

S P A I N

Now we come to the history of Spain (vol. two, page 107). At the outset, we must use Josephus and other related source material.

When we speak of the history of Spain we do not exclude PORTUGAL except for the fact that Portugal only comes into the picture incidentally originally. The bulk of Portuguese came out of the Celtic area of Europe, migrated through the Pyrenees, went west along the Bay of Biscay and then south along the Atlantic shore of the Iberian Peninsula.

The story from Josephus starts out with a character by the name of TUBAL which, in itself, is quite interesting for it presents the idea that here we must be dealing with the area where the children of Tarshish originally were settled.

The Date 2254

This date 2254 for the beginning of the reign of Tubal (page 109) is a date that is derived from the rest of the story, it is not preserved. It is derived from the chronological outline that we have in the Compendium as a whole. So this date does not mean that Tubal settled in Spain in 2254. For example, the beginning date for Horus (Samothes) in Europe is 2094 (vol. one, page 450) but that does not mean he got there in that precise year. These people did not suddenly, in the space of a few months, spread all over the world at this particular time. Note that even Peruvian history begins with 2254, but this does not mean the Peruvian Indians arrived in Peru in 2254! What happened is, there was a period of later migration. At the outset we are dealing with the man who was a leader in the area where the ancestors of the Spanish people originally went. And we pick them up in the area where TUBAL was important!

Now if the children of Tarshish—and it is best to use the term "if" because we haven't proved it yet at this point—are the ancestors of many of the non-Gothic, Spanish people, then we should discover that the land of Cilicia in southeastern Asia Minor would be the land of Tarshish and the place of ancestry of this stock. Then we would also expect that this would be the land of Tubal as well (at least for some time in history). And if you were to look into Assyrian records, you would discover that southeastern Asia Minor is designated as the land of Tubal. All one needs do is find a map drawn up based on Assyrian documents. One of the best would probably be the map on Mesopotamia in the Encyclopaedia Biblica; or you could take the three volumes by Maspero which deal with the same topic. Thus, when the Assyrians mention Asia Minor, they refer to Meshech and Tubal—or Musku and Tabal (vol. one page 358). This evidence shows that anciently there was some connection between the two people—Tubal and Tarshish.

Possible Intermarriage Between Early Russians and Spanish

There might well have been intermarriage between the two groups. Dr. Hoeh gave this example: About a year ago he met a Russian man who was striking in ~~that~~ his appearance in that he reminded Dr. Hoeh of Mexicans he has met who are heavily Spanish! He was completely different than the ordinary Russian type—he was brunette; and Dr. Hoeh commented that if he had spoken in Spanish he would have been taken as a 100% Mexican (except he was not heavily Indian—he was not, in that sense, of the Spanish type). And Henriette Nikolijew, through whom Dr. Hoeh met this man, said he was a typical Russian from the area of Leningrad. And this area, way to the north in Russia, is precisely where the family of Tubal settled!

It is also worth mentioning in this regard that Lithuanians and peoples along the Baltic speak of the Russians by the name Tubal. That is their term for Russia! (Dr. Hoeh has a thesis in Estonian and written ~~in Estonian~~ by an Estonian who traced the history of his

people. It was sent to Dr. Hoeh from Australia by Mr. Wayne Cole). But all this implies that there has been some connection from way in the past between these two peoples through intermarriage. Thus this interesting background in early Spanish history gives the indication that some of the nations do intermarry to an extent in this direction or that.

And even though the lineage in the Biblical record gives the male side of the genealogy, this does not always explain what happens to a certain stock from the biological point of view.

Carleton Coon did a good job of pointing this out, for example, in relation to the Negro in Africa. The African Negro shows some kind of white ancestry which is inexplicable—inexplicable, that is, to Mr. Coon. But the answer is in the Bible—that there are certain blood types that cannot be explained apart from some connection between Negroes and Europeans as a whole (to use a general term).

Iberus

In short, the children of Tubal were settled in this area of Asia Minor where we begin earliest Spanish history (pages 108-109).

Then we come to a person named IBERUS, THE SON OF TUBAL, who "gave his name to the entire peninsula." Now this may indeed indicate that there could have been even more intermarriage than at first might be assumed.

Ancient sources reveal that there were two Iberias. This gives evidence that indeed there was a migration of a branch of Tubal's family into Spain at an early time. If this had not occurred, this name would not have been carried there. Realize further the significance of what we are told by one of the Roman writers (either Strabo or Pliny), when discussing great migrations of people, tells us that one of the most remarkable of all was a migration out of Iberia to Iberia! What he was saying was out of the Iberia of the West—that's Spain—to the Iberia of the Caucasus. This would have to be those Iberians who came from Tubal, who may well have settled with Tarshish, who moved to the Caucasus and settled Iberia there (which anciently came to be known as Georgia). Josephus and others equate the children of Tubal with the Iberians in the Caucasus. So now we know where the link-up occurs—and there was such a migration at an early time.

Eubalda

Next comes EUBALDA (or Idubeda) whose 64 years were 2061-1997. He was the "son of Iberus, last of the line of Tubal to rule over the children of Tarshish." The form of the name is not necessarily limited to "Eubalda" or "Idubeda." In Hebrew it may well have been "Jubal" which is certainly a way in which it also has been transcribed. It's a matter of which language it was spoken in—in Hebrew it's "Jubal," the Spanish form might be "Idubeda," the Russian something else.

Brigus

We then come to a new movement of people where we have the name BRIGUS, the son of Mash (1997-1945). This is the Latin form of the name; otherwise it's Brigo. From this such names as "Phrygians" in part derive—that is, those Phrygians from Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor who are Aramaic are indeed of the same stock. Brigus had previously been in Eastern Europe (bottom of 110). And we now find an Aramaic element introduced into Spain. Carleton Coon makes the point that the region of Spain from which Francisco Franco came is in fact a large-nosed, broad-headed region in Spain to this day. And there is strong evidence that a colony of Aramaic people is indeed in Spain just as this early history would indicate. As Coon points out, this characteristic of the physiognomy is peculiar from

other Spanish. Many Spanish people do indeed have unusually large noses. (This, Dr. Hoeh feels, creeps in in a number of ways even among the other children of Javan in Europe.) So we have here, then, as the early history shows, the introduction of a colony of just such a type of people.

Now, on page 111, brief mention is made of the various migrations of the children of Brigo. Dr. Hoeh did not want to take time in this lecture to go into these migrations in detail.

Togarmah

We next discover that "Brigo's family in Spain soon became associated with the children of Togarmah, who next entered Spain." This is a very unusual situation, but this is still a very early time in history.

The form of the name is TAGUS ORMAH, who is none other than Togarmah—and so understood by all early Spanish historians. His name was split. The first part of the name, "Tagus," has come to be given to the Tagus River of Southern Spain (page 112).

In the next chapter we will see that Togarmah and his stock also appear in Italian history. At this point we should emphasize that Irish history has the children of Riphath; and that the history of Denmark, when we come to Swedish history, has Gomer in general—where they were there for over 950 years; and then we see that Italy and Spain had early settlements of this branch of the human family; and also remember that the name Ashkenaz is linked with Germany (see Gen. 10:3). Bearing all this in mind, it is easy to understand that tradition which equates many of the early European settlers as children of Gomer! Thus we should expect to find evidence of Gomer and his family being in Europe at an early time. The work of the well-known, present-day UCLA archaeologist-teacher-author-lecturer, Maria Gimbutas, reveals that early Neolithic cultures in many areas of Europe have skeletons of Mongoloid types. We might call them "pure Mongoloid" or they might be termed "proto-Mongoloid"—where they don't have strict Mongoloid characteristics.

We won't get the full impact of the presence of the family of Togarmah until later. But when we take up early Italy we will see why, ultimately, the Roman Catholic religion had so many things in parallel with Tibet (see below). If in fact, the people of Tibet descended from the man whom they say is their ancestor, we'll have an immediate connection right here.

The son of Togarmah is RETHUS. He gave his name to the ancient river, Guadalquivir, the River of the Hebrews, which before that time was known as Betus. "In his day the children of Tarshish, known as Turditanians in Spanish histories, settled the southwestern part of Spain."

Then we have a migration out of this region elsewhere. And then we discover that the name of the plateau of Tibet is actually termed "the plateau of Bet!" (Mentioned on pages 112-113.) So here is a migration out of Southern Europe that moves through Scythia. Now at this point we would expect that probably this migration occurred around 1875 B.C.—that we could look for and expect to find archaeological evidence of just such a movement of this type of people across the Russian steppes from west to east.

Now, this is significant because the religion of Italy and Tibet is so obviously connected: The prayer wheels, the monks, the nuns, the monasteries—these are all present in Tibet—the Llama who is a kind of Pope, the prayer beads, holy water—all of these things are absolute parallels.

(In this connection, see the comment under Tagus Ormah in the next chapter, Chapter IX, "Italy, Home of Pagan Religion," on page 131.)

Invasion from Africa

At this juncture (1883) we discover a new area of invasion (page 113). We find that North Africa becomes prominent now in Spanish history. At this point we have the famous Greek hero, GERION (otherwise known as Deabus in other writers), and an African conquest. In this case we are dealing with giants in the Spanish tradition. GERION is given as "the seventh generation of Ham" and as having "descended from Cush." In the genealogy from tradition that Spanish writers have preserved, he comes from the line of "Saba, Gog, Triton, Ammon and Hiarba" bottom of 113). Hiarba could be hardly be other than one bearing the Biblical name "Arba" though not the same person. Remember that ARBA was one of the Anakim giants as shown in the Biblical record (Joshua 15:13—top of 114, note that the chapter and verse are incorrectly listed. Cp. Numbers 13:22,33 and Joshua 21:11). And here we have a line of giants! If this line is Cushite, it may well have intermarried with the sons of Nimrod (if he is correctly pictured as the father of the giants—and we know of western Ethiopians).

LOMNINI is a title applied to the three sons of Gerion who "were allowed to continue to rule the land after an invasion in 1849 by an Egyptian army under Osyris Denis." This name "Denis" is just the western European form of Dionysius. This is an Osiris who turns up in the Second Dynasty of Egypt, not in the First Dynasty.

The Date of the Flood!

The slaying of Gerion in 1849 drives a part of this tribe out of Spain. Where did they go? That is the fascinating question—and the answer has been found! "A tradition found among the Toltecs of Mexico"—notice this carefully—"and preserved by Ixtlilxochitl declares there once were giants in their land." That's Mexico proper.

"Even the date of the arrival of these giants has been preserved by the Toltec historian. It was 520 years after the flood!" That's a statement from the history itself—that's not a deduction by Dr. Hoeh! That's right out of an English translation of a Spanish translation of Ixtlilxochitl's Toltec history as quoted in Bancroft's Native Races of the Pacific States, vol. V, page 209. [So here is confirmation of the date of the Flood in, of all places, American Indian history!] From the Bible we know the date of the Flood was 2369—and 520 years after that is indeed 1849! This means there was a large migration of stock even though some remained in Spain. (This is not all there is to the story but we must stop with this much for the present.)

Dynasty II of Egypt

There was now an intermarriage—one of the Lomnini married a sister of Osyris. To save time we will skip forward. Go to the second paragraph on 115: "To avenge the death of their father, the three Lomnini brothers conspired with Typhon" the brother of an Osiris and who assassinated Osyris. This is of the Second Dynasty.

"After the death of Osyris, Hercules appears on the scene." Then, rather drench the whole land in blood we have, not uncommonly in that day, a wrestling match. As we know, even Jacob wrestled. Remember that Goliath challenged anybody to come out to him for single combat. This was not uncommon in that day. The world's population was much smaller and one man staked his reputation on his vanity—this what often would happen!

In going forward with the story, we note the time-setting. It is the time of the Second Dynasty (Dynasty II of Thinis). We have referred to this before. Now Anteus, the giant slain by this Hercules, was a ^{man of} great stature. Therefore, since we are dealing with the land of Egypt, he could be none other than the Sesochris or Neferkaseker whose period of reign was 1815-1767 as listed on page 116. He was a giant, a fact preserved by Manetho.

"Typhon, the slayer of Osiris," is a destroyer. Now we look at the man Chaires or Aka who bore the title "Destroyer" at the same period. There was a split in the dynasty. "Following a war in Egypt against the faction of" this third Osiris, Chaires "temporarily received the united kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt and the seal of the accursed one" who was Osiris. So we, in fact, have a picture of the death of an Osiris in 1815 and then the government shared by a giant and by Typhon—both of whom begin in 1815. Look back in volume one for the chronology of Dynasty II.

When Dr. Hoeh originally laid out the material for Dynasty II of Egypt when composing volume one of the Compendium, he did not know why these two rulers had to be parallel. All he knew was that if Manetho was put together with the Turin Papyrus, it splits just like this story shows. It was one of those most confusing areas, and it was very uninteresting. Dr. Hoeh feels it was one of the most uninteresting parts of the early section on Egyptian history. Dr. Hoeh did not know this story from Spain when he first drew up the chronology for Dynasty II. He did not know this story until about a year after volume two was first completed so this section had to be added. He did not know what to make of these men—but then he discovered the remarkable connection!

Now this Osiris III could hardly be other than Sendi or the Sthenes of Manetho. "His body, according to tradition, was cast into the Nile." Thus this man's identity is established.

Next, who would this Hercules be? Well, he's the conqueror of Libya; and then we look in the story for Egypt and he could be none other than the king called Necherophes who was said to have conquered Libya: "In his reign Libya revolted against Egypt, but, on account of an unexpected increase of the moon, she submitted through fear"—this must have been some kind of eclipse. [Note that this statement at the top of 117 is incorrectly quoted from Manetho and has been corrected on the correction sheet for volume two.] This Hercules is an Egyptian ruler of the Second Dynasty: He is none other than Seir the Horite. Josephus says he was Hercules.

Descendants of Seir the Horite in Spain

Continuing on page 117: "Now to continue with the outline of Spanish history. Hercules—Seir the Horite—put Hispal his son over the country. He could be none other than Shobal of Genesis 36:20. It is common for a silent "h" to appear before Spanish names"—in fact, they don't pronounce it even to this day (so it's pronounced "Ispal").

"The successor to Hispal or Shobal was HISPAN, a grandson of Hercules. Is there a grandson of Seir the Horite by that name?" Obviously this is none other than Eshban who is mentioned in Genesis 36:26! "He was a son of Dishon, another son of Seir" (Gen. 36:20-21; Seir had seven sons).

Now we begin to discover why some of these names indeed appear in this time in history. Here are two names that are remarkable, but that are not tribal: that is, neither Hispal or Hispan leave an heir—and yet they are recorded as the sons of Seir or Hercules—one a son, the other a grandson. Spanish history itself gives this family relationship, which is repeated and confirmed in Genesis 36!

A Case of Chronological Deduction

Now, take note of this: Some of these definitions [as to the identity of rulers] are clearly given by the Spanish writers, by Annius of Viterbo and others—if we go back to the early Spanish history that ~~we~~ we have in the library in English or Spanish or Italian. For example, Dr. Hoeh would not have concluded on his own that Togarmah is involved in the story of ancient Spain. Dr. Hoeh guessed it as a likely possibility but he found it so stated in

these sources. However, there is not a single statement made in any of these writers that Seir the Horite was this person called "Hercules." Neither is there any statement that Dynasty II of Egypt is related to these personalities and events in the Spanish history. In fact, Manetho hardly preserves anything about the Second Dynasty of Egypt. He just has a name and only Africanus does. Thus all of this section on Egypt, and Seir the Horite's identity, have been deduced from the obvious parallelism in Josephus' own statement. The only famous man in this period who could be a Hercules is Seir the Horite who lived at this time. In addition, we discover that both the son and the grandson obviously fit the story! But this is a deduction which has nothing to do with any knowledge that the Spanish themselves have preserved. But insofar as we could take their background and fit it in, we see that the Spanish history itself properly agrees with the Egyptian as it ought to. None of these early writers, nor to any modern scholars, make any chronological connection with Dynasty II of Egypt because they all assume Dynasties One and Two were much earlier. And this chronological reconstruction would also agree with Josephus' statement that Hercules married a great granddaughter of Abraham.

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In addition to these points, we discover here in the Spanish history names of immediate descendents of Seir the Horite as made plain by Genesis 36. They are at the correct chronological juncture! (Hispal is Shobal and Hispan is Eshban.)

And this also provides conclusive proof that this Hercules is not Esau as Dr. Hoeh had previously concluded. The problem arose because both names mean "someone who is hairy." As we know from the Bible, Esau was known for his hairiness—but Seir the Horite means "a hairy goat." That is what he was named after. Seir is the Hebrew word for a hairy, wild mountain goat. That is a Hebrew word. And Heracles is so defined as a man who at least had a hairy mantle (in some cases). Nimrod was a Hercules: he had a hairy leopard skin that he wore—and probably a Santa Claus outfit in colder climates! Be that as it may, the connection is obvious.

So here, to repeat, is the history of Hispal and Hispan—that is, of Shobal and Eshban. And knowing how the Spanish pronounce a "p" it is easy to understand the consonantal variation in these names: It is not like our hard "p" at all but is, in fact, a cross between a "p" and a "b." The English ear can hardly tell the difference between the Spanish "p", "b" and "v."

The Date of Creation!

Now to move ahead in the story: "Once again Spanish history has a bearing on the New World. The attack by Hispanus on rude tribes in the northern regions on the shores of the Bay of Biscay is recorded in Toltec history." This must have occurred during his first year (1790). This would now have to be in Toltec history because there the same event is described.

Now, remarkably, "Ixtilxochitl records that a second invasion from the east occurred 2236 years after the creation of man!" ~~Now Dr. Hoeh feels that you could not explain this use of the proper date of the creation of man and the proper dating of the Flood unless there had been contact with Hebrew people who had a Biblical record—this is what it must be—people who knew correct time duration before the rabbis of the Middle Ages corrupted the proper year-sequence of the calendar.~~ This is the statement of the Toltec historian! This is from the original American Indian history. Now, Dr. Hoeh feels that you could not explain this use of the proper date of the creation of man and the proper dating of the Flood unless there had been contact with Hebrew people who had a Biblical record—this is what it must be—people who knew correct time duration before the rabbis of the Middle Ages corrupted the proper year-sequence of the calendar.

"Notice how this figure corresponds with both the Bible and Spanish history." The reader will have to do the noticing—Dr. Hoeh did not want to put any date of creation in at this point in plain figures. You can deduce it if you wish and you will find that it makes good sense. [If Dr. Hoeh would set a date fore creation, he would also be setting a date for the return of Christ 6000 years later—something to be avoided.]

Descendants of Abraham

"At the death of Hispanus, HERCULES, that is, Seir the Horite, reappears in Spain and Western Europe" for 19 years (1758-1739) as he did in the history of Britain and Gaul (see vol. one, page 451). "It is significant that Hercules' family should appear so prominently in Western Europe. They must already have been driven out of Mt. Seir by Esau. Hercules left no heir to the Spanish throne. He was succeeded by one of his generals"—HESPERUS.

HESPERUS is the Latin form of the name. Now, who would this Hesperus be? We can know his identity by determining who his brother was. His brother was named ATLAS. This is not Charles—! This Atlas is "sometimes called Italus"—top of page 120. "A brother of Hesperus, the other captain of Hercules," this Atlas was "a famous astronomer." He "dethroned and exiled Hesperus."

Now since Josephus gives the definition of these names, there is no question of what we are dealing with. The story on pages 120-121 do not need explanation, it is self-explanatory. We could hardly come to any other conclusion but that Epher and Ephah are the Hesperus and Atlas of the Spanish tradition—the two generals or captains who, in fact, intermarried with this man.

Here we are certainly dealing with a stock of people that, on the one side, are Abrahamic, and, on the other, came out of Egypt; and I still suspect that this latter part were like Horites—of the sons of Horus. They may indeed have intermarried with the Egyptian line which could hardly be avoided; but they were a combination of Assyrians—Egyptians on the one side. The bulk of Horites, from Lotan, the firstborn of Seir (Gen. 36:20), have gone into North Africa and are the wandering "Men of the Blue Veil" in North Africa to this day called Tuareg. [See pages 115-116 of The Living Races of Man by Carleton S. Coon. The Tuareg are a segment of the Caucasoid Berber element in African population.] They are known as "Men of the Veil" or "People of the Veil" which is why they are called Tuareg. In fact, this means the same thing that Lotan does in Hebrew—"The Man of the Veil." Now these people are whites who have Negro servants. The men wear the veil, the women do not! That's true! A very interesting pattern. Very few Tuareg men have ever been photographed without that veil! Because these veils are blue they have blue skin because the dye works off on the perspiring face—a very interesting result!

We are now, therefore, dealing with an Abrahamic stock that goes back to the leadership of the line of Asshur and Horus—Abrahamic stock in Spain. Notice—now we come to ORIS or Sicorus, son of Atlas. He is probably just named after the original Horus with a slight alteration in spelling! "Horus" is very similar to "Oris."

Notice the "Sic" in the names here on pages 121-122. This prefix in the Western Indo-European language means "a member of, pertaining to, etc." For example, Sicamber as a personal name would mean one who is a member of the Cambrian tribe. [Dr. Hoeh also raised the question of what the "Hi" means—a very common combination in Spanish as in Hispania. He said he did not know off hand. The "Sic" was also a problem, but he gave the answer at the beginning of the next lecture and it has been inserted at this point (from the class of 2-24-66).]

Next in the list is ANUS who gave his name to the Sicanians who were in Sicily. They were involved in an inter-migration all along the Mediterranean shore.

Following is SICILEUS who gave his name to the Sicels [pronounced "see-kells"] or the Siculians. And, interestingly enough, there is a group of people in Romania today who were related, more or less through history, to Hungarians but are now in Romania since the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, who claim to be the Sicels of Sicily. They are known as Szeklers (see article on them in the Encyclopaedia Britannica). And their tradition is that

they came out of Sicily and that they were planted in Romania. This word "Szeklers"—the "Sz" is pronounced "Sh"—plainly has the same root as "Sicels."

In relation to this, remember that Latin is still spoken in Romania. The Romanians speak a non-Slavic and a non-Germanic language. Romania is the fifth country with a Romance language: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Romania are the five nations of Europe that speak a Romance language. And there is no doubt that here, in many cases, we are dealing with people who speak a form of Latin both as a result of colonization and intermarriage. And there is a tradition that many of the sons of Kittim went into Macedonia and up into Romania even earlier. So that's why this area of eastern Europe is made up of these people.

To summarize: In relation to these people we are dealing with intermarriages, with little stocks—these are minor populations scattered through Europe.

In addition, notice that Atlas gave his name to Italy—that's where "Italy" comes from, ITALUS. He is called ITALUS KITTIM (page 132). He was the famous man who bore the government of Western Europe on his shoulders, hence "Atlas" or "Italus." That's why we don't call the country Latium today, but the name goes back to this famous man! And his descendents have moved heavily into Italy rather than Spain—as you will notice in each case: the Sicemians, the Siculs, Italians, these terms all center on the Italian peninsula.

Moving on down, we find the name LUSUS, the son of Siculus, who passed his name on to Lusitania which is southern Portugal.

Then comes ULUS or Siculus, who repeats the same family name. "He was also known as Neptune" in Greek tradition. "He had great fleets of ships." He "led an army into Sicily to aid the colonists whose presence there was still being opposed"—they were under oppression. "At the close of his reign, in 1503, a city was founded on the coast of Spain by refugees from Greece." There must have been some kind of migration out of the region of Thessaly at the same time which is discussed in Lampriere's Classical Dictionary.

Chaos in Spain

Next there is a period of chaos in Spain with a man, TESTA, "a descendent of Triton (thus related to Gerion the giant)"—we don't know every generation, but he is a descendent.

Then we have the story of none other than Joshua in the days of ROMUS, the son of Testa. He is known as "Liber Pater"—that is, "the Father of Freedom," known as Bacchus. This has been referred to before [lecture of 2-14-66] so there is no need to discuss the topic further here.

And then a struggle occurs in Spain between PALATUUS, son of Romus, and the native prince CACUS "who rebelled and deposed Palatuuus." And then Palatuuus is restored.

In the days of PALATUUS "Erithrus, king of Tyre, came to Spain." Notice the date of this period—we are in the 1300's. This is at a time when the HYKSOS were very prominent in the east, and a time when many of the EDMITES were indeed pictured as being related to the Phoenicians. And remember that many of the Phoenicians claim to have come from the shores of the Red Sea, to have been the descendents of Esau—they were moving up along the coast. The evidence is, then, that some of these Tyrrians had indeed intermarried with the children of Esau. ERITHRUS means "red." That's what it means! Erithrus means RED! [Note Genesis 25:25,30 (margin)—Edom means "Red."] In antiquity the Red Sea was called the Erithrian Sea. So here, in Spain, we have a king of Tyre listed for a period of 66 long years!

Next in the list is GORGORAS MELLICOLA, the son of Erithrus. The thing to notice is that here we witness a Tyrrian settlement in far-away Spain in early, early days—way back here in the 1300's!! Notice that Erithrus begins in 1339; and then his son, Gorgoras, in the 1200's, who "divided Spain into several provinces." And then HABIS of the same lineage, down into the 1100's! And this shows that, in these early days, the Phoenicians were great traders.

The Relationship to Solomon

Now listen to the significance of this: The very fact that the Tyrians are on the scene in the 1300's, 1200's and 1100's explains why SOLOMON would discover that the Phoenicians—the Sidonians from Tyre (and there undoubtedly was some intermarriage, and absorption of population, with the children of Esau)—were the great sea power that he had to reckon with, and they made an alliance which is recorded in the Bible (I Kings 5:13). Solomon and Hiram, king of Tyre, "made a league together."

If the Phoenicians—the Tyrians—gave no evidence of being a sea power, then we might wonder why the Bible mentions them as the ones who really knew what was going on on the sea (I Kings 9:27). But they had control of the Mediterranean long before the days of Solomon. As this fascinating Spanish history reveals, they had 300 years of experience on the sea prior to the reign of Solomon which began in 1012.

The Value of Spanish History

Now you can see how all of this story fits in. This Spanish history could not be the fabrication of the Middle Ages and explain every one of these historical linkages that we have seen:

The relationship with Egypt and Dynasty II.

The relationship with the Bible and Seir the Horite.

Josephus and the intermarriage with Abraham's grandchildren
— Hesperus (Ephah) and Atlas (Epher).

The relationship of the sea-power Edomite-Phoenician-Tyrians
to the foreign relations of Solomon.

These widely varied points cannot be explained away as a mere invention. People simply don't go around inventing history—names of people and dates. This isn't anything that people invent!

Now there is propoganda! That may be invented, as to the greatness of a man or his character: When he was good we call him evil or evil and he is labelled good. That kind of propoganda is directly related to Napoleon's definition of history: "History is a fable agreed upon!" He was more right than wrong! But we should be able to discern the difference; we should be able to recognize that area which is susceptible to propoganda and that which is not.

Western Mediterranean Sea Powers

This list of Western Mediterranean Sea Powers should be compared with the one for the Eastern Mediterranean in volume one on page 408. There are some variations. The list for the East is from Diodorus of Sicily; this one is taken out of Royal Genealogies by Anderson. Whether this list is wholly right or whether Anderson made some deductions, this may be a question. At least everything makes sense as it stands. Dr. Hoeh does not know where he (Anderson) got the list from in the first place. He only left a brief record and did not

give the original source. This, then, is not from an original source, but would have to be classified a secondary source.

At any rate, Anderson, with this list, has preserved some remarkable evidence. It fits the story quite satisfactorily. In many cases it gives evidence that there was a difference in time element between the West and East Mediterranean in terms of control of the sea. That is, sometimes the change took place in the West before the East or vice-versa—you will notice the differences by comparing the dates of the two lists. This is significant because it shows there were variations. These variations may have been due to just gradual changes or, at other times, due to major power shifts. Many times it is difficult to say because we lack details to fill in the story.

The Pelasgians

The missing item for a period of 131 years obviously should be assigned to the PELASGIANS. Why were the Pelasgians left out in this list for the Western Mediterranean? Well, sometimes the authors of the Middle Ages did not always know exactly how to assemble the ancient material they had before them. (There are some good works in the library on early Spanish history—but usually published before 1850 or even 1830. And some go back into the 1700's and 1600's. Some are in Spanish, some in English.)

On the other hand, in this list of Sea Powers the Pelasgians may have been left out as a result of prejudice. Often nations want to exchange a part of their history when they are dealing with a people they do not like to remember! In this particular case there is just such a possibility.

Nebuchadnezzar's Dominion

"The 9 years of Nebuchadnezzar's dominion began in 578 and lasted until 569, the year his insanity commenced. He gained dominion over the Mediterranean through the Phocaeian fleets. Nebuchadnezzar established as his representative in Spain a long-lived hero named Arganthonius [or the spelling, in some places, is Arganthonius] who ruled 80 years (578-498) to the coming of the Carthaginians in 498." Dr. Hoeh pointed out that there could be controversy in relation to the dating of Arganthonius because the dating given here on page 126 is a deduction. However, it does make sense in terms of what is known. He is parallel with others. If he is found to be earlier or later, this may be due merely to the fact that there was another Arganthonius. It might be just like the case we had earlier in the Spanish history—the two rulers named Siculus or Ulus (pp. 121-122). And if there are no dates, and only a name is mentioned, any later writer would assume it's just one and the same man. Dr. Hoeh feels that what he placed here is a logical and correct explanation because 498 is traditionally the year that links the Carthaginians of North Africa into the story. If there is another Arganthonius, he would have to be placed earlier due to the impact of Greek history; he would be a predecessor of this man. This is not unusual, does not present any great problem, because people on occasion in royal families do bear each other's names. This would not at all be improbable.

Abraham's Case as a Chronological Problem

It might well be mentioned here in connection with this chapter on Spain and the next one on Italy, that one of the problems in Italy originally was that Annus of Viterbo confused a father and son because the son had the father's name beside one of his own—so Annus made one person out of the two individuals. This, of course, would shorten the chronology. (However, there are facts from contemporary evidence which, when brought in, solve the problem immediately.)

Most of these medieval writers did their work at a time when there was a rather universal tendency to shorten the chronology for various reasons which are hard to pin down. But, from time to time, this tendency becomes noticeable when researching the material. Undoubtedly, however, part of the reason undoubtedly goes back to a misunderstanding of the age of ABRAHAM in terms of 1) his father or 2) his entrance into Palestine. That is, first, was Abraham born when his father was 70 or 130? And secondly, is the 430 years to the giving of the law reckoned from the time when he was 75—which is the traditional explanation—or when he was 99?

This matter has been ably discussed by Ivan Panin. He brings up points countering the traditional understanding that are unanswerable by its advocates (which Dr. Hoeh said he once was). Panin has it right. All one needs do is take the Bible as such. And history itself requires the use of 99. If both history and the Bible are put together, this simple mistake is readily seen. In short, there was no covenant which was sealed when Abraham was 75, it was when he was 99.

Characterizing Spanish History

There is no doubt that Spanish history is one of the most interesting of all histories that anyone can read!

From this time on, Spain becomes a colonized area. But let's back up and review our picture: Notice carefully that, in all of this lengthy early period in Spain, there is not a single son of Tarshish who is a hero or ruler in the king list. You can't find one in the list in this chapter. Not even Tarshish is on the scene! It's always, even from the beginning, other people who dominate Spain. Note the statement early in the chapter back on page 109: "Early Spanish history is in a sense the story of the Spanish people, but the record of their foreign rulers." Then later it is a list of Sea Powers which make a colony out of Spain. Then it is Rome or the Arabs or the Goths or the Swabians.

Actually, Spain has never really had a native ruler till modern times—then it was the Hapsburgs who ruled in Spain and Portugal. Spain is a colonial area. Its own native people have been great individuals as far as businessmen, but they have never been influential in government. Even today, Franco, Spain's current ruler, is actually probably Aramaic in his background, not Spanish.

This is just a characteristic of the Spanish people. They have never been great politically — and Latin America is the proof!!

⌈Note: Several paragraphs toward the end of this lecture were taken from the beginning of the next lecture (2-24-66) and placed as part of these pages to fill out and preserve the continuity of the material—basically the points about the Pelasgians and Abraham.⌋

Nebuchadnezzar's Impact on Spain

The story of Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of Spain has never really been told! But it is quite clear from what Josephus quotes that we are indeed dealing with such an event. There is no doubt that the historian knows nothing of the forty years' desolation of Egypt after the Egyptians had been conquered and removed by Nebuchadnezzar.

The explanation which may be given in this connection (although it is not absolutely clear) is based on earlier material found in Anderson's Royal Genealogies. According to this source, which Dr. Hoeh used as a guide, the PHOCAEANS (page 125, vol. two) were a Mediterranean people on the Asiatic coast—Phocaea was a city-state of western Asia Minor. And, at this time, they would have more easily allowed their fleet to be used by the Babylonians. And since Nebuchadnezzar, up to this time, had been involved in a fruitless struggle against Tyre—the 13-year siege of Tyre was 585-573—and also had been involved with the Jews before 585 B.C., it would seem clear from this Biblical background that he was unable to take Spain at least until the time of Phocaeen sea power. The indication is that Nebuchadnezzar used the Phocaeans as the maritime extension of his military might. Being an Asiatic power, Babylonia would use a maritime power as a tool. Often sea powers centered in the Middle East would serve this purpose. Phocaea was a city-state located on the western coast of Asia Minor or Anatolia and apparently was the maritime instrument of the Babylonian Empire. A later example is that of Persia and Egypt: The Persians used the Egyptian sea power. The Persians ruled Egypt and Egypt was the center of sea power. (The Persians were land lubbers; they were never really interested in building their own fleet. They never could handle ships well on the sea.)

How Nebuchadnezzar Broke the Tyrian Power

Now if that's the case, it is very probable that the 9 years dominion assigned to Nebuchadnezzar in Spanish traditions would almost have to be from 578-569 (page 124). That is, the commencement of the sea power is what put the Babylonians ahead since they must have controlled a portion of Asia Minor—and, being in league with the Phocaeans, this is how Nebuchadnezzar must have used them. Now it is important to realize that these years occur at the time when he was making war on, and besieging, Tyre (as prophesied in Ezekiel 26)—the siege of Tyre lasted 13 years. Therefore it seems obvious that the reason he made this league with the Phocaeans was to break the Tyrian hold on the Mediterranean!

Get the picture: Nebuchadnezzar's army was besieging Tyre—but he didn't just sit there waiting for 13 years! What he did was march through North Africa to take these Phoenician or Tyrian colonies such as Carthage and then Tartessus in Spain. This is obviously what he was doing—he was destroying that sea power!

And so they had no other place to flee but to Italy. (This is the story of Isaiah 23.) When they were to flee, they were to flee to Chittim (Kittim) (v. 12) — that is, to Cyprus, perhaps as a wayside stop. And then we are told (v. 10) that Tarshish is going to be free. So Nebuchadnezzar actually delivered these other people from the Canaanite Sidonians, you see, who had control of the Mediterranean.

The indication is that the Tyrians (Sidonians) had maintained control through a previous sea power, the immediate predecessor of the Phocaeans, the LESBIANS—the inhabitants of the island of LESBOS. Lesbos very probably was one of the colonies of the Tyrians. Now just from looking at this simple list on page 125, one would think that only in the period 799-758 did the Tyrians (Phoenicians) have control of the sea. But many of these places were actually their colonies. And undoubtedly the center of their shipbuilding may have been on LESBOS. Certainly, in a siege, the city of Tyre itself could hardly have been the center of it. (Herodotus tells us the Phocaeans were the first Greeks who crossed the Mediterranean—which is the same as saying the Lesbians were not Greeks; and yet the island of Lesbos came to be Greek. But originally they were some other people.)

A CHART SHOWING PROPHECIES OF REIGN OF GENTILE KINGDOMS

Dan. 2 The IMAGE	Daniel 7 The FOUR BEASTS (State) (Church)	Dan. 8 The RAM and GOAT	Revelation 13 The BEAST and IMAGE (State) (Church)	Rev. 17 BABYLON and BEAST	EXPLANATION of Symbols	The EVENTS Fulfilled in HISTORY	
Head of GOLD v. 32, 39	1st BEAST like LION v. 4				1st HEAD of prophetic BABYLON	The CHALDEAN EMPIRE (Babylon) 625-538 B.C.	
Breast and arms of SILVER v. 32, 39	2nd BEAST (BEAR) v. 5	RAM with 2 horns v. 3, 4, 20			2nd head of prophetic BABYLON	The PERSIAN EMPIRE (Media Persia) 558-330 B.C.	
Belly and Thighs of BRASS v. 32, 39	3rd BEAST (LEOPARD) 4 heads v. 6	HE-GOAT with great horn and 4 notable ones v. 3-8, 21, 22			3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th HEADS of prophetic BABYLON	GREECE, under Alexander the Great, and four divisions, began 333 B.C.	
Legs of IRON v. 33, 40-43	4th BEAST strong like IRON with 10 HORNS v. 7, 23, 24		The BEAST with 7 HEADS and 10 HORNS v. 1, 2		7th HEAD of prophetic BABYLON, with ten HORNS	The ROMAN EMPIRE, 31 B.C.-476 A.D., in 2 divisions, West and East	
			The DEADLY WOUND v. 3			Fall of the ROMAN EMPIRE: 476 A.D.	
	1st HORN (plucked by roots)		1st HORN		These three horns, destroyed at behest of Pope, fill the "Transition Age" (Myers)	The VANDALS 429-533 A.D.	
	2nd HORN (ruined up)		2nd HORN			The HERULI, Odoacer's government, 476-493 A.D.	
	3rd HORN (ruined up)		3rd HORN			The OSTROGOTHS 493-554 A.D.	
		LITTLE HORN among ten v. 8, 20, 22, 24-27		2-horned "LAMB- DRAGON" and "IMAGE" v. 11-18	SCARLET WOMAN who rode the BEAST v. 1, 2	Ruled the Beast, so called BABYLON the GREAT	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH and PAPACY, "image" of Roman Empire government
	4th HORN		1st of remaining 7 horns— DEADLY WOUND HEALED (to continue 1260 years) v. 5	54-1814 = 1260 Years Beast Continued	1st HEAD of BEAST (healed) ridden by Scarlet Woman	Since the "Great Whore" never rode any of the 7 heads of the 1st 4 Beasts, but did mount and ride the last 7 horns of Daniel's 4th Beast it follows that the last 7 horns of Dan. 7 and Rev. 13 are the 7 HE/DS of Rev. 17 (5 fallen)	"IMPERIAL RESTORATION" of empire by Justinian, 528 A.D. He recognized supremacy of the Pope, submitted to him
	5th HORN		2nd of remaining 7 HORNS		2nd HEAD ridden by Woman	FRANKISH KINGDOM Began 774. Charlemagne crowned by Pope 800 A.D.	
	6th HORN		3rd of remaining 7 HORNS		3rd HEAD ridden by Woman	HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (German head), Over the Great crowned by Pope, 962	
	7th HORN		4th of remaining 7 HORNS		4th HEAD ridden by "BAB- YLON"	HAPSBURG dynasty (Austrian head), Charles the Great crowned by Pope, 1520	
	8th HORN		5th of remaining 7 HORNS		5th HEAD ridden by Woman	NAPOLEON'S KINGDOM (French head). Crowned by Pope, 1805	
In 1814, just 1260 years after "deadly wound" was healed, the "HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE" was dissolved. "So closed a government that dated from Augustus Caesar" (West, p. 377).							
	9th HORN		6th of remaining 7 HORNS		(One IS) Rev. 17:10	ITALY, united by Garibaldi, 1870 to 1945	
The Ten TOES	10th HORN		7th and last HORN	Beast ascends out of pit	(One yet to come)	Revived ROMAN EMPIRE, by 10 dictators	

Daniel (7)		Revelation (17)		Explanation	Event in History	Date	
Head of Gold	1st Beast - Lion			1st head of the prophetic Babylon	Chaldean Empire (Babylon) Fell to the Persians at the annual festival of the New Moon in 538.	625 538 B.C.	
Breast and arms of silver	2nd Beast - Bear			2nd head of the prophetic Babylon	Persian Empire (Medo-Persia) Conquered by Alexander in 333-331. Darius died in 330. The battle of Issus - 333. The battle of Arbela - 331.	5 330 B.C.	
Belly and thighs of brass	3rd Beast - Leopard (4 heads)			3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th heads of the prophetic Babylon	Grecian Empire (4 divisions) First ruler was Alexander the Great. At his death the empire was divided among his four generals: Ptolemy (307) - Egypt; Seleucus (Nicator) - Babylonia; Lysimachus - Asia Minor; Cassander - Greece.	333- 31 B.C.	
Legs of iron	4th Beast strong like iron with 10 horns	Beast with seven heads and ten horns.		7th head of the prophetic Babylon	Roman Empire (4 divisions) Divisions came in 395 A.D. - split was east & west. The capitals were Constantinople and Rome, respectively. Ended with the battle of Actium in 31 A.D. when Anthony surrendered to Octavian. Naval battle off west Greece.	31 476 A.D.	
		Deadly Wound			The Fall of the Roman Empire In 476 A.D. the Western section fell to the Herulian Odovacer who defeated Romulus Augustulus.	476 A.D.	
	1st Horn (plucked by roots)	1st Horn		These three horns were destroyed at the behest of the Pope. They had overrun Rome at its fall and filled what is called the "Transition Age" (Meyers)	Vandals Giseric moved them from Spain to Africa aided by a navy. Helped defeat Rome. Took Carthage in 439. In 455 they attacked and sacked Rome - without destruction. The power was broken in 533 in the Vandalic Wars of Justinian.	429- 534 A.D.	
	2nd Horn (plucked by roots)	2nd Horn			Heruli Odovacer defeated Roman Armies and Romulus Augustulus. Ruled as independent King in Italy. Zeno was ruler in East. Invaded Odovacer in 481. Odovacer surrendered to General Theodoric after 3 yrs.	476 481 A.D.	
	3rd Horn (plucked by roots)	3rd Horn			Ostrogoths Theodoric's rule was recognized in 497. He continued Odovacer's policies: No Roman in military command & no Ostrogoths in civil service. Chief aim - to civilize people under Roman government. Justinian took them in 533.	493- 534 A.D.	
	Little Horn among ten	2-horned "Lamb- Dragon" and image	Scarlet Woman who rode the Beast	Ruled the Beast - so called Babylon the Great	Roman Catholic Church and Papacy Council of Constantinople - 867-869. Rome and East ceased to meet together. "Image" of the Roman Empire - political government in 1054 - Schism between East (Orthodox) and West (Roman) ended 700 yrs of controversies.		
	4th Horn	DEADLY WOUND HEALED 1st of remaining seven horns	1st head of Beast - ridden by the Woman	Since the "great whore" never rode any of the 7 heads of the first four beasts, but did mount and ride the last 7 horns of Daniel's fourth beast. It follows that the last 7 horns of Daniel 7 & Revelation 13 are the seven heads of Revelation 17 (Five are fallen)	"Imperial Restoration" Justinian recognized the supremacy of Pope Vigilius and submitted to him.	554- 568 A.D.	
	5th Horn	2nd of remaining seven horns	2nd head ridden by Woman		Frankish Kingdom Charlemaagne was crowned King by Pope Leo III in 800 A.D. on Christmas day at St. Peter's. Fought the Saxons, Lombards, etc.	800 814 A.D.	
	6th Horn	3rd of remaining seven horns	3rd head ridden by Woman		Holy Roman Empire (919-1024) The German head. Ottonian House A -- Otto the Great crowned by Pope Leo III in 962 -- FOLLOWED BY THE FRANCONIAN (1024-1125) AND Hohenstaufen (1138-1268) Houses. GREAT INTERPRETATION 1254-73.	962- 1254 A.D.	
	7th Horn	4th of remaining seven horns	4th head ridden by Woman		Hapsburg Dynasty The Austrian head. Charles the Great was crowned by Pope Leo IX (The last emperor to be crowned by a Pope)	1773- 1804 A.D.	
	8th Horn	5th of remaining seven horns	5th head ridden by Woman		Napoleon The French head. Napoleon was crowned by Pope Pius VII (He took the crown from him, and crowned himself and his queen)	1865- 1814 A.D.	
In 1814 (when Napoleon fell) just 160 yrs. after the deadly wound was healed, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved. So closed a government that dated from Augustus Caesar. (West) This is the Bottomless Pit of Revelation 17:8. In 1871 the Pope declared himself infallible. Beast to rear its head twice more.							
	9th Horn	6th of remaining seven horns	6th head ridden by Woman		One IS	Italy United under Garibaldi. Fascist in 1931. In 1929 the Vatican was made a separate city-state. Pope was given power over it. Mussolini with Hitler in World War II. ended it.	1870 1929- 1957
	10th Horn	Beast ascends out of the pit. 7th and 10th horn	7th head ridden by Woman		One YET TO COME	Revived Roman Empire To be composed of 10 dictators. Treaty of Rome - March 25, 1957. Common Market began, officially, January 1, 1958.	1957