian designs at Ziwiye, but also with Assyrian, Median and Urartian art.

For example, in both these tombs there was a short sword in a goldcovered scabbard embossed with animal designs. The form of the scabbard embodied a heart-shaped section below the hilt with a bracket by means of which it could be slung from the belt. This construction reproduces exactly that worn by the Medes, as seen on the sculptures found at Persepolis in Persia (R. Ghirshman, Iran, p. 197), while the fantastic animal designs on these scabbards closely resemble some Assyrian creatures. Again, the handle of the Kelermes sword shows a design that embodies a sacred tree of life of a kind that is now recognized as of Urartian origin. On the other hand, the series of animals embossed on the handle of a ceremonial axe from this site is typically Scythian.



Coloured illustrations of these and many other beautiful objects have been published in *Treasures from Scythian Tombs* by M.I. Artamov, former Director of the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, who wrote: 'In the animal style so typical of Scythian art, the figures of animals in the oldest examples are of Near Eastern derivation. The compositions with the tree of life, seen in the gold settings of the swords from both Kelermes and the Melgunov treasure, not only reproduce an ancient Mesopotamian subject, but in no way differ stylistically from similar Assyrian and Urartian designs' (p.27). All this goes to show that the Scythians of south Russia must have come from

IT-AM Truth

south of the Caucasus, and not across the Volga from central Asia, as historians used to think.

Customs and Beliefs

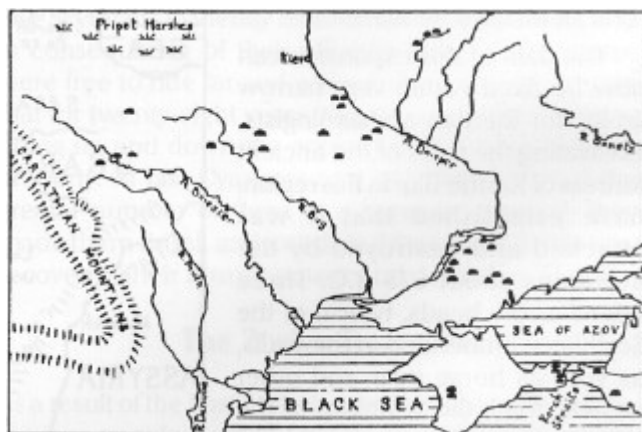
Some customs of the Scythians may well be survivals from their Israelite ancestors. We know, for example that according to the Mosaic Law the pig was unclean, and Herodotus tells us that the Scythians 'never use pigs for sacrifice, and will not even breed them anywhere in the country' (IV, 63). Hosea condemned the Israelites for using sticks for the purpose of divination (4:12), and Herodotus says: 'There are many soothsayers in Scythia, and their method is to work with willow rods. They bring great bundles of them which they put down on the ground; then they untie them, lay out each rod separately, and pronounce their prophecy' (IV, 67). In the Oxis treasure there are a number of gold plaques depicting soothsayers, with their bundles of rods, and it is thought that the Scythians used to sew these on their garments as lucky charms.

Although Herodotus says that the Scythians attached great importance to their national traditions, he nevertheless tells a story that reveals the old Israelite weakness for pagan religions. He relates that a certain Scythian named Anacharsis, while travelling in Greece, saw some people celebrating a festival in honour of the mother of the gods and, when he got home, he offered sacrifices to this goddess, for which he was duly punished by death. He also mentions another, named Scylas, who used to put on Greek clothes, and take part in Greek religious ceremonies (IV, 76-78).

Even at that time, intermarriage with Greek and other foreigners had already begun, for Herodotus reveals that the Scythian King Ariapithes had married, in addition to his native wife Opoea, a Greek as well as a Thracian woman (IV, 76-80). Since there were numerous Greek colonies along the Black Sea coast which were engaged in trading with the Scythians, there can be little doubt that in the course of time a considerable mixing of the races took place in this region.

The Scythians Divided

At first the Scythians dominated the whole of the steppe country between the Carpathians and the Sea of Azov, and their territory according to Herodotus, extended to a similar distance inland (IV, 101). This agrees with the fact that some of their tombs have been found on both sides of the Dnieper nearly as far north as Kiev. During the fourth century, however, the Sarmatians began to move westwards from the Don as far as the bend in the Dnieper which, according to Herodotus, was the traditional burial ground of the Scythian Kings. It is interesting to note that no tombs in this central area have been dated after the middle of the fourth century, the greatest concentration of later burials lying to the south between the lower Dnieper and the Crimea.



Location of Scythian tombs later than 350 B. C., showing northern and southern groups caused by the Sarmation advance from the

Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

Dnieper to the Carpathian Mountains

It is often overlooked, however, that a considerable number of royal Scythian graves dating from the fourth century and later have been found south of Kiev and the Pripyet marshes in an area extending from the Dnieper as far west as the upper reaches of the Dniester. One of the first to appreciate the significance of this fact was M.I. Rostovtsev who wrote: 'We cannot but recognize that in the fourth and third centuries the Scythians endeavoured to install themselves as a ruling class in the northern regions of their empire, to transform their suzerainty into a real domination, and to extend that domination as far as possible to the north. It will not be denied that this Scythian expansion, hitherto unnoticed, is an historical fact of the first importance' *Iranians and Greeks in South Russia*, (1922, p.98).

When, therefore, the Sarmatians subsequently advanced from the Dnieper to the Carpathians during the last two centuries before the Christian era, and finally into Hungary, the Scythians became divided into a northern and a southern group. The former, being largely cut off from the cultured world of Greece and Rome, received relatively little notice from the classical historians, while attention was focused on the latter. It is well known that the southern Scythians were ultimately driven into two pockets, one in the islands of the Danube delta, the other in the Crimea (Rostovtsev, *op cit.*, p. 117; *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. IX p. 228). When these were finally liquidated by the Goths in the third century A.D., it was thought that the Scythians as a people had been altogether wiped out, but this was true only of the southern Scythians who had racially become a very mixed lot.

The Northern Scythians

The testimony of both history and archaeology is that the northern Scythians continued long to retain their national identity. Thus Strabo, describing the various parts of Asia and Europe shortly before the beginning of the Christian era, wrote: 'Of the portions thus divided, the first is inhabited in the region toward the north and the ocean by the Scythian nomads and wagon dwellers, and south of these by the Sarmatians' (XI, 11, 1). Thus it is clearly stated that at that time the Scythian nomads dwelt to the north of the Sarmatians as far as the 'ocean'. This may mean either the Baltic or the North Sea.

Again, Pliny the Elder, in his *Natural History* (IV, xiii) written early in the Christian era, mentions various islands in the 'Northern Ocean' off the coast of Scythia. One was named Baunonia, possibly Bornholm, which was said to lie 'off Scythia at a distance of a day's voyage from the coast, on the beach of which in springtime amber is cast up by the waves'. He also mentions a report that 'three days' sail from the Scythian coast there is an island of enormous size called Balcia', which may well be a description of Scandinavia. Such statements plainly reveal that the northern Scythians had migrated as far as the Baltic coast.



A Change of Name

In his description of central Europe, from the Danube to the Baltic, Pliny states that, 'The name of the Scythians is everywhere changed to that of Sarmatae and

th

Germans. This old designation has not been continued for any except the most outlying sections of this nation who live almost unknown to the rest of mankind' (*Natural History*, IV, xii). By outlying sections of the nation, he doubtless meant those on the north coast of Europe just mentioned. Unfortunately, the true meaning of this important statement has been completely obscured in the Loeb edition of Pliny by a mistranslation that reads: 'The name of Scythian has spread in every direction *as far as* the Sarmatae and Germans.' The reason why the name Scythian was changed was because the country immediately north of the Black Sea had long been called Scythia, but by the last century B.C., it had become occupied largely by Sarmatians.

Location of 'Chieftains Tombs' and other graves of the ancestors of Anglo-Saxons showing connections with the south-east.

In order to distinguish between the Sarmatian inhabitants and the true Scythians, the Romans dropped the name Scythian and substituted Sarmatae and Germani. However, Pliny thought it unnecessary to give the reason as it was then well known. Strabo, on the other hand, as a Greek writer, felt an explanation was called for, but he confused the Scythians with the Celts. He said: 'It was for this reason that the Romans assigned to them the name Germani, as though they wished to indicate thereby that they were the "genuine" Galatae, for in the language of the Romans, "germani" means "genuine"' (VII, 1, 2). He should have said the Germani were the 'genuine' *Scythians*, not Galatians.

Archaeological Evidence

Prior to 100 B.C., the land bordering on the southern Baltic Sea - now Poland and the former East Germany - had been rather sparsely populated, but from that date onwards cemeteries increased in number with the introduction of new burial rites.

Previously, the bodies of the dead were invariably cremated, the ashes usually being buried in an urn, but grave offerings rarely accompanied the interment. Later inhumation, that is, burial without cremation, was introduced, and an increasing number of graves contained the dead person's most valued belongings. In addition, there were an increasing number of chieftains', or princes' graves, containing a wooden chamber in which the body was buried along with silver and gold ornaments.

Timber Tombs

Since the Scythians usually buried their dead without cremation, often in timber tombs, and were noted for the quantity and value of the weapons and ornaments that were placed in them, the new burial rites may well be accounted for by their arrival in these lands.

However, owing to the terrain in northern Europe being less suitable for breeding horses than the Russian steppes, horsegear and horse skeletons are no longer found in the graves. On account of this and other minor cultural changes, the chieftains' tombs of northern Europe have not been recognized by archaeologists as Scythian, even though Strabo and Pliny reported that Scythians actually inhabited these regions.

A significant fact, noted by Polish, Scandinavian and even German scholars, is that the chieftains' graves in south Poland are at least a century older than the earliest ones on the Baltic coast, implying a migration from south to north. A further important fact is that these graves all lie on or to the west of the Vistula, the area east of that river

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

being cut off from an immigration from south Russia by the Pripet marshes. Finally, in the early centuries of the Christian era, these burial rites spread north into the Danish islands and Jutland peninsula.

Now Tacitus and Ptolemy name the region of the River Elbe and the base of the Jutland Peninsula as the places inhabited by the Angles and Saxons before they came to Britain. According to Roman terminology, this was 'Germany' but it is interesting to note that the British historian, Nennius, in his account of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in Thanet, says that 'messengers were sent to Scythia' for reinforcements. The context shows that these came in fact, from north Germany, so evidently the ancient name of the 'genuine' Scythians persisted long in northern Europe. It is thus possible to trace our Anglo-Saxon ancestors back, not only to northern Europe, but to south Russia and finally to Media where the Israelites were placed in captivity.

Linguistics

Theo Vennemann and the Semitic Roots of Celtic

The following notice is found on the web site

<http://german.berkeley.edu/newsevents/lect0102.php4>

Theo Vennemann *Why are German and English different?*

<<German and English are different languages; as such they may be expected to be different. The real question--and the question to be addressed in the presentation--is: Why are German and English so very different? After all, English is, like Dutch and Low German, genetically a variety of Coastal West Germanic and thus very closely related also to Inland West Germanic, i.e. High German; and Dutch and Low German are entirely within the limits of linguistic similarity or dissimilarity that is to be expected for varieties of "the same language" after less than two millennia: They all reflect the same structural language type and share almost all of the inherited Germanic vocabulary. But English is of a different structural language type, and its inherited Germanic words do not amount to more than a meagre fourth of its entire vernacular vocabulary. The explanation proposed ... will rest on the following theses: (1) German continues nearly undisturbed the Germanic structural and lexical language type. (2) By contrast, English was structurally and lexically transformed into something entirely new, owing (a) to the original (and dialectally continuing) substratal Celtic influence which approximated the Coastal West Germanic Anglo-Saxon to the Semitic-Celtic structural type, and (b) to the forced superstratal Norman-French contact which severely disrupted the Germanic word-formation behavior, destroying in particular its loan-formation capacities, and approximated the Germanic Anglo-Saxon to the Romance lexical type

<http://www.theo-vennemann.com/>

Biography of Theo Vennemann: gen. Nierfeld, born in Oberhausen-Sterkrade (Rhineland) in 1937, studied mathematics, physics, Germanic philology, Indo-European, and philosophy in Goettingen, Marburg, and Los Angeles. He received his Ph.D. in Germanic Languages from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) in 1968 and, after a year on the Irvine campus, taught at UCLA as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor of Linguistics until 1974. Since then he has held the Chair of Germanic and Theoretical Linguistics at the University of Munich. He lives in the village of Ried, between Munich and Augsburg, where he has

been a member of the Community Council since 1996. In the Bavarian communal elections a month ago he was reelected for a second six-year term. Vennemann's research interests include phonology, word order, metrics, the theory of language change, the history of German and other Indo-European languages, and the linguistic prehistory of Europe as reflected in external influences on Indo-European.



The Semitic Roots of British Celtic Languages: THEO VENNEMANN

Reviewed and Summarized by Shmuel James and Yair Davidiy.

English Influenced by Celtic Semitic: Theo Vennemann in the brochure, "The Celtic Roots of English", Studies in Languages 37, University of Joensuu, Faculty of Humanities, 2002". The Celtic languages indeed form a part of the Indo-European group. These languages however have a great resemblance as far as grammatical structure with Semitic tongues. As a result of the Celtic links with Semitic the English language has also been influenced. This work (amongst other things) treats of the structural influence of Celtic tongues on English.

[It would appear that the author has been influenced by the Nostratic School of linguists and uses similar terminology. This school divides languages into micro and macro families and points to connections between Indo-European tongues and Semitic ones along with Ural-Altaic and Indo-Dravidian. Even so, one cannot say that the author necessarily accepts the Nostratic doctrines.]

It is interesting to note, regarding the kinship between Celtic and Semitic languages, that the syntactical layers of Insular Celtic (Celtic of the British Isles as distinct from that of the Continent of Europe) is effectually the closest to Semitic than any other Indo-European group. There must have occurred, according to the author, a strange evolution and metamorphism of an initially Indo-European Celtic to Semitic forms. This occurred due to several reasons. Firstly, Historically the Celtic Conquest (that according to one theory, never actually took place) was conducted by a relatively small number of people who were heavily influenced by the native inhabitants whose language was structurally Semitic. On the other hand when the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and other "Germanic" invaders came over they were more numerous and powerful and therefore were influenced less by those they conquered. "The Anglo-Saxons managed to transplant their Germanic societal organization essentially unmodified to Britain". Whole nations transported themselves across the waters in these invasions whereas the previous domination by Celtic speakers over the natives had been conducted by a small elite minority. Another factor is the possibility that the British Celts prior to the Anglo-Saxon invasions had been subject to Roman domination for centuries and may have forgotten or drastically altered their native tongues as a result. The linguistic influence of the original Celtic languages on the emergence of English would therefore be much lessened.

Incidentally, "Great Britain" was initially so-called to distinguish it from "Little Britain" (Brittany) in what is now France.

The Influence of Semitic on Celtic and English

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

Venneman remarks: <<In my view this case is closed, the thesis of a Hamito-Semitic substratum underlying Insular Celtic being one of the most reliably established pieces of scientific knowledge there is in any empirical discipline. As [Orin David] Gensler [1993] has shown, the substratum really was not simply Hamito-Semitic, which is a huge family including hundreds of languages in Africa and Asia (which is why it is also called Afro-Asiatic or Afrasian), but more specifically Hamito-Semitic of the Mediterranean type, which includes Libyco-Berber, Ancient Egyptian, and Semitic...>>

<<According to one expert opinion, [Otto] Roessler (1950, 1952), Libyco-Berber and Ancient Egyptian *are* Semitic, together with the languages that everybody calls Semitic, such as Hebrew, Phoenician, Arabic, Akkadian, etc.>>

Another author, a celebrated linguist named Julius Pokorny, said that Old Irish differed from Indo-European tongues by transforming concrete images into concrete and abstract forms, exactly as is done in Semitic tongues.

For example “fer certail” (literally “man the song”) in Old Irish is singer and “certail” is singing; “fer forcetail” (literally “man the song”) is “scholar” and “forcetail” is teaching.

The same construct is found in Hebrew, e.g. baal Hachalomoth “Lord [of] the dreams” i.e. dreamer.

Venneman traces Semitic influence to (1) Celtic and from Celtic to Standard English that we use everyday..

(1) Semitic → Celtic → Standard English

To (2) Celtic and from Celtic to different English dialects.

(2) Semitic → Celtic → English dialects.

To (3) Celtic and from Celtic to types of English evolving in Celtic-speaking areas.

(3) Semitic → Celtic → Celtic Englishes.

Venneman goes on to show examples from Irish and English-Irish in which the conjunction is technically similar in usage to Modern Arabic. He points out that in Irish and English one does not answer a QUESTION with a simple “yes” or “no”. For instance: “What is that?” should properly be answered by saying “It is a book”, rather than simply “a book” as one would say in other European languages. He claims that this feature is a Semitic one that via Celtic penetrated to English.

Semitic Speakers Once Present Throughout Western Europe

Theo Venneman *Germania Semitica* no.56

Venneman holds that the original Semitic speakers of Western Europe were also to be found in Germany and influenced the Germanic languages.

This article analyses the Gothic expression Mag-ath-s = “girl” and magus = “boy”. He says that this word and similar words from the same root are Semitic in origin and that the word is related to Celtic “Mac” meaning “son of”. The suffix that distinguished the feminine from the male in this case “-ath” Mag-ath-s (f) versus magus (m). This is a Semitic characteristic also found in Ancient Egyptian as well as in Ancient Hebrew. A somewhat technical dissertation then goes on to state that the original word stress was the same as that believed to have existed in Ancient Phoenicia.

He gives as an example of Semitic influence the Proto-German “met” to measure “considered to be of Indo-European origin in etymological dictionaries” but showing peculiarities that can best be explained by relating the word to Semitic sources as found in Hebrew “Madad, midah, midat” (measure). He then goes on to propose other examples in Germanic tongues of a similar nature.

The Semitic Linguistic Heritage

Middle English from Tongue to Text. Theo Vennemann, “on the Rise of ‘Celtic’ syntax in Middle English”, Dublin, Ireland, 1999

Old English was transformed into Middle English which is a transitional phase leading to Modern English. Middle English represents a period of rapid typological reorganization. Old English and Middle English represent two different linguistic types.

Old English → Middle English → Modern English

700 to 1100 1100 to 1500 1500 to the present

Anglo-Saxon (700 to 1300) → English (1300 to now)

Old English is derived from Anglo-Saxon which was very similar to Old Saxon on the Continent and is closer to Modern German than it is to Modern English. The deviation of Modern English from Old West Germanic the author traces to what is termed “Celtic” influence. The author then goes on to emphasize that by “Celtic” he means “Insular Celtic” as was found in the British Isles which in a strict sense were *not* Celtic. Celtic on the Continent was an Indo-European language similar to Germanic and Italic (Latin, Oscan-Umbrian) dialects. The Celts came to Britain no later than the 500s BCE but probably beginning earlier. Modern English developed under the influence of the “Celts” in Britain which had strong non-Indo-European features. Irish on the other hand did develop some features similar to Germanic and Vennemann suggests the presence of Viking invaders in Ireland was responsible. [Even so he emphasizes the Old Irish and Modern English resemble each other structurally.] The “Celtic” natives of Britain influenced the Anglo-Saxon conquerors in the grammatical structure of English as it developed. As far as vocabulary is concerned very little proven influence has been discerned. The unique features of British “Celtic” were Semitic and these have been carried over into English. The author brings quite a few examples for each point he makes.

Here are a few:

Example 1.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Hebrew: | Wayikretu aet rosh Sheba ben Bichri (2-Samuel 20:22) |
| Translation of Hebrew: | And-cut-off-they head of Sheba son-of-Bichri |
| Welsh: | a hwy a dorasant ben Seba mab Bichri |
| Translation of Welsh: | and they cut(off) head of Seba son of Bichri |
| English: | and they cut off the head of Sheba, son of Bichri |
| German: | und sie schlugen Scheba, dem Sohn Bichris (DAT), den Kopf ab |
| Translation of German: | and they cut Sheba, the son of-Bichri, the head off |
| Comment: | The Welsh structure is almost the same as the English in the above example. The Welsh and English are close to the Hebrew while being quite different from the German which represents in this case the typical Indo-European form. |

Example 2.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Hebrew: | Apika weazneka yasiru (Ezekiel 23:25) |
| Translation of Hebrew: | Nose-your and-ears-your take-away-they (will) |
| Welsh: | Dy drwyn a ‘th glustiau ymait |
| Translation of Welsh: | Your nose and-your ears (they will) pull away |
| English: | And they shall take away thy nose and thine ears |
| German: | Nase und Ohren warden sir die (DAT) abschneiden |

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Translation of German: | Nose and ears will they, of you, cut off |
| Comment: | The Welsh structure is almost the same as the Hebrew in the above example. The English could be re-arranged to agree with the the Welsh and Hebrew and still be correct: “And your nose and your ears they will take away”. Here too, the Welsh and Hebrew re close to the Hebrew while being quite different from the German. |

Example 3.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Hebrew: | Wahsiroti et rosheka mae-aleka (1-Samuel 17:46) |
| Translation of Hebrew: | And-take-away-I head-your from-on-you |
| Welsh: | Ac a gymeraf ymaith dy ben oddi arnat |
| Translation of Welsh: | And (I will) take away your head from off-you |
| English: | And [I will] take thine head from thee |
| German: | Und [ich werde] dir (DAT) den Kopf abhauen |
| Translation of German: | And (I will) you the head take way |
| Comment: | The Welsh structure is almost the same as the English in the above example. The Welsh and English re close to the Hebrew, the German is not. |

Dutch Also Shows a Semitic Substratum: In a footnote (p.227, n.63) the author says that Semitic features can also be discerned to a degree in Dutch. One explanation for this is that of Peter Schriver (1999) who assumed, “an early (5th to 9th century) substratal British influence in the Continental coastal regions”. Venneman however explains the phenomenon as being due to “a prehistoric Hamito-Semitic colonization of all the European Atlantic coastal areas from the Iberian Peninsula to Southern Sweden.” Vennemann makes the interesting point that, “English and Insular Celtic are spoken in the same small region of Europe, and the Hamito-Semitic languages, though no longer spoken there...are neighboring languages in the sense that nothing separates them but the sea. The sea, however, is known to connect areas bordering on it rather than separate them...”

Literature

Beowulf and Israel

Beowulf is the earliest English poem. It is written in a northern Anglo-Saxon dialect and tells the story of Beowulf and his deeds in Denmark or southwest Sweden (it is debatable which and the two areas were formerly ruled as one). As literature it is quite impressive. From several points of view it is quite important as an historical document and from the aspect of Brit-Am. The impression is that Beowulf has probably written in the 700s CE though it describes events around 500 CE. The author was familiar with the Old Testament and with Apocryphical Literature. He also was acquainted with Homer and possibly with other pagan traditions. There follows a summary of Beowulf taken from the Web and then an analysis of the poem from a Brit-Am perspective by David Jackson.

<http://corydon.shesc.k12.in.us/academic/honors12/project/beowulf.htm>

Beowulf Summarised: Beowulf is an Anglo-Saxon epic which pits good against evil. As the story begins one is introduced to Grendel, the first and most elementary evil. Grendel is portrayed as the kin of the Biblical Cain and thus was banished along with the race of monsters which came from Cain. He attacks Heorot, the mead hall of Hrothgar, king of the Danes. During the night he surveys the hall and kills many men having a feast. Having no mercy for them Grendel slays thirty thanes. However, Grendel cannot sit on the throne in Heorot because he is a descendent of Cain and is outlawed by God. So Grendel returns to his home. Beowulf, a member of the Geats, heard of Grendel's attack in his homeland. Hygelac, king of the Geats, selected fifteen of his bravest men to help the Danes with their troubles. But, there was none braver than Beowulf. They set sail in a ship with images of a boar on it. When they arrive at the home of the Geats one will learn that Ecgtheow, father of Beowulf, and Hrothgar have a connection between them. There was a great feast held by the Danes to welcome Beowulf and his men. At the feast Unferth tries to undo the pride of the superior Beowulf when he makes mention of his loss in a swimming contest versus Brecca. In an attempt to avenge Grendel's attack on Heorot Beowulf searches for the lair of Grendel. After watching Grendel attack on a sleeping man in the moor he realizes Grendel's ravenous method of attack. Beowulf strikes Grendel a mortal wound in his shoulder and keeps Grendel's shoulder as a trophy.

Just as a feast was held upon the arrival of Beowulf one was also held after he defeated Grendel. At the feast they talked about the bravery of Sigemund, who killed a dragon. Hrothgar said that he takes Beowulf to be his own son after his glorious deed. Several of Hrothgar's thanes sleep their drunkenness away in Heorot for the night.

Grendel's Mother Attacks

Grendel's mother is a much deeper evil and she is out to avenge the death of her son. She came into Heorot and attacked the sleeping thanes. The king learns that one of his greatest men Aeschere is dead. Beowulf is given a sword, Hrunting, to aid in his battle against Grendel's mother. Beowulf traces the mother of Grendel back to her home under the water which he penetrates.

Beowulf Attacks Grendel's Mother

When he went to strike Grendel's mother with Hrunting the sword fails him. She quickly pierced the great warrior with her claws and Beowulf fell. He saw another sword on the wall and administered the death blow to Grendel's mother. He saw the body of Grendel sliced his head off and carried it back to Heorot.

Further Celebration at Heorot

Just as before a feast is held in Beowulf's honor and he thanks God for his guidance in the battle.

Beowulf Returns Home

Beowulf returns home to the Geats with the promise that if trouble shall ever head their way again he would send a thousand men and Hrothgar said the Geats could have no better king in their future.

Beowulf and the Dragon

After Hygelac and his son had been killed the kingdom was in Beowulf's hands. He had held the kingdom for fifty winters until a dragon came into the picture.

“All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel” (Genesis 49:28)

Beowulf Attacks the Dragon

Realizing that he had grown old Beowulf entered into his final battle without glorious wryd, the Anglo-Saxon term for fate, with him. His Sword Naegling had failed him in the battle. However, one kinsman, Wiglaf, stands up for Beowulf.

Beowulf's Funeral

Beowulf had indeed fought his final battle against the dragon. His body was placed on pyre to be burned and Wiglaf was declared the king of the Geats.

Is Beowulf an Israelite Work?

by David Jackson

Background: In *Beowulf* (Penguin Books, 1963), Burton Raffel writes:

"The poem was composed in England perhaps four centuries before the Norman conquest. And this England of roughly the eighth century A.D., as reflected in social patterns ascribed to sixth-century Geats and Danes and Swedes, is rigidly feudal, highly civilized, and highly violent, and rather newly Christian."

Raffel goes on to say "It seems fairly clear-and I myself have no doubt - that Beowulf is the work of one man and that its author was a Christian."

To cite the Encyclopedia Americana:

"A similar principal of double perspective underlies Beowulf's Christian elements. In fighting Grendel, Beowulf is not only the death-defying Germanic hero but also God's instrument in His age-old battle against evil (Cain's kin)."

The purpose of this article is not to review Beowulf. Innumerable reviews and translations of the poem are readily available. The purpose is to question the common interpretation that Beowulf represents a Christian tradition in English literature.

Briefly, Beowulf is a poem about a Scandinavian hero-king named Beowulf. He is king of the Geats. His name means bee-wolf, which is to say, a bear, alluding to bears' habit of attacking beehives in order to get honey.

The Geats were one of the two main tribes, along with the Swedes, in what is now called Sweden. The Geats may share a common ancestry with, or in fact be the same as, the Goths, who were in southern Sweden. In the years after Beowulf's reign, the Geats vied with the Swedes for supremacy, but lost. In earlier centuries, a large number of the Goths had left Scandinavia in their epic trek across Europe, where they battled and eventually destroyed the Huns at the battle of Nedao, conquered the city of Rome under Alaric, and founded the Ostragothic and Visigothic kingdoms in Italy and Spain, respectively. In Italy, the Ostragoths were finally defeated and absorbed by the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire's forces. The Franks finished off their kingdom in Spain.

Perhaps not incidentally to the theme of this article, after the introduction of Christianity all of the Gothic tribes chose Arian Christianity as their faith, in contrast to the Orthodox Christianity of the Byzantines and the Roman Catholicism of the Franks. Arianism,

which is unrelated to the racial concept 'Aryanism', recognizes God the Father, but not the divinity of Christ, whom they viewed as a created, non-eternal being.

Beowulf was said to be the son of Edgetho and was born in AD 495. He led his people in successful battles and ruled well for approximately 50 years.

In the poem, Beowulf goes to the aid of the Danish king Hrothgar, whose kingdom is being ravaged by two man-eating dragons, called grendels. The word 'grendel' comes from the same root as the Old English word 'grind' and 'growl'. The monsters were capable of grinding a man to death in their jaws. Reduced to a minimum, it is the deep-throated and menacing 'grrr' sound.

Beowulf leads his men against the two dragons, one of which is said to be the mother of the other one. Many years later, Beowulf's life ends in combat against a different species of dragon, which can spit poison. Beowulf is bitten and dies, but not before killing the dragon and obtaining for his people the hoard of wealth it has been guarding. His body is burned on pyre as his deeds and exploits are recited.

Was Beowulf Composed Before the Coming of Christianity?

In his book, *After The Flood*, the creationist author Bill Cooper, discusses aspects of Beowulf as it relates to a literal interpretation of Genesis. He draws parallels between descriptions of dragons in the poem and artwork from the period depicting them.

Cooper writes:

"Firstly, there are no allusions whatever in the poem to any event, person or teaching of the New Testament. This is in sharp contrast to other Anglo-Saxon poems (The Dream of the Rood, and so on) that certainly are Christian in sentiment. There are definite allusions to certain facts and personages contained in the Old Testament, namely to God, the Creation, to Abel and Cain..."

Mr. Cooper is primarily interested in placing the timing of the Beowulf poem prior to Christianity's introduction into Scandinavia, when some remnant of dinosaurs (called dragons in their day) still inhabited the dark moors and swamps of the north. He emphasizes that pagan symbolism is associated with the dragons, independent of Christianity. Such poetry and artwork would therefore reflect an historical reality, not a fabricated tale to strengthen people's faith in the new religion.

He believes that the Scandinavians and other northern peoples have some knowledge of the Old Testament through their ancestor, whom he believes to be Noah's son Japheth. He believes their mythology equates Japheth with Scaef, from whom their royal houses say they descend. *[The Anglo-Saxons said that their ancestor Scaef was descended from SHEM or was the same as Shem. Cooper p.93 admits this but claims somehow a confusion had entered the Anglo-Saxon records making them different from the other Europeans who all related themselves to Japhet. We hold that the figure of Scaef was based on that of Joseph as we have written elsewhere, editor].*

In his main point, that dragons existed in historical times, the author is on biblically solid ground. In his tangential point, that Beowulf is not influenced by Christianity, he again supports his position well. Another tangential conclusion, that pagan patriarchs passed down Biblical knowledge, is not documented, but is inferred from king lists that tie Old English ancestors back to Noah.

The relationship he makes between Beowulf and Christianity bears repeating with emphasis. If Beowulf is a Christian poem, it is the only Christian poem with no mention

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

or even allusion to Christ, the Gospels, the Disciples, Mary, miracles, or the Sermon on the Mount. Alone in all of Christian literature, it glorifies war for war's sake, revenge, hoarding up wealth, and cremation. A stronger negation of the New Testament could hardly be imagined, yet secular scholarship insists without dissent on Beowulf's Christian underpinnings.

There can be no doubt that the Beowulf epic does indicate knowledge of biblical creationism among the ancient Scandinavians. Beginning at line 90, we read:

Of the ancient beginnings of us all, recalling
The Almighty making the earth, shaping,
These beautiful plains marked off by oceans,
Then proudly setting the sun and moon
To glow across the land and light it;
The corners of the earth were made lovely with trees
And leaves, made quick with life, with each
Of the nations who now move on its face

The poem goes on to describe the contest between Cain and Abel and God's judgement against Cain. This is not the mere, vague creationism that nearly all ancient people believed at one time, but an account, complete with personal names of the same events recorded by Genesis. Secular scholarship obviously cannot accept a completely non-Christian Beowulf without accepting a link between the ancient Scandinavians and the Hebrews, who provided the account in Genesis.

Was there a link?

In theory, contemporary trade may have acquainted the northern tribes with the Hebrew Bible, but it seems highly unlikely that: (1) There was such trade between them during the Dark Ages, and (2) That material from a text they could not read would have become ingrained in their folk memories.

If Christianity and other contemporary connections are eliminated, the biblical creationism in Beowulf can only be explained in one way: The Scandinavians were preserving it themselves.

If the Scandinavians are a purely Japhetic race as Mr. Cooper writes, this compounds the mystery. The Bible, which Beowulf's text is obviously drawn from, was compiled by descendants of Noah's son Shem, through Eber – the Hebrews. Moses was one of these. The first five books of the Bible were compiled centuries after Japheth's postulated Scandinavian descendants separated themselves from Shem's descendants and headed into Europe

Admittedly, it is theoretically possible that antediluvian events and names were remembered for thousands of years in a separate oral tradition or even in as yet undiscovered writings by non-Semitic peoples, but this is pure speculation. None of the other Japhetic tribes have such detailed memories.

The simplest explanation for a Hebrew-specific account of The Creation and the story of Cain and Abel existing in a Scandinavian poem that predates the introduction of Christianity to Scandinavia is that the Scandinavians share a common heritage with the Hebrews. It strongly suggests that they did not separate themselves from them prior to the compilation of the biblical texts. Ancient bards composed their poetry to celebrate their sponsor, who was their living king. Their verses were sometimes remembered

through later generations, but a poem like Beowulf would not have been composed for the first time hundreds of years after its namesake had died.

Beowulf the poem is undoubtedly contemporaneous with Beowulf the man. It would have been finished by around AD 575 and written down later. It was most likely composed by one or more poets who were able to draw from folk memories that went back hundreds (not thousands) of years to a time when they still had written records of the distant past.

The anonymous poet incorporated the theme of Cain's evil offspring into a tale explaining the origins of monstrous creatures (creatures which their tribe may have been encountering for the first time) and their hero-king's victory over them in combat. In so doing, the poet believed he was placing his people and their king within the lineage of godly Abel. This warlike racial awareness is utterly contrary to what an early Christian poet or redactor would produce. It is biblical paganism, such as would be produced by a pagan people who once knew the Bible. A people who respected the Bible to the extent they remembered it, but who had become separated from its morality.

The Bible is the Most Genuine Tradition of the English speaking world!

Tolkien said he wrote his Rings Trilogy to provide the English speaking world with a mythology that they lacked. Like others, he believed and wrote that Beowulf was a Christianized story.

Commenting on the Rings, De Santillana and Von Descend wrote in their book *Hamlet's Mill*:

"Tolkien's efforts at reviving the genre, whatever the talent employed, carry as much conviction as the traditional three-dollar bill."

They label it, bluntly, a "deliberate lie".

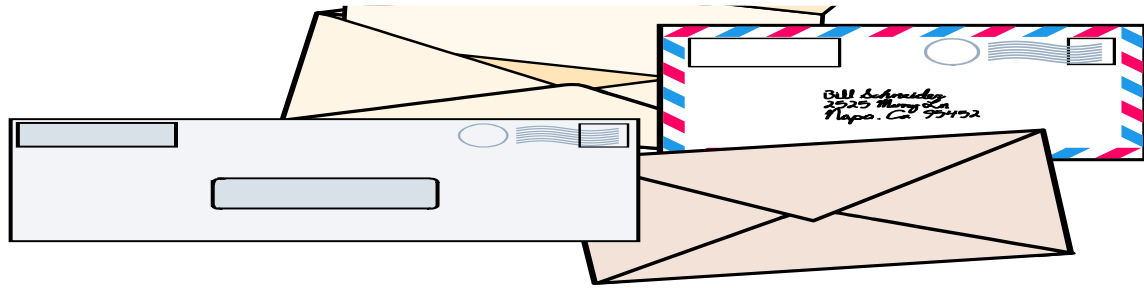
It may be that the Scandinavians and the closely related Anglo-Saxons have a much more interesting past than they will admit to themselves - that they have even lied to themselves.

The basic tenet of *Hamlet's Mill* is that mythology is a means to transmit knowledge. Beowulf contains non-historical elements. But if examined objectively, it may provide a path to the true past. Perhaps the anonymous poet preserved the knowledge our people once had. Maybe we've known our "mythic" past all along. Maybe the Hebrew Patriarchs, the 12 tribes of Jacob, and the kingdoms of Judah and Israel we've heard about in Sunday school as children are in fact our common ancestry. We never had a Homer or Virgil (and apparently even lost a lost a written language in the past), but the Bible was restored to us.



"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

LETTERS



MORE THANKS

Dear Yair Davidiy,

I want to thank you for all the effort you put into the work to which God has called you, and also the wisdom with which you respond to the varied comments which come your way. - I have appreciated the books which I have read and also the regular input from you.

May the LORD continue to guide and bless you in your work.

Sincerely, Y R Stofberg

Shalom from Louisiana Mr. Davidy:

Just wanted to let you know that we received our Brit Am membership certificate yesterday and have it hanging on the wall in our den. Thank you Yair for sharing your knowledge and "The Truth about ALL ISRAEL!"

Todah, Am Yisrael Chai, Tom Morris

Youngsville, Louisiana USA

NEWS FROM IRELAND

Hey Yair,

Our college aged daughter "Rachel" has been hammering on her Psychology and English classes with articles she's writing comparing the two cultures; Ireland and Israel. It's been very interesting. Privately I can tell you that Ireland is probably more anti-Semitic than I'd ever imagined. We asked "Rachel" to keep a lower profile, but you know the impetuosity of youth . . . however, she got roped into a pro-Palestinian rally and the group of friends she went with told her, "Rachel", whatever you do, don't open your mouth here; if they hear your American accent or your pro-Israel remarks, you're dead meat. So she said she didn't utter a word (definitely not characteristic of "Rachel".) On the same evening my husband and I went to a pro-Israel rally in a local church, and I was floored to find 300 Christian supporters. I was beginning to think there weren't two in the whole island, so it was very heart-warming. "Rachel" said the irrational rot they were spewing at her rally was horrible, and they even locked everyone in the room so they couldn't leave until the rant was over, which freaked her out. She said there were 30 people there, and one person (Irish) stood up to say, at the end of the film, which was all Arafat and his ilk exploiting little children to say they wanted to grow up to blow themselves away, that he was SOOOOOOO angry at the bestial Israelis that he wanted to go firebomb the Embassy right now. Of course, "Rachel" thinks it was bravado talking, and that outside the door he would become Mr. Irish Neutral, but she wished that some

of the radicals there were Mossad . . . I told her they probably were. Don't forget that the Irish headed up the EU vote to say that Israel was the largest threat to world peace. The Weisenthal Centre (Europe) sent President Mary McAleese (probably spelled wrong) a letter last week indicating their disappointment in Ireland's vote, and she shot back a half-hearted, "of course we don't support Anti-Semitism, but . . ." letter. This was all printed in the Irish Times last week. There is far more support for Israel up in Northern Ireland, though there are enlightened people here, few in number, who do support Israel and don't villify it at every turn.

I find that a lot of "Defence People" here are former Irish Army (there's an oxymoron) who served in Lebanon or Egypt, etc., and usually took their R&R in Israel. They fall into two distinct categories: they either HATE Israel with a complete passion, or LOVE it and dislike the Arabs. I mean, there's just nothing neutral in their attitudes. I was verbally attacked by my own boss and later that day by a taxi driver -- because I had an American accent . . . and the war was getting going. We were going to "drag their poor neutral country into a world war." We thank G-d for your tireless work and your message.

Sincerely,
Eliana, Dublin, Ireland

MIXED MESSAGE

Hey, Yair. I received Brit-Am Truth in the mail. I love it. I really enjoy all the articles. Thanks for all of your hard work and dedication to spreading the message of Israelite Identity. I really enjoy reading your books and magazines.

On a different note, keep my community in your prayers. There was a quadruple murder about a quarter of a mile from where I live.

Mark Mosley
South Carolina, USA

BRIT-AM AFFIRMS SCRIPTURE

Dear Mr Davidiy

Thank you for your research: it clearly shows that we serve a faithful God and has fortified my faith in Him, rescuing it from annihilation in times of scrutiny. As a friend of mine once said, when he, in his darkest hours, questioned his belief in the Bible, God's response was simply: "Lost Tribes".

Nathan Proud, Greenfield, IN, USA

ISSUE NO. 6 EXCELLENT

Dear Yair,

I received my copy of Brit-Am Truth Issue no. 6. I have read it thoroughly .It is so far the best publication that you have written and published. It is excellent. It is well presented, readable and thought-provoking. I couldn't put it down. I look forward to many more editions.It was also a very good idea to send out Membership Certificates. I will cherish it and frame it in my office.

Yours truly

Nelson Thall, Ontario, Canada



"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

LOOK FORWARD TO THE GATHERING TOGETHER OF ALL TWELVE TRIBES

To Yair Davidiy;

A word of explanation since I am a stranger to you. I am over 80 years old; a Christian for almost my entire life and also a believer for the same length of time in the Israel identity in many nations of the western world, particularly Britain and America. I too look forward to the gathering together of all twelve tribes of Israel to the land of Israel. I have been aware of your work for two or three years, but a friend of mine forwarded to me your email letter announcing the "EXCLUSIVE OFFER", so I take this opportunity to introduce myself to you. Wishing you God's favor in your endeavor to inform all Israel of their identity. A lover of the children of Judah.

Donald G. Jones;

THANK YOU FROM AMERICA

Dear Yair, I am so grateful for your site. I have mailed you a letter back in July when I first found you. But, I have been waiting to think of something very profound and intelligent to say to you before sending an e-mail. Well I suppose that will never happen, so, I am just sending you my thanks. I found you by doing my genealogy. I remembered my Scottish maternal grandfather telling us that we were from the lost tribes of Israel. This was brought to mind when searching for a paternal grandfather, I discovered that he descended from the Tribe of Benjamin. The funny thing about this line is that they were generations of Lutheran and Methodist preachers that believed they were sent by God to save the heathen in the southern United States. They were preachers in the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee starting in the 1700's. I still have cousins that are preachers in this line! My great Grandfather was a Methodist preacher.

Also, I have always had a heart for the Jewish people. Growing up in Florida, I have always had Jewish people in my pathway. It has always been in my heart to pray for you and Israel. I knew deep inside that when Bush became our president that we would have to go to war in Iraq, not for our safety in America or terrorism but for Israel. We have to take care of Israel, it is our homeland, it must be safe, most Christians feel way this even if they do not know their true heritage. Most of us feel this kinship and love for Israel and the Jewish people! If America ever went against Israel, I would have to leave her, I have always felt this way!!

You mentioned once that God may have used the Christian religion to bring the lost tribes back to God and back to the Word of God. I believe you are right. We serve the same God and I know He loves all of us. He could not turn his back on us, even in our greatest sins. He forgave us before he sent us out into the heathen nations. It was not until we returned to God through Christianity that we began to prosper... I am sure the Lord will reconcile all of this somehow. The wonderful thing is that He is speaking to us! He is moving and doing marvelous things before our very eyes! I am so happy to share this wonderful, great, and mighty God with you! He is so full of love and compassion for His children, I know it hurt Him so to send us into the heathen nations. Isn't it amazing that He always had a plan to reconcile us unto Himself. What a God of amazing love and grace!

I do love God and his Word with my whole being and I have ever since I was a small child. I thank God for you Yair. I know He is uniting us and calling us to be His united people. He is putting flesh on these dried bones and he is calling forth an army of a united Israel as it says in Ezekiel. If I could only tell you the songs we used to sing in church as a little girl. It was like a prophecy. I will have to sit down and tell you someday, it will give you chill bumps! We were singing like we knew who we were in the spiritual realm when all along it was in the natural as well.

The Great God who has started this wonderful thing will finish it in His own way! I can not praise our God enough. He is great, so majestic, so wonderful. He has blessed us so greatly! I see through your e-mails that he is opening your eyes to more and more truth, that you pass along to us. Thank you so much for being open to God and reaching out to us! I am excited to see where He is taking us! May God continue to bless you greatly! Sincerely, Ruth Thomas

LEARNING MUCH

Hi Mr. Davidiy,

I would also like to thank you again for the very informative newsletters you send out. I always look forward to reading them. I have learned so much through these E-mails and the related links you include, as well as other sources. You, and others like you are truly instruments in the hand of God, getting this important message out in these end times.

God bless, Claudette

THRILLED AND EXCITED

I am so thrilled and excited with your work, and your new name TRUTH! No better name could have been chosen: Brit-Am is God's CHOSEN – to uncover and disclose HIS TRUTHS! You are so "right on track"! Your friend in America, Kay, MI, USA

HEBREW SOUNDING NAMES

Dear Yair,

Greetings from England..... I have read many of your articles in your newsletters with great interest... Earlier this year I had been reading and researching about the Vikings trying to work out my natural roots... A few years ago I came across a book about natural derivatives of names and found that my father's surname meant "dark stranger" in (Olden) Danish. Later...I learned that the Scots where one of the lost tribes of Israel as were the Vikings. This excited me very much.

Many years ago as a young Christian, I had attended British Israelite meetings in my home town of Dunfermline in Scotland with interest. Though later I was to read several articles for and against their beliefs over and above Christian Orthodoxy I still held a sneaking suspicion that there was some truth in what they said. Several years ago I came across a book in a friend's house concerning Irish dynasties. I was convinced there were many Hebrew sounding names among them... Ian Dougall, London, UK

THE ISRAELITE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CANADIAN FLAG

by John E. Wall

I have been doing research into the "Brit-Am" question, especially from a Canadian perspective. I am coming round to the conclusion that the Canadian flag, adopted in 1965, symbolically represents the Temple in Jerusalem, the one built by Solomon under God's inspiration. To make a long story short, the red bars on the flag represent the brass pillars Solomon made, the white square in the flag the Holy of Holies, the maple leaf in the center is an Israelite symbol and may also be the "ensign of the Lord". The word "maple" is a Hebrew word meaning "banner" or "ensign" [of God], or "God's flag". There is even a connection to the words of the Canadian national anthem, "O Canada".

According to your website, the official colors of George Washington's coat of arms are silver (or white) and red, the same colors as the Canadian flag. Apparently Washington was related to the British Royal Family, as the Queen of Canada is widely believed among Ten Tribes researchers to be descended from the Jewish king, David.

Another thing: every 49 years something happens in Canada relating to our independence and development as a nation. I am convinced that this relates to the prophetic national blessing promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Here are a few examples:

1818 -The 49th parallel is accepted as the border between Canada and the US.

"All these are the Twelve Tribes of Israel" (Genesis 49:28)

1867 – Confederation of Canada takes place. Dominion of Canada is formed. US attempts to prevent the union of Canada fail.

1916 – Old parliament Buildings in Ottawa burn down enabling new ones to be built over the next few years, symbolizing new beginnings for Canada. Canada earns its independence in World War I (Battle of the Somme, 1916).

1965 – Canada adopts a new national flag, containing the Temple symbolism.

2014 – Reunion of all twelve tribes of Israel??

These dates apparently go back to the 16th century of Canadian history. As you know the number 49 is significant in Biblical theology, law, history, and prophecy, being 7 times 7. The Jubilee Year was every 50 years. This area needs further study, but I am sure it represents a divine pattern.

Sincerely, John E. Wall, Manitoba, Canada

NEED FOR THE WEST TO KNOW

Dear Mr Davidiy, It was a real pleasure to hear from you again after so many years. I'm so pleased that you are continuing to write on the subject of "The Lost Ten Tribes" which the Christian West really needs to know about, especially our churches and politicians.

Mrs Cynthia Bishop, ACT, Australia

APPRECIATE YOUR WORK

We appreciate and bless your work, especially the generous and kind spirit that puts it forth. Thank you for all, Marjorie Kinikin, Colorado Springs, Co, USA

SHOCKED TO LEARN OF ISRAELITE ORIGINS

Dear Yair

I enjoy your emails and am learning a lot. As a Christian I was shocked to learn that I am descended from the House of Israel.

Larry Davis, SC, USA.

