

From
JERUSALEM
to
LONDON

Raymond McNair

Chapters

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Is there *biblical* and *historical* evidence showing that in the 6th century BC, the *throne of David* was transferred from the land of *Israel* to the *British Isles*? If so, how did that come about? Tracing the history of the British throne - from England to Scotland, then to Ireland, and back still further to the ancient Kingdom of Judah - is a fascinating task.

It is impossible to comprehend the true *origins* of the British throne without first grasping certain Bible prophecies, which, over 3500 years ago, foretold, first the *rise*, then the *perpetuity* of that ancient dynasty.

Chapter 1

An Amazing Ancient Prophecy

In approximately 1661 B. C., the clan of Israel (or Jacob) journeyed to Egypt, where they remained for the next 215 years (cf. Gen. 15:13-15; Ex. 12:40; Gal. 3:17). Just before his death in 1694 B.C., the elderly Patriarch Jacob, under divine inspiration, blessed his 12 sons. To his son Judah, he said, "The scepter shall not depart from Judah nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh comes" (Gen. 49 v. 10).

We need to answer two important questions:

1. What is a scepter? A "scepter is a staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority" (Merriam Webster's Col. Dict, 10th ed.).

2. And what or Who is "Shiloh"? Unger's Bible Dictionary says, "Shiloh, the name, apparently, of a person. A title of the Messiah (Gen. 49:10)... The entire Jewish synagogue and the whole Christian Church agree as to the fact that the patriarch is here proclaiming the coming of the Messiah" (3rd ed., art. Shiloh). The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible states, "Shiloh is traditionally understood as the name of the Messiah."

The Imperial Bible-Dictionary comments: "The proper fulfillment began in David's time, and 'the scepter and the lawgiver' are to be sought for in his line, to which the promises were made of an unending dominion. The old and simple interpretation is, that the sovereignty in Israel belongs to Judah, and that this prerogative shall not be exhausted till the promised Saviour comes..." (Vol. II, 1866 ed.).

But, when was that scepter to appear in Judah? The Israelites were led out of Egypt in about 1446 B.C., and 40 years later Joshua led them into the Promised Land. From then until about 1050 B.C., Israel was ruled by a *theocracy*.

"...He gave them judges for about 450 years then God gave them Saul a son of Kish... of the tribe of *Benjamin*, for 40 years. And when He had removed him, He raised up for them David as king of the tribe of *Judah* and said, "I have found David... a man after My own heart, who will do My will" (Acts. 13:20-22). David wisely ruled Israel for 40 years and six months (2 Sam. 4:4-5), from about 1010 B.C. to 970 B.C.

After King David's death, "Solomon, David's son, sat on the *throne of the Lord* as king instead of David his father, and prospered" (1 Chr. 29:23). We see that David and his descendants actually sat on "the throne of the Lord"!

God's Everlasting Covenant with David

God had promised that He would establish the "scepter" (kingship) in the tribe of *Judah*, and that his descendants would continue to hold that "scepter" until the coming of "Shiloh"-the *Messiah/Christ* (*Gen. 49:10*). (1 Sam. 17:13; 2 Sam. 2:4).

Some mistakenly think Psalm 89:38-51 negates God's solemn promise to David. Not true! Verse 38 says that God "abhorred His anointed" (i.e. Zedekiah), "cast" off, "renounced" and "profaned" His servant's - Zedekiah's - "crown by casting it to the ground" (v. 39). That happened to Zedekiah in 586 B.C.-over four centuries after God's irrevocable promise to David.

Unlike God's *unconditional* promise to David, His promise to Solomon was given with the *condition* that Solomon would obey Him. David had "many sons" (1 Sam. 28:5). If his son Solomon disobeyed God, the Lord could then choose another of his sons in order to carry out His promise that David would *never fail* to have a descendant on his throne throughout "all generations" (cf. *Psa. 132:10-12*). Shortly before David's death, his "last words" included a reminder of God's irrevocable promise to him: "Yet He has made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and secure!" (2 Sam. 23:1, 5).

But, in spite of these many clear statements in the Scriptures, some Bible "scholars" simply refuse to believe God's solemn promise to David of an *everlasting dynasty*. They mistakenly assume his dynasty *ceased* to exist, after having reigned over Israelites for about 424 years - from about 1010 B. C. to 586 B.C. These apologists deny that God solemnly promised David that his dynasty - his Royal House - would continue to rule in *perpetuity* over at least *some* of the descendants of Israel. They try to explain away the *vast* gap of over 580 years between: 1) the destruction of the Kingdom of Judah and the overthrow of the House of David in Jerusalem in 586 B.C., and 2) the coming of *Christ* in 4 B.C.

This lengthy gap between Zedekiah's downfall in 586 B.C. and the coming of Christ (the Messiah) is impossible to *explain away* -if you really believe the Lord's solemn promise to David, and if you know "it is impossible for God to lie!" (Heb. 6:18). One of David's descendants was to sit upon his throne in "all generations" (Psa. 89:4).

Only Three Interregnums in David's Dynasty

Since God's promise to David (c. 970 B.C.), a descendant of his has sat on his throne in every generation! However, there were *three temporary vacancies* (called "interregnums") in David's royal line. An "interregnum is the time during which a throne is *vacant* between two successive reigns or regimes" (*Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 10th ed.).

1. The *first vacancy* (interregnum) in David's royal line occurred when *Queen Athaliah* (having no royal Davidic blood) usurped the throne and ruled over the Kingdom of Judah for six years (c. 841-835 B.C.). When her son Ahaziah was murdered, after reigning only "one year" (2 Chr. 22:1-9), Athaliah "arose and destroyed all the *royal heirs* of the house of Judah" except Joash (vv. 10-11). For "six years" her authority was unchallenged; then the priest Jehoida installed the young Joash on the throne.

2. The *second vacancy* in David's dynasty occurred between the fall of Jerusalem (in 586 B.C.), and the marriage of Zedekiah's daughter (only a decade or so later) to an Irish prince. An ancient Irish royal family - descendants of Judah's son Zerah - had previously ruled over a thriving colony of the peoples of lost Israel, some of whom had lived in Ireland for many centuries.

3. The *third vacancy* in the Davidic line occurred during an interregnum which lasted nearly 11 years - when King Charles I (a descendant of the ancient Scottish and Irish kings) was beheaded in 1649; but his son, Charles II, was restored to the British throne in 1660 - a little less than 11 years after his father had been beheaded. Besides these three interregnums, there are no other vacancies in the Davidic royal line from King David to the present time. These *interregnums* were well within the scope of God's solemn promise that David would have a descendant sitting on his throne in "all generations" (Psa. 89:4).

Some people mistakenly think the throne of David ceased to exist after Judah's last king, Zedekiah, was toppled from his throne in 586 B.C., at which time all of the nobles, as well as Zedekiah's sons - the royal seed of David's Dynasty - were killed by the Babylonians (Jer. 39:6-7). This left no *male heirs* to sit on David's throne. But many fail to recognize the fact that "Zedekiah's daughters" were

spared (Jer. 41:10; 43:6-7). Since Zedekiah had no living sons, one of his daughters could continue the royal line of David - according to the biblical law of *inheritance* in ancient Israel (Num. 27:1-11; Josh. 17:6). In like manner, the British law of royal succession allows a daughter to inherit her father's throne - if he leaves no male heirs. This actually occurred four times in British history: Mary I, Elizabeth I, Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II. Interestingly, the French "Salic law" of *dynastic succession* "excluded females from the line of succession" to the French throne (*Mer. Web. Col. Dict.* 10th ed.).

Did Jeremiah Really Migrate to Ireland?

Jeremiah was one of the most remarkable of the Old Testament prophets. His ministry (in Judah) covered a span of 40 years until the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. He prophesied under the last five kings of Judah.

In 597 B.C., Jehoiachin (Coniah) succeeded his father Jehoiakim. Then, God commissioned Jeremiah to *transplant* the "king's daughters" from the land of Judah, to the Emerald Isle (Ireland). Do ancient Irish *histories*, as well as present *traditions*, give us any clues showing that, in fact, Jeremiah did convey king Zedekiah's "daughters" from the land of Judah to Ireland, via Egypt and Spain? To this very day, some Irishmen believe the Hebrew Prophet Jeremiah brought one or more Jewish princesses to Ireland, shortly after the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C.

While touring Ireland in 1959, I visited the city of Enniskillen, N. Ireland. The local inhabitants informed me that the Prophet Jeremiah was buried nearby. I then hired a guide to take me to what many Irish believe to be "Jeremiah's Tomb," which according to Irish tradition is located on Devenish Isle, in Lough Erne, Northern Ireland.

In 1879, a Scottish historian, John MacLaren, published an interesting history of Scotland titled, *The History of Ancient Caledonia*. In that history, he reveals that the early Christians of Scotland believed their ancestors - who had been taught by Peter's brother Andrew, according to the Scottish *Declaration of Arbroath*, had worshipped the "God of Bethel," and they also knew they were descendants of the "twelve tribes of Israel," and say they brought "*Jacob's Pillow*" stone into Britain. At that time the Scots kept the "seventh day" Sabbath, observed the annual Sabbaths of Leviticus 23, and even kept the "Sabbath of the land" every seventh year; they also refused to eat "unclean food" and paid "tythes" (pp. 1-6 1).

This author also says, "The original writings from which this history is translated, are believed to have been carried away by Edward 1, along with *Jacob's Pillow*, upon which the Caledonians

crowned their kings at Scone Palace" (p. 2).

Furthermore, MacLaren states that a Scot named "Pharaoh or Fergus, went out to the Holy Land with a party of Scotsmen to fight against the Jews, and were eye-witness of the death of Christ" (p. 48); and he says that some of them also witnessed the destruction of Jerusalem, which occurred in 70 AD. (p. 52-55).

Note. Roman forces first landed in England in 54 B.C., but soon returned to Gaul. In 43 A.D. they again invaded Britain, occupying it for the next 400 years.

This Scottish historian repeatedly calls Ireland "Jeremiah's land" (pp. 56, 57, 58). As the orders were that no Jewish slaves were to be allowed to land there [at Rome], but were permitted to land either in *Britain* or Gaul -France-Belgium-, or *Jeremiah's Land* [Ireland], or any other port *beyond* the great god Gib's Rock [Gibraltar] (the God of the Storm), they set sail from Rome, bound for *Jeremiah's Land*" (p. 56).

Chapter 2

Jeremiah's Commission

But, exactly what did God have in mind for Jeremiah to do? "See, I have this day set you over the *nations* and over the kingdoms, to root out and to pull down, to destroy and to throw down, to *Build* and to Plant" (v. 10). Most Bible scholars understand that Jeremiah spent many years prophesying the destruction of the Kingdom of Judah. During that time, he warned their leaders (including their kings) that the Babylonians would destroy both the Kingdom of Judah and the city of Jerusalem (24:1-13; 32:26-34). For this prophesied calamity, "he was... shut up in the court of the prison" for many days (33:1). Nonetheless, he continued prophesying against the Kingdom of Judah, saying it would be pulled down (chapters 34-37; 38:1-4).

Irish histories reveal that there were two princesses, daughters of King Zedekiah, who were later connected with the people of Ireland: Scota and her sister *Tamar Tefhi*.

1. Scota was apparently the older of the two sisters, who were in fact King Zedekiah's daughters. Scotch-Irish records reveal that this eastern princess, Scota, married Niul - one of Pharaoh Hophra's mercenary soldiers - while still living as a royal refugee under the protection of the Pharaoh. Hophra had a royal "house" or palace at Tahpanhes, Egypt (See Jer. 33:9; 44:30). It was this Scota whose name the people of Ireland later adopted - as Ireland was called "Scotia" until the 10th century A.D. Subsequently, that

Jeremiah's Divine Commission

name was applied to North Britain (Scotland), and still later to Nova Scotia in Eastern Canada.

2. Tamar Tephi was the second of Zedekiah's daughters. *Tamar* means *Palm*. When *Tamar* is combined with Tephi (Heb. "beautiful") it means *palm beautiful-that is Beautiful Palm*. In Irish history, *Tamar Tephi* was also known by the name Tea Tephi. When Tea (Heb. wanderer) is combined with Tephi (Heb. "beautiful"), we get Tea Tephi (*Beautiful Wanderer*). We shall soon see why this beautiful princess was called a Beautiful Wanderer?

When Jerusalem fell in 586 B.C., these two princesses were quite young, as proven by their father being only 32 years old when taken to Babylon at the fall of Jerusalem. Zedekiah was twenty-one years old when he became king, and he reigned eleven years [until taken to Babylon in 586 B.C. (2 Chr. 36:11)].

Furthermore, since the Jewish princesses, Tamar and Scota, spent several years in Tahpanhes (Daphne), Egypt - during the reign of Pharaoh Hophra-they, in a sense, became his "adoptive daughters" by being under his protective custody. Irish annals say that, while yet in Egypt, Scota married a man named *Niul*, a Milesian mercenary (a Gael of *Israelite* ancestry!) in the employ of the Pharaoh Hophra. After going to Ireland, Tea Tephi married an Irish prince of the Zerah branch of Judah named *Eochaidh* (Erimionn or Heremon).

Ancient Irish history mentions that - not long after the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. - a gray-haired sage (or prophet) came to Ireland, bringing an Eastern princess "Tea-Tephi". He was accompanied by his scribe, "Simon Brach" (sometimes spelled Breck or Berech), whom the Bible reveals to be Jeremiah's secretary, *Baruch* (Jer. 3 1:32). But where were Jeremiah and Baruch to go? Remember, Jeremiah had been commissioned "to root out and pull down, to destroy and to throw down" the Kingdom of Judah and the throne of David; but he was also told that, afterward, he was to "Build and to Plant" (v. 10). What was he to build and plant? Obviously, the same *throne*, which he had helped to pull down in Judah!

King Zedekiah's Daughters in Egypt

How did Zedekiah's daughters get from Israel to Ireland? At the time when Jeremiah, Baruch and the "king's daughters" were taken to Tahpanhes, Egypt (Jer. 43:67), "Pharaoh-Hophra was king of Egypt" (44:30). Hophra, like the Jews, was at odds with the Babylonians. Furthermore, "Pharaoh's house" was in Tahpanhes (v. 9), which was a very important fortress city during his reign.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica* says, "Daphne (Tahpanhes, mod-

ern Defneh), an ancient fortress near the Syrian frontier of Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile. Here King Psammetichus established a garrison of *foreign mercenaries, mostly Carians and Ionian Greeks*. After the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar in 588 B.C. more accurately, in 586 B.C. the Jewish fugitives, of whom *Jeremiah* was one, came to Tahpanhes... The site was discovered by Sir Flinders Petrie in 1886 the name 'Castle of the Jews *Daughter*' seems to preserve the tradition of the Jewish refugees" (14th ed., vol. vii, p. 48)

Furthermore, 'Pharaoh Apries (Hophra: 588-569 B.C.)... fomented rebellion against the Babylonian suzerainty in Judah, but accomplished little there. *Colonies of Jewish refugees* including Jeremiah and the "king's daughters" were given shelter in Egypt. Herodotus describes Apries' reign as exceedingly prosperous" (*Ency. Brit.*, 15th ed. vol. 8).

Note. Famous British archaeologist and Egyptologist Sir Flinders Petrie (1853-1942), says the Egyptian city of 'Tahpanhes was an important garrison, and as the Jews fled there it must have been close to the frontier. It is clear that it was the Greek *Daphnae*, the modern *Tell Defneh*, which is on the road to Palestine.... Of this an echo comes across the long ages; the fortress mound is known as Qasr Bint elYehudi, the palace of the Jew's daughter. It is named *Qasr*, as a palace, not *Qala*, a fortress. It is not named *Tell Bint El Yehudi*, as it would be if it were called so *after* it were a ruinous heap. Qasr is a name, which shows its descent from the time of... *Habitation for Nobility* and not merely for troops. So through the long ages of Greek and Roman and Arab there has come down the memory of the royal residence for the *king's daughters* from the wreck of Jerusalem" (*Egypt And Israel*, pp. 85, 86).

We are told that during this 26th Dynasty, the Egyptians regularly imported *foreign mercenaries* to guard their N.E. frontier, including the fortress city of Tahpanhes (Daphne). As an example, *Pharaoh "Psamtik* guarded the frontiers of Egypt with three strong garrisons, placing the Ionian and Carian mercenaries especially at the Pelusian *Daphnae*... in the northeast, from which quarter the most formidable enemies were likely to appear" (p. 40).

Some of the Greek mercenaries whom *Pharaoh hophra* employed in his service were undoubtedly Israelites who had earlier settled in Greece. "The Greeks continued to play a prominent role during the reigns of Psammetichus II and Apries (the Pharaoh Hophra of Jeremiah). Under the latter, however, a national movement among the Egyptians led to a revolt against the Egyptian king and the Greek element, with the result that the throne passed to the general Amasis (Ahmosis II), who withdrew ie *expelled!* the

Greeks from Daphnai (*Chamber's Ency.* 1959 ed. Vol. 5).

When this new Pharaoh, Ahmosis II, gained the throne he drove out the Greek mercenaries at Tahpanhes (c. 569 B.C.), where Jeremiah and the "kings's daughters" had lived. But where did they go when they left Egypt? Many old Irish histories speak of an Eastern princess arriving in Ireland, from the land of Egypt. Undoubtedly, some of those "Greek" mercenaries (of *Israelite* descent) - who were expelled from Egypt after the reign of Pharaoh Hophra - accompanied Jeremiah and his royal party from Egypt to Ireland via Spain.

Irish historian Geoffrey Keating says, "Pharaoh Intur [i.e. Ahmosis II] and the Egyptians, in time, remembered their old grudge to the descendants of Niul and the family of Gaedal, namely, their resentment for the friendship the latter had formed with the children of Israel. They then made war upon the Gaels, who were thereby compelled to exile themselves from Egypt (*History of Ireland From the Earliest Period to the English Invasion*, pp. 153-156). Pharaoh Ahmosis II drove out these Jews and their Israelite cousins, the Milesian Gaels, who were later called "Scots," by themselves using the name of Pharaoh's adopted daughter "Scota." Jeremiah, Baruch and the "king's daughters" were driven out of Egypt a few years after they had taken up residence in Tahpanhes shortly after the fall of Jerusalem.

The name *Scotland* for this geographical area of northern Britain (the *Caledonia* of the ancients)... originated in the 11th century, when (from the tribe of Scots) part of it was called *Scotia* (a name previously applied to what is now *Ireland*); and the name of *Scotland* became established in the 12th and 13th centuries" (*Ency. Brit.* 11th ed., Vol. XXIX). Later some Scots went to Eastern Canada and founded *Nova Scotia*.

Jeremiah, the royal princesses and Baruch (and these Gaels, serving as their armed escort) went from Egypt to Spain, where they remained a comparatively short time, before migrating to Northern Ireland, where they subjugated Ireland's first permanent inhabitants, the *Tuatha-de-Danaan*: "In process of time, the *Tuatha-de-Danaan* of Ireland were themselves *dispossessed* of their sway; a successful invasion from the coast of Spain having put an end to the Danaanian dynasty, and transferred the Sceptre of Ireland into the hands of that Milesian or *Scotic race*, which through so long a series of succeeding ages, supplied Ireland with her kings. This celebrated colony came directly from Spain..." (Thomas Moore, *The History of Ireland*, 1837 ed., Vol. I, p. 61). This author also mentions that Ireland was called "Scotia" until "the tenth century of our era" (p. 69),

Moore says these "Scots" who came from Egypt to Ireland via Spain possessed a highly treasured Stone of Destiny (p. 60). In reference to these Scots (also called Milesians), Moore states. "From thence tracing this chosen race in their migrations to different countries, and connecting them, by marriage or friendship, during their long sojourn in Egypt, with most of the heroes of Scripture, our Bards conduct them at length... to Spain before they finally migrated into N. Ireland (p.61).

We are also told that during this same general time frame, "Egypt traded not only with the Near East but also with the rising Greek states of Asia Minor, the Aegean islands, and European Greece. Many *professional Greek soldiers* found employment in the Egyptian armies of this period" (*Collier's Encyc. 1959 ed., Vol. 7*).

The last biblical mention of Jeremiah is his own account of "the king's daughters," Baruch, and himself being taken to Tahpanhes shortly after the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. (Jer. 43:5-7). There is not one more word in the O.T. concerning what happened to Jeremiah; but ancient Irish history picks up where the Bible breaks off, and shows that Jeremiah and the Jewish princesses did, in fact, leave Egypt and go to Ireland via Spain!

Chapter 3

The People of the Red Hand?

The Milesian Scots (Gaels) who conquered the earlier inhabitants of Ireland (the Tuatha de Danaan) were also known as the people of the "Red Hand." From time immemorial the people of Northern Ireland (Ulster) have used the "Red Hand" as an emblem on their heraldry. Even today, the official flag of Northern Ireland features a "Red Hand." "The St. George's Cross with the ancient regional emblem, the blood-red right hand of Ulster, at its center surmounted by the Royal Crown, forms the flag of Northern Ireland. A shield bearing the similar emblem... forms the flag of the Governor of Ireland" (Evans, *The Observer's Book of Flags*, p. 28). Numerous clans of Ireland, as well as 10 or 12 Scottish clans, also include the *Red Hand* on their family *coat of arms* (*The Scottish Tartans*, illustrated by William Semple). The Matheson clan has on its coat of arms *three of these blood-red Right Hands*.

"The Red Hand of Ulster is claimed in some circles to be symbolic of this event [the *scarlet* thread tied around Zerah's *hand*, Gen. 38:24-30], and also considered symbolic is the fact that the ancient Knights of Ulster were the most distinguished in the history of this island. They were known as the *Knights of the Red Branch*

[of Zerah]" ("Larne Times" of N. Ireland, Dec. 24, 1986). Irish historian, Thomas Moore, also mentions "the celebrated Knights of the Red Branch, so triumphantly sung by the bards..." (*The History of Ireland, Vol. 1*, p. 89, 90).

What, if anything, does the *Red Hand* have to do with the ancient people of *Israel*? This Red Hand goes back to the time of the birth of one of Judah's twin sons, *Zerah*. At his birth, he put forth his hand, and the midwife tied a red or scarlet thread around his hand, signifying his right to a regal position:

"And so it was, when she was giving birth, that the one put out his hand; and the midwife took a *scarlet thread* and bound it on his *hand*, saying 'This one came out first.' Then it happened, as he drew back his hand, that his brother came out unexpectedly; and she said, 'How did you *break through*? This *breach* be upon you!' Therefore his name was called *Perez*, Heb. 'breach,' or 'break-through'. Afterward his brother -Zerah- came out who had the scarlet -Red- thread on his Hand. And his name was called Zerah -*Heb. 'dawning, rising, shining' -*"(*Gen. 38:28, 29*). When his twin brother Perez (Heb. "breach") became the *firstborn*, this *breach* in his birth meant that Perez, not Zerah, would inherit Judah's firstborn's regal position, fulfilling the prophecy of Genesis 49:10.

When one of Zedekiah's daughters married an Irish prince of the Zerah branch of Judah, her marriage *repaired* the ancient "breach" made by Zerah's brother Perez.

But how did the people of the "Red Hand" get to Ireland? To find out, we must first ask, "Who were the descendants of Judah's son, Zerah?" The sons of Zerah were Zimri, Ethan, Heman, Calcol, and Dara - five of them in all" (1 Chr. 2:6). But in 1 Kings 4:3, this same grandson of Judah is also called Darda. We are told that Solomon, a descendant of Perez, "was wiser than all men - than Ethan... and Heman, Chalcol, and *Darda*" (1 Kings 4:31). Speaking of "Dara" and "Darda." *Unger's Bible Dictionary* says "they are doubtless the same."

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible says that Flavius Josephus equates Darda with the Greek Dardanos: "Darda... Joseph. [us] Dardanos; Darda" (Vol. I, p. 397). "Dardanus... mythical founder of *Dardanus* on the Hellespont Dardanelles and ancestor of the *Dardians* of the Troad [area ruled by the Trojans]... became the founder of the royal house of *Troy*" (*Ency. Brit.*, 11th ed., Vol. VII, p. 829).

According to Scottish historian John MacLaren, certain Israelites had settled in Asia Minor in ancient times. "The Hebrews then built an altar to the Lord [thanking Him for their deliverance from] the Egyptians. The king of Greece visited their camps with his Hebrew servant, telling them to build a city and fortify themselves against their enemies ...[they then] commenced to build the city of Troy"

(*The History of Ancient Caledonia*, 1879 ed., p. 4).

Furthermore, Josephus and the first book of Maccabees mention that some Israelites had lived in Southern Greece many years before Christ. He quotes the Spartan King Areus as saying "We have discovered that both the Jews and the *Lacedemonians* of S. Greece are of one stock, and are derived from the kindred of Abraham" (bk. 12, chap. 4, sec. 10, pp. 296-297).

A book entitled *Hellosemitica* says, "And already Hecataeus of Abdera, c. 4th century B.C. represented both the *Jewish Exodus* and the *Greek migration of Danaos and Cadmus* as episodes of one and the same event... Thence the assertion... that the *Spartans* (whose kings... claimed descent from *Danaos*) are brothers of the Jews and descend from Abraham's kindred" (*Hellosemitica*, 1965, p. 98).

Clearly, some Israelites anciently had migrated to Southern Greece, while others had settled among the Greeks in Western Asia Minor, in the vicinity of Troy. In fact, some very old maps illustrate an area called Dardania, in the vicinity of Troy. And it is very interesting that the southern portion of the waterway which leads from the Aegean Sea into the Black Seas is still known as the Dardanelles. Darda was a grandson of Judah, and the Greeks are known as the *Hellenes*. Since descendants of *Darda* lived among the *Hellenes* (i.e. Grecian colonies) in Southern Greece and Western Asia Minor, those Dardans gave their name to that famous channel - Dardanelles.

The First King of London

Also, the first king of London, England was called Brutus, the *Trojan*. A very old British history, published in 1661, has this to say regarding Brutus: "In the time of King Edward I [king of England 1272-1307]. At *Lincolne*, where held a Parliament, after much diligent search of antiquities... letters were sent to the *Pope* of Rome, sealed with an hundred seals and witnesses... wherein is declared and justified that in the time of *Hely - Eli - and Samuel* the Prophet. Brutus a Trojan landed here, and by his own name called the Country *Britannia*, before named *Albion*.... And having three Sons, *Locrinus*, *Albanactus*, and *Camber*, at his death divided [sic] the Island into three parts or provinces. *Loegria*. now *England*... was given to *Locrinus* the eldest Son; *Albania*, *Scotland*, to *Aihanac*: the second Son. *Cambria*, now miscalled *Wales*, to *Camber* his third son" (*Percy Enderbie. Gent... Camhria Triumphaizs, or Britain in its Perfect Lustre, 1661*).

According to ancient Welsh records, Brutus came to Britain when Eli was God's priest in Israel: "And when Brutus had finished the city and had strengthened it with walls and castles, he consecrated them and

made inflexible laws for the governance of such as should dwell there peacefully, and he put protection on the city and granted privilege to it. At this time Eli the priest ruled in Judea, and the ark of the Covenant was in captivity to the Philistines" *'The Welsh Bruts'*.

Furthermore, all the royal families of N.W. Europe trace their lineage back through the ancient *kings of Troy*, at least some of whom, as we've have already noted, were descendants of the ancient Jewish clan of *Darda*, grandson of Judah! MacLaren's *Ancient History of Caledonia* explains that peoples of the "twelve tribes of Israel" (pp. 14, 25, 29) had founded the city of Troy (p. 4), and then later when that city fell, some of them fled by ship, passed through the Mediterranean into Spain, and eventually went to *Ireland*.

So, when Jeremiah, his scribe Baruch and the daughters of King Zedekiah voyaged from Egypt to Ireland - they were escorted by Milesian mercenaries (or Gaels!). After a comparatively short sojourn in Spain, they journeyed on to Ireland - to a land where they knew Israelites had already settled, and had established a kingdom, hundreds of years before the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C!

Chapter 4

David's Throne Transferred

How Did the "throne of David" get from the land of Israel to Ireland? The Prophet Ezekiel tells us how the Lord accomplished that. God inspired Ezekiel to give His people Israel a fascinating riddle concerning *two great eagles*, one representing *Babylon*, the other one *Egypt*. The Babylonian "eagle" conquered Judah, destroyed its Kingdom, toppled its king and princes. Yet King Zedekiah - who was put on his throne by Nebuchadnezzar - treacherously sought Egypt's aid to free the Jews from Babylonian rule. But God said the Egyptian "eagle" would be powerless to help Judah.

Through this parable, the Great God made known to Ezekiel what *He* planned to do: "I will take also one of the highest branches - Zedekiah - of the high cedar JUDAH and set it out. I will crop off from the topmost of its young twigs - Zedekiah's children a tender one [female], and will plant it on a high and prominent mountain. On the mountain height of ISRAEL [not Judah!] I will plant it; and it will bring forth boughs, and bear fruit, and be a majestic cedar.... And all the trees nations of the field shall know that I, the Lord have brought down the high tree "Judah" and exalted the low tree [ten-tribed "Israel"], dried up the green tree and made the dry tree flourish: 1, the Lord, have spoken and have done it" (Ezek. 17:22-24).

Ezekiel further explains that God would abase this high tree and

exalt the lowly tree, saying that the "profane wicked prince of Israel" (King Zedekiah) was about to lose his crown (Ezek. 17:25-26): "Thus saith the Lord God; 'Remove the diadem and take off the *Crown*: This shall not be the same; exalt him that is low, the lowly prince in Ireland and abase him, King Zedekiah, that is *high*. I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it, the "crown"-i.e. the throne of David; and it shall be no more [overturned] until HE come whose right it is; and I will give it HIM, Christ" (21:27 KJV). This verse can't possibly mean that David's throne would "be no more" - i.e. cease to exist! - because God had repeatedly promised that David's throne would continue forever as assuredly as the sun and moon would remain (Psa. 89)!

It is a fact of history that God did *overturn* the throne of David *three times*: 1. from the ancient land of Israel, David's throne went to Ireland, via Egypt and Spain; 2. from Ireland it was taken to Scone, Scotland; 3. and from Scotland it was taken to London, England - when King James I became King of England in 1603, thus uniting the two crowns of England and Scotland. It is through King James I that historians trace the British sovereigns back through the Scottish and Irish kings; and from them we can follow their ancestral blood line all the way back to Zedekiah of Judah, a descendant of David.

Britain's Scottish-born *King James I* (king, 1603-1625), knew he was a descendant of the ancient Scottish and *Irish* kings. But did he realize he was also a descendant of the illustrious David, king of all Israel? James was crowned King of England and Scotland in 1603. Ten years later (on April 12, 1613), King James made this remarkable statement at Whitehall, in London, England: "There is a double reason why I should be careful of the welfare of that people, first as the King of England, and also as the King of Scotland, for the ancient kings of *Scotland* are descended from the kings of Ireland"

Ezekiel's two prophecies, as found in the 17th and 21st chapters, reveal that the Kingdom of Judah was to be *abased*, whereas the lowly people of ten-tribed Israel - some now living in Britain and other N.W. European countries - were about to be *exalted* by being given a descendant of King David to reign over them. As we have seen, that Davidic throne was destined to be transferred from the Kingdom of Judah to Ireland, then to Scotland, and would finally be taken to England in the person of King James I (called James VI by the Scots) in 1603. And, just as the Great God had promised - during the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries - the throne of Britain did become the world's most prestigious throne - ruling over a quarter of the earth, and one-fourth of its peoples!

That throne will not again be "overturned" until the *generation* arrives which will witness the glorious coming of Shiloh (Messiah) - "until He comes whose right it is, and I will give it to Him" (Ezek. 21:27).

Origin of the Stone of Scone

In December 1996, a "chunk of sandstone," called the Stone of Scone, was returned to Edinburgh, Scotland - amidst the playing of bagpipes, and the jubilation of the Scots. "Friday Nov. 15, 1996, the pale yellow stone - on which every great king of Scotland was crowned until 1296 - was returned home to the skirl of pipes, toasts of whiskey and a school holiday The stone came home because the British government of Prime Minister John Major decided it should, is now in Edinburgh Castle for display" (*Los Angeles Times* Nov. 16, 1996).

Why is that "stone" so important to the Scots, the peoples of Britain and the British-descended nations of the Commonwealth: Canada, Australia and New Zealand? This celebrated Stone of Scone has been called "the ancientest respected monument in the world" (*The Archaeological Journal*. Sept. 1856).

Some years ago, when visitors to Westminster Abbey in London were shown the Stone of Scone, they noticed that by its side a sign displayed the words "Jacob's Pillow Stone." Also, while at Westminster Abbey, visitors may purchase a 128-page book titled, *Westminster Abbey Official Guide*.

Note this interesting quote from this *Official Guide* Coronation Chair - the Coronation Chair was made for Edward I - King of England - to enclose the famous Stone of Scone, which he seized in 1296 and brought from Scotland to the Abbey.... Legends abound concerning this mysterious object and tradition identifies this stone with the one upon which Jacob rested his head at Bethel - 'And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillows, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it' (Genesis 28:18). Jacob's sons carried it to Egypt and from thence it passed to Spain with King Gathelus, son of Cecrops, the builder of Athens.

"About 700 BC it appears in *Ireland*, whither it was carried by the Spanish King's son *Simon Brech*, on his invasion of that island. A number of Israelite Celts or Gaels once lived in the Iberian Peninsula. There it was placed upon the sacred Hill of Tara, and called 'Lia-Fail', the fatal stone, or 'stone of destiny' Fergus Mor MacEirc (d. 502), the founder of the Scottish monarchy, and one of the Blood Royal of Ireland, received it in Scotland, and Kenneth MacAlpin (d. 846) finally deposited it in the Monastery of Scone (846)" (*Westminster Abbey Official Guide*, 1994 ed., pp. 46-47).

This *Official Guide* also mentions that the Stone of Scone "had

been for centuries an object of veneration to the Scots, who fancied that 'while it remained in the country, the State would be unshaken'. Upon this stone their kings, down to John Balliol, were crowned, and it is said that the following distich had been engraved upon it by Kenneth: 'If fates go right, where'er this stone *is found* the Scots shall monarchs of that realm be *crowned*' (p. 47).

Furthermore, "At coronations this *chair* and *stone* are moved into the Sanctuary [of Westminster Abbey], and since 1308 on them have been crowned all the sovereigns of England with three exceptions... Edward V, Edward VIII, and, seemingly, Mary II" (p. 47). Clearly, the British peoples have a very strong and ancient tradition that the Stone of Scone is the very stone upon which Jacob laid his head while sleeping in the vicinity of Bethel.

"And Jacob rose early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillows, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil on top of it" (Gen. 28:18). Further, Jacob said, "And this stone which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house..." (v.18). What did Jacob mean that it would "be God's house"?

God told the Prophet Nathan to inform King David of God's plan to build him an *house - an everlasting dynasty*: "Also the Lord tells you that He will make you a [royal] house" (2 Sam. 7: 11, 12-29). *Jacob's pillow stone*, which he sanctified by *anointing* it with oil, would become a symbol of that Royal House among God's people Israel.

That "pillar" was later used in the coronation of the ancient kings of Judah: About 835 B.C. *Joash*, was crowned in a manner very similar to that used by the British today. "And he [the priest] brought out the king's son [Joash], put the *crown* on him, and gave him the Testimony, they made him king and *anointed* him, and they clapped their hands and said, 'Long live the king!' When she, Queen Athaliah, looked, there was the king, standing by a *pillar* according to *custom*: and the leaders and the trumpeters were by the king" (v. 14).

In like manner, around 621 B.C., King Josiah "stood by a *pillar* and made a covenant before the Lord, to follow the Lord and to keep His commandments and His testimonies and His statutes..." (2 Kings 23:3). Historian John MacLaren says, "Jacob's pillow was used as a footstool to all the princes that have ruled since they left Egypt" (p. 10).

What was the "pillar" which the kings of Judah stood by on important State occasions? It was *Jacob's Pillar!* Speaking through the dying Patriarch Jacob, Almighty God promised *Joseph* great material blessings and divine protection (Gen. 49:22-26). In that end-time prophecy, God says, "Yet his bow [military might] remained taut, and his arms were made agile by the hands of the

Origin of the "Stone of Scone"

Mighty One of Jacob, by the name of the Shepherd, the *Rock of Israel*" (Gen. 49:24 NRSV).

The New American Standard version says, "... (From there is the Shepherd, the *Stone of Israel*)." Ferrar Fenton's translation says that God will mightily assist Joseph against his enemies "By the hands of the mighty God of Jacob, from whom is Israel's guardian stone."

Many scriptures make it clear that (in a *spiritual* sense!) Jesus Christ is the "Rock" or "Stone" of Israel (1 Cor. 10:4; Mt. 18:16; Eph. 2:20). Nonetheless, the Patriarch Jacob did anoint a special *stone*, or "pillar," stating that (in a *physical* sense!) it would represent "God's House" (Gen. 28:18, 22). God revealed to David that He would build him a royal "house"; and is it not most fitting that Jacob's "Guardian Stone," is still used by the descendants of Judah, whose throne is now located in "the height of Israel" (Ezek. 17:23) - in Britain, among the people's of Joseph's son Ephraim.

Jacob's Pillow Stone is called by many names: Stone of Scone, Stone of Destiny, and is sometimes called "Lia Fail" (Wonderful Stone): "The story of *Lia Fail*: - In its early days it was carried about by priests on the march in the wilderness (hence the much worn rings still attached to it, one at each end). Later it was borne by sea from East to West - 'to the extremity of the world of the sun's going.' Its bearers had resolved, at starting, to 'move on the face of the waters, in search of their brethren.' Shipwrecked on the [North] coast of Ireland, they yet came safe with *Lia Fail* *Eochaidh* 'sent for a car for *Lia Fail*, and he himself was placed thereon.' The story of the Stone was then repeated by his order, 'And Erimonn (Heremon) was seated on *Lia Fail*, and the crown was placed upon his head, and the mantle upon his shoulders, and all clapped and shouted.' And the name of that place, from that day forward, was called TARA" (Milner, *The Chronicles of En*, Vol. II, pp. 88-90).

Now that the Stone of Scone rests in Edinburgh Castle, will this in any way *prevent* the next British sovereign being crowned while seated in Edward's Coronation Chair, whose base was expressly designed to hold Jacob's Pillow Stone? No. The Scots have graciously said they *will* allow the Stone of Scone to be taken to Westminster Abbey for the Coronation of future British sovereigns!

What, then, is the true origin of this remarkable stone? Is it of Scottish origin, as some claim? Or did it originate in the Promised Land - the ancient land inhabited by the twelve tribes of Israel?

Some mistakenly claim the Stone of Scone is not from Palestine, but is from Scotland. That stone is described as a "calcareous sandstone." Are there any outcroppings of "calcareous sandstone" found in Palestine today? There certainly are. When

Britain ruled Palestine, a survey of the stratigraphy of the Holy Land was made. In a 1935 Palestine Government publication (by Geological Adviser, G.S. Blake, B.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S.), we find proof that the Stone of Scone could have come from Palestine (*The Stratigraphy of Palestine And its Building Stones*, pp. 5-9, 15-19, 51, 78, 98).

In Mr. Blake's geological survey, he mentions *sandstone* in the "Gaza Coastal Plain," and in the "Beersheba District" (p. 5), as well as in "North of Gaza" (p. 6); "Between Caesarea and Haifa the single ridge is a highly *calcareous sandstone*" (p. 9); Further he mentions sandstone is found in the "*Inland*," "Jordan" and "Transjordan" districts (pp. 15, 19, 51); In the "Dead Sea [area] there is a formation of *red sandstone*" (p. 78). "*Calcareous Sandstone*: Most of the sandstone quarries... occur on the ridge between at Atlit and Tantura' (on the coastal plain)" (p. 98). Bethel, where Jacob got his "pillow stone," is situated in the "inland" part of Palestine.

This geological survey should prove conclusively that sandstone similar to the Stone of Scone (which is a "calcareous sandstone") is still to be found in various locations of Palestine-hence the Stone of Scone could have come from Palestine. In fact, it did come from the Holy Land - just as ancient British traditions declare!

Irish Tradition And David's Harp

From Egypt, Jeremiah and his royal party took the Jewish princesses ("Scota" and "Tea Teph") to Ireland, where the latter princess, according to Irish historians, married a prince of the royal line of *Zerah* (of the "Red Hand"). We should not, therefore, be surprised to find that those princesses also took with them the tradition of their dynastic father, David, the harp *player*.

Do some of the Irish claim to be the descendants of the Royal Prophet, King David? The famous Italian astronomer, Galileo Galilei, was from a musical family, being the son of Vincenzo Galilei, a musician" (*Ency. Brit.*, 15^h ed., vol. 5, p. 638). Galileo's father, Vincenzo, published a book in 1581 entitled *Dialogo della Musica Antica* - in which he says the *harp* which was then so common in Ireland owed its popularity to the fact that their ancestor King David was a skilled harpist.

Vincenzo says, "This most ancient instrument the HARP was brought to us Italians from Ireland where such are most excellently worked and in a great number; the inhabitants of the said island have made this their art during the many centuries they have lived there and, moreover, it is a special undertaking of the kingdom; and they paint and engrave it in their public and private buildings

and on their hill; stating as their reason for so doing that they (the Irish) have descended from the Royal Prophet David." King David, was certainly a "Royal Prophet" (Acts 2:30). He was also called "the sweet psalmist of Israel" (2 Sam. 23:1), being "a skillful player on the harp" (1 Sam. 16:16-17).

Irish historian Thomas Moore says, "Diodorus Siculus also gives an account, on authority of some ancient writers, of an island situated, as he says 'over against Gaul;' and which, from its position and size... their Round Temple, their study of the heavens, and the skill of their musicians on the HARP, might sufficiently warrant the assumption that Ireland was the island so characterised ." (*The Hist. of Ireland*. 1837 ed., vol. 1, p. 11).

Some believe that 'Jeremiah may have brought King David's harp with him - hence the symbolism in the [Irish] song 'The harp that once through Tara's Hall,' since Tara was the capital of Ireland for more than 200 years, by the way, the only national emblem of Ireland was the Harp of Tara with its angelic guardian" ("Larne Times" of Northern Ireland, Dec. 24, 1986). To this day, the *Irish HARP* is prominently featured on the British Royal Coat of Arms, and harks back to Northern Ireland, which still forms part of the United Kingdom. That Coat of Arms also features, among other things, nine *lions* (tribal symbol of Judah, Gen. 49:9), and a *unicorn* (ox), a symbol of the tribe of Joseph (Deut. 33:13-17).

Chapter 6

Ancient Israelites in Ireland?

Ed Koch, former *Jewish* Mayor of New York City, once told Cardinal John O'Connor (of *Irish* descent) that "The Ten Lost Tribes of Israel we - Jews - believe ended up in Ireland" (*U.S. News & World Report*, March 17, 1987). Mayor Ed Koch obviously himself believed some of the Israelites did "end up in Ireland." Ancient Irish History reveals that some of the dispersed Israelites (from the "Lost Ten Tribes") had founded a thriving colony in Ireland about 600 years before the time of the Prophet Jeremiah!

According to Irish Historian Geoffrey Keating, the first permanent settlers in Ireland were known as the "Tuatha de Danaan," whom we are told "after sojourning for some time in Greece... proceeded from thence to Denmark and Norway" (*History of Ireland*, vol. 2, p. 59). What does "Tuatha" mean? "Tuath... Irish history... a 'Tribe' or 'people' in Ireland" (*New Eng. Dict. On Historical Principles*, vol. 20, pt. 1, p. 441).

Keating also says "the Danaans... left Greece after a battle

with the Assyrians and went to Ireland; and also to Denmark, and called it 'Dan-mares,' Dan's country" (vol. 1, pp. 195-199). And the *Encyclopedia Britannica* says that "According to Danish tradition... Jutland [the mainland of Denmark] was acquired by Dan, the... ancestor of the Danes" (11th ed., vol. 8).

From *The Annals of Ireland*, we read, "The Dan'ans were a highly civilized people... from their long residence in Greece, and their intercourse with the Phoenicians. their first appearance in Ireland was 1200 b.c., or 85 years after the great victory of Deborah." This means they colonized Ireland many centuries before Zedekiah's daughters, accompanied by Jeremiah, arrived in that Emerald Isle, probably around 565-570 B.C.

Who Was Ollam Fodhla?

A few years ago, a Northern Irish newspaper ran the following interesting article entitled, "Did a lost tribe of Israel land at Carrickfergus?" "Many centuries ago three [famous] people arrived on the shore at what is today Carrickfergus. It was around the year 582 B.C., four years after the fall of Jerusalem in 586, and the *three* were an aged *man* called Ollam Fodhla (Lawgiver), his secretary, and a beautiful princess called Tamar. With them they brought a large, *rough stone*... which they guarded jealously. According to some religious scholars the aged man who landed at Carrick many centuries ago was the prophet Jeremiah The *rough stone* also brought with them was, according to legend, Jacob's pillar, or Stone of Scone Princess Tamar is often referred to in ancient Irish poetry, where she is called 'Tea Tephi' ("Larne Times," Dec. 24, 1986).

But Jeremiah, the "king's daughters" and their escort (the Gaels) weren't expelled by Ahmosis II until he ascended the throne in 569 B.C., or shortly afterward; therefore, Jeremiah must have arrived in Ireland a few years later - because Irish historians tell us that this royal party from Egypt spent a short time in Spain in route to the Emerald Isle.

Irish historian, Thomas Moore, says that during the "dim period of Irish history... the Royal Sage, *Ollamh Fodhla*, is almost the only one who, from the strong light of tradition thrown around him, stands out as a being of historical substance and truth" (*The History of Ireland*, Vol. I, p. 86). Moore also says that "few, perhaps, could claim a more virtual title to this privilege than the great legislator of the ancient Irish, *Ollamh Fodhla*," whom he calls "this celebrated personage" (pp. 86-87).

After mentioning the heralds, practitioners in physic, bards and musicians, Moore adds: "To the professors of these arts, Ollanih

Fodhia assigned lands for their use; and also instituted a school of general instruction at Tara, which became afterwards celebrated under the name of the *Mur-ollam-ham*, or College of the Learned" (p. 88). He also mentions a "splendid palace of the princes of Ulster [which] had in its neighbourhood the mansion appropriated to the celebrated Knights of the Red Branch -Red Hand-" (p. 89).

"Ollam Fola, i.e. Jeremiah, is celebrated in ancient history as a sage and legislator, eminent for learning, wisdom and excellent institutions, and his historic fame has been recognized by placing his medallion in *basso relievo* with those of Moses and other great legislators in the interior of the dome of the Four Courts of Dublin The ancient Records and Chronicles of the Kingdom were ordered to be written and carefully preserved at Tara by Ollam Fold and there formed the basis of the *Ancient History of Ireland*, called the *Psalter of Tara*" (*The Annals of the Four Masters*, notes by O'Connor, p. 297).

Irish histories reveal a definite *connection* between the early inhabitants of Ireland and the land of Israel and its people. That is an undeniable fact which anyone who has diligently studied Irish history cannot refute!

Chapter 7

Christ And God's Government

All Irish and Scottish historians agree that the present occupants of the British throne trace their ancestry back to the kings of *Scotland and Ireland* But many do not know of this fact: the ancient annals of Ireland and Scotland also show Ireland's royal roots go all the way back to the ancient "House of David" in Israel.

Yes, God has kept His promise which stated that once the scepter (royalty) was placed in "Judah," it would remain in the hands of their descendants until the coming of Shiloh (Messiah). Further, God made - and has kept - His unbreakable promise to King David that a descendant of his would never cease to sit upon his throne - Forever (2 Sam. 7). In future, "all generations" would have one of his descendants sitting on his throne somewhere on this earth, ruling over fellow Israelites - as long as the sun and the moon continued shining upon this earth (Psa. 89).

But, the ultimate fulfillment of God's irrevocable promises to Judah (Gen. 10), and of His irrevocable oath to King David (2 Sam. 7; Psa. 89), will be accomplished in the Person of Jesus Christ, a direct descendant of the "House of David" (Luke 3:23-33)

Bible prophecy reveals that the present royal line which reigns on the British throne (from King David though his son Solomon) will

be superseded by another royal Davidic branch (from David through Solomon's older brother Nathan) - when Jesus Christ comes back to earth, and takes His seat upon the "throne of His father David" (Luke 1:32; Rev. 3:21; 11:15).

This greatest "son of David" was named "Jesus" before He was born (Mt. 1:1); Luke 1:31). "He will be great, and will be the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David, and He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of His kingdom there will be no end" (Luke 1:32-33; cf. Dan. 2:44-45).

Only Christ, the true Messiah, has the "Key Of David" (Rev. 3:7). Only He - the long-prophesied "Shiloh" - can unlock the full potential of the "throne of David," thereby ushering in the Kingdom of God. As both "the Root, Creator, and Offspring, descendant, of David" (Rev. 22:16), He alone holds the key to the everlasting Throne of David! And only the Messiah holds the key to world peace!

After Christ's Second Coming, He will forever thereafter occupy the "throne of David"! "For unto us a Child, Jesus, is born, unto us a Son is given; And the government [of the world] will be upon His shoulder. And His name will be called... Prince Of Peace. Of the increase of His government and peace there will be no end, upon the Throne Of David and over His kingdom" (Isa. 9:6-7).

And the good news is that Christ will share the glory and power of David's throne with many others (Rev. 3:21) - with the then-resurrected King David (Jer. 30;; Ezek. 37:24; Hos. 3:5). the twelve apostles (Mt. 19:28), and with many others who will rule over all the "cities" of the entire earth (Luke 19:17-19; Dan. 7:25-27).

As the full embodiment of the long-expected Messiah, Jesus Christ will energize and glorify David's throne - far beyond the power and glory of David's and Solomon's kingdom. How will He accomplish that? By Himself sitting on David's ancient throne - and by administering the wonderful government of God over all the earth, thereby bringing peace, happiness and prosperity to all nations (Isa. 2:1-5; 14:5-7).

