

# **NOTES ON THE 'LOST' TRIBES OF ISRAEL TODAY**

(author unknown but. This paper seems to be notes taken from lectures held at AC)

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# 1. JUDAH

## **(Judah is Palestine, New York, North Ireland, Scotland primarily)**

Shem was the father of the “Semites.” One of his descendants was Eber, Shem’s great grandson (Gen. 11:11-14), who was the father of the “Hebrews.” From one of these Hebrews came Jacob, who was later called Israel (Gen. 32:28), and from whom came the “Israelites.” One of these Israelites was named Judah. He became the father of the “Jews” (2 Kin. 16:6). So it is clear that not all Semites are Jews and not all Hebrews are Jews. Not even all Israelites are Jews. But all Jews are Israelites and Hebrews and Semites. Most people don’t understand this clear distinction. In fact, the first place in all the Bible where the word “Jew” appears, we find that the Jews were fighting Israelites (2 Kin. 16:6).

To identify where the Jews are today, we must first have a background. Judah had three sons who were racially impure by his wife Shuah, who was a Canaanite (Gen. 38:1-5). Their names were “Er,” “Onan,” and “Shelah.” Er and Onan died childless. Shelah’s descendants were workers in fine linen, potters, gardeners, and aides to the king (1 Chr. 4:21-23). None were bankers. The stereotyped “Jew” with olive skin, dark complexion, snub nose, and curly black hair came in part from this branch of Judah.

Before discussion Judah’s other sons, it is important to understand the promise God made to Abraham that “in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed” (Gen. 22:18; cp. Gen. 13:16 & 26:3-4). This is known as the promise of grace to take away the sins of the world. It was later transferred to Jacob: “in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed” (Gen. 28:14). Also we find God promising Jacob that “kings shall come out of thy loins” (35:11). This promise was later transferred to Judah by Jacob who prophesied that “the scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver “margin “ruler’s staff”) from between his feet” (Gen. 49:10). And 1 Chronicles 5:2 says, “Judah prevailed above his brethren, and of him came the chief ruler.” This refers both to David, in type, and to Christ. Now Christ is also the fulfillment of the promised seed that causes “all the nations of the earth” to “be blessed” by grace and salvation so it is not surprising that we read, “salvation is of the Jews” (John 4:22) and “to the Jew first” (Rom. 1:16). Christ was a Jew (Heb. 7:14; John 4:9). Judah went first on marches (Num. 10:14). Judah’s lot of inheritance was first given (Josh. 15:1).

Now Judah had two more sons by his daughter-in-law Tamar (Gen. 38) called Pharez and Zarah. They were racially pure Caucasians. Both could claim to be the firstborn and, consequently, both established royal lines. The proof that they were sons of Judah, and therefore royalty, lay in the “signet (ring)” and “bracelets” (cp. 2 Sam. 1:10) and “staff” of Judah that he gave to Tamar as a pledge (38:18). Thus the British royal coronation service, which uses these three items plus the scepter (Gen. 49:10), in the ceremony, testifies continually to the accuracy and truth of God’s promise (see pp. 65-77 of Jacob’s Pillar by Capt).

Zarah had no children when he went down into Egypt with his grandfather Jacob (Gen. 46:12) but his twin brother Pharez was accompanied by two sons—Hezron and Hamul (46:26). The descendants of Zarah, both sons and grandsons, are mentioned in 1 Chronicles 2:6-8 and 1 Kings 4:30-31 as “Than the Ezrahite (i.e. Zerahite), and Heman, and Chalcol, and Darda, the sons of Mahol” (1 Kin. 4:31). But the biblical genealogy of Zarah ends with this third generation indicating the departure of Zarah’s line from Israel while Israel was in Egypt 400 years (Gen. 15:13).

Where did they go? Calcol established “Zarahgassa” meaning “The Stronghold of Zarah” now called “Saragossa” in the Ebro valley in Spain. Camden’s Historia Britannica states that Calcol sailed from Egypt to Spain, and from Spain to Ireland where he established Ulladh (Ulster). The Irish “Leabhar Gadhala” or Book of Conquests, points to these “Iberii” (Iberians), also called Firbolgs, as being the earliest inhabitants of Ireland. They called the land “Iberne” which was later abbreviated to “Erne”,

then “Erin”, and then later Latinized to “Hibernia.” Realize that in pre-Exodus days, Abraham’s descendants were still called “Hebrews” (see Ex. 2:6, 13, etcetera) or “Heberites” (Num. 26:45). Thus the Hibernians or Iberii who came to Ireland about 1700 B.C. from the Ebro River in Iberia must be Hebrews. They also gave their name to the Hebrides Islands and Eboracum later called York. Other cities in Wales and Scotland are prefixed by the letters “Aber.” John Dunham-Massey states, page 4, “There is evidence also that Hebrew was spoken almost all over Ireland at a very early period, as ancient inscriptions in that language have been unearthed not only on the coast but even in the very center of the country.”

Ulster, or N. Ireland, has even to this day the heraldic symbol of a red hand circled by a scarlet cord which, or course, harks back to the incident in Genesis 38:28 where Zarah put his hand out of the womb, and “the midwife took and bound upon his hand a scarlet thread, saying, This came out first.” In both Ulster and Scotland, these are the ancient and traditional official arms and heraldry. Calcol may have also been the Egyptian Cecrops, or Niul, who founded Athens and Thebes at the same time when Troy was founded. A rampant red lion is also found on the arms of many families of Scotland, N. Ireland, and Wales today. This is because Judah was likened to a lion (Gen. 49:9) and Zarah-Judah would link the color red to the lion because of the scarlet thread. The Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, in that order, have varying degrees of Iberian or Zarah blood (pp. 32-33 of G. Macaulay Trevelyan’s History of England).

Calcol’s brother “Darda” (KJV margin of 1 Chr. 2:6), called “Dardanus” by Josephus, was the Egyptian founder of Troy and the Kingdom of Priam on the southern shore of the strait called “Dardanelles.” Hundreds of years later the city was overthrown in the famous “Siege of Troy,” after which Aeneas, the last of the royal blood, took what was left of his nation and traveled with them into Europe. His son, Brutus, on going to Malta, was there advised to re-establish his people in the “The Great White Island” (Britain so-called because of the white cliffs of Dover). This advice was recorded in the archaic Greek on the Temple of Diana in Caer Troia (New Troy), and was later verified by the Pope. The king landed at Torbay. An historic stone still stands in the town of Totnes commemorating his coming. He built himself a new capital city to which he also gave the name “Caer Troia” or New Troy. The Romans later called it Londinium, now know as London.

Heman, brother of Niul, may have been the contemporary Egyptian Agenon who inherited Phoenicia. Mahol, son of Zarah and the father of these famous Egyptians, was Scytha, or Fenesia Farsa, the Egyptian ancestor of the Milesians (see C.A.L. Totten’s Our Race Series, vol. 4, p. 165; see also Trojan, Green, and Milesian sources). The Chronicles of Ireland mention that the branch of Judah known as Zarah colonized all the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and as far west as the British Isles and Ireland.

Now Jacob prophesied, “Judah, thou art he whom thy brethren shall praise (not persecute in ghettos, pogroms, or concentration camps): thy hand shall be in the neck of thine enemies (via King David in type—2 Sam. 22:41; Ps. 18:40); thy father’s children shall bow down before thee. Judah is a lion’s whelp: from the prey, my son, thou art gone up: he stooped down, he crouched as a lion. Who shall rouse him up? (Peace loving, but formidable when attacked.) The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver (margin “ruler’s staff”) from between his feet (tribally in Num. 10:14; Judges 1:2, 10; Josh. 15) (personally in the kingly line)—once ten generations have elapsed from Judah/Tamar (Gen. 38—Deut. 23:2) until Shiloh come (or tribally “till he comes to Shiloh,” the religious capital city—Joshua 18:1—in type, and personally in David, and the Millennial promised land in final fulfillment.); and unto him (Judah) shall the gathering of the people be. Binding his foal unto the vine, and his ass’s colt unto the choice vine, he washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes. His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk” (Gen. 49:8-12) (meaning plenty of wine and milk).

The name “Judah” itself actually means “praise” (not defamation) because “she conceived again, and bore a son: and she said, Now will I praise the Eternal: therefore she called his name Judah; and left bearing” (Gen. 29:35).

Now

“the Ulsterman (N. Irishman), when exported, becomes an explosive commodity. Now here is a remarkable fact: Of the 36 presidents of the United States, nearly one-third came of Ulster stock. And this from a country with a population smaller than the Borough of Brooklyn (Presidents of known Ulster ancestry: Andrew Jackson, James Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses Grant, Chester Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, and Woodrow Wilson.) There are other famous Americans of Ulster ancestry: Davy Crockett; Stonewall Jackson, Horace Greenley, and Stephen Foster, for example, and a whole parcel of inventors, including Cyrus and Robert McCormick, Robert Fulton, and Samuel Morse” (p. 261, National Geographic, August 1964).

These men have been praised. Their hands have been in the necks of their enemies by means of their authority, wealth and power. Other people have bowed down before them because they are leaders and rulers. An up-to-date example of a royal president is George Bush.

“George Bush will be the most regal president ever. London’s genealogical specialists, Burkes’ Peerage, say the Bush roots, which come directly from Henry III, are a great advantage. ‘In the past, the candidate with the most royal blood has usually won,’ said Harold Brooks-Baker, Burke’s publishing director. The research found that Princess Diana is a 13<sup>th</sup> cousin, four times removed, of Bush, and Queen Elizabeth is a 13<sup>th</sup> cousin, twice removed” (Seattle Times/P.I., December ?, 1988, A2).

The kings of Scotland, England and most of Europe all come from these Ulster/Scotch lines also.

Now let us return to Palestine where the Pharez branch is still located. Genesis 49:10 gives the “scepter/ruler’s staff” blessing to Zarah and Pharez. Later in 2 Samuel 7:16 this “scepter” was given “for ever” to the Pharez line of David’s house through Hezron (1 Chr. 4:1) not Hamul (1 Chr. 2:5). Jesus Christ was of this Pharez-scepter-kingly line (Luke 1:32) and a Jew (John 4:9; Heb. 7:14). First Kings 2:4, Jeremiah 33:17-26, Psalm 89:3-4 & 28-37 establish David’s throne unconditionally forever. So it must exist today. Christ can’t come back to a non-existent throne (Luke 1:31-32; Jer. 33:20-21). Even if the United Kingdom is invaded and taken captive, the throne will continue somehow.

But Zarah wasn’t excluded from the rulership blessing. In fact, the last Davidic king mentioned in succession was Zedekiah of Judah who was dethroned in 585 B.C. Also “the king of Babylon slew the sons of Zedekiah” (Jer. 39:6). In Jeremiah 52:11 we also read that Zedekiah was put “in prison till the day of his death.” King Jeconiah was excluded from the throne of David also (Jer. 22:24-30). Judah was now beginning in 585 B.C. her seven times of national punishment and Jeremiah was commanded to “root out, and to pull down, and to destroy, and to throw down” (Jer. 1:10 the royalty of the Pharez line in Judah. But after this, “went Jeremiah . . . to Mizpeh” (Jer. 40:6) where King Zedekiah’s daughters were (41:10). Incidentally, the Book of Esther indicates that the Jews looked like Persians and were not of any special appearance (Es. 2:10; cp. 1 Sam. 16:12).

Apparently Nebuchadnezzar didn’t know that Hebrew law permitted the princess to inherit the throne when there were no male descendants (Num. 27:8). He didn’t harm Zedekiah’s daughters or take them to Babylon.

Now “the king’s daughters . . . and Jeremiah the prophet, and Baruch . . . came into the land of Egypt” (Jer. 43:5-7). From Flinders Petrie’s excavations in Egypt of the very house where Jeremiah, the

princess and the little company lived — a house which has retained to our time the name of “the house of the Jew’s daughter.” When they arrived in Tahpanhes, the Eternal warned Jeremiah that Babylon’s king would soon overrun Egypt also, and destroy the remnant of Judah there so Jeremiah returned into the land of Judah” (Jer. 44:28). Jeremiah was commissioned “to build, and to plant” (Jer. 1:10 as the prophecy said, “the remnant that is escaped of the house of Judah shall again take root downward, and bear fruit upward; For out of Jerusalem shall go forth a remnant, and they that escape out of Mount Zion” (Isa. 37:31-32). This remnant was the royal daughters (see 2 Kin. 19:30-31 also).

In Ezekiel 21:25 we read that the royalty would change. The Eternal says, “take off the crown: this (crown) shall not be the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.” So Judah’s son Pharez was abased and Zarah was exalted. The nation of Judah had been high and Israel low (Hos. 3:4). So now the positions were reversed. The daughters were planted “In the mountain of the height of Israel” (Ez. 17:24). Just as the prophecy said, “I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them” (2 Sam. 7:10). Not only the tribes, but also the royalty.

The parable of Ezekiel 17 (encoded so no Babylonian spy could understand) describes this whole episode. Nebuchadnezzar and Pharaoh were the two “eagles.” The “high cedar” is the royal house of David. The “highest branch” was Zedekiah. The “tender one” of the “young twigs” was the young crown princess. The Hebrew word here used for tender is feminine, in contrast to the masculine form of the same word in Isaiah 53:2. To a “high mountain” which was Israel (v. 23) in Ireland. After the transplanting, this feminine twig would “bring forth boughs, bear fruit, and be a goodly cedar” which means that many royal descendants would come from it. And “under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing” meaning such nations as India and South Africa, Thailand, Malaysia and Australia. “Trees of the field” = king’s people of the world.

The ancient Chronicles of Ireland inform us that a sage named “Ollam Fodla” (meaning “Wonderful Prophet”) came from Egypt by way of Spain about six centuries before the Christian era, and that he landed on the northeast coast of Ireland where Carrickfergus is now. He brought with him a princess called “Tamar Tephi” (the tender, or Palm Beautiful) and a secretary/scribe named “Simon Brug” or “Bruch.” Irish poetry and folklore identify Ollam Fodla as Jeremiah and Tamar Tephi as the daughter of Zedekiah. Ancient Irish poetry is full of praises for Tamar Tephi and tells of her lofty birth, her stormy life in Jerusalem and at Tahpanhes in Egypt, her voyage to Spain and from there to Ireland. It is also claimed that Tamar Tephi’s younger sister, Scotta, who was with Jeremiah on the first lap of the journey, never reached Ireland due to the fact that in Spain she married a Celto-Scythian prince named Milesius. And Tamar Tephi married the Irish king called Eochaidh Heremon of the Zarah branch of Judah and so the two lines became united. They came on a ship belonging to the Iberian Danaan, and brought with them a rough stone, a benner and a large mysterious chest. On the Four Courts at Dublin (the Supreme Court of Ireland), is a statue of the prophet Jeremiah.

To this very day, Jeremiah’s burial place is pointed out on Devenish Island, in Lough Erne, Co. Fermanagh. It has been known through the centuries as “Jeremiah’s Tomb.”

From the union of Heremon and Tea Tephi came a long line of Irish monarchs extending over a period of more than one thousand years. The Scotch monarchs were descended from the Irish kings. The last Scottish king, James VI of Scotland, became James I of England, and from him the present King of Great Britain is descended.

Eran = Erin = Ireland

King Heremon and Queen Tamar Tephi were crowned at Tara (Heb. “Torah”) upon the Ida Fail, the Coronation Stone of Israel, just as the kings of Judah had been for centuries. It was at this time that the “Harp of David” became part of the royal heraldic symbolism, since David was the Pharez line. The old prophet gave the law on Tara Hill too.

This “Stone of Scone” or “Lia Fail” (“Fatal Stone” or “Stone of Destiny”) has a fascinating history. It was Jacob’s pillow for his head when he slept (Gen. 28:18). Jacob set it up for a pillar and entered into a tithing agreement with God (28:18-22). Later, Jacob entered into an agreement with Laban and took this same stone “and set it up for a pillar” (31:45). Again, when God promised Jacob many descendants, a royal line, and land, Jacob “set up a pillar in the place where he talked with him, even a pillar of stone” (35:14). Jacob prophesied that “in the last days” this “stone of Israel” would be located in Joseph (49:24). Apparently this was part of Joseph’s birthright blessing. This stone of Israel “followed them” (1 Cor. 10:4) out of Egypt and Moses was commanded to “smite the rock” so that water would come out for the Israelites (Ex. 17:6).

Later, Moses was commanded to speak to the rock “and it shall give forth its water” (Num. 20:8) but Moses “spoke unadvisedly” (Ps. 106:33) and “smote the rock twice” (Num. 20:11) instead. This same stone was rejected by the builders of Solomon’s Temple (Ps. 118:22) but we find that it became “the head of the corner” since Joash, when he was made king, “stood by a pillar, as the manner was” (2 Kin. 11:14; cp. 2 Chr. 23:13). It was the custom for this stone to be used in coronation ceremonies. But the tribes of Israel were taken captive and existed “many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an image (or “sacred stone” — Mof.)” can clearly be seen that this stone was the witness of all the agreements between God and his people. And ‘The Stone that smote the image on his feet became a great mountain and filled the whole earth’ (Dan. 2:35; cp. Isa. 27:6). Above it in the Westminster Abbey are the words, “This is the House of God”.

When Jeremiah transferred the throne from Jerusalem to Ireland, he fulfilled the first of three overturnings. As the prophecy says, “And thou, profane wicked prince of Israel (Zedekiah), whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end, thus saith the Lord God: Remove the diadem, and take off the crown; this shall not be the same; exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more (in Jerusalem), until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him” (Ez. 21:25-27).

David’s diadem was taken off the exalted king Zedekiah of the exalted Pharez branch in the exalted kingdom of Judah, and given to the lowly daughter who went to lowly Zarahite King Heremon of the lowly Zarah branch in the lowly kingdom of Israel (Ireland). The throne was first overturned when Jeremiah removed it from Jerusalem to Ireland in 583-2 B.C. Irish kings were then crowned on “Ida Fail” for 1083 years. In 503 A.D. the stone was removed to Scotland by “Feargus Mhore,” king of Argyll. Later, in 563 A.D., Saint Columba took it to the Island of Iona. For 793 years Scotch kings reigned. King Kenneth (d. 860) finally deposited it in the monastery of Scone (846). Then in 1296 A.D., King Edward I moved the and placed it within a specially constructed coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. All English kings have been crowned on it since Edward I. Here the stone and crown will remain till Christ comes.

Along with the “scepter” promise, David’s line was also sentenced to a curse. 2 Samuel 12:10 states, “the sword shall never depart from thine house, because thou hast despised me, and hast taken the wife of Uriah, the Hittite, to be thy wife.” So we see the bloody history of European royal families being murdered time and time again. Bloody revolutions and power struggles. The bloody history of N. Ireland and the I.R.A. is a partial fulfillment of this too since N. Ireland has some Pharez since Tamar Tephi came. Also, the bloody history is due in part to the fact “the breach was upon Pharez” (Gen. 38:29).

Now we have dealt with Zarah in N. Ireland and Scotland and David’s line of Pharez transplanted to N. Ireland. But what about the bulk of Pharez Judah still in Palestine? They were not David’s line.

We read that “Sennacherib, king of Assyria” came up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them” (2 Kings 18:13; Isa. 36:1). Over 200,000 of these Jews were taken captive around 700 B.C. They migrated to Jutland (Judahland) and then many moved again to Scotland. The Jutes and Danes of Denmark took their names from the Jews and Danites (p. 54, Vetus Chronicon Holsatiae). Perhaps

some of these Jews remained in Denmark. The national heraldic emblems of Denmark are three lions (Gen. 49:9). Only “the inhabitants of Jerusalem” escaped the Assyrian conquest. But 46 fenced cities of Judah were taken. Now if we add 2520 years to 700 B.C., we come to 1820 A.D. and then we add one year since there’s no year 0 and come to 1821 A.D. when here was a fiscal union and amalgamation of the currencies of Great Britain and Ireland.

Another portion of Pharez Judah went to Egypt against God’s command (Jer. 42:14) and were killed (vv. 15-16). Their children fell under the curse of becoming “an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach” (v. 18). Today they are called Gypsies (derived from Egypt). They have never returned to dwell in Palestine, but have wandered throughout all lands even to this day because God said, “ye shall see this place no more” (v. 18).

The Encyclopedia Britannica states that

“most Gypsies accept and even relate a guilt-form of legend that condemns them to a life of wandering. . . . their chiefs called themselves “Dukes of Little Egypt” . . . They have also been linked with . . . Jews” (p. 1076), vol. 10, Britannica).

Just because the Bible puts certain peoples under a curse, doesn’t mean that the person used to fulfill the curse is meant. It must be that the curses come, but woe be to that man by whom they come. David’s royal lineage was cursed with continuous bloody murders because of his adultery with Bathsheba. But those who murder royalty today should not to unpunished. The same is true for those who persecute Gypsies, and Ashkenazic Jews.

Their

“real or alleged riotous behavior, their begging, pilfering, and practice of magic and fortune-telling led to their ostracism, followed by their expulsion from many kingdoms. Eventually, feelings against Gypsies brought a cruel persecution. . . . In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Nazis in Germany persecuted Gypsies as relentlessly as the Jews” (p. 647, vol. 13, Americana). “The Gypsies observe an elaborate system of ritual restrictions, excluding certain foods as marbime (“unclean”). Similar taboos apply also to menstruation, childbirth, extramarital sexual relations, and the observance of exogamy.” They also practice quarantine. (pp. 649-650, vol. 13, Americana).

In 605BC was the Babylonian victory at the Battle of Carchemish which opens the way to conquer Judah and Jerusalem. 2520 years later in 1916 then British victory over the Turks in the Sinair Desert opens the way to liberate Palestine.

In 604 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar’s Babylonian/Chaldean army took tribute from Jerusalem. Jehoiakim was taken captive (cp. Jer. 25:1 & Dan. 1:1-2). In 597 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar conquers Jerusalem. 2520 years later in 1924 the Caliphate is abolished and Turkish power and influence ends. Here God himself makes a distinction between “good figs” and “bad figs” (Jer. 24:1-10). The “good figs” were sent to Chaldea “for their good” (v. 5) and God brought them back to Palestine where they are today (v. 6). The “bad figs” from “this land” (Palestine) and “the land of Egypt” (v. 8) God says he will “deliver them to be removed into all the kingdom of the earth for their hurt, to be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse, in all places to which I shall drive them. And I will send the sword, the famine, and the pestilence among them, till they be consumed from off the land that I gave unto them and to their fathers” (vv. 9-10). These “bad figs” “remain in the land” when the “good figs” are taken captive (v. 8). But they don’t remain long. David cursed his enemies to become wanderers (Ps 59:15; 109:10).

This curse not only describes the Gypsies from “the land of Egypt,” but also describes the “Jews” who have lived through the ghettos of Italy, Germany. This describes the Ashkenazie Jews (olive-skinned,

German Jews), not the Sephardic Jews (white, Spanish Jews). Of course, the Sephardim were persecuted too. For instance, they were victims of the Spanish Inquisition. But “once the trauma of persecution in Spain had worn off, many Sephardim settled in places where they enjoyed a life relatively free from external constraints in the practice of their religion, and they had a fair measure of security of life and property. . . .

“During WWII . . . In Holland, the Sephardim were left until last” (to be liquidated by the Nazis) . . . “The contribution of the Sephardim was greater than their small numbers would suggest. They were prominent in the struggle for civil rights, and as craftsmen, merchants, shipowners, manufacturers, professionals, public servants and writers they enriched the life of the general American community. . . . The Sephardim also outgrew in numbers and influence the other Jewish communities in Jerusalem. . . . The British . . . often preferred members of old Sephardi and other non-Ashkenazi families . . . to the ‘newly arrived’ Zionist Ashkenazim . . . The Muslkin era in Spain gave rise to the ‘Golden Age’ of Spanish Jewry, which produced such figures as . . . the physician, philosopher and halakhist Mosses Maimonides” (pp. 1164-1175, Judaica). Also, “a large portion of the Jews of the Levant are Sephardim. Some went to Germany, Holland (particularly Amsterdam), England, Bohemia, Galicia, and a few even to Russo-Poland. The first Jewish groups to come to America were chiefly Sephardic” (vol. 20, p. 596, Colliers).

The Ashkenazie Jews intermarried with Canaanite/Hittite foreigners. As Isaiah says, “The shew of their countenance doth witness against them; and they declare their sin as Sodom, they hide it not” (Isa. 3:8-9).

“Why were the Jews the only ones engaged in this money-lending? . . . the Church viewed the lending of money at interest as a mortal sin . . . As the Jews were not Christians and in the eyes of the church were headed for hell anyhow, one more sin — that is, moneylending — could not add much to the punishment they would receive in the hereafter” (p. 260-261, Jews, God and History, Max Dimont).

Also, part of the Jewish make-up involves an aptitude for money. This is revealed in Genesis 37:26: “And Judah said unto his brethren, What profit is it if we slay our brother, and conceal his blood? Come, and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites, and let not our hand be upon him; for he is our brother and our flesh.” In type, this was a prophecy of our day. As the prophecy says, “the Eternal shall bring thee into Egypt for profit. As the prophecy says, “the Eternal shall bring thee into Egypt again with ships . . . and there ye shall be sold unto your enemies for bondmen and bondwomen, and no man shall buy you” (Deut. 28:68). The Jews will actually be saving our people from extermination by this slavery.

As far as the “good figs” are concerned, the rest of Pharez was taken captive to Babylon for 70 years and only a remnant returned along with the Benjamites and Levites and part of the royal house of David from which Christ came (42,360) (Ezra 2:64). His disciples came from Benjamin and possibly Levi because it was the Benjamites who became the Galileans. Nehemiah 11:31-35 shows that the Benjamite towns were north of the Jewish towns. “After seventy years be accomplished at Babylon I will visit you, and perform my good word forward you, in causing you to return to this place” (Jer. 29:10).

Even some of these “good figs” soon intermarried with Canaanite/Hittite foreigners (Ezra 9 & 10; Nehemiah 13:23-29) again producing olive skin.

The Bible reveals that Christ’s eleven disciples were all Galileans (Luke 22:59; 23:49; Acts 1:10-11; 2:4, 7; 13:29-31; Matt. 26:69-73; John 7:52-53) except Judas of Kerioth (see Nehemiah 11:31-35 & Joshua 15:25). And Galileans were not Jews for we read that “After these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him” (John 7:1). Thus we

know that Galilee was Benjamite and Levite only. Jesus was only sent to the lost sheep of the House of Israel (Matt. 15:24), and these two tribes were the only Israelites in Palestine besides Judah. Galilee was looked down upon by "Jews" showing that they were not the same people in some way (John 1:42; 7:53) and Benjamin took the cities north of Judah (Neh. 11:31-35).

The tribe of Benjamin belonged to the northern Kingdom of Israel, but was lent to the southern Kingdom of Judah for David's sake. As it says, "unto his (David's) son will I give one tribe (in addition to his own tribe of Judah), that David my servant may have a light always before me in Jerusalem" (1 Kin. 11:36). Thus the Bible itself defines Benjamites as lights and Christians since Christians are "the light of the world" (Matt. 5:14). So Christ's disciples were Benjamites. Now Benjamin was prophesied to "break" (its union) with Judah (Zech. 11:14). And we know that Christians fled from Jerusalem in 70 A.D. (Jer. 6:1). There were also probably Levites among Christ's converts. But Jews have never accepted Christ generally speaking. "He came to his own (Jews) and his own received him not" (John 1:11) and "his citizens hated him" (Luke 19:14). Thus we know that none of the original faithful and loyal disciples of Christ were racially Jewish although the New Testament speaks of them being "Jews" by religion (Acts. 2:5, 9, 11; 21:39; 22:3; cp. Esther 8:17). For instance, the apostle Paul called himself a Hebrew, Israelite, Jew, and Benjamite (Acts 22:3; Rom. 11:1; Phil. 3:5). He was all of them at once. But later some Jews by race were converted (Acts 3:13-4:4), so there are exceptions even to this rule. It is "blindness in part" (Rom. 11:25), not totally.

Moses prophesied, "Hear, Eternal, the voice of Judah, and bring him unto his people; let his hands be sufficient for him, and be thou an help to him from his enemies" (Deut. 33:7).

In type, this was fulfilled when Judah and Simeon went into their allotment and fought the Canaanites and defeated them. But even in these "last days" we find that in November 2, 1917 the Balfour Declaration was made. December 9<sup>th</sup>, 1917, British General Allenby took Jerusalem from the Turks. British foreign secretary Arthur J. Balfour pledged British support to the Zionists for the creation of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. The nation of "Israel" came into being in 1948. And the "Israeli" war machine has been "sufficient for him" to win every time against the Arabs since then.

This is proof that Judah is found today in Palestine. In addition to this proof, there are a number of other scriptures proving this same point. As Psalm 114 says, "Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his dominion."

In Christ's day, the "good figs" of Judah had returned there and were to be brought "again to this land" (of Palestine) and were to be built, and not pulled down, planted, and not plucked up (Jer. 24:6). So, again, Palestine today must have true racial Jews living there.

Furthermore, it would be meaningless to say that "Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled" (Luke 21:24) unless Gentiles are not now in Jerusalem treading it down anymore since 1917. And if the residents are not Gentiles, they must be Israelites and since "Judah also shall fight at Jerusalem" in our day today (Zech. 14:14), he must be the portion of Israel living there.

Another scripture in Ezekiel 11:15 shows that when the lost ten tribes do finally come back to Palestine, they are not welcomed by Jews with open arms, but "the inhabitants of Jerusalem" say, "Get you far from the Eternal; unto us is this land given in possession." In type, this was fulfilled from 1917 till 1948 when the Jews resisted and fought the British right to rule and live in Palestine. But when Christ returns, this will be fulfilled again as the tribes of Israel are led back to Palestine to be joined to Judah. As Genesis 28:15 says, "I . . . will bring thee again into this land." Yes, Judah shall "go up . . . first" (Judges 1:1-2) into Palestine even in these "last days" and has established himself there since 1948. But when the rest of the tribes come back, the two sticks of Judah and Israel "shall become one" (Ez. 37:16-17), and "unto him (Judah) shall the gathering of the people (of Israel) be" (Gen. 49:10). Part of the scepter/grace promise, which was given to Judah, included ownership of the land of

Palestine (Gen. 12:7; 13:15-17; 15:18; 26:3-4; 28:13-15; 35:12; 1 Chr. 5:2). But in the meantime, Isa. 9:21 pictures the relationship as “Manasseh, Ephraim, and Ephraim, Manasseh and they together shall be against Judah “because the Jews rejected Christ and Israel accept Him”.

Still more proof that genuine Jews live in Palestine today can be found in Psalm 83:1-4 where the nation of Israel is mentioned by that very name and the citizens are called “Thy people.” It is a prophesy for our day today.

But while Jews have moved to Palestine by the thousands, they have settled in America by the millions.

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## **2. SIMEON**

(3-26-1989)

“a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge” (Rom. 10:1-2). Levi had it sometimes.

“Because the Eternal hath heard that I was hated, he hath therefore given me this son also: and she called his name Simeon” (Gen. 29:33). (“hearing”)

“Simena, a town of Lycia near Chimaera. Plin. 5, C. 27.” (p. 585, Lemp.)

“Simeon and Levi are brethren (since all 12 brothers were “brethren,” this term must mean more than biological; the same outlook and interests (partners)); instruments of cruelty are in their habitations. O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united; for in their anger they slew a man, and in their self-will they digged down a wall. Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel: I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel” (Gen. 49:5-7).

“Semnonnes, a people of Italy, on the borders of Umbria—of Germany, on the Elbe and Oder.” (p. 572, Lempriere’s Class. Dict.)

“Hear, Eternal, the voice of Judah” (Deut. 33:7) = Simeon = Hear (within Judah)

“Samnitae, a people of Gaul” (p. 557 Lemp.)

“Samnites, a people of Italy, who inhabited the country situated between Picenum, Campania, Apulia, and ancient Latium. They distinguished themselves by their implacable hatred against the Romans, in the First ages of that empire, till they were at last totally extirpated, 272 B.C., after a war of 71 years . . . Strabo 5” (p. 557, Lemp.).

“Samnium, a part of Italy inhabited by the Samnites” (p. 557, Lemp.)

“Semnonnes, a people of Ital, on the borders of Umbria.—of Germany, on the Elbe and Oder.” (p. 572, Lemp.)

Gen. 34:1-31 is the crime. Instead of slaying Shechem, they killed a whole city of Canaanites.

During the reign of Hezekiah, many Simeonites migrated south to Edom where they conquered and displaced Amalekites (1 Chr. 4:38-43).

Merton Smith suggests that Simeon’s quarrel with Moses may have resulted in the removal of many Simeonites from Palestine. He says:

“The quarrel with Moses [Zimri, Num. 25:14] seems never to have been straightened out. The tribe of Simeon is not mentioned in Moses’ blessing of the tribes in Deuteronomy 33. The other eleven tribes are recorded there. Simeon’s lot in Palestine was a restricted one, and although one of the Israel—ten-tribed—people had its territory entirely surrounded by Judah. It has practically no Bible history. What became of this large part of the tribe of Simeon that seems to have disappeared from the wilderness? It is perhaps the hardest trail of all to follow. It is suggested that these Simeonites formed the Celt-Iberian migration which moved westward from the Levant about the fifteenth century B.C. and settled in Brittany, Belgium, Wales, Devonshire, part of Cumberland, and part of Cornwall. These peoples are sometimes called the Simonii in classical atlases, and, if so, they form the third Israel colony to

find *The Appointed Place*. Indeed, it is very probable that their advent antedates that of Zarah-Judah from Troy.” (*Israel: Her Racial Divisions and Geographical Wanderings*, page 7).

59,300 (Num. 1:23)

22,200 (Num. 26:14) (nearly 40 years later)

2<sup>nd</sup> lot “their inheritance was within the inheritance of the children of Judah” (Josh. 19:1) (Seventeen cities and their surrounding village were then mentioned (19:2-8))

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### 3. LEVI

#### **(Levi is Found Primarily in Wales and Wallonia! & Pennsylvania (Steel Mills & Levitons))**

Jacob prophesied that Levites would in the “last days” have “instruments of cruelty . . . in their habitations.” Jacob said further “O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united; for in their anger they slew a man, and in their self-will they digged down a wall. (Prov 25:28.) Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel: I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel” (Gen. 49:5-7) (Num. 35:1-4; Josh. 21:1-4).

Other alternate readings of these verses are, “O my soul, stay away from them. May I never be a party to their wicked plans. For in their anger they murdered a man, and maimed (or hamstrung oxen) oxen just for fun” (Tay). (or “destroyed a town wall”—Lam).

“Liege (in Wallonia) produces firearms” (p. 129, vol. 2, New Book of Knowledge). “Large munitions factories” are “concentrated at Herstal and Liege” (p. 19, Collier’s Encyc., vol. 4). The “World’s finest military rifle . . . the .308 Cal. Springfield SAR-48 is an exact model of the Belgian-designed FAL/LAR rifle, one of the world’s most time honored battle rifles. Like the original FAL, the SAR-48 is a quality built, combat proven performer.”

“Walloon from present-day Belgium, who settled in the Bergslagen area (of Sweden) in the 1620’s” are Swedish immigrants who came to Sweden to help in the iron ore industry (Acad. Am. Encycl., Vol 18, p. 383).

Indeed,

“Coal (which makes steel when added to iron) is the most valuable mineral resource in Wales. . . . The refining of metal ore, much of which is imported, is the major manufacturing industry. Almost all the tin plate and much of the aluminum of the sheet steel produced in Britain is made in the Welsh plants” (p. 129, vol. 27, Funk and Wagnalls).

“Coal mining and the manufacture of iron, steel, and tinplate are important [in Wales]” (p. 11, vol. 20, Acad. Am. Encycl.).

Furthermore,

“Belgium’s principle manufactures are iron and steel” (p. 75, vol. 3, Merit Student’s Encyc.).

“The leading products of the metallurgical industry are iron and steel, and in 1975 Belgium ranked fifth in Europe . . . in this industry” (p. 179, vol. 3, Acad. Am. Encycl.).

“Even though they are scattered, it is reported that they are somewhat reluctant to marry outside their own tribe” (of Walloons in Sweden) (p. 126, The Incredible Nordic Origins, by S. Gusten Olson).

Also,

“Among the purest (genetically isolated) North Americans, in a most restricted, recent sense, are those with ancestral Welsh surnames (Jones, Lewis, Owens) . . .” (p. 352, vol. 15, Encyc. Brit. Macropedia Copyright 1974).

We could add the names “Levy,” “Levee” and “Levine” to the above list also. Two great American music talents are Lawrence Welk and Tom Jones—both Welsh!

“It is certainly remarkable to see the number of individuals with profoundly artistic tendencies, especially musical talent, among the descendants of the Walloons” (Nordenstreng, *Europas manniskoraser och folkslag*, p. 106).

“It is hardly a coincidence, but rather a result of the practical and musical talent of the Walloons, that the majority of their men of distinction have devoted themselves either to music or to a career in the medical profession or as an official” (p. 58, *Rasfragor, Om valloner och vallonattlingar I Sverige*).

Levites were the musicians in Israel.

“Anger,” “wrath” and “cruelty” are indeed part of the Welsh and Walloon temperament.

“Welsh people are philosophically oriented. They enjoy working in small groups. They do not make friends indiscriminately, and once a friendship is formed, it usually lasts a lifetime. Keeping one’s word is extremely important to the Welsh. Once an agreement is made, it is kept” (p. 2, *Culturegram Wales*, Copyright 1986, Brigham Young Univ.).

“Walloons have a reputation of being spontaneous, quick-witted, and often caustic (sarcastic) or skeptical, as well as stubborn and headstrong” (p. 2, *Culturegram, Kingdom of Belgium*, Copyright 1986, Brigham Young Univ.).

There is an unbroken oral tradition regarding the identity of the descendants of the Levites and the priests within the tribe of Levi. Those priests (cohanim) and Levites have certain privileges in the synagogue ritual, such as being the first to be called upon to read the Torah and the ones who bless the congregation at the end of the service (cp. Num. 6:23-26).

The National Eisteddfod of Wales promotes competition in poetry, drama and music and dates from the 7<sup>th</sup> century. The Druids also paralleled the Levites in many ways and may, in fact, be their descendants. It is clear from the musical talent, the inclination to keep one’s word, and the philosophic orientation of Welsh and Walloons that they were appropriately named by Leah. “Leah bore a third son “and said, Now this time will my husband be joined unto me, because I have born him three sons: therefore was his name called Levi” (meaning “joined” or “attached” (Gen. 29:34).

Julius Caesar conquered the Belgae in 57 B.C. In his Commentaries on the Gallic Wars, he described them as “the most warlike of all Gallic peoples” (p. 73, Merit Student’s Encyc., Vol. 3).

An ancient river in the Belgian area was called the “Waal River” (p. 22, *Collier’s Encyc.*, Vol. 4). This branch of the Rhine in Belgium today is still called the “Waal River.” We also see “Leuven” and “La Louviere” and “Vilvoorde” “Nivelle” and “Vlaanderen” as names of cities and provinces in Belgium. Of course these names sound a lot like “Levi” as does “Colwyn Bay” “Amlwch” “Clwyd” “Pwllheli” “Liverpool” “Ebbw Vale” and “Holywell,” in Wales (except Liverpool).

Moses prophesied “Let thy Thummin and thy Urim be with thy holy one, whom thou didst prove at Massah, and with whom thou didst strive at the waters of Meribah; Who said wunto his father and his mother, I have not seen him; neither did he acknowledge his brethren, nor knew his own children; for they have observed thy word and kept thy covenant. They shall teach Jacob thine judgment, and Israel they law; they shall put incense before thee, and whole burnt sacrifice upon thine altar. Bless, Lord his

substance and accept the work of his hands: smite through the loins of them who rise against him, and of them who hate him, that they rise not again” (Deut. 33:8-11). Because of the Levites zealous anger in a righteous cause, they redeemed themselves (Ex. 32:25-29) and were rewarded by God (Deut. 10:8; Mal. 2:4-5).

Again we read, “Neither shall the priests, the Levites, want a man before me to offer burnt offerings, and the kindle meal offerings and to do sacrifice continually” (Jer. 33:18 (cp. Ez. 44:15)). Deut. 10:9 says, “The Eternal is his inheritance.” In type this was fulfilled in the right to bear the ark of the covenant and care for the items in the tabernacle. Priests of Aaron offered sacrifices.

These scriptures, in their figurative sense, imply that modern clergymen and priests and rabbis will have a large percentage of Levites within their ranks. Judas of Kerioth was probably a Levite since Kerioth is a city of refuge. (Cities of refuge: Kedesh, Shechem, Kiriath-Arba (Hebron) – Eburones, Bezer, Ramoth, Golan (Josh. 20:7-8)). Benjamites also have been unusually prolific in Christianity (1 Kin. 11:36; Matt. 5:14). Eleven of the 12 apostles were Benjamites and Paul was a Benjamite too.

“Laevi, the ancient inhabitant of Gallia Transpadana.” (p. 323, Lemp.)

“Laviana, a province of Armenia Minor.” (p. 323, Lemp.)

“Druidae, the ministers of religion among the ancient Gauls and Britons . . . Their name is derived from the Greek word . . . an oak . . .” (p. 216, Lemp.). P.289 of One Man's Destiny says the Druids were the true religion.

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## 4. DAN

### (Dan is Ireland)

In “the last days,” Jacob prophesied that “Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel (equal status even though born to Bilhah—a handmaid, not a wife). (According to Strong, “judge” can mean “to rule” or “to strive (as at law)” or “plead (the cause)”). Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so that the rider shall fall backward. I have waited for they salvation, O Eternal” (Gen. 49:16-18).

In type, Samson, a Danite (Judges 13:2), did judge and avenge his people against the Philistines (Judges 13-16). His guerrilla tactics of warfare were successful for the small against the big and the few against the many—like a serpent that makes a rider fall by biting the horse’s heels. The tribe of Dan was also small and few so they needed to be cunning.

In the sense of rulers, the Irish have become judges in disproportionate numbers to their population.

“Of those who signed the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 four were Irish and nine of Irish descent. . . . Irish Americans feature prominently in all aspects of economic, professional and political life. Large-scale emigration to Canada, Australia and New Zealand took place in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Many people of Irish descent have made distinguished contributions to public life in these countries and of the seven prime ministers who came to power in Australia between 1929 and 1949 six were of Irish descent” (p. 16, Ireland in Brief by the Dept. of Foreign Affairs, Fact Sheet, Jan., 1986).

The names of two of them are J. J. Curtin (1941-45) and J. A. Lyons (1931-39).

“Ten of our early American presidents—Jackson, Polk, Grant, Wilson, Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley—were of Protestant Northern Irish descent” (p. 109, Ireland, by Lillian Fox Quigley).

American president John Fitzgerald Kennedy was Irish as was Ronald Wilson Reagan. Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was also Irish. Thomas “Tip” O’Neil was Irish but never president. Philip Sheridan, son of Irish immigrants, was the Union Cavalry general in the Civil War.

In the sense of Irishmen who have pleaded the cause of defendants or plaintiffs by striving at the law, “Many Irishmen became lawyers. Being highly dramatic and favored with oratorical prowess, many young men used this talent well. Before the days of law schools a young man might “read” the law with a judge. From a background of education and the law came many of our political leaders” (p. 109, *ibid.*). Many Irishmen have also become policemen or judges to such an extent that it is proverbial to associate the name “O’Reilly” or “Mulloy” with the neighborhood policeman.

Perhaps it would also be within the framework of this prophecy to say that writers plead the cause and give a judgment too. “Ireland has produced a disproportionately large number of internationally famous authors for a country of her size” (p. 53, Fodor’s Ireland 1987). Such names as James Joyce, George Bernard Shaw, William Butler Yeats, Oscar Wilde, Samuel Beckett, etcetera, are just the top of the list.

It may also be correct to say that inventors are rulers or judges in a sense and that leaders in business are rulers. “Among the successful Irish of the business world was William R. Grace, founder of the Grace Steamship Line. He was also the first Catholic mayor of New York City in 1880. When a twenty-year-old youth, James Butler, came to America and organized the first chain store, his system

was to sweep across the country. Again from Ireland came a boy of only fourteen years; his name was Michael Cudahy, and he took a job in a meat-packing plant in Milwaukee. He developed a process for curing meat under refrigeration and became the head of the Cudahy Packing Company. A dry-goods merchant, whose Irish parents lived in Baltimore, became a banker in Washington, D.C.; he built and gave to the nation's capital the Corcoran Gallery of Art, named for him.

Behind many inventions are the talents of the Irish. Robert Fulton, whose tailor-father came over from Kilkenny, made steam navigation a reality. A son of another Irish emigrant was Cyrus Hall McCormick, who invented a farm implement which developed the West—a mechanical reaper. Rubber heels were invented by Humphrey O'Sullivan. The hurricane lamp, used by railroad men, was the invention of Michael Hicks. And from Rockcorry, Ireland, came young John Robert Gregg, whose system of shorthand notation is now used the world over" (p. 107, Ireland, by Lillian Fox Quigley).

So we see that Dan has judged and ruled his people in politics, the legal profession, literature, law enforcement, business and inventions. Rachel was correct when she said "God hath judged me, and hath heard my voice, and hath given me a son: therefore called she his name Dan" (Gen. 30:6). But how have the Irish been "a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so that his rider shall fall backward?" (Gen. 49:17).

Dan introduced idolatry into the land of Israel on a regular, official basis (Judges 18:30, 31). It was also in Dan that Jeroboam, who led the rebellion that culminated in the divided kingdom, set up one of his two golden calves (1 Kings 12:28-30). Furthermore, we find that Dan had a Levite "priest" who was also called a "father" (18:19) who dressed in an "ephod" and used idols in worship (18:20). Even today, "About 95% of the population of Ireland are Roman Catholics, and less than 4% are Protestants" (p. 217, Funk & Wagnalls, vol. 14).

We also see in the "serpent" and "adder" symbolism an allusion to guerilla warfare and evil rebellion. Indeed, Irish history is full of violence of this kind.

"Irish liberation from British rule was achieved as the result of a struggle extending over several centuries and marked by numerous rebellions. Following the Easter Rebellion, an uprising of Irish nationalists on Easter Monday, April 24, 1916, Sinn Fein became the most influential political party in Ireland. . . . In January 1919 the Sinn Fein members of Parliament assembled in Dublin . . . proclaiming the independence of Ireland. . . . There followed guerrilla attacks by Irish insurgents, later called the Irish Republican Army (IRA), on British forces, particularly the Royal Irish Constabulary call the Black and Tans. . . . The warfare against the British continued until July 10, 1921, when a truce was arranged. . . . Ratification (of a peace treaty) brought into being the Irish Free State . . . under the leadership of DeValera, the dissident Sinn Fein group . . . called for a resumption of the struggle against Great Britain and instituted a campaign, including insurrectionary acts, against the provisional government. . . . DeValera . . . became the head of the government. . . . DeValera withheld payment of certain land purchase annuities that the British claimed were legally due them. The withholding of the payment of annuities that the British claimed were legally due them. The withholding of the payment of annuities led to a protracted tariff war between the two countries. . . . DeValera secured repeal of a law restricting the activities of the IRA. . . . Through a treaty adopted in April 1938, the tariff war between Eire and Great Britain was concluded. . . . The slight improvement in relations between the two nations was marred by a violent terrorist campaign in Great Britain conducted by the IRA. . . . An increase in violence between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland was followed by IRA terrorist activity in the Irish Republic. . . . In the late 1970s and early '80s the Irish government faced increased domestic terrorism by extremist Irish nationalists, resulting, in large part, from the collapse of representative government in Northern Ireland and the reimposition there of direct British rule." (pp. 227-231, Funk & Wagnalls, vol. 14).

Dan is often listed last in any tribal listings (Num. 10:25). "I have waited for thy salvation, O Eternal" refers, in type, to the fact that the tribe of Dan was the last to receive its inheritance in the Promised Land (Joshua 19:47-49). Dan is omitted in the genealogies of 1 Chronicles 2-10 and is absent from the 144,000 sealed and protected from the Day of the Lord (Rev. 7:4-8). This is because of Dan's idolatry and treacherous guerrilla warfare. In fact, just as anciently the Assyrian invasion of the modern Israelite nations may come from Ireland. "The snorting of his horses was heard from Dan . . . for they are come, and have devoured the land, and all that is in it; the city, and those that dwell in it. For, behold, I will send serpents, cockatrices, among you, which will not be charmed, and they shall bite you, saith the Eternal" (Jer. 8:16-17). Perhaps the Irish will betray the English to the Europeans by way of the Common Market. Compare Judges 5:17 where Dan remained in ships!

Moses states, "Dan is a lion's whelp; he shall leap from Bashan" (Deut. 33:22). This occurred, in type, when "the Danites sought an inheritance to dwell in" (Judges 18:1). They made a "leap" from the northern Bashan area and attacked "Laish" like a "lion's whelp" would (18:27-28). Then they dwelt there and changed the name to "Dan" (v. 29). Later on, Dan made another leap from Bashan to Greece and Spain and Ireland and Denmark. He put his name in these places as well.

The Greek Danaoi are the Irish Tuatha de Danaans. We see Danslough, Dansower, Danmonism, Dundalke, Dundrum, Donegal Bay and Donegal City, Dunglow and Londonderry, Dingle, Dungarven, Dunsmore, the Don River in Scotland and in England as well as a River Doon in Scotland.

(See [The Incredible Nordic Origins](#))

Vetus Chronicon Holsitae

The "Psalter of Cashel" says, "The tuatha de Danaans—the tribe of Dan—ruled Ireland for about two centuries, and were highly skilled in other arts from their long residence in Greece and intercourse with the Phoenicians."

When Tiglath-pileser invaded northern Israel in 741 B.C., (2 Kings 15:20), there is no mention of "Dan" being invaded. This indicates they migrated by sea. "Naphtali," "Gilead" and "Galilee" are all mentioned.

"Dana, a large town of Cappadocia." (p. 191, Lemp.)

"Danai, a name given to the people of Argos, and promiscuously to all the Greeks, from Danaus their king. Virg. & Ovid. Passim." (p. 191, Lemp.)

"Danapris, now the Dnieper, a name given in the middle ages to the Borysthenes, as Danaster, the Dneister, was applies to the Tyras." (p. 192, Lempriere)

"Danaus, a son of Belus and Anchinoe, who, after his father's death, reigned conjointly with his brother Aegyptus on the throne of Egypt. Some time after, a difference arose between the brothers, and Danaus set sail. . . . He . . . arrived safe on the coast of Peloponnesus where he was hospitably received by Gelanor King of Argos. . . ." (p. 192, Lemp.)

"Dandari, or Dandaridae, certain dwellers near mount Caucasus. Tacit. Ann. 12, c. 18." (p. 192, Lemp.)

(The Danube River also!)

Now Dan moved to Egypt with one son Hushim (Gen. 46:23) who was also known as "Shuham" (Num. 26:42-43). Two of Shuham's descendants were called Danaus and Cadmus. Greek history tells

us that Danaus and Cadmus fled from Egypt and arrived in Greece at the same time as the Exodus of Israelites under Moses from Egypt (History of the World, Petanius). Fasti Hellenici, the Greek chronology by Clinton, says that Cadmus' expedition occurred 310 years before the fall of Troy, 1183 B.C. (pp. 85, 140), hence 1493 B.C., the very year of the Exodus or very near to it.

Hecateus of Abdera (6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) confirms that "The most distinguished of the expelled foreigners (from Egypt) followed Danaus and Cadmus into Greece; but the greater number were led by Moses into Judea."

Diodorus Siculus 40:3:1-3 says, "The aliens were driven from the country, and the most outstanding and active among them banded together and, as some say, were cast ashore in Greece and certain other regions; their leaders were notable men, chief among them being Danaüs and Cadmus. But the greater number were driven into what is now called Judea, which is not far distant from Egypt and was at that time utterly uninhabited. The colony was headed by a man called Moses, outstanding both for his wisdom and for his courage."

The sea-voyage was no great problem because these men were Danites—a seafaring people who "abode in ships" anyway (Judges 5:17). But the rest of the Danites went to Judea with Moses.

They received a very small allotment of land as their inheritance which was inadequate for their needs, so Joshua gave them permission to expand beyond the borders of Canaan. They went up the Jordan valley and settled first at Laish. After a while, they moved on to Smirna and then Greece. They thus marched out of Bible history because God's eyes are on Palestine and the Bible is the record of Palestine. When God takes people "out of his sight," the phrase simply means "away from Palestine."

Most of the Danites did not go into Assyrian captivity. The bulk of that tribe had left Palestine before the time of Jeroboam II, as they do not appear in the genealogy of 1 Chronicles 5.

These Danites attacked their kinsmen, the Zarahites, in Troy and fought the Trojan War. They became the ruling people in the country of Greece and were the Argive "Danai" of Homers Iliad and Odyssey. "Danai (is) a name given to the people of Argos, and promiscuously to all the Greeks, from Danaus their king" (p. 191, Lemp.).

The great Greek philosophers were Irishmen! The Greek classics were histories about the Irish!

Herodotus tells us that the Lacedemonians (Spartans) were in his day the most "powerful" and "eminent" branch of the Dorian Greeks (1:55; 1:66). He says the Lacedemonians were the most learned of the Greeks (4:76). The Lacedemonians were a "linen tunic with a fringe hanging round the legs" and their religious customs forbid wearing "wool in a temple" (2:80). They have no dealings with strangers (1:63). The Lacedaemonians were kindred with the "house of Heracles in Sparta" (8:115) who was Samson the Danite.

In 1 Maccabees 12, Jonathan the high priest wrote to the Lacedemonians: "There were letters sent in times past unto Onias the high priest from Darius, who reigned then among you, to signify that ye are our brethren, as the copy here underwritten doth specify. . . . We, therefore, at all times without ceasing, both in our feasts, and other convenient days, do remember you in the sacrifices which we offer, and in our prayers, as reason is, and as it becometh us to think upon our brethren." Jonathan enclosed a copy of those earlier letters, which states: "Areus king of the Lacedemonians to Onias the high priest, greeting: It is found in writing, that the Lacedemonians and Jews are brethren, and that they are of the stock of Abraham: now therefore, since this is come to our knowledge, ye shall do well to write unto us of your prosperity. We do write back again to you, that your cattle and goods are our's, and our's are your's. We do command, therefore, our ambassadors to make report unto you on this wise."

The History of Ireland, by Moore, says the Irish bards tell us the

“The Tuatha de Danaan . . . after sojourning sometime in Greece . . . set sail for Ireland. The Psalter of Cashel confirms this by saying: “The Tuatha de Danaans ruled in Ireland for about two centuries, and were highly skilled in architecture and other arts from their long residence in Greece, and their intercourse with the Phoenicians.”

Gladstone’s “Juventus Mundi” testifies that the Tuatha de Danaan of Ireland came from the Danai of Greece.

Some Phoenicians also came to Ireland and settled in the south. Certain Irish today claim descent from them. These are the “Fenians’ (Phoenicians) (The part) of Spain conquered by the Phoenicians was called “Eis Feine” in the Chronicle so Eri.)

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## 5. JOSEPH

### (Joseph is the British Commonwealth and United States)

In Genesis 12:2-3, God tells Abraham, “I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing. And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee. . . . and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.” This means that from Abraham came the “seed” or Christ who died for the world’s sins so that the world can live. But in addition to this meaning, we also know that Abraham’s children made almost every discovery and thought up almost every invention that has improved man’s condition and lot on earth. These white nations have been very generous with food and have distributed Bibles and helped with disaster relief and medical care worldwide. This was a birthright promise to Abraham’s RACE. The Jews are an insignificant nation—not a “great” nation.

Genesis 22:17-18 says, “in blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of heaven (“thousands of millions”—24:60), and as the sand which is upon the seashore (cp. Hos. 1:10); and thy seed shall possess the gate (or “gates”—Fenton) of his enemies (cp. 24:60).” Notice again that this was a birthright promise to Abraham’s RACE (cp. Gen. 13:16 & 26:3-4). “Abraham” actually means “father of a great multitude” and “Sarah” means “princess.” Yet the Jews today are comparatively few in number (“about 14 million”—p. 417 vol. 11, Acad. Am.) and have no royalty in Palestine. They don’t “possess the gate” of their enemies.

See Gen. 17:15-16.

In Genesis 27:28-29 Isaac transfers this Abrahamic birthright to Jacob (not the firstborn Esau) by saying, “God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine: Let people serve thee, and nations bow down to thee: be lord over thy brethren, and let thy mother’s sons bow down to thee: cursed be everyone that curseth thee, and blessed be he that blesseth thee,” for “Thus saith the Lord, Israel (Jacob) is my son, even my firstborn” (Ex. 4:22). But the Jews are a relatively poor nation today. (“During the early 1980’s the inflation rate exceeded 100% yearly”—p. 305, vol. 11, Acad. Am.) Neither “people” or “nations” nor even Judah’s “brethren” serve him. Instead, the Turks (Esau) and Arabs (Ishmaelites), which are some of Jacob’s brethren, are out to destroy the Jews.

In Genesis 28:14, God said to Jacob, “thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south.” This was, again, another birthright RACE promise made unconditional because Abraham obeyed God.

In Genesis 35:11 God says to Jacob, “a nation and a company of nations shall be of thee.” This is another birthright, RACE promise with no conditions attached. The Jews have never been a “company of nations” and only recently even became one “nation.” The Jews have, for most of their history, been a scattered people.

From Jacob we find that the unconditional birthright, RACE promise was transferred to Joseph, not Judah, because 1 Chronicles 5:2 states, “the birthright was Joseph’s.”

Now Joseph had two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim (41:51-52). In Genesis 48:16-19 Jacob (lit. “supplanter”), whose name was changed to Israel (lit. “ruling with God”) (32:28), said, “Let my name be named on them and the name of my fathers, Abraham and Isaac; and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth. . . . (and Manasseh shall become a people, and he also shall be great; but truly his younger brother (Ephraim) shall be greater than he, and his seed shall become a multitude of nations.” So Jacob adopted these two sons as his own and they became the “nation” and “company of

nations” destined unconditionally for national greatness. “Brahmins” (not Israelite) and “Saxons” took the names of Abraham and Isaac nationally, but individually we find many “Jacobsons” or variants thereof. “In Isaac shall thy seed be called” (Gen. 21:12; Am. 7:9, 16; Rom. 9:7). The Jews have never called themselves by the name “Isaac.”

Furthermore, this unconditional, national, birthright promise to Joseph’s racial descendants is spelled out in greater detail in Genesis 49:22-26 which is a prophecy for “the last days” (49:1): “Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall. The archers have sorely grieved 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 (from there is the shepherd, the stone of Israel), 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, blessing of the breasts, and of the womb. The blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessing 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.” Yes, “God bless America.”

Clearly the nations composed of Joseph’s descendants will be colonizing powers whose people “run over the wall” of national boundaries. Joseph’s descendants will be involved in wars and “shot” at and “hated.” But their big military power is “strong” because God has blessed these nations of Joseph with great wealth. Notice that the “stone of Israel” is located in Joseph too (cp. Gen. 28:11-22 with 31:13) so Jacob must have given it to Joseph. We can therefore expect to find a “Stone of Scone” in one of Joseph’s nations.

In Deuteronomy 33:13-16 we find the promises of blessing repeated. Then Moses adds, “His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of unicorns; with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth; and they are the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they are the thousands of Manasseh” (33:17).

Again we see the colonizing nature of Joseph’s descendants who “push the people together to the ends of the earth.”

More importantly, we see that Manasseh and Ephraim are connected with “a fruitful bough” and “archers” shooting arrows and “unicorns.” Manasseh was the 13<sup>th</sup> tribe because Joseph was the eleventh son of Jacob and Benjamin was twelfth. Ephraim succeeded Joseph in the eleventh position since he was reckoned as the firstborn. Thus, Manasseh was 13<sup>th</sup>. Also, we know that there were standards (Num. 2:2) on the four sides of Israel’s camp (Num. 2:3, 10, 18, 25) which no doubt, were a type of God’s throne room in heaven (Ex. 1:10; Rev. 4:7). Thus we know that Judah’s “east side” (2:3) had the “lion” (Gen. 49:9). With that starting point, we know Reuben’s “south side” (2:10) had the “first-born” man (Gen. 49:3; Deut. 33:6 connects Reuben with “men” also) and Ephraim’s “west side” (2:18) had the “bullock” (Deut. 33:17) and Dan’s “north side” (2:25) had the “eagle” (Ex. 1:10 & Rev. 4:7) since that is all that’s left. Israel is taken to safety on “eagle’s wings” (Ex. 19:4; Rev. 12:14).

We also find that Balaam compared Israel to a “unicorn” (Num. 23:22) and to a “unicorn,” “a lion” and talked about Israel’s “arrows” (24:8-9).

Balaam’s prophesy says, “the people (of Israel) shall dwell along, and shall not be reckoned among the nations. Who can count the dust of Jacob, and the number of the fourth part of Israel? Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!” (Num. 23:9-10). “He hath, as it were, the strength of an unicorn. . . . Behold, the people shall rise up as a great lion, and lift up himself as a young lion” (23:22-24). How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel! Like the valleys are they spread forth, like gardens by the river’s side, like the trees of lign aloes which the Eternal hath planted, and like cedar trees beside the waters. He shall pour the water out of his buckets, and his seed shall be in many waters (“Peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues”—Rev. 17:15), and his king shall be higher than Agag, and his kingdom shall be exalted. God brought him

forth out of Egypt; he hath as it were the strength of an unicorn; he shall eat up the nations, his enemies, and shall break their bones and pierce them through with his arrows. He crouched, he lay down like a lion, and like a great lion. Who shall stir him up? Blessed is he who blesseth thee, and cursed is he who curseth thee" (24:5-9)." Israel shall do valiantly" (24:18).

Thus we should expect the heraldic, national coats of arms of Britain and America to include these symbols. The British coat of arms depicts the lion and the unicorn, the young lions, the harp of David (1 Sam. 16:23) and the scarlet thread of Zarah as well as the motto, "Dieuet Mon Droit" or "God and my (birth)right." The American Great Seal of the United States depicts an eagle holding a fruitful olive-branch and arrows in its talon behind a shield (Gen. 15:1; Deut. 33:29; Ps. 5:12; 91:4). There is a "pillar of a cloud" (Ex. 13:21; 14:20; Num. 9:17; Job 9:7; Ps. 105:39) surrounding a radiating "glory" (Ps. 63:2; Ex. 13:21; Lk. 2:9) shining from thirteen stars in a "Star of David" configuration—a hexagram. Each of the 13 stars represents one of the tribes of Israel (Gen. 37:5-11) and the motto is "E Pluribus Unim" or "out of many, one" (Gen. 37:5-11; 48:19; Heb. 11:12). For flags, Britain has the "Union Jack" or the "union of Jacob" with a cross to indicate Jacob's crossed hands (Gen. 48:14) and America has "Old Glory" since, truly, Christ is our "ensign" (Isa. 11:10, 12; 18:3; 31:9). Britain's "John Bull" stands for the "bullock" of Ephraim. "Novus Ordo Seclorum" means "A New Order is born" in 1776. 745 B.C. + 2520 = 1776 A.D.

Now on the obverse side of America's seal are 13 stars, 13 letters in the motto, 13 stripes in the shield, 13 leaves and 13 olives on the olive branch, 13 arrows. On the reverse side of the seal we find a pyramid that is unfinished with 13 courses of masonry and the "All-Seeing Eye" as the capstone which is the "chief corner stone" which "the builders rejected" (Eph. 2:20; Acts 4:11; 1 Pet. 2:7). The only type of building with just one "chief corner stone" is a pyramid and the Great Pyramid of Egypt never did have its apex stone set. It was Israel's genius that built the Great Pyramid and set within it the mathematical confirmation of scriptural truth. "Annuet Coeptis" means "He hath prospered our undertakings (or beginnings)" and has 13 letters (Gen. 39:2-3; Deut. 33:13-15).

The Hebrew word "berith" or "brith" means covenant; it occurs over one hundred times in the Old Testament and is always translated "covenant." "Ish" is the Hebrew word for "man"; Hence, "British" means "Covenant Man." Also, the Hebrew word "ain" mean "land" and the Hebrew sound "annia" means "ships" so "Britain" is the "land of the covenant" and "Britannia" the "ships of the covenant." "English" is another combination of two Hebrew words: "Engl" means "bull" and "ish" means "man."

Now "Joseph" means "may he add" (Gen. 30:22-24) and "Ephraim" means "fruitful" (Gen. 41:52). "Manasseh" means "forgetting" (41:51). According to Deuteronomy 21:17 the firstborn received a double portion of the inheritance, so Ephraim and Manasseh were adopted by Jacob who told Joseph, they "are mine" (48:5). Each was given one of the portions of Joseph's double portion. And "Ephraim is my firstborn" (Jer. 31:9) and so was given even more.

One of Ephraim's sons was named "Eran" who may have migrated to Ireland before the Exodus and given his name to that land. "Erin" is a poetic name for Ireland even today.

Jacob made Joseph a "coat of many colors" (Gen. 37:3) and today we see that the Scotch wear multicolored plaides. Wool plaides are also popular in Canada.

Manasseh was great because his tribe had the largest land allotment of any tribe, a section on both the east and west side of the Jordan just as today the United States has the largest area of rich, fertile, mineral-saturated land in the world divided among southerners and northerners.

But Ephraim took the lead in Israel (Joshua, Deborah, Samuel, Jeroboam) (the entire northern Kingdom was often called by that name alone in later prophesies (Hos. 11:3; 12:1; Jer. 31:9, 20) and became "a great nation" (Gen. 12:2) called "Great Britain." The British Empire is the largest empire the world has ever known and has a larger population than the United States.

Now Ephraim and Manasseh, along with eight other tribes of Israel, separated from Judah and Benjamin in the time of Rehoboam. It was a tax revolt (1 Kings 12).

Then in 745 B.C., Tiglath-Pileser (called "Pul" in the Bible—2 Kings 15:19; 1 Chr. 5:26), the king of Assyria, began the first invasion against Israel in the reign of Menahem (2 Ki. 15:19-20). Only the northern outskirts of Israel's land were invaded, no territory was conquered, and no prisoners were taken because Menahem "bought off" Tiglath-Pileser with "a thousand talents of silver." As Putnam's Dictionary of Events, page 6, copyright 1927, states, "745, Accession of Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria, who wages war against Chaldea, Syria, and the Kingdom of Israel." Or as Langer says, "Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria (745-727) forced Menahem (744) and Pekahiah (738) to pay tribute" (p. 31, An Encyclopedia of World History). A one-year difference in dating can be accounted for in different ways of reckoning—fall to fall or spring to spring years. Bunk! Bunk! 2 Ki. 15:29 says "he carried them (Asher, Zebulun, Issachar, Gad) captive to Assyria." Not Manasseh.

In 742 B.C., Tiglath-Pileser began the second invasion against Israel in the reign of Pekah (2 Ki. 15:20). He invaded the northern region of the land, coming down south to the level of the Sea of Galilee, where he turned eastwards and invaded the eastern portions of Israel, Transjordan, which reached southward nearly to the level of the Dead Sea. "The Reubenites, the Gadites and the half tribe of Manasseh" were brought "unto Hala, and Habor, and Hara and to the river Gozan, unto this day" (1 Chr. 5:26). So they didn't return to Palestine after the 70 years of captivity of Judah since 1 Chronicles was written after that event.

In these first two invasions of Israel were fulfilled Isaiah's words: "at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali (the first invasion) and afterwards he did more grievously afflict her by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in Galilee of the nations" (the second invasion) (Isa. 9:1).

From about 723 to 721 B.C., Shalmaneser, whose commander-in-chief was Sargon, besieged Samaria three years in the reign of Hoshea (2 Ki. 17:3-5). "In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and Habor (Habor probably corruption of Heber) by the river of Gozan (the Gozan River flows into Caspian), in the cities of the Medes" (2 Ki. 17:6). This invasion terminated the Kingdom of Israel. 27, 290 Israelites were led captive (see Sargon's Assyrian Inscription). But Sargon didn't remove the entire nation of Israelites (see 2 Ki. 18:9-12; 2 Chr. 30-31 & 34; cp. Hos. 1:4 with 1:6).

In 677 B.C., Esar-Haddon, son of Sennacherib, invaded the remnant of Israel when they were ruled by an Assyrian governor as well as Judah (2 Chr. 33:11) and replaced them with Samaritans (2 Ki. 17:24; Ezra 4:2). This invasion fulfilled Hosea 1:6 that said "I will no more have mercy upon the house of Israel, but I will utterly take them away." As Isaiah 7:8 states, "Within three score and five years shall Ephraim be broken that it be not a people." This was uttered about 742 B.C., making 677 B.C. 65 years later (cp. Hos. 1:4).

Now we read in Leviticus 26:14-18 God's warning to Israel: "But if ye will not hearken unto Me, and will not do all these commandments. And if ye shall despise my statutes, or if your soul shall abhor my judgments. . . . I also will do this unto you . . . I will punish you seven times more for your sins" (cp. vv. 21, 24, 28). But, after that time, they unconditionally apply because of Abraham's obedience.

(See Encyc. Brit. History of Israel to confirm all date and 4 invasions, etc.)

A "time" is a year of 360 days because in Genesis 7:24 we read that "the waters prevailed upon the earth and hundred and fifty days" and this period of time is said to be exactly five months (cp. Gen. 7:11 with 8:3-4). Five 30-day months are precisely 150 days. (Therefore, before the flood, the solar and lunar years were 360 days long each. That is why a circle has 360 degrees.) Also, if we compare

Revelation 12:6 with 12:14 we find that “a thousand two hundred and threescore days” are the same as “a time, and times, and half a time” showing that three-and-a-half times equal 1260 days. Thus each time must be 360 days. Furthermore, we know that Revelation 13:5 speaks of “forty and two months” which also add up to 1260 days or three-and-a-half years if we use 30-day months. And indeed, Revelation 13:5 can be compared with Daniel’s “time and times and the dividing of time” (Dan. 7:25) since both verses seem to be describing the same event (also see Dan. 12:7, Rev. 11:2; and Dan. 9:27). Also, since “a shekel is twenty gerahs” (Ex. 30:13; Num. 3:47), and gerahs are the least common multiple of menes (1000 gerahs each), tekels (or shekels—20 gerahs each) and upharsins (or peres’s—500 gerahs each) (Dan. 5:25-28) making 2520 gerahs total from “MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.” Thus we know that the “seven times” (Dan. 4:16, 25) equals 2520 days.

Now according to Numbers 14:34 and Ezekiel 4:6, a day is a year in prophecy. So instead of “seven times” being seven years of punishment, we have 2520 years of punishment ( $7 \times 360 = 2520$ ).

Also, when crossing from B.C. to A.D. dates, it is necessary to add a year to the figure since there is no year “0.”

So from 745 B.C. we add 2520 years to get 1775. If we add 1 because of no year 0, we get 1776, the very year the Declaration of Independence was signed. Americans no longer paid tribute. They had begun paying tribute exactly 2520 years before.

From 742 B.C. we add 2520 years, getting 1780, plus one is 1781. This was the year that the Articles of Confederation were ratified and adopted by the original 13 states as the first constitution of the United States. Americans were now united in a league. They were divided by Assyria exactly 2520 years before. Also, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown October 19, 1781. The war rapidly came to a halt after this event.

From 723 B.C. we add 2520 years to get 1797, plus one is 1798 when the Irish Rebellion occurred.

From 721 B.C., we add 2520 years to get 1799, plus one is 1800. It was this very year (Oct. 1, 1800) that Spain gave France the Louisiana Territory. The U.S. (Thomas Jefferson) purchased it in 1803 (from Napoleon). Israel’s land had been lost to Assyria exactly 2520 years before. Just as Reuben anciently lost the birthright, so again in 1803 he undervalued it and Joseph got the birthright of rich land. This very year 1800 was also when England, Scotland, and Ireland united to become “Great Britain.” These Ephraimites and Jews had been divided in 721 B.C. because the Assyrians left the Kingdom of Judah alone and only invaded the Kingdom of Israel. The Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland occurred January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1801 to become the United Kingdom ruled over by a descendant of King David. This is just one of the proofs that Scotland and Ireland are Jews.

From 677 B.C. we add 2520 years to get 1843, plus one is 1844. One year later, in 1845, the United States annexed Texas territory which included large parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma as well as what is know as Texas today. In 1846 the Pacific Northwest was given to the U.S. by Great Britain via treaty. In 1848 the U.S. acquired California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and more from Mexico. And in 1853 bought a relatively small slice of land known as the “Gadsden Purchase.” Just as 677 B.C. started a slow snow-balling cumulative collapse of Israel which took some time (even as late as 1867, Alaska was purchased from Russia), so the U.S. began a slow rise to great wealth that began in 1844. In ancient times, it took years to besiege cities, transport armies and populations, and plunder and remove booty and take possession of the land.

Obviously, the “great nation” which God has “blessed” is the United States. Britain is also called “Great” and is blessed. These two peoples do “posses the gate of . . . (their) enemies” know as the Panama Canal, Bering Strait, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Gibraltar, Suez Canal, Bosphorus/Dardanelles, English Channel, Cape of Good Hope, Aden, Malta, Hong Kong, Khyber Pass, Singapore, Falkland Islands, and other islands. The prophecy was right in saying, “His seed shall be in many waters” (Num. 24:7). Israel was to have colonies in all parts of the world and dominion over

vast territorial possessions (Deut. 11:23-25; 32:8; Isa. 54:1-3; Isa. 58:12). Ephraim and Manasseh especially (Deut. 33:17).

God would unconditionally “make thee high above all nations which he hath made” (Deut. 26:16) after 2520 years, because of Abraham’s sake.

Joseph’s bow does “abide in strength” (Gen. 49:24). Israel was to be militarily powerful after 2520 years (Lev. 26 & Deut. 28). Many scriptures reveal this (Jer. 51:19-20; Isa. 41:8-16; 54:17; Micah 5:8-9 and even Dan. 2:44 in type). “Five of you shall chase an hundred” (Lev. 26:8) has been fulfilled with the advent of mechanized warfare, machine guns, aeroplanes, submarines, atom bombs, missiles and the like.” “I will make her that was cast off a strong nation” (Micah 4:7). And “thou shalt lend to many nations” via the Marshall Plan (Deut. 28).

Anglo-Saxon expansion took place in the exact order stated to Jacob (Gen. 28:14). Westward first from Palestine, and the lands of their captivity across Europe to the British Isles; then on west to America in the 1600s; in the same century India was acquired in the east; Canada, the northernmost section of the British Empire, was taken from the French in the eighteenth century; then in the nineteenth century Britain colonized Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in the Southern Hemisphere. In the meantime, Americans were pushing west to the Pacific.

The United State is the “nation” and the British Commonwealth is the “company of nations.” These countries certainly have “the dew of heaven and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine” plus other peoples have served these nations and bowed down before them. Even their “brethren”—continental Europeans—have bowed down before them, these white Anglo-Saxon Protestants.

Now Israel was to be blind to her identity (Deut. 28:28; Isa. 1:1-4; 42:19); to worship false gods and idols (Deut. 4:28; Jer. 16:13); to have a new name (“Christians”) and then British Israelism would come along and tell them they are the physical sons of God when they thought they were not God’s people (Hos. 1:10). In other words, they thought they were Gentiles. And they would even become “sons of the living God” (Hos. 1:10) in the spiritual sense (Christians—John 1:12; 1 John 3:1; Jer. 31:31). Ephraim and Manasseh were to have a new language (Isa. 28:11). God speaks to Israel today through the Bible, which is in English, not Hebrew. However, the two languages are similar in many respects. Canon Lyson tells us that “The Hebrew is the structure on which the English language is built.” He finds 5000 Hebrew roots in the English language; other authorities put the figure still higher. William Tyndale, who translated the Bible into English, said, “The English agreeth one thousand times more with the Hebrew than the Latin or the Greek.” The Welsh is so much like the Hebrew that the same syntax may be used for both. The old Saxon language is said to be eighty percent Hebrew.

Let us trace the journey of Ephraim and Manasseh from the land of Assyria to their new homes. When the Massa-getae moved to Europe they became known by the names of the two main tribes in their nation—the Eglai and Angai—and the general name of Massa-getae was dropped. The name “Eglai” is quite similar to the Hebrew word meaning “heifer of the wild ox, ox-antelope or Unicorn,” which was the heraldic symbol of Ephraim. The Angai were subdivided into two sections, namely, the Sar-Angai (North people) and the Dar-Angai (South people). They lived near the Eglai on the Caspian Sea shore. According to Rawlinson there is a people called by Herodotus the Egli, who appeared in Bactria (from Becher, a son of Ephraim—Num. 26:35), and close to the Sacoe. As these two tribes moved across Europe, their names were merged into the joint name “Angles” or “Engles.” The people of Manasseh were divided into two distinct sections even when in Canaan—one east of the Jordan and one west. In Britain they became the Norfolk and the Suffolk. In America they were the North and South. It has always been this way. When the Angai or Manasseh section of the Angles came to England, they formed the kingdom of East Anglia. The Puritans came to Plymouth Rock from this territory. The East Anglican element was predominant also among the thousands of colonists who followed the Pilgrims to New England. As Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard, in his Builders of the

Bay Colony says, "From East Anglia came the heaviest contingent for the planting of Massachusetts Bay" (p. 107). The "Manxmen" of Britain may take their name from the Isle of Man, "Manasseh."

Ephraim is England and Manasseh is the United States. But this doesn't mean there are no other tribes present. It's just that these elements dominate. In Britain, for instance, the Angles outnumber the Scotch, Irish, Welsh and Manx combined.

As slaves in Egypt, Americans and Britons will refuse to commit spiritual adultery with Potiphar's wife (the false harlot religion) but will by then be true to God. Then the Americans and British will be martyred and become resurrected at the start of the Millenium and worshipped as gods by the other tribes just as Joseph's brothers bowed down to him as ruler of Egypt (Gen. 42:6; Gen. 37:8-9; cp. Rev. 3:9). Then will come a seven-year famine worldwide (Gen. 41:54).

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## 6. REUBAN

### (Reuben is France)

Jacob said, “Reuben, thou art my first-born, my might, and the beginning of my strength, the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power. Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel (or “Boiling like water (in lust), you lost command”—Fenton); because thou wentest up to thy father’s bed; then defilest thou it: he went up to my couch” (Gen. 49:4). This was a prophesy for the “last days” (49:1).

It is true that France was the first of the colonial empires of Europe to acquire worldwide possessions, just as a first-born should do.

“From its beginnings in the early 1600s through the great expansion of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the French overseas empire” acquired “Canada, Louisiana, several West Indian islands, and part of India for France. In 1763, at the end of the Seven Years’ War, the French lost Canada (due to defeat by Wolfe at Plains of Abraham) and India to the British, and in 1803, Napoleon I sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States. By 1815 only the West Indian sugar islands and some scattered African and Asian posts remained French” (p. 309, vol. 8, Acad. Amer. Enc.).

This is because “the birthright was Joseph’s” (1 Chr. 5:2) after Reuben’s incest with Bilhah (Gen. 35:22), “but, forasmuch as he defiled his father’s bed, his birthright was given unto the sons of Joseph” (1 Chr. 5:1).

Yet we see that France went on to form a second empire

“between 1830 and 1870, when Louis-Philippe’s forces penetrated Algeria and Napoleon III seized Cochin China in southeastern Asia. . . . In Southeast Asia the French pieced together the colony of Indochina by 1893, adding Laos, Cambodia (now Kampuchea), Annam, and Tonkin to Cochin China. Tunisia and Morocco became protectorates. France’s vast African empire also included French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, French Somaliland (now Djibouti), and the islands of Madagascar and the Comoros” (p. 309, vol. 8, Acad. Amer. Enc.).

In 1960 and 1962, France lost “twelve autonomous African republics” and “Algeria” and “Of the overseas territories, the Comoros declared their independence in 1975, St. Pierre and Miquelon became an overseas department in 1976, and French Somaliland became independent Djibouti in 1977” (p. 259, vol. 10, Collier’s).

France

“is the world’s third largest producer of wine, mild, and butter, and the fourth largest producer of cheese, barley, and wool. France is a great industrial and commercial nation. . . . France is the world’s fourth largest producer of cars” (p. 4, Culturegram France, Brigham Young Univ., 1986).

“France ranks . . . fifth among world exporters. Gross domestic product . . . ranks fourth . . . France is the fifth largest industrial producer: 4<sup>th</sup> largest for cars, 6<sup>th</sup> for electricity (2<sup>nd</sup> for nuclear power). France is a major agricultural country: the 5<sup>th</sup> with respect to beef and wheat (1<sup>st</sup> in Europe), the first and second for wine and sugar-beet” (p. 1 la France in brief, 1987 edition).

It is the “largest country in Western Europe” and “French is second only to English as an international language” (pp. 2-3, *Culturegram France*). Jacob was certainly correct in describing Reuben as having “might,” “strength,” and “power.”

But what about “excellency of dignity” or “excelling in beauty” (Fenton) or “exceeding in rank” (Tor) or “excessively proud” (AAT)?

“For many centuries France has been synonymous with civilization. For much of this time it not only was the foremost political power in Europe but also led the way in the arts and in literature, in social manners, in fashion, and in the refined enjoyment of living. France exported its language and its sophistication to the drawing rooms and palaces of Europe so that in 19<sup>th</sup> century St. Petersburg, for instance, French, rather than Russian, was the preferred language. Paris became the world’s most brilliant capital. French rational thought set a standard for Europe in the work of Voltaire and others, and French sensibility in the novels of Proust and the art of the impressionists. French haute cuisine has colonized the kitchens of the world’s greatest restaurants; ever French lovers have built up an unrivaled (though not always justifies) reputation for gallantry and finesse. . . . Their notorious individualism is at once their strength and their weakness: it is the source of their vitality, but also leads them into endless, destructive conflicts with each other. They lack some of the more disciplined civic virtues” (p. 690, vol. 11, *Americana*).

Or, in other words, they are “unstable as water.” Jacob said, “Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel” and there is an implied sexual connotation in the was water boils like lust (Fenton). But we see instability in other ways too. “Between 1792 and 1958, the structure of the French government changed many times” (p. 394, *World Book Encyc.*, vol. 7). “In this century alone France has been involved in two world wars, which resulted in a combined loss of about two million men, a four-year occupation by a foreign power, and three major changes of political institutions (p. 267, vol. 10, 1982, *Collier’s*). “During the nineteenth century, the French government alternated between empire, kingdom, and republic” (p. 3, *Culturegram France*). As a nation, France capitulated to Germany in 37 days in WWII. Even anciently we read that Reuben was absent from battle when he was needed. “For the divisions of Reuben there were great thoughts of heart. Why abodest thou among the sheepfolds, to hear the bleatings of the flocks? For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart” (Judges 5:15-16). And the French have a reputation for loose sexual morals.

Moses prophesied, “Let Reuben live, and not die; and let not his men be few” (Deut. 33:6). “And Leah conceived, and bore a son, and she called his name Reuben; for she said, Surely the Eternal hath looked upon my affliction; now therefore my husband will love me” (Gen. 29:32). Reuben means “See, a son.”

“In 1800 France had the largest population in Western Europe” (p.254, vol. 10, *Collier’s*). “France’s birth rate was among the highest in Europe from 1945 until the late 1960s, when it began to decline. The annual net increase of births over deaths stood at 250,000-350,000 until 1974. Because of this growth and immigration, the population increased from 41 million in 1946 to 53 million in 1977. In the past few years, the birth rate has continued to fall but remains higher than that of most other West European countries” (p. 2, *background notes, France*, USDS Bureau of Public Affairs, Sept. 1987).

“In 1801, France, with a population of 27 million, was the most populous country in Europe; by 1850, the populations had grown to 36 million. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, however, the French birthrate dropped to levels lower than those in the rest of Europe, and France experienced a much slower rate of population growth than the rest of the continent. At the end of World War II, the population was only 40 million. After 1946, however, the birthrate rose to 21 per 1000, a higher rate than had existed for more than a century. Although the rate fell to 18 per 1000 in

1963 and to 14.9 per 1000 in 1981, the period 1946-82 witnessed an unprecedented expansion of the population that added 14 million people to France's schools and, later, to the labor force and consumer markets" (p. 262, vol. 8, Acad. Amer. Enc.).

France's population of "55 million inhabitants" on the mainland as of 1985 "is the 17<sup>th</sup> in the world" in size (la France in brief, edition 1987).

"The slow growth of the French population can be partly attributed to the bloody wars of the Napoleonic era and of 1914-1918 and to the war and post war conditions of 1939-1946. It is estimated that 1,500,000 Frenchmen died in World War I, and that they would have fathered some 2,000,000 children if they had lived" (p. 254, vol. 10, Collier's).

The name "Reuben" can be seen in such well known names as "Narbonne" and "Ravenna." In early 11<sup>th</sup> century France we find the country of "Bourbon" and a former kingdom in southern France was called "Navarre."

To his credit, Reuben wanted to save Joseph alive (Gen. 37:20-30), unlike the other brothers, but was unable due to his instability (James 1:8). Perhaps this same incident will happen on a national scale in the near future as other nations of Europe sell American and Britain into slavery as France stands by helplessly.

"Ravenna, a town of Italy on the Adriatic . . . founded by a colony of Thessalians . . . Strab. 5. . . . Plin. 36, c. 12" (p. 543 Lemp.)

"Ruteni, a people of Gaul, now Ruvergne, in Guienne. Caes. Bell. G." (p. 552, Lemp.)

(Narbonensis Gallia)

"Gallia, a large country of Europe, called Galatia by the Greeks. The inhabitants were called Galli, Celtiberi, and Celtoscythae, by themselves Celtae, by the Greeks Galatae." (p. 248 Lemp.)

The Celts expanded in all directions from central Europe. Some Celts invaded Italy and sacked Rome in 390 B.C. Another group moved back into Asia Minor, in 280 B.C., and the Greeks called them "Galatians." The Greeks also called the Celts of Gaul "Galatians." Paul's letter to the Galatians was possibly written to these Israelites who had lost their identity and religion.

Troyes – Troy (city in Greece)

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## 7. GAD

### (Gad is Switzerland!)

Regarding Gad in “the last days” (Gen. 49:1), Jacob said, “Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome at the last” (Gen. 49:19). “Gad, a troop shall troop upon him, but he shall troop on their heels” (NKJV).

“At Marignano (now Melegnano), Italy, in 1515, the Swiss army suffered terrible losses battling for the Italians against Francis I (1494-1547) of France. This battle taught Switzerland that its only chance to survive as a free nation was to stay neutral. Switzerland would not go to war again unless attacked. . . . (In 1815) the Congress of Vienna recognized Switzerland’s permanent neutrality and present borders. Switzerland has never been invaded since” (p. 502, vol. 17, The New Book of Knowledge, 1983).

“And of the Gadites there separated themselves unto David into the hold to the wilderness men of might, *and* men of war *fit* for the battle, that could handle shield and buckler, whose faces *were like* the faces of lions, and *were* as swift as the roes upon the mountains” (IChron 12:8; see also IChron. 5:18-20)

Moses added prophetic insight about Gad when he said, “Blessed be he who enlargeth Gad (or “gives Gad space enough”—Jerusalem); he dwelleth like a lion, and teareth the arm with the crown of the head (or “Like a tiger he crouches down, and tears with his arms and jaws!”—Fenton). And he provided the first part for himself (“best of the land for himself”—RSV), because there, in a portion of the lawgiver, was he seated (of “So was granted a princely home”—Fenton); and he came with the heads of the people (or “produced the leaders of men”—Fenton), he executed the justice of the Eternal, and his judgments with Israel” (Deut. 33:20-21).

“And that year they (Philistines) vexed and oppressed the children of Israel—eighteen years, all the children of Israel who were on the other side of the Jordan in the land of the Amorites, which is in Gilead (i.e. Gad)” (Judges 10:8; see also Jer. 49:1).

Even in ancient Palestine, Gad’s struggle was to attain territory on the Moabite and Ammonite plateau (Interpreter’s Dictionary, vol. 2, pp. 333-334 confirms this). Yes, “Blessed is the one, who helps Gad expand” (The Living Torah, Deut. 33:20). Truly, the Swiss confederation started with three cantons (1291) and has expanded ever since until today there are twenty-three (1978). Eight (14<sup>th</sup> cent.). Ten (15<sup>th</sup> Cent.). Thirteen (1513). Fourteen (16<sup>th</sup> Cent.), etcetera.

Switzerland dwells “like a lion.” “Geared exclusively to fighting a defensive war, the Swiss have developed plans for destroying every tunnel, bridge, and pass leading into Switzerland” (p. 153, vol. 26, Encyc. Americana, 1988). “Its policy of armed neutrality is today backed up by a national militia force of 625,000; Switzerland has universal conscription for all men between the ages of 20 and 50” (p. 397, vol. 18, Acad. Am. Encyc.) The soldiers “keep their uniforms, equipment, guns and ammunition at home” (p. 6, Switzerland brochure) and these items belong to them after they serve their term in the army (Encyc. Brit.)

“Switzerland was a natural fortress, easier to defend than to conquer (“best of the land”). Though they were outnumbered, the Swiss always won. Other cantons joined them in the next 100 years. From the core of the first three, Switzerland grew outward. More cantons joined during the next 2 centuries until there were 13. The Swiss defeated the Austrians in the battles of Morgarten (1315), Sempach (1386),

and Nafels (1388). In the battle of St. Jakob, near Basel, 1,500 Swiss fought off 20,000 French soldiers, killing about half of them. In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (1433-77) tried to conquer Switzerland. He was no more successful than the others had been. By 1499 the Swiss were independent of the Holy Roman Empire, although their independence did not become official until the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The fame of the Swiss warriors spread throughout Europe. Other countries wanted to hire them. Soldiers became one of Switzerland's main exports. Swiss soldiers fought for pay in the battles of many nations. The constitution of 1874 forbids this practice, but the Vatican in Rome still has a Swiss Guard" (p. 502, vol. 17, The New Book of Knowledge).

Leah was right when she said, "A troop cometh! And she called his name Gad" (meaning "a troop") (Gen. 30:11).

Switzerland has "produced the leaders of men" in many areas and fields. "John Calvin and Ulrich Zwingli, two of the greatest leaders of the Protestant Reformations; Jean Jacques Rousseau, the 18<sup>th</sup> century political and educational theorist; Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, the educational reformer; Carl Gustav Jung and Jean Piaget, giants in the development of modern psychological theory; writers such as Gottfried Keller and Jeremias Gotthelf in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the novelist Hermann Hesse and the playwright Friedrich Durrenmatt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; and artists and architects such as Henry Fuseli, Alberto Giacometti, Paul Klee, and Le Corbusier" (p. 396, vol. 18 Acad. Am. Encyc.)

As far as executing "the justice of the Eternal, and his judgments" are concerned, "Switzerland is a land where crime is virtually unknown, yet most Swiss men are required by law to keep in their homes what amounts to a portable, personal machine gun" (A17, Seattle Times, Saturday April 8, 1989). Criminals are afraid they'll get shot in Switzerland, so they don't commit crimes. They also have been able to achieve a national peace by making other nations afraid of committing national crimes against them.

GAD—Burgundian & Engadin in Graubunden.

ERI—Rhaetians, Uri (Num. 26:15-18)

"St. Gallen" comes from "Gaul" or "Gilead" where Gad lived.

From the article, "Freedom That Will Be the First to Go," by Bill Uselton, is the following quote:

"The government of Switzerland feels the same way our Founders did about bearing arms. Every able-bodied man in Switzerland is a member of the militia, and has a machine gun or sniper rifle in his home with ammunition. Switzerland also has the lowest crime rate in Europe" (America's Promise Newsletter April 1989).

"Gedrosia, a barren province of Persia near India. Strab. 2." (p. 250, Lemp.)

"Gades (-ium), Gadis (-is), or Gadira, a town of the Spanish coast, 25 miles from the Pillars of Hercules. It was sometimes called Tartessus and Erythia (after the Erites—Num. 26:16), according to Pliny, and is now known by the name Cadiz. . . . Hercules, surnamed Gaditanus (a leader of men and a lion), had there a celebrated temple . . . The inhabitants were called Gaditani . . . Pliny 4, c. 23 — Strab. 3 . . . Ptol. 2, c. 4"

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## 8. ISSACHAR

### (Issachar is Finland!)

“And of the children of Issachar, *which were men* that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do; the heads of them *were* two hundred; and all their brethren *were* at their commandment.” (IChron 12:32).

Jacob told Issachar what would befall him in “the last days” (Gen. 49:1) by stating this prophecy:

“Issachar is a strong ass crouching down between two burdens (saddlebags); And he saw that rest was good (Judges 10:1-2; 5:15; 1 Chr. 7:1-5 show this is not meant that they are lazy), and the land that is was pleasant; and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto forced labor” (Gen. 49:14-15). In ancient times, donkeys were valuable animals to carry cargo (Deut. 5:14; 22:10; 2 Sam. 19:26). The tribal allotment given to Issachar (Josh. 19:17-22) was the fertile eastern end of the Jezreel Valley between Mt. Tabor on the north and Mt. Gilbog on the south—the two burdens.

Truly, Finland is “Poised delicately between East and West . . . a difficult political position to maintain” (p. 309, vol. 7, Encyc. Brit. Macropedia, 1974).

“For many centuries, Finland was a buffer state between Sweden on the west and Russia on the east. The Swedes dominated Finland from the 13<sup>th</sup> century until early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and then the Russians occupied the region. In 1917 Finland gained its independence. Since that time, Finland has maintained a sturdy independent but precarious position on the border of the Soviet Union. Twice during this period Finland and the Soviet Union have gone to war, and twice the Finns have suffered heavy defeat at the hands of a much stronger power” (p. 35, Merit Student’s Encyc., vol. 7).

Sweden and Russia are the two burdens, or, more generally speaking, East and West are the two burdens.

But the Finns

“saw that the land that it was pleasant” for “Finland is a country . . . famous for its scenic beauty. Thousands of lovely lakes dot Finland’s landscape, and thick forests cover more than two-thirds of the land. The country has a long, deeply indented coast, marked by colorful red and gray granite rocks. Thousands of scenic islands lie offshore” (World Book Encyc., vol. 7, p. 108).

So the Finns “bowed” their “shoulder to bear” and became servants “unto forced labor.” One example of this was after the civil war broke out in Finland between Communists and non-Communists.

“At the end of the war Finland owed debts outside of those to Russia. One of these debts, a large one, was to the United States for food sent her during the desperate shortage of 1919. Payments have been promptly made, though in America a growing admiration for this honest little nation led to a movement to cancel the debt. But Finland wanted no favors. Thus began an unusual contest between proud debtor and generous creditor, a most remarkable reversal of the usual international situation” (p. 48, The Land and People of Finland, by Erick Berry, 1972). The United States loan of grain “has been faithfully repaid, an accomplishment that raises much Finnish pride” (p. 26, Area Handbook for Finland, T. L. Stoddard, 1974).

Another example from the other side of Finland:

“In 1939 the Finnish government refused a demand by the Soviet Union that it give up some of its territory. Soviet troops invaded the country, and after a short but heroic struggle the Finns were defeated. Finland was forced to cede almost ten percent of its territory in the east to the Soviet Union. When Germany attacked the Soviet Union in 1941, Finland entered the war against the Soviets, hoping to regain the lost lands. By 1944 it was compelled to sign an armistice. Under the terms of peace, Finland lost much additional territory and had to pay the Soviet Union the equivalent of \$500,000,000 in goods. The payments were completed in 1952” (pp. 134-135, The New Book of Knowledge, vol. 6).

Leah was certainly right when she called his name “Issachar” (Gen. 30:18) which means “hire” or “wages” since Issachar has been hired as a “forced laborer” for both the East and the West. Ironically, “God hath given . . . hire” back to Finland (30:18) in both these examples and in the end Finland benefited from both agreements. The U.S. debt was partly repaid by having U.S. teachers come and teach in Finland and for Finnish students to learn in America (p. 48, The Land and People of Finland, by Erick Berry, 1971). And the reparations to Russia required Finland to develop a broader industrial and economic base.

“Oddly enough, Russia’s demands on Finland turned out to be of benefit to the small country. Before the war her main exports were lumber, paper, and wood products, but Russia demanded that much of the repayment should be made in complete industrial plants and machinery, which the Soviets badly needed”

Moses added a prophetic blessing concerning Issachar by saying, “Rejoice, Zebulun, in thy going out; and, Issachar, in thy tents. They shall call the people unto the mountain; there they shall offer sacrifices of righteousness, for they shall suck the abundance of the seas, and treasures hidden in the sand” (Deut. 33:18-19).

This implies that Issachar would be land-locked or icebound in contrast to Zebulun. Indeed, we read that

“Northern Finland is snowbound from October to April. Most of the country is icebound in winter, but icebreakers keep the major ports open for passenger traffic and shipping” (p. 111, vol. 7, World Book Encyc.).

“Finnish timber has to be shipped during a few busy months in the summer because the ports are blocked by ice during the winter. Then the ports of Hanko and Turku can be used, for there icebreakers keep lanes in the ice open. Otherwise Finnish trade must move by rail” (p. 133, vol. 6, New Book of Knowledge).

As far as sucking the “abundance of the seas,”

“The Finns, slowly but surely, have pushed the limit of their farm zone farther toward the northeastern interior. They have built roads and railroads to open up the frontier. They have cleared the forests and drained the swamps to make way for fields and pastures. The soils are poor, and the climate is difficult. But today Finnish farmers are growing crops farther north than any other people in the world. In many years their average yield per hectare is higher than that of more favored countries in Europe” (pp. 132-133, vol. 6, The New Book of Knowledge).

The

“sacrifices of righteousness” may be Finland’s integrity in honestly repaying all debts and trying to walk the narrow path of peacemaker with Russia. This policy of neutrality and friendship toward the U.S.S.R. is known as the “Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line” (p. 192, vol. 10, Funk & Wagnalls).

The Finns also have one of the “lowest crime rates” in the world (p. 78, Gun Rights Fact Book, Alan M. Gottlieb).

“Sciressa, a mountain of Arcadia. Pliny 4, c. 5.” (p. 567, Lemp.)

“Scirus, a village of Arcadia, of which the inhabitants are called Sciritae.—A plain and river of Attica, near Megara. Paus. I.C.36.” (p. 567, Lemp.)

“Scordisci, or Scordiscae, a people of Pannonia and Thrace, well known during the reign of the Roman Emperors for their barbarity and uncivilized manners. They were fond of drinking human blood, and they generally sacrificed their captive enemies to their gods. . . . Strab. 7” (p. 567, Lemp.)

“Sycurium, a town of Thessaly at the foot of Ossa. Liv. 42, c. 54.” (p. 602, Lemp.)

“Isiacorum portus, a harbour on the shore of the Euxine, near Dacia.” (p. 301, Lemp.)

“Ascra, a town of Boeotia, built, according to some, by the giants Otus and Ephialtes, at the foot of Mount Helicon. . . . The town received its name from Ascra, a nymph, mother of Oeclus by Neptune. Strab. 9.” (p. 85, Lemp.)

“Scardii, a ridge of mountains in Macedonia, which separates it from Illyricum. Liv. 43, c. 20.” (p. 562, Lemp.)

“Scarphia, or Scarphe, a town near Thermopylae, on the confines of Phthiotis. Senec. In Tr.” (p. 562, Lemp.)

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## 9. NAPHTALI

### (Naphtali is Sweden & Norway)

Jacob said, “Naphtali is a hind (female deer) let loose (or “a she-deer running free” — Living Torah: he giveth goodly words” (Gen. 49:21). This prophecy was for “the last days” (Gen. 49:1). In Jewish tradition, Naphtali, ie. The son of Jacob, was a swift runner. He supposedly ran all the way from Egypt to Israel to tell Jacob Joseph was still alive.

“Most famous of all Swedes, perhaps, is Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite and smokeless gunpowder, who established the Nobel Prize. According to instructions in his will, Nobel Prizes are awarded every year to the men and women who have ‘conferred the greatest benefit on mankind’ in the fields of chemistry, physics, physiology and medicine, literature, and peace” (p. 537-538, Merit Students Encyc., vol. 17, 1985).

Alfred Nobel, and now Sweden in his stead, truly gives “goodly words.”

The Song of Deborah and Barak may have been written by Barak who was from Naphtali (Judges 4:6; 5:1). It is full of “goodly words.”

“A she-deer running free” may refer to “Sweden’s reputation for sexual freedom . . . sex is treated more frankly and sex instruction is given in all schools” (p. 684, vol. 21, Collier’s Encyc., 1986).

“Historically, Swedes have tended to marry later in life than the people of many other European countries. Partly because they marry late, Swedes have developed an unusually tolerant attitude toward premarital sexual relations and out-of-wedlock pregnancies. It has been estimated that 40% of all first-born babies are conceived before marriage. Some of these pregnancies, however, may be attributed to the continuing existence of an ancient rural tradition of delaying marriage until a child is conceived” (p. 100, vol. 26, Americana, 1988).

“A she-deer running free” may also refer to the fact that “Women have outnumbered men in Sweden ever since the first census. But in recent years, the imbalance has been reduced” (p. 681, vol. 21, Collier’s Encyc.). Also,

“In keeping with Sweden’s steady advance toward economic and social equality for its people, the constitution was revised in 1975 and 1979. These revisions reduced the powers of the monarch and made the first child born to the royal couple, rather than the first-born male, heir to the throne” (p. 487, vol. 17, The New Book of Knowledge).

The National Anthem is

“Thou Ancient, Thou Free-Born.” “There is strong pressure in Sweden to break down barriers between traditional male and female occupations. A larger proportion of women between the ages of 20 and 65 work outside the home than in most other industrial nations—75 percent in 1980, compared to 60 percent in the United States. . . . Average wages for women in manufacturing in 1980 were about 90 percent of wages for men, compared to about 75 percent in Great Britain. Women have had the right to vote since 1921. There were 80 women in the Riksdag in 1978” (p. 684, vol. 21, Collier’s).

Even Barak wanted Deborah to come with him—a sort of Women’s Liberation.

“A she-deer running free” could also refer to the fact that “one out of five Swedes is a member of a sports club, and nearly all participants in sports are amateurs. Swedes have long been noted for their interest in physical fitness. Gymnastics are an important part of the physical education curriculum in public schools” (p. 686, vol. 21, Collier's Encyc.).

“Love of recreation is a Swedish characteristic that becomes obvious to any visitor to Sweden. . . . Camping and hiking in the vast Swedish woodlands and boating along the coast and on the numerous lakes are exceptionally popular pastimes. . . . Soccer, ice hockey, skiing, and skating are a few of the sports in which Swedish people of all ages participate. Orienteering, a grueling form of exercise combining cross-country running and the use of a compass, is also popular. Gymnastics are obligatory in school and in the military service, and many businesses have voluntary gymnastics programs. Since most Swedes are entitled to four weeks paid vacation a year, they have ample opportunities to indulge their passion for recreation” (p. 101, vol. 26, Encyc. Americana).

Moses prophesied, “O Naphtali, satisfied with favour, and full with the blessings of the Eternal; possess thou the west and the south” (Deut. 33:23). Or as Fenton would translate it, “He possesses the tides of the sea” or “He shall occupy the sea and (the area to its) south” (which was the Sea of Galilee or Kinnereth in the anti-type) (Targum; Sifri; Bava Kama 81b; Rashi).

Sweden does occupy the sea (the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic) and the area to its south was owned by Sweden until 1721. Sweden owned parts of N. Germany, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania until 1721. But, no doubt, there are Swedes still living in these areas today even though the political boundaries have changed.

“Of all the countries of Europe, none has a higher standard of living than Sweden. . . . Today it is one of the most advanced industrial countries in the world. The reasons for Sweden's giant strides can be found in its people, its land, its industries, and its history. . . . Modern household appliances are found in nearly every home. Sweden has more telephones and radios in proportion to its population than any country in the world, with the exception of the United States. Almost every Swedish family has its own automobile. Many families also own one or more mopeds—motor-driven bicycles” (p. 482a-483, The New Book of Knowledge, vol. 17, 1984).

“Sweden is endowed with a variety of natural resources, including dense forests, abundant waterpower, and rich mineral deposits. . . . its standard of living is unsurpassed” (p. 529, Merit Students Encyc., vol. 17, 1985).

“Sweden has perhaps the highest standard of living in the world. About three out of every four families own a car and more than 80 percent have television sets” (p. 684, vol. 21, Collier's Encyc.).

“And Rachel said, With great wrestlings have I wrestled with my sister, and I have prevailed: and she called his name Naphtali” (Gen. 30:8) (meaning “wrestling”). Indeed, Sweden as a nation has fought with Denmark, Germany, France and Russia, and yet has ended up prevailing over them all in prosperity and standard of living.

“Tule, thool, the name given in classical times to the most northerly land, reputedly six day's voyage from Britain. It may have been Norway or Iceland” (p. 710, vol. 26, Americana).

“Pytheas of Massilia, a Greek navigator of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., discovered thule, reaching it six days after he sailed from Britain; he related in his account of his discovery that the midsummer sun never set there. . . . modern scholars believe that

Pytheas reached either Iceland or northern Norway” (p. 339, Funk & Wagnalls, vo. 25). “Thule, an island in the most northern parts of the North sea, to which, on account of its great distance from the continent, the ancients gave the epithet of ultima. Its situation was never accurately ascertained, hence its present name is unknown to modern historians. Some suppose that it is the island now called Iceland or part of Greenland, whilst others imagine it to be the Shetland Isles. . . . Strab. I. . . . Plin. 2, c.75. 1.4, c.16 . . .” (p. 629 Lemp.)

Nephtalite Huns

Naphtali—Naantali, Finland & Thule & Nephthalite Huns

“Niphutes, a mountain of Asia, which divides Armenia from Assyria and from which the Tigris takes its rise. . . . Strab. II . . . — A river of Armenia falling into the Tigris. . . . (p. 409, Lemp.)

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## 10. BENJAMIN

### **(Benjamin is Norway, Iceland and Palestine! And Denmark and possibly partly Sweden Too)**

Jacob prophesied that “Benjamin shall ravin (tear) as a wolf: in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil” (Gen. 49:27). This will occur “in the last days” (49:1).

In first type, we find Ehud, the second judge of Israel (Judges 3:12-30) single-handedly killed Moab’s King Eglon and led a great Israelite victory bringing 8 years’ peace. Benjamin also devoured 40 thousand Israelites in two days of fighting (Judges 20). Saul—a Benjamite—devoured the Ammonites (1 Sam. 11:1-11). Saul devoured and defeated many of Israel’s neighboring nations (1 Sam. 14:47). Other ferocious Benjamites were (2 Sam. 2:23; 3:30) Shimei (2 Sam. 16:5-13; 1 Kin. 2:44-46) and Sheba (2 Sam. 20:1-22). But in the evening, Esther and Mordecai saved their people (Esther 7 & 9). Paul (Rom. 16:1; Phil. 3:5) who persecuted at first (Acts. 22:4; Gal. 1:13; Acts 26:9-10; 8:3; 9:1-2).

“During the Viking Age, when the Northmen were at the peak of their power and glory, their colonies stretched from inside Russia along the North Atlantic almost to America. Their influence reached even further, from the warm Mediterranean to the Arab countries, where they went to trade, to the edge of the Arctic ice pack, where they hunted seals and walruses. They controlled all the known seas and much of the land these waters touched upon. They were, for a short three centuries, perhaps the most influential people in the world” (p. 14, The First Book of the Vikings, by Louise Dickinson Rich).

“Whatever their reason for leaving Norway, the Norsemen terrorized the coasts of Europe for nearly three hundred years. While the Vikings were on their expeditions in western Europe, they met Christian people and learned about the new religion. . . . the Christian religion was gradually accepted by the Viking chieftains. They ordered their men to give up their raids on western Europe and to settle down in peace. When Christianity and the Bible were introduced into Norway, Norwegian churchmen began to read and write, using the Roman alphabet. In this way they developed a written language. . . . After the year 1300 the fortunes of the kingdom did not fare so well. One by one the distant colonies were lost” (p. 32, Life in Europe—Norway, by Vincent and Ruth Malmstrom).

Truly, Norway did “ravin as a wolf” because the Vikings “spread on all sides like fearful wolves, robbed, tore, and slaughtered not only beasts of burden, sheep and oxen, but even priests and deacons” (p. 79, The Viking, Tre Tryckare). The Viking ships traveled in wolfpacks and made quick plundering attacks on coastal settlements. Then they sailed away with their spoils just as quickly—just like wolves. These predatory bands pillaged coastal settlements in Europe. In this case the mother was right in naming her son “Ben-oni” or “Son of my Sorrow” (Gen. 35:18) because he did “devour the prey” in his early history (the morning). Benjamin later replaced the lost Joseph in Jacob’s affection and so became his “son of my right hand” (Gen. 42).

But “at night he (now called Benjamin—“son of my right hand” (Gen. 35:18) shall divide the spoil” which could refer to the fact that “In 1960 Norway became one of the founding members of the European Free Trade Association” (p. 220, vol. 19, Funk & Wagnalls) or to the fact that in World War Two, “The Norwegian merchant fleet played a vital role in aiding the Allies” (p. 264, vol. 14, Acad. Amer. Encyc.), or to the fact that the Nobel Peace Prize each year since 1901 has been awarded “by a Committee of five persons to be elected by the Norwegian Storting” (Parliament) (p. 124, vol. 19, Funk & Wagnalls). Of course, it is also true that Norway has lost most of the lands and territory taken during the Viking period. Same with Denmark.

Denmark, a country which participated in the Viking raids just as much as Norway, later also divided the spoil.

“By the 1750’s, Denmark had suffered defeat several times and had been stripped of nearly all its territories on the Scandinavian peninsula. . . . In 1814, as France neared defeat, Denmark was forced to cede Norway to Sweden. In 1848 the predominantly German inhabitants of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which had been under Danish administration since 1773, revolted against Danish rule. Although the rebels failed, Prussia and Austria joined forces in 1864 to defeat Denmark, and Denmark then had to relinquish control of the two duchies. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century foreign countries had increasingly objected to Denmark’s tolls on ships passing through the Oresund. Finally, in 1857, the tolls were abolished. . . . Denmark’s Caribbean islands, known as the Danish West Indies, were sold to the United States in 1916. In 1918, Iceland was granted home rule. . . . In 1944, Iceland, then occupied by Allied troops, declared its independence of Denmark and became a republic. At the end of the war, Denmark became a charter member of the United Nations. Denmark joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Council of Europe in 1949 and in 1952 helped to organize the Nordic Council. Denmark was also a member of the European Free Trade Association from 1960 to 1972” (p. 542, vol. 5, Merit Students Encyc.).

Interestingly, during World War Two, the “Danish merchant marine went into Allied hands and assisted in the prosecution of the war” (p. 116, vol. 8, Collier’s Encyc.). “In 1953, a new constitution ended the upper house of parliament. The constitution also made Greenland a province, rather than a colony, of Denmark” (p. 119, World Book Encyc., vol. 5).

They are characteristically left-handed (Judges 20:15-16). Ehud was left-handed.

Moses said, “The beloved of the Eternal (Benjamin) shall dwell in safety by him; and the Eternal shall cover him all the day long, and he shall dwell between his shoulders (“hills” or “boundaries”)” (Deut. 33:12). This indeed has been Benjamin’s lot since the Benjamites’ portion of land included the temple of God since Mount Moriah was in Benjamite territory (Judges 1:21; Joshua 18:11, 16; cp. 15:8).

Benjamin’s territory included Jericho, Bethel, Mizpeh, Ramah, Gibeon, and Jerusalem.

“The Norwegian merchant fleet of almost 5 million tons was made available to the Allies. During the Battle of the Atlantic in 1941, more than 40% of the tonnage entering British ports was on Norwegian-registered ships (p. 525, vol. 13, Merit Students Encyc.).

Jer. 6:1 tells Benjamin to leave Jerusalem temporarily and so we know Benjamin must have been living in this city area. Paul was a Benjamite. Also many of the other apostles were (see LCC).

Even when the Kingdom of Judah (Judah & Benjamin) was taken captive, we know that seventy years later some Benjamites returned to Jerusalem (Ezra 1:5). Since that time there have always been Benjamites in the Jerusalem area. This must be the case because otherwise how could there be a “time of the Gentiles” in the future when Gentiles will “tread Jerusalem under foot” unless Jerusalem is now in the hands of the Israelites? Even in the Viking Age (8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> Cent. A.D.) we see that Vikings settled temporarily in the Jerusalem area.

Being from the same mother—Rachel—as Joseph, we should expect Norwegians to have a close relationship with the British and Americans and indeed this is the case. Great Britain takes “about two-fifths of all exports” from Norway. The U.S. is an “important” trading nation with Norway. Norway is in NATO also.

Bononia, called also Felsina, a town on the borders of the Reno, which falls into the Po. Val-Max. 8, c.I, Ital. 8, v. 599.” (p. 109 Lemp.) (Ben-oni)

Christ’s 11 disciples were all Galileans (Luke 22:59; 23:49; Acts 1:10-11; 2:4, 7; 13:29-31; Matt. 26:69-73; John 7:52-53) except Judas of Kerioth (See Neh. 11:31-35; Josh. 15:25). And Galileans were not Jews for we read that “After these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him” (John 7:1). Thus we know Galilee was Benjamite and Levite only. Jesus was only sent to the lost sheep of Israel and those two tribes were the only Israelites in Palestine besides Judah. Galilee was looked down upon by Jews showing that they were not the same people (John 1:42; 7:53) and Benjamin took the cities north of Judah (Neh. 11:31-35).

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## 11. ASHER

### (Asher is Belgium and Luxembourg)

Jacob told Asher what his situation would be in “the last days” (Gen. 49:1) using these prophetic words:

“Out of Asher his bread shall be fat (oil), and he shall yield royal dainties” (Gen. 49:20). This could also be translated “royal delights” (Young’s Concordance). During Solomon’s time, each of the twelve tribes in turn provided the royal provisions for one month each year (1 Ki. 4:7).

Diamonds certainly delight kings and “The diamond-cutting industry at Antwerp, which draws much of its supply from the Congo (Belgian), makes Belgium the world’s leading exporter of industrial diamonds” (p. 486, Encyc. Americana, vol. 3). “Antwerp has surpassed Amsterdam as the greatest center for the diamond-cutting industry. Antwerp firms employ about half of the world’s diamond cutters and produce almost 60 percent of the world’s finished diamonds (p. 20, Collier’s Encyc., vol. 4).

Dutch and Belgians also settled in South Africa as Boers, Afrikaners or Dutch (Belgians are part Flemish or Dutch and part Walloons or French). Here they came to possess many “royal delights” like gold, silver, platinum, and, yes, more diamonds. Full credit is due here to Steve Collins who provided the insight connecting Asher and his prophecy with South Africa.

Belgian lace, crystal and tapestry as well as even the alcoholic drinks are renowned and certainly fit for royalty.

But Asher’s “bread shall be fat” also. “Agricultural yields are generally high. About 5 metric tons of wheat . . . per hectare. Because of the high productivity, Belgians were able to produce 2 million metric tons of grain annually in the mid-1970’s while using only about half of the arable land. Of the total grain output, about half is wheat, one third is barley, and most of the rest is oats and rye” (p. 18, Collier’s Encyc. Vol. 4). Also, “Despite the limited supply of arable land (about 12%), South Africa is virtually self-sufficient in foodstuffs” (p. 82, vol. 18, Acad. Am. Encyc.). Also, “Belgians claim credit for the invention of the French fry” (p. 3, Culturegram, Kingdom of Belgium, Brigham Young Univ., 1976).

South Africa produces most of the world’s platinum, 80% of its manganese, 80% of its vanadium and between 40-50% of the world’s uranium are produced in South Africa according to Allan Brown Feld of The Christian World Report 2/89.

Moses also prophesied: “Let Asher be blessed with children; let him be acceptable to his brethren, and let him dip his foot in oil. (One of the fertile valleys in Asher’s territory is actually called ‘The Valley of the Olive.’ The territory of Asher has always been known for its vast olive groves. Even today, most of the olive oil produced in Israel comes from Asher’s territory.) Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be” (Deut. 33:24-25).

Truly, Asher has dipped “his foot in oil” because “Belgium has begun to share in the exploitation of petroleum deposits under the floor of the North Sea” (p. 404, vol. 3, Funk & Wagnalls Encyc.). “Since 1951 . . . oil storage facilities have been built in Antwerp Harbor, and Petrofina, the principal Belgian distributor of refined oil products, as well as foreign oil companies, has invested heavily in the oil refining complex in Antwerp. Plastics manufacturing has become increasingly important” (p. 20, Collier’s Encyc., vol. 4). “Oil-from-coal plants built by the national energy corporation will eventually provide about 60% of South Africa’s fuel oil requirements” (p. 82, vol. 18, Acad. Am. Encyc.).

Belgium is “blessed with children” because “Belgium is one of the world’s most densely populated nations, with an average population density of 323 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> (835 per mi<sup>2</sup>). The population in 1979 was estimated at 9,842,000” (p. 179, vol. 3, Acad. Am. Encyc.).

Moses clearly was worried about Asher not being accepted by his brothers and so said, “let him be acceptable to his brethren.” Of all the first-world, western democracies, South Africa has certainly been criticized most. “In 1961 the Union of South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth of Nations due to opposition among that body to apartheid policies, and the republic was declared. . . . (Stephen Biko’s) death in police custody in 1977 aroused international protests. The United Nations repeatedly condemned apartheid, and many multinational organizations were pressured to withdraw from South Africa” (p. 83, vol. 18, Acad. Am. Encyc.). Sanctions against, and divestment from, South Africa continue even today.

Belgian Congo also is a source of criticism.

Belgium’s “shoes” (foundational supports economically) are “iron and brass.” “Belgium’s principle manufactures are iron and steel” (p. 75, vol. 3, Merit Student’s Encyc.). “The leading products of the metallurgical industry are iron and steel, and in 1975 Belgium ranked fifth in Europe . . . in this industry” (p. 179, vol. 3, Acad. Am. Encyc.). Of course, “brass” is two parts copper and one part zinc and

“Belgium produced 290,000 metric tons of zinc in 1974 and was Europe’s second largest zinc producer and the world’s sixth largest. . . . The Zinc industry has attracted to Belgium other nonferrous metal industries. These produce cobalt, cadmium, tin, lead, and, most important, copper (379,000 metric tons in 1974). Belgium exported 650,000 metric tons of copper and zinc in 1974” (Collier’s Encyc., vol. 4, p. 19, 1986).

“And Leah said, Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed, and she called his name Asher (“Happy”)” (Gen. 30:13). Belgium and South Africa are rich nations and have many reasons to be happy.

Cabul=Chaubi (Strabo Map 6).

“Asserini, a people of Sicily” (p. 86, Lemp.)

“Aesar, or Aesaras, a river of Magna Graecia, falling into the sea near Croton. Ovid. Met. 15, vo. 28. (p. 18, Lemp.)

“Aesernia, a city of the Samnites, in Italy. Liv. 27, c. 12.—Sil. 8, 567. (p. 19, Lemp.)

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## 12. ZEBULON

### (Zebulun is the Netherlands!)

Jacob prophesied that “Zebulun shall dwell at the haven of the sea (plural in Hebrew); and he shall be for an haven of ships, and his border shall be unto Sidon” (Gen. 49:13), or “Zebulun shall settle the seashores; he will be a harbor for ships” (Living Torah) and “extend his legs to the fishery” (Gen. 49:13). Zebulun’s tribal allotment was between the Mediterranean Sea and the Sea of Galilee (Josh. 19: 10-16).

Zebulun’s territory separated from Sidon by the tribe of Asher (Josh. 19:24-31).

It is called valley of Zebulun though Asher’s territory because Asher failed to conquer this area. But in later history Zebulun was able to conquer area of Canaanites since Asher didn’t. An interesting confirmation of this prophecy is he valley paralleling this northern coast.

“Shipbuilding is another major industry in the Netherlands. The country is among the world’s leading shipbuilders, with yards found mainly in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Flushing” (p. 184, vol. 13, Merit Student’s Encyc.). “The Dutch merchant fleet ranks 16<sup>th</sup> in tonnage among the world’s fleets. About half of Dutch shipping is involved with international freight and passenger operations. Small coasters, tankers, and seagoing tugs also play an important role in the merchant fleet. Besides seagoing merchant vessels, thousand of small boats engage in inland commerce” (p. 184, *ibid.*).

“The Netherlands has the densest network of waterways in the world” (p. 118, vol. 13, The New Book of Knowledge, 1983).

“The Dutch fishing industry has existed since ancient times. Today the Dutch fishing fleet brings in halibut, cod, oysters, shrimp, eels, and—most important—herring. The Dutch rose to greatness as traders and seafarers. Their merchants and sea captains once made this small nation a leading world power. The country’s location on the North Sea has made it a natural trade center” (p. 119, *ibid.*).

Rotterdam is the largest port in Europe and one of the largest in the world. Locate on the New Maas River, which is part of the Rhine and Meuse river system, Rotterdam is the gate through which much of western Europe’s shipping must pass” (p. 119, *ibid.*). “The Dutch economy is characterized by a large volume of trade, much greater than might be expected for so small a nation. . . . Foreign trade is the mainstay of the Dutch economy. . . . Since 1965 the port of Rotterdam has been the world’s leading continent and is an important outlet for the industrial output of many miles (39 km) of wharves, half of which are for sea-going vessels. . . . The gigantic Rotterdam harbor stretches more than 17 miles (27 km). It consists of the small north basin on the northern bank and three ports on the left bank. . . . With the completion of Europort in 1975, Rotterdam became the greatest harbor in the world in terms of water surface and number of piers” (314 & 316, vol. 17, Collier’s Encyc.).

“The machinery, electrical equipment, and transport equipment industries . . . (specialize mainly in) shipbuilding and repairing, concentrated in Rotterdam and Amsterdam” (p. 317, *ibid.*).

“Dutch ports rank third in the world in cargo handled, with 70% of all goods transhipped, often after warehousing” (p. 125, vol. 20, Encyc. Americana).

“Of Zebulun, such as went forth to battle, expert in war, with all instruments of war, fifty thousand, which could keep rank: *they were* not of double heart.” (IChron 12:33)

“Zebulun . . . jeopardized their lives unto the death” (Judges 5:18).

Moses prophesied, “Rejoice Zebulun, in thy going out (or “Zebulun be glad in your Ports” —Fenton, or “in your voyages abroad”—Jerusalem); and Issachar, in thy tents. They shall call the people unto the mountain; there they shall offer sacrifices of righteousness, for they shall suck the abundance of the seas, and treasures hidden in the sand” (or “They will be nourished by the bounty of the sea, and by what is hidden in the secret treasures of the sands”—Living Torah, or “For they suck of the wide spreading seas” —Fenton) (Deut. 33:18-19).

Also, Leah said, “God has endued me with a good dowry; now will my husband dwell with me, because I have borne him six sons: and she called his name Zebulun” (meaning “dwelling”) (Gen. 30:20).

Using both Leah’s and Moses’ prophecies together, we could say that Zebulun will make himself a dwelling from the sea just as Jacob prophesied.

“The Netherlands borders on the North Sea. The western part, where most of the people live, lies below sea level. If all the dikes and dams were opened at once, almost half the country would be under water. The Dutch have been reclaiming land from the water since the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Their western region was once a huge swamp, divided from the sea by a strip of sand dunes” (p. 118, New Book of Knowledge, vol. 13).

“The Dutch built dikes around swampy or flooded land, then pumped the water out. The pumping was done with windmills in the past, but today electric pumps are used. . . . Between the sandbar zone and the uplands of the east is found the polder land, much of which was marsh and lagoon before it was drained. Its soil, partially peat and partially marine clay, vary greatly in fertility. The clay soils are especially fertile. Sandy soils occur both in the uplands and along the coastal belt although low-grade peat soils are found in the east” (vol. 13, p. 181, Merit Student’s Encyc.).

“The Netherlands obtains petroleum and natural gas from wells in the northeast and in the North Sea. . . . The salt reserves, found mainly around Hengelo, could supply the world with salt for more than 100 years. Dutch soil also yields fine-quality clay for ceramics. . . . The people of the Netherlands have made a fine art of gardening. They sell cut flowers, shrubs, and bulbs to countries throughout the world. In the spring, fields of tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, and other blooms cover large areas near Haarlem and Aalsmeer. . . . The nurseries near Boskoop and other towns grow trees and bushes for gardeners in other countries. Where the sand dunes and uplands provide firm soil, apple, pear, and plum orchards bloom” (p. 118, vol. 13, New Book of Knowledge).

“Natural gas and oil are the chief natural resources of the Netherlands. Huge natural gas deposits were discovered in the 1960’s and 1970’s; Dutch reserves are estimated to be the third largest in the world. Natural gas, besides being an important source of export income, meets about half of the Netherlands’ domestic energy needs. In the 1960’s oil was discovered at Schoonebeek and in fields surrounding the Hague and Rotterdam” (p. 184, vol. 13, Merit Student’s Encyc.).

Certainly these are the “abundance of the seas” and “treasure hidden in the sand.” Because of this blessing, “Dutch agriculture has one of the highest yields per acre in the world” (p. 317, vol. 17, Collier’s). Also, “The Netherlands ranks third in the world in the percent of total land under cultivation” (p. 115, vol. 20, Americana).

Regarding the fact that Zebulun would be a “dwelling,” we also read that “The Netherlands ranks behind only Monaco and Malta as the most densely populated country of Europe” (p. 118, vol. 20, Americana). “In 1985 the population of the Netherlands was about 14,500,000 or 919 persons per square mile (355 per sq. km)” (p. 312, vol. 17, Collier's).

Zebulun certainly does “suck the abundance of the seas” by constantly pumping out water so that land can be utilized. “More than half the land in the Netherlands lies below sea level. Much of this land has been reclaimed from the sea” (p. 181, vol. 13, Merit Student's Encyc.).

Rimmon-Remi (Map 4 Strabo)

Holland=Holy Land

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