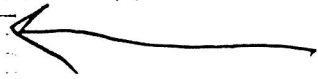


They [the Saxons] were a people thought by good writers to be *descendants of the Sacae*, a kind of *Scythians* in the north of Asia, thence called *Sacasons*, or *sons of Sacae*, who with a flood of other northern nations came into Europe, toward the declining of the Roman Empire (*History of England*, 1835 ed., bk. III, pp. 406, 407).

Notice how many different historians equate the Scythians with the Sacae; and also note how many show that the "Sacasons" (or Saxons) were "sons of Sacae" (I)saac!

The Saxons are descendants of Isaac. "In Isaac shall thy seed be called" (Gen. 21:12). It is primarily through the Saxons that this prophecy has been (and is still being) fulfilled!

italics



## Chapter Thirteen

### The Scythians

**W**hile continuing our fascinating search for the Lost Ten Tribes, we come into contact with one other powerful and famous people who played a most important part in the history of Lost Israel.

What renowned people must we yet consider before we are finished with our quest for the Lost Tribes of ancient Israel? The SCYTHIANS!

We have seen that the name Cimmerian or Gimiri, as mentioned on the Behistun Rock Inscriptions, referred to the people of the *House of Om Khumri*, or Ghomri. (Assyrian = *Gimirrai* or *Gamir*.)

But what is the origin of the word "Scythia," as mentioned in the Persian and Susian languages on the Behistun Rock Inscriptions? Is this name connected in any way with the dispersed "Lost Ten Tribes of Israel"?

The word "Scythian" is used only once in the Bible . . . "there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, [nor], Scythian, bond nor free: but Christ is all, and in all" (Col. 3:11).

The Scythians were not "barbarians" in the true sense. They were, however, *nomads*. But they had a highly developed civilization, possessing many articles of furniture, tents, wagons, tools, weapons, clothes, bridles, saddles, jewelry and other beautiful art objects.

The Scythians were looked upon as barbarians in the eyes of the Greeks and the Romans. They did not have *their* culture, but they had a highly developed culture of their own. They were not ignorant savages like the aborigines of Africa or Australia, or the natives of the Americas.

True, they were *nomads* who roamed far and wide over the vast Eurasian steppes of South Russia in tents and in covered wagons. But they were not barbarians in the strict sense. This does not imply that they were "angels." They committed many barbarities; but did not the so-called civilized Romans, Greeks, Assyrians, Egyptians, Babylonians and Medo-Persians do as bad or worse?

Let us notice Strong's definition of this word "Scythian."

"Scythian. (Skuthes = Gk.) A Scythene or Scythian i.e. (by implication) a savage" (*The Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible*).

"Scythian" is thought by some to mean "the tribes," but hardly anyone will really venture to say dogmatically what the derivation of this word is.



*Most of the Scyths Were Israelites*

Who were these Scythians, or Scyths, as they were often called? And how did the name "Scythian" originate?

This was one of the names which the Ten-Tribed House of Israel bore in captivity. The most likely derivation of this word is as follows:

This word "Scythian" appears to be derived from the Hebrew word "SUCCOTH." We shall later see that the language of the Scythians (Scythiac) was very similar to Hebrew. Strong's *Exhaustive Concordance* defines this word as follows: "Cukkouth, sook-kahth"; or Cukkoth, *sook-kohth*'; . . . *booths*; *Succoth*, the name of a place in Egypt and of three in Palestine" (Strong's *Exhaustive Concordance*, Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary, p. 82).

The Hebrew language was written only in consonants. The vowels had to be supplied by the reader. If one takes out the vowels from the Hebrew word "Succoth" the basic part of the word is "Scth." In Strong's *Exhaustive Concordance* it is spelled phonetically both with a "c" and also with an "s." Remember the "c" and the "s" often have the same sound, as in our English words, "cell" and "sell." Both English words are pronounced exactly alike.

There were three Succoths in Palestine, and one in Egypt. There is every reason to believe that the Israelitish Hebrews who migrated to Egypt, founded the city of Succoth near the border of Egypt and Israel. If you will locate the Egyptian Succoth on a map, you will see that it lies immediately west of the Suez Canal in the vicinity of Goshen where Israel once lived.

Abraham, and also Jacob and his twelve sons, all sojourned at one time in the land of Egypt, very near this town called Succoth. In Genesis 33:17 we read that Jacob made booths for his cattle. The word translated as "booths" is from the same Hebrew root which we have been considering.

Keep in mind that if one takes the vowels out of Succoth, the consonants remaining will spell Scth, or Skth, similar to Scyth.

As an example, let us take one of God's names. How was the name "Jehovah" pronounced in Hebrew? Not one single Hebrew scholar can answer this question. This Hebrew name YHWH or JHVH was *probably* pronounced YAHWEH. No one can say for sure how this word was originally pronounced because, as already mentioned, only the consonants were written. The present vowel points which one finds in the Hebrew manuscripts were added much later.

*The Israelites Were Tent (Succoth) Dwellers*

"Ye shall dwell in *booths* seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in *booths*: that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in *booths*, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt" (Lev. 23:42, 43). This was to be observed by Israel "for ever" (v. 41).

The Hebrew word used in verses 42 and 43, translated as "booths" is from the Hebrew *SCTH* or *SKTH*.

The Greek word for "Scythian" is "Scuthes," and is pronounced much like the Hebrew word for "booth."

The Scyths were undoubtedly booth or tent dwellers (or succoth-dwellers) originally, though at a later period in their history, many of them lived in covered wagons (a wagon with a tent).

After the Israelites were deported from their homeland in Palestine, to the region of *Media* and *Assyria*, they were an unsettled people. *They undoubtedly wandered about in tents or booths, and were called "Scythians,"* meaning booth or tent dwellers.

We have already observed that God said the people of Israel would be punished for their sins and would become "*wanderers among the nations.*" They were to be "*scattered among the countries,*" "*sifted among the nations.*" These references indicate that they were to dwell in tents or booths for many years; anciently people who were moving or wandering about did not live in fixed abodes. They lived in tents, or portable abodes, even as the Gypsies did, until recent times.

For many hundreds of years the dispersed Israelites wandered from the region of the Caucasus Mountains (to which they had been deported from Palestine) through the lands of Central and South Asia and Europe and finally made their way to northwestern Europe. In some instances, we see them traversing or even retracing their steps under various names. But they were *always on the move*—that is, until they reached their present homes in northwestern Europe.

These new territories in Northwest Europe were to become their new "Promised Lands." After occupying these choice, fertile lands they were to be blessed with the overflowing promises which God had made thousands of years earlier to the faithful Patriarchs of the people of Israel.

We have already read in Deuteronomy that God Almighty had foreordained the inheritances of all nations, and that He set the bounds of the peoples of the world—the Gentile nations—according to the number of the children of Israel (Deut. 32:8).

Such names as "Scot," "Scottish," "Scyth," and "Scythian" are all derived from the Greek name "Skuthes"—all of which appear to be derived from the Hebrew "succoth" meaning "booth."

Thus the people of Scotland have to this day retained one of the early names which the people of Israel bore in their captivity.

#### *Scythian Treasures in the U.S.*

Just who were the Scythians? From where did they come? When did they first appear upon the world scene? What part did they play in ancient history? And how many Americans and Britons realize they have descended from the Scythians?

During 1975, America played host to a number of ancient Scythian art objects on loan from Russia museums. How did this glittering display of golden art objects and other rare museum pieces from Russia come to be displayed in New York and Los Angeles? The answer to this question is given in an article which appeared in the July, 1975 edition of the Reader's Digest:

"When he first entered the secluded Gold Room at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, seven years ago, Thomas Hoving, director of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, was dazzled by the glittering array of golden sculptures from the mysterious land of the Scythians. He resolved someday to bring the best of the collection to America.

"Coolly, Soviet authorities informed him that, because of a protective ukase [edict] issued by Peter the Great in 1715, only a handful of the priceless gold objects d'art had ever left Mother Russia. But with a will, painstaking diplomacy, plus an exchange loan of 100 of the Metropolitan's finest paintings, Hoving found a way. Now [during 1975] thousands of other Americans have also gasped at 190 fabulous artifacts of gold, silver, wood, leather and felt, many of which have never been widely shown in the Soviet Union. The treasures are on exhibit at New York's Metropolitan Museum through July 13, and will be at Los Angeles County Museum in late August and early September. From there they go to the Grand Palais in Paris. Only after that, in an exhibit in Moscow, will the Russian people get their first full look at them.

"Little is known about the Scythians. Lacking a written language, cities and temples, these nomadic warriors were long overlooked by history. From the 8th [i.e. the 700s] to the 4th century B.C., they marauded ferociously from the Danube River to the borders of present-day China. They drank out of cups fashioned from enemies' skulls. When a chieftain died, they erected a huge funeral mound over his tomb, having buried with him sacrificed followers, horses, concubines—and some of the world's finest gold objects.

"Rich with gold from Siberia's Altai Mountains, grain from the Ukraine and tribute from travelers, the Scythians commissioned both local and Greek artisans to craft the stunning objects shown here. 'Despite their sinister reputation,' says Hoving, 'anyone can see that those ancient Scythians were connoisseurs of supreme taste' " (*Reader's Digest*, July, 1975, art. "Golden Glories From a Little-known People").

While the Scythian art treasures (on loan from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad) were on exhibition in Los Angeles, the writer had the rare privilege of studying this fabulous art collection. One of the points which impressed itself on the writer was the simple fact that the Russian archaeologists had dated all of these archaeological art objects well after Israel's captivity in 721. B.C.! It is an interesting fact that there is little, if any, hard evidence to date the Scythians until some years after the Ten Tribes of Israel were taken into captivity by the Assyrians in the 8th century B.C.

#### *The "Rootless" Tribes*

An interesting book entitled *From the Lands of the Scythians*, gives some interesting revelations concerning the powerful tribes known as the Scythians—which anciently held sway all the way from the Danube River in Eastern Europe across S. Russia as far east as the Great Wall of China.

"The Scythians were an Iranian-speaking people, one of many groups of nomads who dominated the Eurasian steppes during the first millennium B.C. The Scythian domains were the lands north of the Black Sea, the Pontic

steppes, described by the Greek historian Herodotus as 'level, well-watered, and abounding in pasture' (IV, 47). Herodotus also recorded very vividly the Scythian way of life, which enabled these nomads to rule so successfully over the various inhabitants of the Pontic steppes: 'Having neither cities nor forts, and carrying their dwellings with them wherever they go; accustomed, moreover, one and all of them, to shoot from horseback; and living not by husbandry but on their cattle, their waggons the only houses that they possess, how can they fail of being unconquerable, and unassailable even?' (IV, 46" (*From the Lands of the Scythians*, p. 8).

"Herodotus' portrait of the Scyth is not particularly complimentary: the Scyth was a *nomad*, a fierce hunter and fighter, a tough, indomitable barbarian addicted to strong wine, hashish, and violence, wandering, always wandering, uncivilized and *rootless*. But one must be cautious. A Greek historian of the fifth century B.C. would look upon any people who did not speak the mother tongue as barbarians, and would judge any group of mankind without cities as beyond the pale. However, as one examines the uniquely beautiful art made by and for the Scyths, one must acknowledge that, stereotyped concepts of civilization aside, these anonymous peoples were connoisseurs of supreme taste" (*From the Lands of the Scythians*, pp. 1, 2).

Even a superficial study of the Scythians should quickly reveal that the Scyths, though nomads, were not barbarians in the true sense. They may have been "rootless" but they were highly skilled in many respects—as cattlemen, horsemen, artisans and warriors.

Those who are familiar with the Bible account of the patriarch Abraham, should remember that he lived a nomadic life of many years, wandered from Ur of the Chaldees across the Fertile Crescent to Egypt—"dwelling in tents" (Heb. 11:9). Surely no one who knows the truth of the historical biblical account will call Father Abraham a barbarian, simply because he lived a nomadic life.

"In the seventh century Urartean relations with the Scythians were peaceful. This worried the Assyrian kings Esarhaddon and Assurbanipal, a concern reflected in the questions asked of the oracles and requests in hymns to the gods. At this period the Assyrians were involved in constant struggles with the nomads to the north. The *Scyths* (called 'Ashguzai' and 'Ishkuzai' by Esarhaddon) were also in the Mannean region: Esarhaddon mentions an *Assyrian defeat* in a raid led by the Scythians, and the god Shamash is asked whether the Scythian king, Partatua, will remain friendly if Esarhaddon allows his daughter to become the Scythian's wife, as Partatua had requested.

"From archaeological data, from cuneiform tablets, and from information supplied by Herodotus, we know the *Cimmerians* and *Scythians* remained in the Near East many years, and *participated in the destruction of Assyria* and other ancient Near Eastern centers. For instance, Babylonian chronicles of 616-609 B.C., describing the fall of Assyria, tell that nomadic tribes (referred to as 'Umman manda') joined the Babylonian and Median armies in the siege and capture of Nineveh in 612 B.C. Herodotus, in describing their siege, mentions that a large *Scythian army* appeared under the walls

of Nineveh led by Madyes, son of Protothyes (the Partatua of the cuneiform sources)" (*From the Lands of the Scythians*, p. 16).

Remember, Israel was taken into captivity by the Assyrians in 721 B.C. Should anyone be surprised to see that some of the descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel—remembering their defeat and deportation by the Assyrians—joined with the enemies of Assyria 109 years later in 612 B.C. to defeat the proud, oppressive Assyrians?

### *Murky Scythian Beginnings*

"The Origins of the Scythians are murky. Herodotus, who lived in the fifth century B.C., tells three stories of their beginnings: that they came from Asia and displaced the Cimmerians from the area north of the Black Sea . . ." (*ibid.*).

"The earliest typically Scythian artifacts (primarily horse equipment) have been found over a wide area. They occur as far north as the Kiev area on the Dnieper, in the Kuban region (the northeast shore of the Black Sea), in the northern and southern *Caucasus*, in central Urartu, and in *Iran*. Within the same territory, and even further into the Near East, have been found characteristic Scythian bronze arrowheads of the second half of the seventh century B.C.

"This archaeological evidence is borne out by historical records that refer to the presence of nomads in the Near East during the eighth and seventh century B.C. . . .

"As mentioned earlier, beginning in the second half of the eighth century B.C., Assyrian sources refer to nomads identified as the *Cimmerians*; other Assyrian sources say these people were present in the land of the Mannai (south of Lake Urmia in Iran) and in Cappadocia . . . The Assyrians used *Cimmerians* in their army as mercenaries; a legal document of 679 B.C. refers to an Assyrian 'commander of the Cimmerian regiment'; but in other Assyrian documents they are called 'the seed of runaways who know neither vows to the gods nor oaths' (*From the Lands of the Scythians*, p. 18).

It is clear that millions of Israelites were deported into the lands of the Assyrians and to Iran (territory of Medo-Persia) in 721 B.C. This is not far from the Caspian-Caucasus area, where these Cimmerian-Scythian peoples are found—only decades after their deportation by their captors, the Assyrians.

"Scythians are apparently *first mentioned* at the end of the first half of the seventh century B.C., in the texts of the Assyrian king Esarhaddon (681-668 B.C.); called 'Ashguzai' or 'Ishkuzai,' they are said to be in the land of the Mannai. . . . The Scythian tribes of the northern shores of the Black Sea must have possessed a considerable surplus of cattle and, since they moved with great ease, began driving part of their herds south of the Caucasian mountains. . . . The Scythian invasion may also have been encouraged by the great changes that had taken place in the political life of the ancient Near East in the second half of the eighth century B.C., as the old states grew weaker and new ones started to appear. . . ." (*ibid.*).

*Herodotus' Account of Scythians*

Here is what the famous historian, Herodotus, who lived in the 5th century B.C., said about the Scyths:

"A numerous horde of *Scyths*, under their king Madyes, son of Prothyas, burst into Asia in pursuit of the *Cimmerians* whom they had driven out of Europe, and entered the *Median territory*. . . . the Scythians [had] turned out of the straight course, and took the upper route, which is much longer, keeping the *Caucasus* upon their right. The Scythians, having thus invaded *Media*, were opposed by the Medes, who gave them battle, but, being defeated, lost their empire. The Scythians became masters of Asia.

"After this they marched forward with the design of invading Egypt. When they had reached *Palestine*, however, Psammetichus the Egyptian king met them with gifts and prayers, and prevailed upon them to advance no further. On their return, passing through *Ascalon*, a city of Syria, the greater part of them went their way without doing any damage; but some few who lagged behind pillaged the temple of Celestial *Aphrodite*. . . .

"The dominion of the Scythians over Asia lasted twenty-eight years, during which time their insolence and oppression spread ruin on every side. For besides the regular tribute, they exacted from the several nations additional imposts, which they fixed at pleasure; and further, they scoured the country and plundered every one of whatever they could. At length Cyaxares and the Medes invited the greater part of them to a banquet, and made them drunk with wine, after which they were all massacred. The Medes then recovered their empire, and had the same extent of dominion as before" (Book I, 103-106).

"By the time Herodotus wrote, in the middle of the fifth century B.C., the Scythians of the Black Sea area were grouped into a large confederation of separate tribes. In its most precise form, the term 'Scythians' refers to some tribes who lived on the northern shores of the Black Sea, but the 'Scythian culture' was shared by various tribes spread over a large territory [from the Danube River in the west, to China], with similar ways of life and close interrelations, promoted by nomadic cattle-breeding. The horse made direct communication possible between people living at great distances from each other, and it is no mere coincidence that horse equipment, specifically, is similar over the whole territory inhabited by tribes of the so-called Scythian culture" (*From the Lands of the Scythians*, p. 20).

A careful study of this renowned people reveals, however, that the Scythian tribes all possessed many similarities of culture, and that these peoples all used a unique style of art, called Animal Style.

Furthermore, it is clear that the Scyths had many dissimilarities with their successors on the steppes, the Sarmatians.

"Herodotus describes the nomad Scythians' way of life, with wagons transporting their belongings as they followed their vast herds of cattle and horses. Although he says Scythians had no fortified towns, this must apply only to nomads along the steppes, since we know of Scythian fortified settlements in other regions" (*ibid.*, p. 20).



“Contemporary with the Scythians and, like them, mounted herdsmen, were the *Sauromatae* [Sarmatians], who lived in the steppes around the Ural mountains and the Don and Volga rivers, and who seem to link the *Scythian* world with that of the *Sakas* of Central Asia. In the third century B.C. the *Sarmatians* developed from this ancient culture, and by the second and first centuries B.C. they had conquered much of Scythia as well as the towns along the north shores of the Black Sea. Later, in the third and fourth centuries A.D., the Sarmatians were driven out by other nomadic tribes, such as the *Huns*” (*From the Lands of the Scythians*, p. 25).

There are those who even think the Scyths came into existence as early as the 8th century B.C. But more discriminating researchers realize that this is a bit early.

“These early monuments of Scythian culture are traditionally dated to the beginning of the sixth century B.C., but there are several reasons why they should probably be dated to the end of the seventh century B.C. or the turn of the seventh to sixth centuries” (*ibid.*, p. 29).

Remember that the Ten Tribes of Israel were carried captive into Assyria and Media in the eighth century B.C.!

“The detailed study of Scythian burials of the sixth century B.C. in the Ukraine has shown that there is a direct link between the Scythians and the Caucasus. . . .

“Conversely, archaeological material in the Caucasus also clearly documents the Scythian penetration into the Near East, corroborating Herodotus’ account of Scythian campaigns in the Near East and their sojourn there. There are many burials all over the southern Caucasus that without doubt belong to the Scythian culture: they occur in Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. . . . Thus the connection between the *Scythians* and Urartean cities in the *southern Caucasus* is clear, and it was apparently from these centers that iron was brought to Scythia” (*ibid.*, p. 31).

The Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples of the British Isles and Northwest Europe all connect their early ancestry with the Caucasus-Caspian area of S.W. Asia. Truly, this would be expected—since these peoples are indeed the offspring of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel who disappeared from the historical account as recorded in the Bible in this very part of S.W. Asia.

### *The Territorial Extent of Scythia*

It is only after much painstaking research that one can accurately determine the limits of the territories which were once inhabited by the Scythians.

The Scythians (Gk. *Skuthai*, Latin *Scythae*, Persian *Saka*) were the first nomades of which we have any knowledge.

Herodotus assigned to them the country *between the Don and Dniester* (in Russia), but their tombs show that they once held the region on the Kuban River, east of the Sea of Azov, and that they penetrated far to the west. A Scythian burial was found . . . just outside of *Berlin* (*Chamber’s Ency.*, vol. XII, art. “Scythians”).

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We are further informed that traces of the Scythians have been found in Poland, in all parts of *Hungaria* and *Transylvania*, and some in *Rumania*. A number of very rich tombs have been exhumed in *Bulgaria* (*ibid.*).

According to Herodotus, *the Scythians had come from "out of Asia"* and from "*across the Araxes*" (Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*, p. 44). This further shows that the *Scythians had formerly lived south of the ARAXES which lies in Armenia, just south of the Caucasus Mountains*. Ancient Armenia is divided among the modern nations of Turkey, Iran and the Soviet Union.

### *The Cimmerian Branch of Scyths*

"We find the Cimmerians, Gimirrai, first N. of Urartu (*Ararat*) . . . so that the identity with the Greek *Kimmerios* and *Scuthes* is almost complete" (Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*, p. 42).

The above statement is further proof of what has been mentioned earlier—that the *Scythians and Cimmerians were all basically the same people*. The Cimmerians were, in fact, merely a branch of the Scythians. Also note that these Cimmerians or Gimirrai were first noticed north of Urartu or Mount Ararat.

This is further confirmation of the fact that these *Gimirrai* or *Cimmerians* were the people of *Bit Ghomri* (House of Omri), who were taken captive into the regions south of the Caucasus Mountains, in the vicinity of Mount Ararat in the eighth century B.C.

The foremost authority regarding this subject of the Scythians is unquestionably Professor E. H. Minns. In his monumental work, *Scythians and Greeks*, he analyzes the Scythian subject very thoroughly.

Among the various rivers located in Scythia were the *Danube, Don, Dnestr* and the *Dnepr* (*ibid.*, p. 27). The exact limits of Scythia are not easily discernible, but some of the Scythians had, at a fairly early period, penetrated as far east as *China!*

We have tried to show that information from *China* and the west tally completely as far as the conquest of *Bactria*, owing to the great trek, is concerned. Konow supposes, following Rapson's opinion, that the cause of the invasion into *India* must be sought for in the action taken by the Sakas [Scythians] in *Seistan*, when, after the reign of Mithradates II, they made themselves independent of the much weaker *Parthia* (Van Lohuizen-de Leeuw, *The Scythian Period*, chap. VII, p. 324).

We are then informed by Van Lohuizen-de Leeuw that the Scythians, Sakas, and the *Yueh-Chi* were allied in their fight against Artabanus I, whom they killed in battle. Another mention is made of the Scythians in the East, fighting against Mithradates II who had succeeded Artabanus I. Mithradates II was successful in his fight against the Scythians in the East (*ibid.*, pp. 324, 325).

Yueh-Chi

Phrates II (138-127) defeated Antiochus VII in Media (129), and as a result the Seleucides were permanently excluded from the lands east of the Euphrates; but he died in battle fighting the Tochari (the *Scythians* or *Sacae* of the Greeks), a tribe driven forth from Central Asia by the *Yue-Chi* (Langer, *An Ency. of World History*, 1956, ed., p. 83).

#### *Scythia's Eastern Boundary—China*

Notice the name, Yue-Chi. NB

Langer, Minns and others show that the Scythians had penetrated as far east as the vicinity of China. This is also indicated by Minns in his work, *Scythia and Greeks*, on the back cover map.

Thucydides (Thus. II. 96, 97), for instance, must mean all the people of Scythia together when he says that uncivilised though the Scythians were, no single nation of Europe or Asia could stand against them in war, if but they were all of one mind (*ibid.*, pp. 35, 36).

Up to the coming of the Goths and the Huns, the Steppes around the Black Sea were "chiefly inhabited by an IRANIAN population."

The *Encyclopedia Britannica* shows that Scythia (Gk. Skuthia) was originally the country of the Scythae, and it included all of the territory from the Carpathians to the Don River (11th ed., Vol. XXIV, Art. "Scythia").

This article mentions that throughout classical literature the word "Scythia" generally meant all the regions to the north and north-east of the Black Sea, and a Scythian was any barbarian who came from those parts.

We are informed of a group of "rebel Scyths" who broke away from the main body of the Scythians and migrated to the north-west of Lake Balkash, settling in an area called *Sacae*. Scythian burial grounds and tombs are found not only on *Hungarian* soil, but also in *Rumania* and *Bulgaria*. Some of these Scythians were undoubtedly adventurers, and others were, according to historical sources, *driven relentlessly by the Sarmatians advancing from the east* (Rice, *The Scythians*, p. 55).

Rice mentions that the name Scythia is reserved by a group of authorities in the U.S.S.R. for the tribes which once ruled over all of the territories stretching from the Don in the east to the Carpathian Mountains, near the Danube in the west.

*Collier's Encyclopedia* says that Scythia included southern Russia between the *Caucasus* and the *Canube*, but in Roman times this territory was called *Sarmatia* (vol. XVII, art. "Scythia").

According to this article, the Scythians, who ruled from the Don River to the Carpathian Mountains, remained in power until they were defeated by the Sarmatians in the *first and second centuries B. C.*

The Scyths ruled Media for twenty-eight years, and were then massacred or expelled, according to Herodotus. "Most writers think that the Scythians who troubled Asia were *Sacae* from the east of the Caspian . . ." (*Ency. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. XXIV, art. "Scythia," p. 527).

Here is a significant statement from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*:

About the same time, similar peoples harrassed the northern frontier of Iran, where they were called *Saka (Sacae)*, and in later times *Saka and Scyths*, whether they were originally the same or not, were regarded as synonymous. It is difficult always to judge whether given information applies to the *Sacae* or the *Scyths* (*ibid.*, p. 528).

It is interesting to see how many authentic historical statements there are which equate the Scythians and the Sacae.

#### *Additional Details*

The 1974 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* gives additional details concerning the ancient history of the Scyths:

"The Scythians were a people who during the 8th-7th centuries B.C. moved from Central Asia to southern Russia, where they founded an empire that survived until they were gradually overcome and supplanted by the Sarmatians during the 4th century B.C.-2nd century A.D.

"In modern times the work carried out in Siberia by Soviet scholars and archaeologists produced so much new information that the word Scythian is often extended to include the nomadic *kinsmen* of the Scythians who remained in Central Asia when the latter moved into Europe" (*Ency. Brit.*, 1974 ed., art. "Scythians").

#### *A Common Culture*

"The excavations begun in 1929 at *Pazyryk* in the *Altai* (Mountains of Siberia) by M.P. Gryaznov and resumed in 1947 by S.I. Rudenko proved that the culture, art, and way of life of the tribesmen who continued to live in western Siberia and the *Alta* when the bulk of the Scythians marched into Iran and southern Russia remained closely akin to that of the migrants, *the entire community being of Iranian origin and sharing a common language*. . . . These western Scythians (as named by Herodotus) seem to have maintained contact with those who had remained in Central Asia.

"The Scythians were accomplished *horsemen*, among the earliest people to master the art of riding. Their mobility gave them a great advantage over their neighbours, so that when they eventually advanced westward across the Oxus they moved so fast that both Herodotus and contemporary Persian sources refer to the remarkable suddenness of their appearance on Iran's northeastern border. Their advance brought the Scythians into fierce conflict with the Cimmerians who had for centuries enjoyed possession of the Caucasus and the plain lying to the north of the Black Sea. But the Cimmerians still fought on foot and the Scythian cavalry quickly gained the upper hand. Some Cimmerians retreated through the *Daryal (Darial) Pass* and were pursued across the *Volga*, where the Scythians were able to destroy and supplant them.

"Meanwhile another Scythian force chased the rest of the Cimmerian Army across *Urartu (Armenia)*, while a third entered the *Derbent* defile and

reached Lake Urmia some time during the reign of King Sargon of Assyria (722-705 B.C.), linking up there with the second contingent to continue the fight against the Cimmerians. Thus strengthened, the Scythian troops were able to force the Cimmerians into a steady retreat that lasted for 30 years, ending only when both combatants had reached the borders of Assyria. Then the Scythians formed an alliance with King Esarhaddon of Assyria (reigned 680-669 B.C.), but they soon abandoned this and concentrated on destroying the Cimmerians, giving the latter no respite until they had forced them back across Phrygia into Lydia, where they were finally wiped out. . . .

#### *Parthians—A Scythian Tribe*

"Meanwhile the Medes had become masters of Persia. They considered the Scythians' increasing might a real threat to their own security, and they decided to concentrate their efforts in launching a decisive attack against the tribesmen. Their better disciplined troops eventually contrived to push the Scythians northward, whence they had first appeared, some retreating through Urartu. Although the nomads thereby lost the control they had wielded during the previous 28 years over most of Anatolia (Modern day Turkey), their lands still stretched from the Persian border through the Kuban into most of southern Russia. When forced by the Medes to retreat, some of them likewise settled between the Caspian and Aral Seas, where they intermingled with their Dahae kinsmen to produce the people who, some three centuries later, were to become known as the Parthians, while others penetrated into India and established kingdoms there.

"The Scythians who settled in the Kuban and southern Russia quickly attained a position of importance. Many of them became extremely prosperous. Graves of the 7th-6th centuries B.C. situated in the Kuban abound in objects of gold and other precious materials, and although a form of patriarchal rule remained in force, it is clear that a class of wealthy chieftains or nobles was beginning to come into being there. In the 6th-5th century B.C. the richest burials were in southern Russia and the Crimea. These are associated with a relatively small number of Scythians who, as the *Royal Scyths*, established themselves as rulers of the area. Isolated groups of their tribesmen penetrated as far as what became Hungary and East Prussia. The kingdom of the Royal Scyths developed into a community that was to enjoy considerable economic power until about the 1st century B.C. . . ." (*Ency. Brit.*, 1974 ed., art. "Scythians").

#### *Scyth's Four-wheeled Wagons*

"Hippocrates gives a detailed description of their (Scyth's) mode of life—in four-wheeled chariots, impervious to rain, wind and snow, and often divided into two or three compartments. These chariots were drawn by hornless cattle, the women and children remaining within them while the men accompanied them on horseback. . . . Women enjoyed a certain amount of consideration . . ." (*The Encyclopaedia Americana*, 1960 ed., art. "Scythians").

“Scythians, the first great pastoral nomadic group in central Asia of which history furnishes any considerable record. In the latter half of the seventh century B.C. they were reported as *allies of the Assyrians* against the *Medes*, who were rising to power in northwestern Persia, and the *Cimmerians*, a little-known people who preceded the Scythians in southern Russia . . . They remained in power until displaced by the *Sarmatians* in the second and first centuries B.C.” (*Collier's Encyclopedia*, 1959 ed., art. “Scythians”).

#### *Scythopolis in Palestine*

The *Dictionary of the Bible*, by James Hastings, mentions that the nomadic Scythians lived “between the Danube and the Don”—instead of the Carpathian Mountains and the Don, as some affirm. But the Carpathian Mountains are very near the Danube River, so this is roughly the same territory. We are further informed by this source that in the time of the elder Pliny the name *Scythia* was rather vaguely applied to the remote regions of *southeast Europe and Central Asia*. See Map XI.

Herodotus mentions (I. 103-105) that a horde of Scythians invaded Media, and became masters of Asia, and intended to attack Egypt. Psammetichus, the king of Egypt met them in Palestine when he was besieging Azotus, and prevailed on them by bribes to retreat. . . . Thuc. (II. 96) connects the SCYTHIANS with the GETAE, their neighbours with whom they afterward coalesced (ibid., pp. 369, 370).

Did you notice that the Scyths are equated also with the Getae, who were later known as Goths?

After the Scythians were bought off by the Egyptian Pharaoh, they returned to Asia.

It was during this general period that the name of Scythopolis was given to a town west of the Jordan River and south of the Sea of Galilee in Palestine. This name shows the influence of the Scythians even in Palestine.

By piecing together all of the above information regarding Scythia, one can see how vast an area it covered. At one time *Scythia stretched from India and China in the East to the Danube River and the Carpathian Mountains in the West.*

#### *Scyths—Second Great Branch to Enter Europe*

In the foregoing chapters, we have studied the racial backgrounds of the Cimmerians (Cymry) Gauls, Celts and related tribes. We have observed that all of the aforementioned peoples were merely different branches of the same basic race. Also, it has been pointed out that the Cimmerians were, after all, merely an offshoot of the great Scythian nation; and we have further noticed that the main body of the Cimmerian peoples coalesced with the Scyths. The name “Celto-Scyths” is an indication of how much these tribes had mixed.

On one occasion it was pointed out that the Cimmerians and Scythians had met each other on the battlefield, but this does not imply that they were not closely related.

Sharon Turner shows that *most of the nations of modern Europe have descended from the Scythian peoples (History of the Anglo-Saxons, vol. I, p. 3).*

It is important to note that it is sometimes difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation between the Scythian and Cimmerian peoples. The reason for this is quite easy to understand when one considers that the Cimmerian branch was (as we have already proven historically) merely an offshoot of the great Scythian nation.

One need only peruse the histories of such countries as America, England, France and Germany to note the many internal struggles which have been waged *within* these nations even in modern times.

The American, French, British and German *civil wars* are examples of the struggles which have often been waged between *closely related peoples*.

### *Scythian Origins*

Now let us answer the following questions: What was the origin of the Scythians? Who were they? From where did they come? When are they first noticed in history? What is their importance as a people? What part have their descendants played in modern times? What social and religious customs did they have? These and other questions shall be answered in our discussion of the Scythians and the part they played in ancient times.

Though much has been written on the subject of the Scythians, most people know very little about this prolific and widely scattered people. The reason for this is quite natural. *The Scythians lived beyond the pale of the civilized world*, and therefore were not known except as they came into contact with the more "civilized" peoples such as the Greeks and the Romans, and it was their enemies who were their historians.

The Scythians lived, as we shall later observe, to the north of the historic peoples—the Romans, Greeks, Babylonians, Assyrians, and Persians—and are not widely known except through contact with them.

We shall presently note that no nation could withstand these Scythian peoples when they were united—which was seldom, if ever.

### *Scyth's Animal Style*

"In South Russia the Scythians occupied the former Cimmerian territory, except the Taman Peninsula and part of the Crimea, and for a time they did not cross the Dniestr to Bessarabia and the Danube valley and farther, where later remains of theirs are found. Archaeologically *the earliest Scythians* are a problem, because they did not develop their distinctive art style (called Animal Style) until the *sixth century*, as dated by Greek objects found with its oldest specimens, and the style has no ancestry in South

Russia. If we identify the catacomb tombs as Cimmerian, we can regard the timbergraves that follow them as early Scythian. These, like the catacomb-graves, extend into *Caucasia* and even round the eastern end of the range through Daghestan. In Transcaucasia they would represent Scythians of an earlier immigration direct from the Volga Steppe, who perhaps drove on the Median and Persian tribes into Iran" (*The Royal Hordes*, Phillips, p. 54).

"The main Scythian migration under the Royal Horde, the only one known to Herodotus, flowed first into South Russia. Then, drawn perhaps by their kinsmen's stories of rich plunder, the Scythians passed the mountains to invade *Western Asia*. The main body arrived in the Mannaeen country around Lake Urmia, but some at least must have destroyed the Urartian town of Teishebani (modern Karmir Blur in Soviet Armenia), where their distinctive trilobate arrowheads were found sticking in the walls. *The remains show that other Scythians were among the defenders*. The Scythians remained in Western Asia for a generation or two during the last days of *Assyria*. *The two nations became allies*, and remained allied until the last. After the time of Asarhaddon and Assurbanipal the Scythians plundered some of the provinces of the weakened Assyrian Empire, but were still, if Herodotus is right, so far its allies and guests that Cyaxares the Mede had to break their power before he could destroy Nineveh in 612 B.C. After their defeat by the Medes, they returned through the Caucasus to the Pontic Steppes [Black Sea area], leaving some of their number behind in the *Armenian districts* of Scythene and Sacasene, and elsewhere. They had given Western Asia its first taste of domination by mounted nomads . . ." (*ibid.*, pp. 54, 55).

Phillips says, "Something like the Scythian Animal Style was adopted by all the mounted nomads as far as the borders of China by the end of the first millennium B.C. . . ."

"The favourite animals of the Scythian style are the stag, the horse, the ibex, the boar, the bear, the wolf, feline beasts of prey not always identifiable, the eagle, often represented by its head alone, and, in some remarkable examples, fish of uncertain species. . ." (*ibid.*).

"Central Asia, to the north and north-east of *Iran* between the Caspian and the mountains of the Pamir Alai and western Tien Shan, and to the south of a line from the top of the Caspian to Lake Balkash, was the territory of other Iranian nomads whom it is convenient to call *Sakas* [a branch of tribes closely related to the Scyths]; this limited use of the term *distinguished them*, though not rigidly, *from the Sarmatians* who are found farther north" (*The Royal Hordes*, Phillips, p. 90).

It has already been brought to our attention that, according to the Behistun Rock Inscriptions, this name "SCYTHIAN" is one of the first names which ISRAEL bore in exile. God had determined to bury the identity of these exiles whom He had expelled from the Promised Land, so that they would lose their identity until the latter days, when their identity was to be revealed to them.

In this section on the Scythians, the foremost authorities will be consulted and, in order to thoroughly understand the Scythian background and



their connection with Israel, we shall examine this subject through the eyes of many different historians who have diligently studied Scythian history.

First, we shall consider this subject through a classic work written by Sharon Turner. He had an unusually penetrating way of analyzing the ethnological entanglements of the peoples of Europe.

Turner shows that *Europe has been peopled by three great streams of population from the east*, which have followed each other at intervals so distinct as to possess languages clearly separable from each other. These "three streams of population" were: (1) *Cimmerian or Celtic*, (2) *Scythian or Gothic*, and (3) *Sarmatian or Slavic*. He points out that the earliest people who came to Europe were of the Cimmerian, Cymric or Celtic race. The second people to migrate into Europe were the Scythian, Gothic or German peoples. It would appear that Turner did not mean that the Scythian peoples were synonymous with the true Germans of today.

We have already noticed that the first branch of people who came to Europe were the Cimmerians or Celts. They settled primarily in the north or western parts of Europe—mostly on the coastlands and islands of that continent. But the Scythian or Gothic peoples occupied the great body of the European continent (Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. I, p. 24).

The early occupation of Europe by the Kimmerian and Keltic races has been already displayed. The next stream of barbaric tribes, whose progress formed the *second great influx* of population into Europe, were the *Scythian, German, and Gothic* tribes. They also entered it out of Asia (*ibid.*, p. 81).

Herodotus, beside the *main Scythia*, which he places in *Europe*, mentions also an *Eastern or Asiatic Scythia, beyond the Caspian and the Iaxartes*. The *Anglo-Saxons, Lowland Scotch, Normans, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Lombards, and Franks*, have all sprung from this great fountain of the human race, which we have distinguished by the terms *Scythian, German or Gothic* (*ibid.*, pp. 81-83).

What did the Scythians call themselves? "Their general appellation among themselves was SCOLOTI, but the Greeks call them SCYTHIANS. SCUTHOI or Nomades" (*ibid.*, p. 84).

"The emigrating Scythians," says Turner, "crossed the Araxes, passed out of Asia, and invading the Kimmerians, suddenly appeared in Europe in the *seventh century* (i.e. in the 600s) before the Christian era" (*History of the Anglo-Saxons*, p. 85).

*The Araxes was just south of the Caucasus Mountains!* This was the very region to which the tribes of Israel were deported some in 733-732 and some in 721 B.C.—in the 8th century B.C.

Yes, the Scythians left the Caucasus in the *7th century B.C.* or about one hundred years after the first tribes of Israel were taken into captivity by the Assyrians.

Turner mentions that these *Scythian* tribes have become better known to us in recent times "under the name of *GETA* and *GOTHS*, the most celebrated of their branches" (*ibid.*, p. 86). We have discussed the Goths in more detail in an earlier chapter.

The Saxons were, according to Turner, a Gothic or Scythian tribe, and he further equates them with the Sakai or Sagae who were the same people as the "Sakai-Suna," which he explains to mean "the sons of the Sakai" (ibid., p. 87).

One of the Scythic people mentioned by Turner was the "Lombards." Who were they, and what significant role did they play in Europe's history?

"Lombard was the name of a Germanic [Teutonic or Scythic] tribe that conquered much of Italy in the late A.D. 500's, and threatened the political power of the popes.

"The Lombards probably came from Gotland Island in the Baltic Sea. They migrated to northern Germany along the lower Elbe River in the 100's B.C. In the A.D. 300's, they began to move southward. By about 490, they had settled in what is now Austria. The Lombards invaded Italy in 568 and seized control of much of the Italian peninsula. They settled in a part of northern Italy that is still called *Lombardy*.

"The popes in Rome feared the Lombards would destroy their political power. In 754, Pope Stephen II asked the Franks for help. Pepin the Short, the Frankish king, invaded Italy and defeated the Lombards. Pepin gave part of central Italy to the pope in 756. In 774, Charlemagne, Pepin's son, crushed the Lombards" (*The World Book Ency.*, 1972 ed., art. "Lombards").

After Charlemagne defeated the Lombards, they no longer exerted much influence, either militarily or politically, in Italy. They did, however, continue to contribute significantly to the ethnic makeup of the Italian nation.

#### *Sarmatian—Third Branch to Enter Europe*

Turner shows that the *third* group of closely related peoples to arrive *en masse* in Europe were the Sarmatians.

Who were the Sarmatians? Where did they come from? Were they a Scythian tribe, or were they always clearly distinguished from the Scythians? Were they the ancestors of the *Slavic* peoples as many have believed, or were they the progenitors of the Germans as others have held?

Since the Sarmatians were from the earliest times the neighbors of the Scythians, and especially because *some have mistakenly confused the Scythians and Sarmatians*, it is needful to briefly examine this subject.

#### *Sarmatian Origins*

"The *third* great branch of people to come into Europe were the *Sarmatian* or *Slavonian* peoples who were bordering on the Scythian (or Gothic) tribes, as these Scythians spread over the great body of the continent of Europe" (Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, Vol. I, p. 4).

These Sarmatian or Slavonic tribes have, according to Turner, *settled in the eastern parts of Europe—Poland, Bohemia, Russia, etc.*

There is a great abundance of material to prove beyond question that the Sarmatians (Sauromate) are the ancestors of the present-day Slavs (and some Germans) inhabiting the countries just mentioned, plus such southeast European nations as Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and others.

All of these *Slavic peoples*, according to reliable historical sources, came from the *Carpathian Mountains* which was the central point of their diffusion. They had formerly lived in South Asia and Europe.

Included in the Sarmatian tribes were undoubtedly many of the German peoples—especially the “Slavic” elements to the east, and some of the Alpine peoples of central and southern Germany, and Austria.

We shall notice later that *the most discriminating historians always differentiate between the Sarmatians and the Scythians*, though these people have always been in close proximity to one another! There are no other peoples mentioned in history from whom the millions of *Slavic peoples* could have descended, other than the great *Sarmatian horde*. This is the view which is commonly held and is undoubtedly correct.

It is interesting to note that the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe have descended from these “Sarmatians.” About 75 percent of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are Slavs—that’s 200 million Slavs in Russia alone!

We shall not, however, consider the Sarmatians to any great extent, except as they are associated with the Scythians.

Later, we shall see that the overwhelming majority of the *Scythians were dolichocephalic (long-headed)*. The Sarmatians were brachycephals (*round-headed*): “A series of eighteen *Sarmatian crania* from the Volga . . . has a cranial index of 80.3” (Coon, *The Races of Europe*, p. 200).

“Most of the modern Slavs are rather short-headed” (*Ency. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. XXV, art. “Slavs,” p. 229).

In an earlier chapter we have seen that many of the present-day Germans are “Slavic” and are therefore of Sarmatian descent. Their social customs and their other habits would also lead one to believe this.

Let us notice two or three authors who clearly distinguish the Scythians from the Sarmatians.

Professor Rostovtseff distinguished the Sarmatians, who were definitely Iranian, from their predecessors, the Scyths (*Iranians and Greeks in South Russia*, 1922 ed., pp. 60, 122f).

“He [Hippocrates] draws a very clear line between them [the Sauromatae] and the rest of the Scyths” (Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*, p. 45).

History shows that a great horde known as the Sarmatians or Sauromatae were, in Roman times, inhabiting the land which had formerly been inhabited by the far-flung Scythian peoples.

“With the disappearance of the *Scythae* as an ethnic and political entity, the name of *Scythia* gives place in its original seat to that of *Sarmatia*” (*Ency. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. XXIV, art. “Scythia”).

The reason why the Sarmatians were able to dispossess the Scythians was that most of the Scythians had already migrated to Europe, leaving a vacuum in their lands, with only a few of their people still in possession of these Scythian territories in the steppes of south Russia.

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* mentions that many have thought the Slavs were descended from the Sarmatians (11th ed., vol. XXV, art. “Slavs,” pp. 228-230).

*Scythian and Sarmatian Differences*

Notice some of the ways in which the Scyths and the Sarmatians were different: "As reported by Herodotus, and as confirmed by archeology, the *Sarmatians*—who long dominated the south Russian steppe east of the Don and who joined the Scythian alliance against the would-be conqueror Darius the Great—had many qualities in common with the *Scythians*. They, too, were an aggregate, or federation, of tribes, and they even used a language that to ancient observers sounded like Scythian spoken not quite properly.

"Only in the status of their women do the Sarmatians seem to have differed from their Scythian neighbors—and in so marked a manner that it is worth digressing to explore the subject briefly. Whereas Scythian women led sheltered lives, the Sarmatian women took part in battle and were as formidable as the menfolk. Their prowess as warriors is attested to by the bows, arrows, swords and other weapons that have turned up in the graves of some of them; one woman's burial site even contained a suit of scale armor. Such archeological evidence tends to bear out ancient Greek accounts that deal with Sarmatian women. Herodotus, for example, reported that the Sarmatians were said to be the offspring of Scythians who had mated with Amazons and that their female descendants 'have continued from that day to the present to observe their ancient (Amazon) customs, frequently hunting on horseback with their husbands, sometimes even unaccompanied; in war taking the field; and wearing the very same dress as the men.' Moreover, said Herodotus, 'No girl shall wed till she has killed a man in battle.' " (*The First Horsemen*, pp. 80, 81).

The Sarmatians also differed from the Scyths both racially, and in their customs. Of them, Phillips says:

"An immense area of the steppes, stretching perhaps from Zungaria [in the east] to Hungary [in the west], was at various times occupied or traversed by the *Sarmatian* peoples, who appeared in *South Russia* in the fourth century B.C. and continued to *move westward* through it for some seven hundred years until the end of the Roman Empire in the west. . . .

"At the southern end of the Ural mountains near Chkalov, a group of graves dated to the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. showed that at the time of the Scythian ascendancy in South Russia the Sarmatians buried their dead even more simply than the earliest Scythians. . . .

"At the eastern limit of their earliest territory the Sarmatians were in contact with the Chorasmians and Sakas of the Massagetic confederacy, to which some of their tribes were subject. The effects are manifest in the panoply described, which is that of *heavy cavalry*, invented in Central Asia and copied farther east and west. The use of leather foot thongs (first use of the stirrup) begins among these cavalry, who needed them to give a firmer seat to the mounted lancer, and so also does a new form of attack in close ranks of riders equivalent to a mounted phalanx. With such equipment and tactics the Sarmatians next drove the Royal Horde of Scythians of the Pontic Steppes [north of the Black Sea] into their later refuges in the Crimea and the Dobrudja. This manner of fighting was also adopted by the nomads of the Gobi and by the Chinese. It became characteristic of the whole Iranian

world, both settled and nomadic, for some centuries" (*The Royal Hordes*, Phillips, pp. 92, 93).

With their superior cavalry tactics, the Sarmatians [who are the ancestors of the Slavic peoples of Russia, Poland and the other Slavic nations of Eastern Europe] increased their territory and influence in what is today South Russia and in Eastern Europe.

"Driven from the east, the Sarmatians crossed the Don in force late in the fourth century B.C. . . . the Royal Sarmatians established their rule over other tribes west of the Dnieper. . . . On the Pontic Steppes and even more in Hungary the Sarmatians were continually in contact with the Thracian, Celtic and German tribes, who were not nomads. The dominant tribe did not always expel the others, but must have permitted them to dwell round the territory as subjects. It has been argued that some Slavonic tribes at this time had Sarmatian rulers.

"The Sarmatians succeeded the Scythians as customers of the Greek traders, showing particular respect for the half-Greek kingdom of Bosphorus in the eastern Crimea and the Taman Peninsula. The culture of Bosphorus and of other Greek cities outside it never ceased to be Greek in some sense until the Pontic Sarmatians were overrun by the Goths from the north-west" (*The Royal Hordes*, Phillips, pp. 98, 99).

Thus, it is clear that the Sarmatians who supplanted the Scyths, were themselves later defeated by the Goths, who were also descended from the Scythians.

Madison Grant identifies the *Sarmatians* with the *modern Slavs* (*The Passing of the Great Race*, pp. 143, 245, 269, 272). Also see Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*, p. 15.

Speaking of the Wends, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Serbs and other Slavs, Grant says: "*The centre of radiation of all these Slavic-speaking Alpines was located in the Carpathians . . . These early Slavs were probably the Sarmatians of the Greek and Roman writers*" (*ibid.*, p. 143).

"From this centre," says Grant, "in the neighborhood of the Carpathians and in Galicia eastward to the head of the Dnieper River, the *Wends* and *Sarmatians* expanded in all directions. They were *the ancestors of those Alpines* who are to-day Slavic-speaking. From this obscure beginning came the bulk of the *Russians* and the *South Slavs*" (*ibid.*, p. 272).

Kephart is also of the same general opinion. He shows that the *Poles*, *Ukrainians* and others are descendants of the Sarmatians (*Races of Mankind*, p. 506).

The nations who entered Europe after the Gothic or Scythian tribes, were the Slavonian or Sarmatian. These peoples have occupied Russia, Eastern Prussia, Poland, Bohemia, and Moravia.

"The *Poles* became the most distinguished of the Slavonian nations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but the *Russian branch* has since attained a pre-eminence, which, for power, influence, and extent of empire, transcends now, beyond all competition, every other people of *Sarmatian descent*" (Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. I, pp. 90, 91).

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The *Encyclopedia Americana* mentions that "the authors who have best described these Scythian peoples *distinguish the Scythians* proper or

This is further confirmation of the view which has consistently been expressed—that *the Sarmatians* properly speaking, *were always distinguished from their Scythian neighbors!*

### *The Scythian Massagetae*

One branch of the Scythians was known as: *Getae, Massagetae* and *Thyssagetae*.

The Massagetae, who lived east of the Caspian Sea and north of the Oxus River, were involved in a struggle for pastoral lands with the Scythians. This assault by the Massagetae caused the Scythians to attack the Cimmerians. The mounted Scythians were superior to the Cimmerians who fought mostly on foot. The Cimmerians were routed and found themselves forced to retreat through the Dariel Pass.

"That the Getae were Goths cannot be doubted" (Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. I, p. 95).

Speaking of the Massagetae, Herodotus says:

Now, this nation [the Massagetae] is said to be both powerful and valiant, dwelling towards the east and the rising sun beyond the river Araxes, over against the Issedonians; *there are some who say that this nation is Scythian* (Herod., Clio I, par. 201).

The Caucasus, then, bounds the western side of this sea, which is called Caspian, and on the east . . . is an extensive plain . . . inhabited by the Massagetae, against whom Cyrus resolved to make war (*ibid.*, par. 204).

The above statements show that the *Massagetae* were a Scythian tribe who *lived to the east of the Caspian Sea!* Some of the Israelites had been deported to Media near the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. they must have migrated around to the eastern side of the Caspian soon after their captivity!

Herodotus informs us of a very interesting encounter between the Persians, under the leadership of Cyrus the Great, and this Scythian tribe which was known by the name of Massagetae. At the time of this encounter, the king of the Massagetae was dead and his widowed queen Tomyris was ruling over the Massagetae.

Cyrus had decided to invade the country of the Scythian Massagetae, and was constructing a bridge across a river in preparation for this struggle. Queen Tomyris informed him that if he were determined to fight with her people, he could save himself the trouble of building this bridge. She thereupon informed him that she and her people would withdraw a three-days' journey from the river and allow his army to get across safely before giving battle; or if Cyrus preferred, he and his people could withdraw into their own territory for the distance of a three-days' journey, and allow her and her army to safely cross the river before attacking them.

After counsel and much deliberation, Cyrus decided to let Queen

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Tomyris and her people withdraw into their territory for a three-days' journey, with the idea of giving battle with the Massagetae in their own territory, thinking this would be to his advantage.

He had a premonition that disaster was going to overtake him; but still he persisted in his conquests. Cyrus decided to resort to stratagem in order to defeat these Scythians. He slew many animals and prepared a big feast and provided wine in abundance. After preparing this huge feast, he left the weaker part of his army behind at the place where he had prepared this feast. The main body of the Persian army then retired from the place where the banquet was spread. Shortly thereafter a third division of the army of the Massagetae attacked and defeated the small and weak division of the Persian Scythian Massagetae attacked and defeated the small and weak division of the Persian army which Cyrus had left behind. The victors promptly began celebrating what they thought to have been a great victory. They glutted themselves with an abundance of food and wine. Shortly thereafter, most of them fell into a stupor.

While they were in this stuporous condition, the Persian army attacked and defeated this division of the Massagetae. But fortunately for the Massagetae, only one-third of their army was involved in this encounter. Not only had the Persians defeated this third division of the army of the Massagetae, but they also captured one of the Queen's sons.

The Queen of the Massagetae demanded of Cyrus that her son be set free. If the Persians didn't free him, her declared intentions were: "I will glut you with blood." Cyrus finally set her son free, but as a result of the disgrace which had befallen him, this son took his own life.

Tomyris was determined to revenge her son's death. A battle followed in which the Massagetae were victorious and the greater part of the Persian army was cut to pieces. Cyrus was slain in that battle.

But Tomyris, having filled a skin with human blood sought for the body of Cyrus among the slain of the Persians, and having found it, thrust the head into the skin, and insulting the dead body, said: 'Thou hast indeed ruined me though alive and victorious in battle, since thou hast taken my son by stratagem; but I will now glut thee with blood, as I threatened' (Herodotus, Clio I, pars. 205-214).

Herodotus also says: "*The Massagetae resemble the Scythians in their dress and mode of living*" (*ibid.*, Clio I, par. 215). They were one of the branches of the Scythian people! Two other important branches of the Scythians, as we have already seen, were the *Cimmerian* (or Cymric) branch in the west, and the *Sacae* who lived near the Massagetae to the east of the Caspian Sea.

#### • *Darius Invades European Scythia*

The western or European Scythians had an interesting encounter with the Persians. About 514 B.C. Darius the Great, who had determined to conquer and utterly destroy Greece, knew that his first step would have to be the

cutting off of the vital supplies and timber imports of Greece, especially from the Balkans and her consignment of grain from Scythia.

With an army of seven hundred thousand (see *Epitome of History* by Ploetz, p. 28), he launched a campaign in Europe, crossing the Bosphorus over a bridge built especially for him by a clever Greek engineer named Mandrocles of Samos. He then marched into Thrace and on to the Danube, which he also crossed by means of a bridge of boats, drawn across the river at a place a little below the present day Galatz. Before marching on to attack the Scythians, he left a detachment of Ionians with instructions to guard this bridge for sixty days pending his return, failing which they were to retire across it, destroying it behind them. He then proceeded to attack the Scythians.

But the Scythians, realizing they could not overcome the Persians in a pitched battle, appealed to their neighboring tribes for help; and having been refused, they decided to rely on their own cunning, to preserve themselves. The Scythians adopted the "scorched earth" policy. They divided their army into three groups, as was customary, each commanded respectively by one of the three Royal Scyths. They agreed that whichever of the three was pursued by Darius, would retreat to the interior part of Scythia, breaking up water supplies and destroying the food and fodder of the land.

Darius immediately took the offensive. The Scyths promptly retreated before him. The sixty days which he had set as a time limit for conquering the Scyths, were fast slipping away, his men were becoming weary, his supplies were running short—yet the Scyths continued to retreat, scorching the earth behind them.

Their determination not to give battle exasperated Darius. He at last determined that he would force the issue, and challenged their king, Idanthyrsus, in the following words:

"Thou strange man," shouted his messenger, "why dost thou keep on flying before me, when there are two things thou mightest do so easily? If thou deemest thyself able to resist my arms, cease thy wanderings and come, let us engage in battle. Or if thou art conscious that my strength is greater than thine—even so thou shouldst cease to run away—thou hast but to bring thy lord earth and water, and to come at once to a conference" (Elsworth Huntington, *The Pulse of Asia*).

However, the undaunted Scythian king, proudly informed Darius that he didn't flee from him out of fear, but only because he wished to follow a peaceful way of life. He told Darius that his Scythian people did not cultivate lands or possess towns which (through fear of loss or ravaging) might induce them to join battle.

He then dared Darius to molest their fathers' tombs, saying that such sacrilege would provoke them to fight with heated revenge. Otherwise they would not fight with the Persians until they pleased (*ibid.*). The Scythian King, I Danthyrsus, told Darius: "In return for calling yourself my lord, I say to you: 'Go weep.' "

  
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At this Darius was greatly disheartened. He realized further pursuit was useless, and decided to retreat. The Scythians harassed and reduced his troops as he withdrew, but Darius felt greatly relieved, only to get the greater part of his army back safely across the Danube. He and his army had escaped a disastrous experience, and this kept him from ever again invading northern Europe.

On one occasion when the Persian infantry was ready to engage the Scythian cavalry in a minor skirmish, up jumped a hare, and off galloped the yelling Scythians howling after the hare, chasing it at full speed on their horses, leaving the startled Persians covered with their dust—thereby revealing their arrogance and contempt towards the Persians.

Smith mentions the custom of the Scythians of living in covered wagons which were constructed as lofty houses of wicker-work, on well-wheeled chariots:

They kept large troops of horses, and were most expert in cavalry exercises and archery; and hence, as the Persian king Darius found, when he invaded their country (507 B.C.), it was almost impossible for an invading army to act against them (*A Smaller Classical Dictionary*, 1910 ed., art. "Scythia," p. 475).

He then mentions that the Scythians simply retreated, taking their wagon-homes with them before their enemies; and as they did this they kept harassing the enemy with their light cavalry; and left famine and exposure in their wake.

Philip II of Macedon and his son, Alexander the Great, who defeated the Medo-Persians, both had to engage the Scythians on different occasions, in order to keep them from encroaching upon their territory.

But the Scyths kept themselves north of Alexander's Greek empire.

#### *To the "Wall of China"*

"The flatlands north of the Black Sea, home of the Scythians who caught Herodotus' attention . . . are studded with *kurgans*. These burial mounds of earth, erected by the various nomadic tribes which roamed across the steppes, were themselves the subject of many a legend, and the treasure-seekers who plundered them in the past were certainly rewarded on more than one occasion.

"Many of them had been built by the Scythians, and it was here that the first archaeologists unearthed outstanding examples of an art form characteristic of Scythian culture and dating mainly from the *fifth* to the *third* centuries B.C. Since then, hardly a year has passed without the delight of fresh discoveries by Ukrainian archaeologists. . . .

"The *Kunstammer's* 'marvellous and mysterious collection of Siberian antiquities,' as it was still called by early nineteenth-century archaeologists, was only explained and identified when archaeological investigations over a wide area gradually revealed a considerable degree of cultural unity in the wide belt of steppe-land, foothills and upland pastures which stretched be-

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tween the 40th and 50th parallels of latitude, from the Danube in the west all the way to the *Great Wall of China* in the east—a distance of more than 7,000 kilometres" (*The UNESCO Courier*, Dec., 1976, art. "The Scythian World").

The Scyths had established their power over this vast area, and imposed their culture and rulership over any tribes living in that area.

"We should also remember that these breeders of cattle and horses, whether Cimmerians or Scythians, were—first and foremost—well-armed and highly mobile horse-soldiers, whose rapidly moving war-parties, according to Herodotus, penetrated deep into Asia Minor.

"Herodotus' accounts have since been confirmed by ancient Eastern sources, and by documentary and archaeological evidence from Assyria in particular. Reports by scouts of the Assyrian king contained in the archive of clay tablets found in the Assyrian capital, Nineveh, refer to the appearance of Cimmerians in Asia Minor as early as the middle of the 8th century B.C.

"The participation of Scythians in a devastating attack on Assyria a century later is mentioned in a chronicle of the Babylonian king Nabopolassar which relates events in 616-609 B.C., and in a 5th century account of the sack of Nineveh, by the Armenian historian Movses Horenatsi" (*ibid.*).

Remember, this "devastating attack on Assyria" by the Scyths was over one hundred years after the Assyrians had taken the forebearers of the Scythians into captivity to Assyria and Media in 721 B.C.

*Scythian Customs*

Rice informs us that the Scythians were a prosperous people, obtaining much of their wealth from their trade—especially with Greece. The Scythians exported grain, furs, hides, meat, honey, salt, fish and also many of her slaves to Greece.

Some of the Scyths followed patriarchal rule as did the people of Israel (*The Scythians*, Rice, p. 51).

The Royal Scyths were relatively few in number, but they were fearless fighters and such capable rulers, that they had little difficulty in governing a vast territory and controlling with ease the population consisting of their own husbandmen and the agriculturalists whom they had found established in the region and who outnumbered them greatly.

We are further informed that some of the Scythians were agriculturists and raised wheat for export; others were pastoral Nomads. The Royal Scyths were from among the Nomadic Scyths. The Nomadic Scyths lived on a diet of milk products, which included fermented mare's milk (*Collier's Ency.*, vol. XVIII, art. "Scythia").

It is interesting to note that the Scythians had no use for pigs, either in sacrifice or in any other way (*ibid.*, p. 49).

We have proved the Scythians to be the same as the Sacae and the Gimiri, and we have shown that these people were the same as the people of the House of Omri or "Beth Omri" and that the people of the House of

Omri were the ten-tribed northern kingdom of Israel.

There is nothing to show that the ten-tribed House of Israel ever made any use whatsoever of swine while in the land of Palestine. In fact swine were held in great contempt and the pig was used as a term of contempt. The God of Israel strictly forbade them to eat swine (Lev. 11; Deu. 14). We know that many of the modern-day descendants of the ancient Scythian or Sacae people do eat the pig, and use it generally; but this practice has been formed only after many generations of turning aside from the principles and the teachings which God had given them under Moses.

We have shown conclusively that the *Celts*, the *Gauls*, the *Galatians*, the *Kimбри*, the *Ombri*, and such peoples were all closely related—descendants from a common ancestor; and that they were all different branches of the Cimmerian nation, the Cimmerians being a Scythian people.

The *Scythians practised polygamy*; but so did the precaptivity Israelites! The Scyths were fond of a sort of "haggis" reminding us of the fondness of their descendants, the modern-day Scots, for this same dish (Rice, *The Scythians*, p. 63).

#### *Scythians Experts in Warfare*

The Scythians owed much of their prowess in battle and in hunting to the superb skill with which they handled their mounts.

All the horses' trappings which have so far been found, regardless of whether they come from the east or the west of the plain, reveal the great importance which the Scythians attached to the turnout of their mounts. *Can the inhabitants of England have inherited this outlook together with the decorative elements which effected "Celtic" art? (ibid., p. 74).*

Rice implies that the English have inherited their fondness for horses from their Scythian ancestors. Historical evidence proves the majority of the people of England have descended from Scythian tribes.

There are two other points of interest mentioned by Rice: (1) some of the Scythian tables were "of a startling Victorian character" (*The Scythians*, p. 137); (2) there is a striking similarity between Scandinavian, Viking, Celtic and Saxon art when compared to Scythian art (*ibid.*, pp. 186, 187).

It was customary for the Scyths to have rather elaborate burials—especially for their chiefs. After an ordinary person died, his body was carried about for *forty days* in a wagon among the tribal camps and then buried.

The ancient Israelites had a similar custom: "And forty days were fulfilled for him [the deceased patriarch Jacob]; for so are fulfilled the days of those which are embalmed: and the Egyptians mourned for him . . ." (Gen. 50:3).

For a king, the funeral cortege was more elaborate. On burial the body was placed in a square pit. After some of his concubines, attendants, and horses had been strangled and laid beside the Royal

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courts, a great mound was built over the grave. A year later fifty youths and fifty fine horses were strangled, stuffed and mounted in a circle around the tomb (*Collier's Ency.*, 1959 ed., vol. XVII, pp. 433-34).

### *The Frozen Tombs of Siberia*

When studying the Scythians, one should bear in mind that at the height of their power they ruled a vast territory stretching from eastern Europe to Siberia and China in the east. They did not, of course, constitute the only peoples living in that vast steppe-land, but they did develop a rather uniform culture in that area. The Scythian tribes had their own language, culture, Animal Style art, and were loosely bound together by kinship. There were, however, pockets of non-Scythian natives living in these vast lands who didn't share the same race, culture or language.

It has been shown again and again that the *Scythians* were a long-headed people (the majority having a Cephalic Index of below 80), whereas the *Sarmatians* which followed them, and later took up permanent abode in the former lands of the Scyths, were a short-headed people (having a C.I. of 80 or above). Archaeology has proved conclusively that the skeletal remains from the many thousands of Scythian graves reveal beyond doubt that the ancient Scyths were quite different in headform from the present-day Slavs who now occupy "Scythia." The Slavs have descended from the Sarmatians which followed the Scyths, as they pushed them further into the West. The Slavs now inhabit the Slavic nations of E. Europe as well as Poland, Russia (where they make up 75 percent of the today's population), and also comprise some of the peoples of present-day E. Germany.

Clearly, the present-day Slavic nations are a short-headed people, and in no way can be said to represent the ancient Scyths who once inhabited Slavic lands.

Anciently, the Scyths ruled what is now south Russia—all the way into Siberia. Archaeologically, as one goes further east into Scythian territory, he discovers that there were more broad-headed (i.e. short-headed) elements among the Scyths—as a certain admixture had taken place anciently between the Scythians and the Mongoloid or Oriental peoples.

The Russian archaeologist Sergei Rudenko, carried out some interesting excavations in the frozen tombs at Pazyrik in western Siberia. These frozen tombs were certainly unique. They had been plundered centuries earlier. The tomb-robbers had worked down deep enough to reach soil perpetually frozen, but they had not encountered any water. When the tomb robbers disturbed the filling of the shaft, the moisture from the upper soil seeped down into the timber-lined chamber and slowly filled it to the brim. This water later froze, out of reach of the summer's sun, and everything which the robbers had left was preserved in cold storage until Rudenko opened these frozen tombs! He was delighted to see the good condition in which the objects were found.

When he came upon the ice, through which he could faintly glimpse objects lying on the chamber floor, normal methods of excavation had to be abandoned; *Rudenko simply poured boiling water on the ice, pumped it all out, and the contents of the tomb lay there exposed!* (Wooley, *History Unearthed*, 1958, ed., p. 159).

In one tomb Rudenko found a huge burial chamber which contained the skeletons of about seven to sixteen horses which had been pole-axed. The tomb contained a number of heavy wooden carts, pots, and many other objects. The treasures of gold and silver had been taken by the robbers, but the ice had preserved many objects in deep-freeze condition.

These hermetically-sealed tombs had preserved some of man's most perishable possessions including carpets, embroideries, hangings of applique felt; and there were two coffins containing the remains of the king and his wife or favourite concubine. The bodies had been embalmed after a fashion. There were many interesting objects found in some of these tombs including in some instances treasures.

#### *Rudenko's Findings*

Rudenko carried out his extensive archaeological excavations in eastern Scythia—in the high Altai Mountains of Siberia. He found that even that far east, the Scyths had once ruled, though the skeletal remains in that far-off land revealed a certain racial mixture of Scyths and Mongols (or Mongoloids).

In his book, *Frozen Tombs of Siberia*, Rudenko reveals the racial characteristics of the Scyths who dwelt in Siberia. Chapter three, entitled "Physical Type of The Population," gives facts concerning the racial features of the Scyths which have been investigated in that far off part of present-day Russia.

Rudenko says: "The little information available about the population of the Altai Mountains during Scythian times has been summarized by G. F. Debets. The majority of skulls of the period belong to a *European type* and, although insufficiently clearly documented, are predominantly brachycephalic. . . .

"Looking over the small series of skulls enumerated, their extreme variation is noticeable. There are brachycephalic [broad-headed], sub-brachycephalic (almost half), one mesocephalic and three sharply dolichocephalic [long-headed] skulls. . . .

"Although in general the skulls in the series are of *europoid* [like the white Europeans] type, there are some among them with markedly *mongoloid* features. . . . For these skulls a relatively flat and broad face, weakly developed *fossae caninae* and flat nose are characteristic.

"The data available are insufficient, it seems, to assess the physical type of the Altai population at the time under discussion. Nevertheless it is possible to draw some general conclusions. First and foremost it is the unusual variety of types, in spite of the very limited range of specimens available, that deserves mention.

"The *europoid* type is particularly well represented, in the ordinary graves especially . . . No less a distinctive element is *mongoloid*; both dolichocephalic [long-headed] and brachycephalic [broad-headed]. In the skulls from Tuekta and Katanda I am inclined to see rather local forms than representatives of pure mongoloids. Dolichocephaly with some mongoloid traits is probably of south Siberian origin or comes from central Asia between the two rivers; while brachycephaly, according to Debets, can be compared with the Siberian branch of the Asian trunk (Tungus type). Debets relates the appearance in the Altai [Mountains] of a mongoloid type to Hunnish expansion.

"This idea was extended by Kiselev, who regards the man buried at Shibe as a member of the Hunnish aristocracy entering the Altai at the time of the hegemony of the Hunnish union. He similarly contrasts the *mongoloid* type of the old man at Shibe with a local *europoid* type of the native population.

"I cannot detect," says Rudenko, "the presence of a branch of the Asian mongoloid trunk in the Altai. The tallness, broadness of face in combination with brachycephaly, the absence of stiff hair—all these signs are incompatible with our picture of the north-eastern mongoloids. On the other hand it is well known to us that mongoloids were widespread towards the west (Ananin folk in the west Kama area) long prior to Hunnish expansion, and the mongoloid character of the Argippaei was known to Herodotus. Consequently entry of the mongoloid type into the Altai need not be connected with the expansion of the Huns. . . .

"In conclusion we must once more emphasize the variation of physical type in the population of the Altai Mountains in the period under discussion; there is an appreciable mongoloid admixture, but in a diluted form . . ." (*Frozen Tombs of Siberia*, Rudenko, chap. 3).

Thus it is clear that a certain mongoloid admixture among the Scyths had taken place in the eastern part of Scythia—in the Altai Mountains of Siberia. But throughout most of Scythia, as it stretched from Siberia toward the west, and into Eastern Europe, the population was not only European (or *europoid*), but was primarily of the dolichocephalic (long-headed) variety.

In the account of the invasion of Scythia by Darius, we have noticed how much the Scythians prized the tombs of their dead. There is nothing which would incense them as much as to have someone disturb the resting place of their fathers.

Darius presumably feared the unabated wrath of the Scythians enough that he dared not provoke them by desecrating the tombs of their forefathers.

We shall now examine further historical proof verifying that the majority of these Scyths who lived in South Russia (especially in the Crimea) were exiled Israelites.

#### *The Eurasian Plain*

M.I. Artamonov, in his book *The Splendor of Scythian Art*, makes the following interesting observations concerning Scythia:

"From south and east of the Carpathians [Mountains in E. Europe] and north of the Caucasus eastward to the mountains of Mongolia and Siberia stretches a vast area of comparatively flat land. Bounded in the west by the Danube and in the east by the Yenisei, it is the one major geographical feature which both Europe and Asia share; appropriately, it has been named *the Eurasian plain*. Watered by several large and numerous smaller rivers, its tracts of fertile land alternating with desert steppes have attracted a succession of primitive peoples, mostly nomadic, since very early times. . . ." (*The Splendor of Scythian Art*, Artamonov, p. 9).

It was on this vast plain that the Scythian tribes wandered from approximately the 600s B.C. until they were driven off this steppe-land by the Sarmatians in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Artamonov continues: "There is ample evidence that the culture which we associate with the Scythian nomads was shared with but minor local variations by the *majority* of the tribes living in the *Eurasian plain* during the years when the Scythians controlled large sections of it, and that this culture made itself felt among the tribes living in remote regions of the Asiatic sector. When we contemplate the Scythian way of life, the diversity, ingenuity and range of their possessions, the extent of their influence ceases to surprise. In the utilitarian sphere tribesmen in the Scythian world provided themselves with such practical objects as tables with detachable, tray-like tops, rugs, felt hangings, cushions, satchels and purses, not to speak of a wide variety of tools and an immense range of cooking utensils and weapons. . . . For these Scyths often used gold, encasing their weapons and saddles in elaborately worked thin sheets of gold and dorning their horse trappings with metal or wooden decorations.

"The Scyths were *illiterate* and many basic facts relating to their history remain unknown to us partly for that reason. Major problems that await solution concern the precise region of the *Eurasian plain* which served as their first homeland; existing evidence suggests that it was situated to the north-east of the Caucasus. There is also reason for thinking that the Scyths were *Indo-Europeans*, possibly of Iranian stock, and that they spoke an Iranian language which was probably related to Avestic, but which varied slightly with each region and major tribal unit. The Scyths enter history as victorious warriors. Their military successes were probably largely due to their ability to ride on horseback. Some scholars believe that they were *the first people* to have done so; this is open to question but no one can deny that the Scyths were among the world's earliest and assuredly its most accomplished horsemen. . . ." (*ibid.*, pp. 10, 11).

Why is the origin of the Scyths so obscure? Why were these numerous, talented and powerful peoples unknown until the 600 B.C.? The simple answer for this is as follows: When the Assyrians conquered and deported about seven million Israelites from Palestine to the region of Assyria and Media in 721 B.C., this unleashed on the ancient world a torrent of turbulent peoples who soon escaped from under the Assyrian yoke and in confederation with the Medes, even helped humble the Assyrians. Only one hundred and nine years after the Ten Tribes of Israel were deported to the Caucasus-

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Caspian Sea area, these Israelitish tribes (known as Scyths) joined with the Medes in their attack against the capital of Assyria (Nineveh) and broke the power of that once-proud empire.

From that very time forward, these wild, "rootless," homeless, wandering Scyths were left free (as free as a run-away cannon on a ship-deck during a rough sea) to jostle various peoples of S.W. Asia, and in all the flatlands across the length of the Eurasian steppes.

*A Mounted Horde From Nowhere?*

The historians and archaeologists just can't understand how this vast horde of tribes suddenly appeared on the world scene, seemingly from nowhere, and continued to harass the powerful empires of the Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and even the Romans. The answer to this enigma can only be found in the world's most important history book—the Bible!

Let us notice other significant comments:

"The horse became the Scyth's most cherished possession. Though the tribes kept large flocks of sheep, they attached most importance to their herds of horses, carefully rearing and then devoting many hours to breaking and riding them. No Scyth ever used the horse as a draught animal; for this purpose, in the west, he retained oxen and, in the east, camels. It is unlikely that he even allowed his womenfolk to ride his horses. He and his sons alone did so; and at death their favourite mounts went with them to the grave. Thus virtually every Scythian burial is a horse burial, although Professor Artamonov found that this did not apply to the Scyths who were buried in shaft graves in the Crimea during the 4th century B.C." (*The Splendor of Scythian Art*, Artamonov, pp. 11, 12).

Let us continue from this interesting book: "Unrest among the tribes living in the vicinity of the Oxus probably caused by Scyths to migrate westward. They must have reached the region of Lake Urmia early in the 8th century B.C., for Assyrian chroniclers mention their first appearance on their country's borders during King Sargon's reign (722-705 B.C.). Herodotus thought that the Scyths invaded Assyria when pursuing the Cimmerians—a somewhat similar nomadic community who lived and controlled what is now southern Russia prior to the Scyths. Professor Artamonov dates the advent of the Cimmerians or, as he terms it, their invasion of Assyria, to the years 722-715 B.C., years when, he believes, the Scyths had got no further in their western migration than those regions of the River Araxes which came in consequence to be known as *Sakasana*; but Jettmar believes that in 714 B.C. the Scyths were allied to the Cimmerians, who were at war with the Urartians. Artamonov considers that it was not until 673 that the Scyths, acting as allies of the Mannacans and the Medes, came into conflict with an Assyrian military unit engaged in collecting the tribute owed to Assyria by the Medes. By then the Scyths, living as they were at a time when the Bronze Age was giving way to the Iron Age, had for the most part replaced the bone arrowheads of their forebears by the bronze or iron trefoil-shaped types



which are associated with them. Artamonov tells us that their chieftain was killed during the raid and that his successor, King Partatua, made his peace with that country. It was therefore a joint Assyro-Scythian force which raided Manna but failed to prevent the Medes from forming themselves into a powerful state. According to Artamonov Partatua's son, Madyes, was still allied to Assyria in 654 B.C., when he engaged the Cimmerians, now entrenched in Cappadocia, in battle, put them to flight and pursued them, killing their chieftain in Cilicia. After a hiatus, during which he loses track of them, Artamonov resumes their story in 623 B.C. when, he tells us, *they helped the Assyrians to defeat the Medes* engaged in besieging Nineveh. Certain other historians assign that event to the year 635 B.C., believing that it was then that the Scyths pursued the Cimmerians across Phrygia, invaded Lydia and looted the Greek coastal cities.

"All scholars agree that the Scyths were so elated by their victory over the Medes that they pressed forward—according to Artamonov, in company with the Babylonians—into Syria and Palestine but that, on reaching Philistea, they consented to be bought off by King Psametek and to withdraw west of the River Halys. It was there that they set themselves up as masters of what is now north-western Iran. Soon they were regarding themselves as peers of the Babylonians and Medes. By 594 B.C., the Medes could no longer endure their arrogance. Artamonov has described how their king therefore invited the Scythian chieftains to a banquet and treacherously put them to death as they partook of it. The Scyths were left leaderless and as such proved no match for the Medes. In 585 B.C. they were forced to relinquish their Iranian conquests and to agree to withdraw from the area in the direction from which they had invaded it" (*ibid.*, pp. 12, 13).

What did the Scythians then do?

"The Scyths moved northward, passing through Urartu. Then some veered east, to settle between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, where they intermingled with the local population, some eventually merging with the Parthians, while others pressed on towards India to become assimilated by the Dravidians. Others again lingered in the Kuban district of the Caucasus, but the majority pushed further north before turning west to take possession of the section of the Eurasian plain which lies between the River Don and the River Dnieper. The group of nomads to whom it is alone correct to apply the name of Scyth formed the kingdom known as that of the Royal Scyths on the lower reaches of the latter river. Some were gradually to move further west and eventually to penetrate to the Danube" (*ibid.*, p. 13).

#### *Scyths Help Humble Assyrians*

It is important that we clear up a point which may not be clear to some readers. How could some historians say that the Scyths were allied with the Medes who attacked and destroyed the Assyrian capital city of Nineveh in 612 B.C.? And how could others say that the Scythians were among the defenders—were actually allied with the Assyrians and were therefore helping them defend Nineveh against the Medes?

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The answer is as follows. In 721 B.C., the Assyrians deported about seven million Israelites from the Northern Kingdom of Israel (not the Jews of Judah) to the lands of *Media* and *Assyria*—the territory south of the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian Sea. One hundred and nine years later, when the Medes attacked the capital city of the Assyrians in 612 B.C., some of the Israelitish peoples (then known as Scyths) were allied with the Assyrian defenders of the city, while others joined the Median attackers, and thereby helped to lay Nineveh in the dust.

The main seat of the Scyths—especially the Royal Scyths—lay west of the Don River in South Russia. “East of the Don the *Sauromatians*, nomads who shared the Scyths’ way of life and culture, controlled the North Caucasian lowlands, while the *Sarmatians*—the nomads whose heavy cavalry units were to play so decisive a part in the destruction of the Scyths during the closing centuries of the pre-Christian era—were to appear from the east on the upper reaches of the Don during the 4th century B.C.

“Still further to the east in central Asia, the Sakas [another tribe of Scyths], were in command, while the Hsiung-Nu were living in the Altai and as far eastward as western Mongolia. . . . Thus, in contrast to the Sarmatians, who favoured a matriarchal rule and whose unmarried women fought the tribe’s enemies as bravely as did its men (thereby inspiring the Greek tales concerning Amazons) the Scyths obliged their womenfolk to live in subservience and to minister to their needs by cooking their food, making their clothes from the hides they had cured and transformed into leather or furs, pounding wool into felts of various qualities and thicknesses, sewing with gut thread they had made from the sinews of dead animals, using buttons they had cut from their antlers, horns and bones. . . . When a tribe was on the move Scyth women, girls and young children travelled in covered wagons [reminiscent of the wagon trains of the Old West in the U.S.], sleeping and living in these; or else the felt hoods would lift off to form tents; sometimes, separate tents were set up for them. When the men went to war, to a rally or a lengthy hunting foray, the women took over the tending of the flocks and herds in addition to caring for the children. . . .” (*ibid.*, pp. 13, 14).

The Scyths treated their women far differently than did the Sarmatians. The Sarmatian women were expected to ride horses and fight like their menfolk. But the Scyths protected their women, and seemed to treat them with greater respect.

What happened to the Scyths of Scythia?

“The Scyths who had migrated to Macedonia from the Dnieper area during the 4th century B.C. were expelled from the Danubian region by commanders in the service of Philip II of Macedon. Many withdrew to the Crimea where, in the 2nd century B.C., they were joined by groups of Scyths fleeing the Sarmatians. . . . In about the year 110 B.C. their [Scyth’s] ruler, Scylurus, was able to establish his capital at Neapolis. . . . for soon after Scythia was entirely overrun by the *Sarmatians* and the last Scyths to survive were to disappear from history with the advent of the *Goths* [who were in actual fact another Scythic tribe] and the dawn of the Dark Ages” (*The Splendor of Scythian Art*, Artamonov, p. 16).

*Who Were the First Horsemen?*

*The First Horsemen* by Frank Trippett gives some interesting details concerning the Scythians and other nomadic peoples, such as the Sarmatians and the Yueh-Chi (who were also a "white" europeoid type people):

"The first of these mounted nomads to attract the attention of historians were the Scythians. They are the horsemen for whom the record is most complete. . . .

"By the end of the *Sixth Century B.C.* the Scythians' mastery of the horse had made them undisputed rulers of a flat and grassy domain that reached westward along the Azov and Black seas, from the Don River to the mouth of the Danube, embracing almost all of what is now the Ukraine, and northward 400 miles to some nebulous boundary where the steppe vanished into an irregular sprawl of dense forests and marshes. . . .

"The city dwellers called the enormous tract of country ruled by the nomads *Scythia*, and the Greeks, by extension, named the horsemen *Scythians*" (*The First Horsemen*, pp. 9, 10).

When, according to this author, did the Scyths first appear in history? "Long before Herodotus studied the Scythians in the Fifth Century B.C., they had been a force to be reckoned with. Indeed, they first entered the historical record in the *Seventh Century B.C.* as Assyria's ally against the Cimmerians, who had lost their homeland to the Scythians and moved south, making a nuisance of themselves among the civilized people already settled in the area. The horsemen obviously got on well with the Assyrians, for their leader, King Bariatua, married an Assyrian princess in 674 B.C. (About 47 years after Ten-Tribed Israel were taken captive to Assyria and Media in 721 B.C., or about 59 years after the first Israelites were deported in 733-32 B.C.)

"A quarter of a century later the Scythians again joined forces with the Assyrians, and participated in the destruction of the kingdom of Urartu, in what is now Armenia, and in the conquest of the Medes, whose country lay just south of the Caspian Sea. Flushed with a sense of their new power, the Scythians lorded it over 'upper Asia,' perhaps the territory of modern Azerbaijan, for 28 years. During their sway there—almost always in the role of marauders or mercenaries—they made a fearsome name for themselves. Apparently they plundered their way through Palestine right to the border of Egypt; the Pharaoh halted their advance by buying them off. Wherever they appeared, says Herodotus, 'everything was overthrown by their licentiousness and neglect.'

"In 612 B.C. [109 years after the Assyrians had deported the Israelites] the *Medes*, having regained their strength, besieged Nineveh, Assyria's capital—this time fighting at their side were their old enemies, the *Scythians*. Nineveh fell to the Medes [in 612 B.C.], and Assyria collapsed. But by the turn of the century, the Medes had had a change of heart about their allies and had driven the Scythians out of Western Asia. A legend recounted by Herodotus tells that the king invited the Scythian chieftains to a feast, got them drunk and killed them. Their power temporarily broken, the Scythians returned to the south Russian steppe. There they grew strong again, and by

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514 B.C. were audacious enough to defy Persia's Darius the Great when he tried to subdue them as a prelude to his planned invasion of Greece" (*The First Horsemen*, pp. 11-14).

What were the Scythians like? What were some of their habits? "Like the world around them the Scythians were volatile and exuberant. They could be dark and turbulent or, when times were peaceful and good, bright and breezy. They loved the chase. They enjoyed dancing and singing to the music of drums and stringed instruments resembling lutes, especially during their long winter confinements. The men were famous as hard drinkers of the wines supplied by Greek traders, disdaining the delicate Greek practice of diluting them. On social as well as on ceremonial occasions they used hemp as a narcotic. Herodotus describes them ducking into small, tepee-like felt tents to sniff the vapor arising from hemp seeds in a dish of red-hot stones. 'Immediately it smokes,' he wrote, 'and the Scythians, delighted, shout for joy'" (*ibid.*, p. 15).

Trippett also tells us that the Scythians loved haggis (just as do their descendants, the Scots, to this very day), which they prepared by boiling the flesh of a cow in its own skin. They made use of the fish which was plentiful in the rivers and streams of Scythia. Also, they loved cheeses, "but above all they relished the sharp, slightly intoxicating drink called kumiss: made from fermented mare's milk . . ." (*ibid.*, p. 18).

#### "A Common Language"

Did they all speak a common language? "In spite of such internal skirmishing, the Scythians were united by custom and a common language. . . . Such words are enough, however, for philologists to say that the Scythians spoke a dialect descended from the prehistoric Indo-European language from which the major tongues of the Western world have evolved. . . ." (*ibid.*, p. 19).

Furthermore, we are informed that, "Like many of the other nomadic tribes inhabiting the vast Eurasian steppes, the Scythians were traditionally *polygamous*. A wealthy Scythian could take several wives . . ." (*ibid.*)

The Scythians were fearless warriors. When Darius invaded Scythia, the Scythians withdrew and scorched the earth behind them—slowly, but surely wearing the Persians down.

Dispirited, the Persians had to return to Asia—having utterly failed in their conquest of Scythia.

"So while Darius returned to Asia to prepare for his war on Greece, the Scythians prevailed on the south Russian steppe. They outlasted not only Darius but the Persian Empire itself. In the Fourth Century B.C. they expanded westward until Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, drove them back from the Danube after a battle in which the Scythian king Ateas, then aged 90 or more, was killed. A few years later, in about 336 B.C., Alexander himself, having conquered Thrace and before heading for further conquests in Asia, dispatched his Thracian governor, Zepyryon, to discipline the nomads further. The Scythians killed Zepyryon, routed his

troops and set up outposts in the Balkans before returning home.

"But something new and ominous had begun to happen in their homeland. The Scythians, under long Greek influence, had become urbanized and sedentary. By contrast, the *Sarmatians*, who had helped them against Darius, were waxing powerful and pressing westward. By 346 B.C. the Sarmatians had crossed their traditional border, the Don, and unrelentingly continued their westward push. Thus, even though the Scythians were to remain prosperous and powerful throughout the Fourth Century B.C., a circle was inexorably closing in upon them. In another 200 years the first horsemen to have ridden into recorded history would be scattered—and the wildest of them, like the horses they rode, would be tamed" (*The First Horsemen*, p. 28).

#### "The Beginning of The End"

According to Trippett, "the Sakas (later known as Saxons) . . . entered apart of eastern Persia then called Parthia and mixed with its inhabitants, spawning a people who later subdued part of western India.

"Most likely it was a similar situation that originally dislodged the Scythians from their pasturage in an obscure homeland and ultimately thrust them into south Russia and so into the awareness of the world. And it was precisely the same sort of phenomenon that signaled the beginning of the end of the once-powerful Scythians.

"Their days were already numbered when bands of neighboring Sarmatians began crossing over the Don into south Russia in the Fourth Century B.C. The strife that ensued forced some Scythians to move west into what is today Rumania, where they formed a short-lived kingdom known to classical writers as Little Scythia. Meantime, Scythians who remained north of the Black Sea mingled with the invaders, and in time both groups joined forces to ward off their enemies, including later waves of Sarmatians.

"As the Sarmatians began encroaching more and more on the south Russian steppe, the Scythians, who had once humiliated Darius and his army of 700,000 men, yielded. They were not the same forceful people they had been at their height of power in the Fifth Century B.C. Through the years they had succumbed increasingly to opulence, and during the process had lost the vigor that once characterized them. Indeed, most of them had abandoned the nomadic way of life and settled down in cities.

"By the Second Century B.C. invading Sarmatians had forced the once-mighty masters of the steppe into the Crimea. There the surviving Scythians managed to establish another kingdom, the ruins of whose capital, Neapolis, cover some 40 acres near the present-day city of Simferopol. . . .

"This new Crimean kingdom, ruled by urbanized horsemen, was powerful enough to pose a serious threat to Mithradates the Great, King of Pontus in Asia Minor. Alarmed, Mithradates sent an expedition against them and vanquished them in 106 B.C. Soon after their final defeat the Scythians vanished entirely as a distinct people. . . ." (*The First Horsemen*, pp. 84-86).

Most historians fail to understand what really happened to the Scythians

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to cause them to succumb to the Sarmatians and other tribes forever pressing them to their rear in the east. There were various branches of the Scythians (the Celts or Cimmerians in the West, and the Sakas in the east) who for various reasons continued filtering into Northwest Europe over many centuries. As pressure continued to their east, they were being pushed further and further west, until they were finally swept off the steppelands of Eurasia—the great highway of ancient peoples.

Eventually, “the Hun . . . in the Fifth Century A.D. thrust westward out of the steppes to contribute to the fall of Rome, or the Mongol cavalymen of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, who terrorized China, India, the Near East and eastern Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries . . .

“Even in the early years, the recurring push-and-shove of tribes competing for choice pasture land had an effect resembling that of a combination billiard shot” (*The First Horsemen*, p. 84).

#### *The Sifted Scyths*

We must bear in mind that Almighty God had prophesied that the peoples of Israel who were taken into captivity to Assyria and Media by the Assyrians in 721 B.C., would become “wanderers” among the nations. They were to be “dispersed” throughout many countries, and “sifted” among the nations—yet God would keep them intact—not a single grain shall fall to the earth until God had safely guided them to their new Promised Lands in Northwest Europe—and in the new lands later colonized by these Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples:

But God caused the ancient peoples of Israel to leave many of their footsteps as they traversed much of the earth from the lands lying south of the Caucasus-Caspian area in S. W. Asia en route to Northwest Europe. The ancient Scythian peoples left hundreds of thousands of kurgans (burial mounds) all across the steppe-lands of Eurasia en route to Northwest Europe.

Even though they had once been the dominant peoples of the great Eurasian steppes, over a period of several centuries, their numbers decreased in Scythia as various tribes shifted westward into Northwest Europe. It was into this partial vacuum that the Sarmatians stepped, thereby supplanting the Scythians in their ancient lands.

#### *Sarmatians Slavs*

It is important to remember that the Slavic peoples of Russia, Poland and the Eastern European countries have all descended from the Sarmatians.

The following quote concerning the Sarmatians-Slavs and the Scythians should be both interesting and enlightening: “In 1957, however, these Slav peoples made up 72% [now est. at 75%] of the population of the U.S.S.R., their republics the R.S.F.S.R. . . occupying almost three quarters of the land (of Russia). . .

“The Russians, Ukrainians, and Bielorussians are descended from a Slav people who originally came from the Carpathians [Mountains in E.

Europe] and settled in about the 7th century in the middle and upper reaches of the river Dneiper. From ancient times peoples from Central Asia had moved over these plains leaving burial mounds, *kurgans*, as traces of their civilization. The Slavs encountered the Scythians, a warlike people who were great horsemen . . . " (*Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia*, vol. 1, art. "Russians").

"The mounted nomads had made no attempt to hide their burials. Rather, trusting each other not to disturb the resting places of their dead, they made them as conspicuous as possible by heaping up mounds of dirt or stones, or both, over the graves. Called *kurgans* in Russian, they exist in clusters all across the steppes. There are some 100,000 barrows in the Ukraine alone. In the Minusinsk area of Siberia, as far as the eye can see the terrain is one gigantic graveyard" (*The First Horsemen*, pp. 102, 103).

Here is a brief sketch of the Scyths in history: "SCYTHIAN . . . was a member of an ancient group of nomads that lived in southern and eastern Europe between the 600's B.C. and the A.D. 100's. The Scythians wandered from southern Russia, near the Black Sea, eastward to the Altai Mountains [in Siberia] in central Asia. They also went westward into what are now Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany. They were defeated by the *Sarmatians*, another nomadic tribe, in the 200's B.C., and were completely wiped out by the Goths [another branch of the Scyths] in the A.D. 100's.

"The Scythians were wealthy and somewhat cultured. They decorated their jewelry and implements with distinctive animal designs, which influenced the arts of other European peoples. . . ." (*The World Book Encyclopedia*, vol. 17, art. "Scythian").

#### Scythian Chronology

*The First Horsemen* gives the following interesting chronology of the Scythians: "707 B.C.—Cimmerians, earliest-known mounted nomads, defeat kingdom of Urartu in Near East. [The Cimmerians were merely a western branch of the Scyths.] c. 700 B.C.—Scythian presence in Near East recorded in Assyrian texts. 675 B.C.—Scythian king marries daughter of Esarhaddon, ruler of the Assyrian Empire. 612 B.C.—Medes, with Scythians, capture Nineveh and destroy Assyrian Empire. c. 600 B.C.—Medes drive Scythians north of the Caucasus. 514 B.C.—Scythians, now dominant in south Russia, repel Persian invasion under Darius the Great. c. 450 B.C.—Herodotus visits Greek trading colony of Olbia to gather information on Scythians. c. 350 B.C.—Sarmatians begin to enter Scythian territory. Little Scythia founded in Rumania. 339 B.C.—Scythians, under King Ateas, defeated in battle in Rumania by Philip of Macedon. 331 B.C.—Scythians annihilate an army of Alexander the Great in Black Sea region. 214 B.C.—Chinese complete Great Wall as defense against *Hsiung-nu*. [This is known to have been a "white" or "Caucasoid" people.] c. 200 B.C.—Scythians withdraw to Crimea, establish capital at Neapolis and impose heavy tribute on Greek Colonies. 110-106 B.C.—Scythians in Crimea defeated by Pontic king Mithradates the Great. Black Sea area is gradually

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drawn into Rome's sphere of influence" (*The First Horsemen*, p. 70).

Since the peoples and nations of Northwest Europe have all descended from the Scythian peoples, it is imperative that these N.W. Europeans know more about their ancestry. And this is of special importance, when one learns that the Scyths (including their W. branch, the Cimmerian *Celts*, and their E. branch, the *Sakas*) were the descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel!

It is hoped that these many facts from some of the best sources available will thoroughly acquaint the reader with the ancient peoples of *Scythia*. Furthermore, it is hoped that the "obscure" origin of the Scyths is now transparently clear to all who have eyes to see. The Scythians (including the Cimmerian *Celts* and the *Sakas* or *Saxons*) were all descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel whom God had prophesied He would sift among all nations!



*italics*

Chapter Fourteen

**Scythian Race Analysis**

*Israel's Crimean Gravestones*

**O**ur continuing search for the forgotten Ten Tribes of Israel takes us to the ancient inscriptions found on lost Israel's Crimean gravestones.

Here is a very interesting quotation taken from an article entitled *Synchronous History*, Volume III (1874), written by J. W. Bosanquet:

"The old gravestones in the *Crimea*," writes Neubauer, "which are now recognized as genuine by all men of learning, attest that there were Jewish [Israelitish] communities in the Crimea as early as the year A.D. 6, and that the Jews [Israelites] there held themselves to be *descended from the TEN TRIBES.*"

I Jehuda Ben Mose ha-Nagolon *of the East country . . . of the tribe of Naphthali . . . who went into the exile with the exiles, who were driven away with Hosea, the king of Israel, together with the tribes of Simeon and Dan, and some of the generations of the other *tribes of Israel*, which (all) were led into exile by the enemy Shalmanezer . . . the cities of the exiled tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half of Manasseh, which Pilneser drove into exile and settled there . . . (*ibid.*).*

The author of the above quote, like almost everyone, thought these exiles of the "Lost Ten Tribes" of Israel were "Jews." But the people of Ten-Tribed Israel were never called "Jews" in the Hebrew Scriptures!

Notice that the person whose name was found on this Crimean Epigraph was of the *tribe of NAPHTALI*, who was taken into captivity with the captives in the time of Hosea, king of Israel, with the tribes of SIMEON, DAN, REUBEN, GAD, and the half tribe of MANASSEH. This is another astonishing proof that *the exiles of Israel* (those of the so-called *Lost Ten Tribes*) *passed through the area of the Crimea*, in the vicinity of the Black Sea! This was the very seat of the Scythians' power.

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The exiles of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel wandered for centuries in the steppes of Southern Russia under such names as Cimmerians and Scythians.

Myers says that the *long-headed* stocks of the *British Isles* and of *Scandinavia* seem to be an early offshoot of the "Tumulus people" of South Russia, who are the ancestors of these *Nordics*. This is further confirmation of the facts which have been reiterated in this work.

In the *British Isles*, there are more or less pure descendants of . . . old long-headed stocks. In *Scandinavia* and the whole *north-western area of the Continent*. They are the tall, massive, *long-headed* folk who had apparently been developing there . . . They seem to be an early offshoot of the "*Tumulus people*" [meaning Scythians] of *Southern Russia*, and are the ancestors of the present "*Nordic*" blondes (Myers, *Cambridge Ancient History*, vol. I. p. 98).

What can archaeology do to help us in our search for the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel?

We shall now examine further *historical, archaeological, and portrait* evidence to see what the *physical characteristics* of the Scythians were like. Before we have finished our investigation, we will notice complete unanimity among all of these fields of study.

"The general opinion has been that the Scyths were Iranian [white European types]" (*Ency. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. XXIV, art. "Scythia").

Because of the nomadic life which most of the Scyths led, some have erroneously believed the Scythians were of Mongolian origin.

This opinion is, however, *no longer held*. The little we know of their language, customs and religion leads rather to the *conclusion that they were Iranians*. About the 2nd century B.C. the Scythians were conquered [driven further west] by the Sarmates . . . Thereafter they disappear from history (*ibid.*, p. 471).

Notice that the Scythians disappear from history about the 2nd century B.C. Some claim they survived until the early centuries of the Christian era. Since the Apostle Paul mentioned them (Col. 3:11) we know they were still in existence in the 1st century A.D. It would appear, however, that most of the remaining Scyths had migrated or were driven into Europe in the centuries immediately after the birth of Christ.

We are informed by the *Encyclopedia Britannica* that the Scythian power began to decline in the early centuries A.D., so that by the middle of the 4th century the Sarmatae, the eastern neighbors of the Scyths, had crossed the Don River.

As the Scyths were pressed by Sarmatians (the forebearers of the modern day Slavs) to their east, they, in turn, exerted pressure on the peoples of the Danube, and finally emerged in northwestern Europe under various tribal names. *After this time the name of "Scythia" is purely geographical*. The lands which they had formerly occupied were completely taken over by the Sarmatians.

#### *Scythian Race Analysis by Minns*

It is difficult to see how some who have studied Minn's classic work of the Scythians, can make him say something which is contrary to his plain statements. Some have asserted that Minns attributed a Mongoloid origin to the Scythians. Let us see what Minns really did say regarding this subject: "On the other hand Scheifner absolutely annihilated K. Neumann's attempt

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to derive any Scythian words from Mongolian" (*Scythians and Greeks*, p. 40).

The Scythians' mode of life consisted of the men riding on horseback and the women in wagons. Minns also mentions the habit of the Scythians of tattooing or branding various parts of their bodies:

This slackness they counteract by a custom of branding themselves on various parts of their body (Cf. J. G. Frazer, *The Golden Bough*, III., p. 217). Further he says that the cold makes their colouring purros, which seems to mean a reddish brown, the colour that fair people get from being much in the open. It cannot be any kind of yellow (Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*, p. 45).

The above statements show that Minns definitely believed the Scythians were not Mongolians, but were a "fair people" having "reddish brown" colouring due to tanning. Yet some who have studied Minn's classic work on the Scythians have claimed that he believed the Scythians to be of Mongoloid descent!

There was undoubtedly some Mongoloid influence among certain of the Scythians because of intermarriage. Herodotus informs us of marriages between Scythian kings and various foreign women.

So too *some* of the skulls illustrated by Count Bobrinskoj in *Smela* slightly suggest *Mongolian* forms, others are purely European (Sm. II., pl. XXVII.—XXX.). To this same conclusion came Professor Anatole Bogdanoy (Congrès International d'Archéologie Préhistorique et d'Anthropologie, II Session A Moscou, T.I., Moscow, 1892, p. 5), who says that *in Scythic tombs the skulls are mostly long though occasionally Mongoloid*, and notes a general tendency towards brachycephaly during the Scythic period. For, strangely enough, although Slavs and Finns are now short-headed, they *seem* to have become so only during the last few centuries (Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*, p. 47).

Minns was very explicit in the foregoing statement. He showed that the Scythic skulls were "*mostly long, though occasionally Mongoloid*," according to Professor Anatole. Minns nowhere says he disagrees with him on this point; Minns's silence must mean that he is in agreement with Professor Anatole Bogdanoy on this point!

#### *An Enigma Solved*

Scythians had penetrated into Hungary and other Slavonic countries at a fairly early period, but these Scythians were not Slavs or Mongols.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Scythians were a *long-headed* people (whose descendants are only found today in northwestern Europe and territories settled by them). There must have been *occasional Mongoloids* among them. We have just read in the quotation preceding that the Slavs and Finns are short-headed. It is not at all

difficult for one to see how the present Slavs are in the main a short-headed people though the Skeletal remains in the ancient graves of these Slavic territories show a long-headed people formerly resided there.

The answer to this enigma is quite simply explained. The following picture emerges when all of the histories on this subject are properly pieced together.

At one time most of western, northern and central Europe, as well as western and southern Asia as far east as the Don (in some instances, as far east as China), were inhabited chiefly by dolichocephalic (long-headed), Scythian people.

Many historians show clearly that some of the Scythians came into Europe as peaceful colonists and settlers, filtering into Europe year after year, and season after season, with their flocks and herds from the south steppes of Russia, to the lands in the regions of the Danube and the Baltic. Others were undoubtedly impelled or catapulted into Europe by pressure brought upon them by invading tribes (such as the Sarmatians) to their east.

These eastern round-headed Sarmatian neighbors swarmed into the lands which the long-headed Scythians had formerly inhabited and were buried. Thus, it is only because one racial type succeeded another to these lands, that one can find a satisfactory explanation for the broad-headed skulls prevailing in the latter cemeteries and among the modern populations of these Germanic and Slavic lands.

The ancient historians do not tell us much about the type of clothes worn by the Scythians, but they mention that they wore belts, baggy trousers and pointed caps.

Professor Minns mentions some representations on Greek vases which depict Northern nomads. He says that one of these nomad archers was called "Kimerios" and that he was equipped in the representations with a bowcase.

"Kimerios, about whose name there can be no doubt, is similarly equipped but has a bowcase instead of a quiver. In the case of another painting of barbarians attempts have been made to identify them as Cimmerians" (*Scythians and Greeks*, p. 53).

There is every reason to believe that this person called "Kimerios" was a Scythian or a Cimmerian by race. The tall, pointed caps worn by these *Scythian* nomads, as depicted by the Greeks, show that they were the same people as the *Sacae* or *Saka*.

The Persians called all of the Scythians by the name of *Sacae* or *Saka* as we have already observed.

There can be absolutely no doubt whatsoever, according to many reliable historical sources, that the ancient *Sacae* were the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons.

The Israelites, while living in Palestine, were famous archers (I Chr. 5:18: 12:1-2). So were the Scythians well known for their archery. Their descendants in Europe—especially those who came to the British Isles—were often very expert in the use of the bow. Surely every one is familiar with the story of Robin Hood and his followers, who were expert archers and wore pointed caps also.

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"The Asiatic nomads had very high-pointed head-gear, according to Herodotus and the Bisutun [same as Behistun] bas relief of Sakunka Saka. . ." (*ibid.*, p. 57).

On the bas relief of the Bisutun we have a *Saka* labelled as such in the inscription of Darius: unfortunatley being a prisoner he is without his weapons and his national dress. The only thing distinctive about him is his very tall cyrbasia [*tall pointed cap*] upon his head. He is fully bearded (*ibid.*, p. 60).

Herodotus says that the Sacae had tall, pointed caps (Herodotus VII, 60 through 66). Minns mentions "a Blonde race" which he equated with the Scythians.

#### *Similar Evidence by Rice*

Speaking of the pastoral nomads in the Ukraine districts of south Russia, Rice says these Scythian nomads were "fair-haired men of a long-headed type" (*The Scythians*, p. 23).

We are informed that "what [anthropological material] is available seems to support the *Indo-European* attribution" (*ibid.*, p. 37). "An examination of the male skulls and mummified heads found at Pazirik confirms this view" (*ibid.*, p. 39).

Indeed, there is nothing surprising in the occasional presence of people of Mongol blood among the tribes inhabiting the eastern section of the Asiatic steppe, for there was probably intermarriage between them and the locals, just as the Royal Scyths at times intermarried with Greeks or Thracians from neighbouring regions in the west (*ibid.*, pp. 40, 41).

A close examination of all of the male skulls and the mummified heads found at Pazirik confirms such a view.

Notice that Rice shows there was "the occasional presence" of Mongol blood among the tribes inhabiting the eastern section. This statement should cause no great alarm if one remembers that the people on the eastern border of Scythia were "Mongolians." One would naturally expect a little racial mixing between the Scyths and the Mongols.

Later we shall show cranial statistics proving that the people who lived in Scythia—south Russia especially—at this time were not the same people as the broad-headed "Alpine" or "Slavic" people who dwell there today. All archaeological remains prove that the people who formerly inhabited this region in the Scythian age were definitely different from the present-day inhabitants of that country. They were predominantly a long-headed people.

Note carefully the following statements which show that some of the Scyths lived near China.

The ancient Greeks applied the names Scyth, Saka, or Caha indiscriminately to all the nomads of the Eurasian steppe, without distinguishing between those inhabiting lands within reach of China and those living close to

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the Carpathians . . . there seems reason to think that at any rate the majority were linked by some sort of racial tie. A definite affinity [a blood relationship] is indeed suggested by the nature of their art, which shows well-nigh identical features over so wide an area (*ibid.*, p. 42).

We are told that not only did the Scyths wear peaked hoods, but they also had suspenders attached to their belts to hold up their soft, high boots. The only other people known to wear the same type of clothes were the "tall, red-haired, blue-eyed people" from Turkestan whose faces were "pronouncedly European, thus giving support to the theory that the Scythians were of Indo-European stock. The statues of the women show high hats somewhat similar in shape to those worn by Welsh women of the eighteenth century" (Rice, *The Scythians*, pp. 68, 69).

#### "American Wranglers"?

All historical and archaeological data reveal that the overwhelming majority of the Scyths were not only white or *Caucasoid*, but were definitely of the Northwest European racial type. They were clearly different from the Mediterranean *Caucasoids*, and were also clearly distinguished from the broad- or round-headed Alpine type *Sarmatians*—who have been proven to be the ancestors of the Slavic peoples of present-day Europe.

Another corroboration of this fact of the Scyths being Northwest European in racial type, is found in *archaeology*—in the Scythian's own objects of art (often made from solid gold). Many who have observed the types of people depicted on the Scyth's art objects have remarked how much the Scythians look like the peoples of Northwest Europe. Notice Trippett's revealing comment: "In 1969 a young Soviet archeologist, Vasili Bidzilya, was given the routine assignment of exploring some burial mounds on the lower Dnieper that were threatened by a new irrigation project. In one of the [Scythian's] mounds he uncovered a gold and silver loving cup . . . bearing figures that Soviet historian Alexander Pirpichnikov calls 'probably the finest portraits of Scythians in existence'" (*The First Horsemen*, Trippett, p. 106).

Furthermore, we are informed that some of the likenesses of the Scyths resemble *modern Americans*: "A silver and gilt amphora . . . discovered in 1862 in a grave at a site called *Chertomlyk*, also on the Dnieper, bears in relief on its gleaming surface a group of Scythians who could be American wranglers: one is roping a shaggy-maned steed, another is removing hobbles from a saddled horse [A scene truly reminiscent of the days in the American Wild West.]" (*ibid.*, p. 105, 106).

#### Scyths and Slavs Unrelated

Rudenko has succeeded in establishing that the majority of the skulls found in Pazirik and at such allied burials as Shibe, Tuekt, Kurai and Katanda were *European in type*. This bears out Jettmar's view that, at any rate until the

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*fifth or fourth century B.C., the inhabitants of western Siberia were a fair-haired people of European origin, and that it was after that date that an influx of Mongoloids resulted in a very mixed type of population. . . . Most scholars are, however, convinced that no racial links exist between the Slavs and the Scythians, and Ripley draws attention to the fact that in the central Russian burials of the stone age, as many as three-quarters of the skulls were dolichocephalic [long-headed], from the ninth to the thirteenth century only half belonged to this group, and after that date only forty per cent remained, the rest of the population being brachycephalic [broad-headed] (ibid., p. 77).*

Speaking of a Scythian tomb, Rice says: "The woman lying at the chief's side, however, had the soft hair and the dolichocephalic [long-headed] skull of an Indo-European" (*The Scythians*, p. 122).

Speaking of the Scythians, Child says: "Many people hold that *these Scyths were Iranians*" (*The Aryans*, 1926 ed., p. 38). He then shows that there is archaeological evidence to prove that the Scyths had made incursions into Bulgaria, Hungary, and Eastern Germany from the east.

We have now seen various statements from numerous historians showing that the Scythians were northwest European in type. They, as we have observed, had "occasional" brachycephalic (broad-headed) elements among them.

#### *Coon's Analysis of Scythian Crania*

Coon is the "last word" regarding the craniological data of the Scythians. Speaking of the Scyths, he says: "*About 700 B.C. the Scyths were first noticed in the lands to the north of the Black Sea*" (*The Races of Europe*, p. 196). This was about 30 years after Israel's first captivity in 733-732 B.C.! He then shows that *the Scythians*, including their eastern branches, the *Massagetae* and the *Saka* (Sacae) people, "*formed the continual cultural zone from the Carpathians to China*" (*ibid.*, 196).

He mentions that some believe the Scythians to have been Mongoloid, while others believed that they were Iranian or northwest European in type. He says: "Another school holds that they were *European* in physical type, and spoke Iranian, while *their cultural breeding ground lay somewhere to the east of the Caspian*" (*ibid.*, p. 196).

The Scythians were decidedly northwest European according to Coon:

There can be little doubt, even before examining skeletal evidence that *the Scythians and Sarmatians were basically, if not entirely, white men, and in no sense Mongoloid*. The only definite description of them which we have from classical literature is that of Hippocrates, who called them *white-skinned* and obese (*ibid.*, p. 198).

He then shows that the Scythians produced a very distinctive style of realistic art. Their representations include a number of Scythian portraits in very realistic and life-like poses.

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They show a well-defined type of *heavily bearded, long-headed men* with prominent, often convex, noses. The brow ridges are moderately heavy, the eyes deep set. *These faces are strikingly reminiscent of types common among northwest Europeans today*, in strong contrast to those shown in the art of the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Hittites, which are definitely Near Eastern. *The face, therefore, is definitely Nordic (ibid., p. 199).*

We are next informed of the research of Donici's collection of seventy-seven Scythian crania from Kurgans of Bessarabia, which was one of the Scythian's favorite pasture lands during the height of their domination of the south Russian steppes. "The fifty-seven male crania of this series" (according to Coon) "are not homogenous but fall into two types, a *long-headed and a round-headed*, with the *former* [long-headed] greatly in the majority" (*ibid.*, p. 199).

The means of these Scythian skulls show them to be *low mesocephals* [medium- to long-headed] of moderate cranial dimensions, but with a low vault height. *The cranial means are, in fact, almost identical with those of the Keltic series from France and the British Isles (ibid., 199).*

This would mean that they would be *dolichocephals* (long-headed) in the general classification which so many use—i.e. 80 and under representing the dolichocephals. According to Coon, the mean or average cephalic indexes would fall in the *low* (medium-headed) *range*, and this undoubtedly included some Mongoloid brachycephals.

"When the brachycephalic element is eliminated, these Scythian skulls are narrow faced, and narrow nosed, and fit more nearly into a central European Nordic category. Other series of Scythian crania from Southern Russia and the Caucasus show the same general characteristics, but are *in most instances purely dolichocephalic* (long-headed), which leads one to understand that the brachycephalic element in the Rumanian skulls may have been at least partly of local origin" (*ibid.*, pp. 199, 200).

This shows that most Scythians were long-headed, while some had heads of medium breadth.

He continues, "Other collections of Scythian crania vary in their mean cranial indices from 72 to 77. Those from the Kiev government, a Scythian center, have a mean of 73" (*Ibid.*, p. 200).

In sharp contrast to this long-headed type for the overwhelming majority of the Scythians, Coon mentions that "*a series of 18 Sarmatian crania from the Volga, although otherwise the same as the other, has a cranial index of 80.3*" (*ibid.*).

Again, this is in complete agreement with what has already been observed. The Sarmatians are the ancestors of the Slavic peoples, and of the Alpine and "Slavic" type Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria, Russia, Poland, Rumanis, etc. We have repeatedly seen that discriminating historians all draw a *clear line of demarcation between the true or proper Scythians and the Sarmatians.*





Coon then mentions that some of the skeletal data for some of the ancient Germans shows them to be a "purely long-headed element in the Keltic blend . . . . They closely resemble the Keltic crania of Gaul and of the British Isles, and those of the Scythians" (*ibid.*, p. 203).

This further proves what has been previously shown—that many of the Keltic, Cymric and Scythian tribes who formerly lived in "Germania" and were called "Germani" actually were not true Germans as we know the Germans of today. They were Keltic peoples who migrated through Germany and into northern France and the British Isles.

#### *Slavic Racial Type*

Speaking of the peoples who "penetrated Russia," we read:

The . . . these invaders belong to a generalized Nordic form, with a cranial index . . . 5 to 76, and an intermediate vault height. The Ukrainian skulls from . . . eighth to the ninth centuries A.D. do not greatly diverge from this general standard, but the early Slavic [Nordic] crania from the Moscow region in Russia dated from the eleventh to twelfth centuries A.D., are, in fact, almost purely dolichocephalic, with a mean cranial index of 73.5 (*ibid.*, p. 219).

And on page 220 we read:

On the whole, the Slavic racial type, as exemplified by skeletal series from Poland, Germany, Bohemia, Austria, and Russia, were reasonably uniform. . . .

The Slavs, like all the other Indo-European-speaking peoples whom we have been able to trace, were originally Nordic, and there is no suggestion in their early remains, in the region studied, of the numerically predominant brachycephalic [broad-headedness] racial increments which today are considered typically Slavic (*ibid.*, p. 220).

Most of the "Slavs," according to Coon, retained their original dolichocephalic (long-head) cranial form until about the thirteenth or the fifteenth century. At that time, the inhabitants of central Europe and Russia grew progressively broad-headed, at a rapid but consistent rate.

"Well-documented series from Bohemia and the Moscow government show how this change progressed from century to century, so that *normal means of 73 to 75 rose as high as 83 by the nineteenth*" (*ibid.*, p. 220). Few Slavs were spared this change to brachycephaly which was parallel to that which affected the South Germans and other peoples of central and eastern Europe. Although it occurred in the full light of medieval and modern history, *no one has, as of yet, offered a fully satisfactory explanation*" (*ibid.*, p. 220).

What is the explanation of this paradox?

Here, without doubt, is the explanation of this baffling question. The overwhelming majority of cranial measurements from the ancient burial

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mounds of the countries just mentioned (Western Russia, Poland, Bohemia, Austria, and most of Germany) were mainly the dolichocephalic or long-headed type. They were of keltic and Scythian descent, but have mostly all moved out of those lands and into Britain, Scandinavia, northern France, and other countries of northwest Europe.

All history is crystal clear in showing that the general movement of the peoples of Europe and Asia was in a westward direction. The Asiatics (broad-headed people) kept pushing the Nordic long-headed element further and further west before them. The ancient Scythians (who were mostly long-headed) and their off-shoots—Cimmerians, Kelts, Gauls, and others—were in many instances *purely* dolichocephals (long heads), and in other cases had heads of medium breadth. These Nordics continually migrated peacefully or were driven by force of arms before their enemies from the general territory of central Asia and eastern Europe further and further west.

It is easy to see that the *long-headed Iranian* or *Nordic* element, which at one time inhabited Europe, from the Carpathian Mountains in the west to the river Don in the east, were driven continually westward. The vacuum which they left behind was filled with the Asiatic Alpines or broad-heads. The peoples today living in these lands are generally spoken of as "Slavs" or "Alpines."

The author of that work concluded that the "ancestral Slavs of Poland were Nordic, within the range of the Indo-European group."

But the simple truth is that the Nordics, at one time, lived in Poland, Austria, in parts of Germany, the Balkans, northern Italy and Spain, as well as in all of northwestern Europe. The eastern and southern European kelts were later all pushed into northwestern Europe, where they are today found—in the British Isles, Scandinavia, and northern France, etc. The same is true of Bohemia. According to Coon, the *Bohemians* were "very close to an older Keltic mean. They formed, without question, a mixed group and included in their number a minority of round-headed forms. . . . The skulls of these invaders belong to a generalized Nordic form" (*ibid.*, p. 219).

He then mentions that the skulls of the *Anglo-Saxons* (of *Scythic descent*) who invaded England in the 4th and 5th centuries were almost identical with the skulls of some of the *early Germans* from Hanover; they were also very similar with the Spanish *Visigothic* skulls. The *old Frisians* from Northern Holland were identical in every respect with these *long-headed Nordic, Swedish* types (*ibid.*, p. 207).

A number of individual cemeteries which date from the earliest period of *Saxon* invasion, give us a lively picture of the manner in which the first Saxon raiders and settlers operated. . . . All of the adult males 30 years of age or older represent a single type, the classical Saxon, and are *all long-headed* (*ibid.*, p. 210).

From these statements, it is easy to see that the Anglo-Saxons (who were all of Scythic descent) were mainly a long-headed people.

We shall have occasion later to investigate the subject of the Goths, but it should be understood that nearly all of the cephalic indexes of the Goths,

regardless of where they are measured, show that they were primarily a long-headed people. Coon makes this very plain (*op. cit.*, pp. 205, 206).

*Churchill's Comments*

The British Celts were also a long-headed people.

Notice what Winston Churchill has to say concerning the Celts of Britain. "In the summer of Roman year 699, now described as the year 55 before the birth of Christ, the Proconsul of Gaul, Gaius Julius Caesar, turned his gaze upon Britain. In the midst of his wars in Germany [i.e. Celtic Germany] and in Gaul he became conscious of this heavy Island [of Britain] which stirred his ambitions and already obstructed his designs.

"He knew that it was inhabited by the same type of tribesmen who confronted the Roman arms in Germany, Gaul, and Spain. The Islanders had helped the local tribes in the late campaigns along the northern coast of Gaul. They were the same Celtic stock, somewhat intensified by insular life. British volunteers had shared the defeat of the Veneti on the coasts of Brittany in the previous year. Refugees from momentarily conquered Gaul were welcomed and sheltered in Britannia. To Caesar the Island now presented itself as an integral part of his task of subjugating the Northern barbarians to the rule and system of Rome" (*A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, vol. I).

Churchill continues his comments concerning the Celts of Britain, whom Caesar was about to subjugate:

"Caesar saw the Britons as a tougher and coarser branch of the Celtic tribes whom he was subduing in Gaul. With an army of ten legions, less than fifty thousand soldiers, he was striving against a brave, warlike race which certainly comprised half a million fighting men. . . .

"It seems that at this time 'the whole of Western Europe was inhabited by a race of long-headed men, varying somewhat in appearance and especially in colouring, since they were probably always fairer in the north and darker in the south, but in most respects substantially alike. Into this area of long-headed population there was driven a wedge of round-headed immigrants from the east, known to anthropologists as the Alpine race. Most of the people that have invaded Britain have belonged to the Western European long-headed stock, and have therefore born a general resemblance to the people already living there; and, consequently, in spite of the diversities among these various newcomers, the tendency in Britain has been towards the establishment and maintenance of a tolerably uniform long-headed type'" (*Roman Britain*, Collingwood and Meyers, quoted here by Churchill).

"A great majority of the skulls found in Britain, of whatever age, are of the long- or medium-headed varieties. . . ." (*A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, vol. I).

When all the foregoing evidence is carefully weighed, the only conclusion one can come to is this—the Scythians and cognate peoples who formerly inhabited the steppes of south Russia from China to the Danube River were primarily a long-headed people. What is the significance of this inescapable conclusion?

When one considers that the peoples who now inhabit the territory from the Danube to China are mainly a round-headed or broad-headed type, then he can see that something has happened to cause this change from dolichocephaly to brachycephaly. Furthermore, when one learns that the cephalic index (the general head form) does not change, as we have proven earlier, except by intermarriage or deformity, then one is forced to the inevitable conclusion that these Slavic or Alpine type peoples who now inhabit these steppe lands are a totally different people.

Also, when one sees such an avalanche of historical and archaeological evidence proving that the long-headed type of peoples who formerly inhabited the vast stretches of Scythia are only found today among northwest European people (and their colonial offspring)—then one is compelled to the conclusion that there, and only there, are these people found in any appreciable numbers today!

We have previously seen proven from the Behistun Rock Inscriptions that the exiles of Israel were called by three different names (Gimiri, Sacae and Scythians) yet they all refer to the same people. It has been clearly demonstrated that these people are the same as the Cimmerians and as the Ghomri, or the people of Omri, who was a well-known king of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

It should now be clearly established in our minds that the Cimmerians, Celts, Gauls, Sacae (Saxons), and the Massagetae were all branches or offshoots of the great Scythian nation.

#### *Scythiac and Hebrew*

*What language did the Scythians speak?* This will give us a further insight into the origin of these peoples.

The most exhaustive and authoritative dictionary in the English language is unquestionably *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, edited by Sir James Murray LL.D. Here is the definition of the Scythian language as found in this dictionary:

*"Scythiac . . . There is a strong similarity between the Hebrew and the Scythiac languages"* (vol. VIII, def. "Scythiac").

This is quite understandable since we know that the majority of the Scythians were exiles from the land of Israel; and there can be no doubt that the language which they spoke while in the Promised Land, and at the time of their captivity, was *Hebrew!*

The Scythians in the days of classical Greece were not considered an ancient people, but they themselves declared that they were "the newest of races" (Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*, p. 43). Many nations existed before the nation of Israel was conceived (Deut. 7:7). This shows that these Scytho-Israelitish exiles knew that the historic nations of Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and many others were in existence before Israel was born.

According to Herodotus the Scythian nation had existed only 1,000 years to the time of Darius. This shows they had their national beginning at the same general time Israel left Egypt in about 1491 B.C.

Before concluding the subject of the Scythians, it should be stressed that not all of the Scythians were of Israelitish extraction. It has been definitely proven, however, that most of them were wandering exiles of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel.

Even at the time of the Exodus there was a "mixed multitude" (meaning non-Israelites) who accompanied Israel to the Promised Land (Ex. 12:38; Num. 11:4).

Israel was given many laws whereby the people were clearly told that they could permit Gentiles to settle among them.

We have seen that the Scythians were a numerous and mighty nation. What happened to this by-gone people?

Professor Minns shows that it took the successive hordes of Sarmatians, Huns, Avars, Khazars, Pechenags, Polvtses and Tartars and other tribes many centuries to sweep the Iranian or Scythian folk completely off the plains over which they had wandered; the Scythians finally succumbed to this fate only because they were living in open country upon a "highway of nations."

"About the 2nd century B.C. the Scythians were conquered by the Sarmates . . . thereafter they disappear from history" (*Ency. Brit.*, vol. XXIV, art. "Scythians," p. 47).

"By the fourth century A.D. they [the Scythians] had been completely forgotten by the civilized world of the day" (*The Scythians*, Rice, p. 23).

From many historical sources cited we can see that these Scythic peoples filtered into Europe from the seventh century B.C. to our era. By the second century B.C. so few were remaining in Scythia that the Sarmatians easily overpowered the remaining few. The name "Scythia" is swallowed up thereafter in the many tribal names which these Scythic peoples had assumed by the time of their final settlement in northwest Europe.

We have also seen that the Kymry, Celts, Gauls, Saxons, Goths, Keltic "Germans," and similar peoples all traced their racial origins back to the Scythian nation or tribes! These Scythian peoples were all closely related and are definitely equated by history with the people of the House (dynasty) of Omri—the House of Israel!

Here is a brief summary of some of the main facts concerning the Scythians: "Scythia . . . ancient region of Eurasia, extending from the Danube on the west to the borders of China on the east. The Scythians flourished from the 8th to the 4th cent. B.C. They spoke an Indo-Iranian language but had no system of writing. They were nomadic conquerors and skilled horsemen. The so-called Royal Scyths established a kingdom in the E. Crimea before the 9th cent. B.C. They seem to have maintained themselves as a ruling class while others (probably native inhabitants) worked the grain fields. The Scythians are traditionally associated with the area between the Danube and the Don, but modern excavations in the Altai Mts., particularly at the site of Pazirik, suggest that their origins were in W. Siberian before they moved E. into S. Russia in the early 1st millennium B.C.

"Scythian power was maintained in the 8th cent. B.C. in obscure warfare with the Cimmerians. The Scythians, considered barbarians by the Greeks, traded [7th cent. B.C.] grain and their service as mercenaries for

## IN SEARCH OF THE LOST TEN TRIBES

Greek wine and luxury items. They invaded (7th cent. B.C.) upper Mesopotamia and Syria. They threatened Judah but never actually occupied Palestine. They also made incursions into the Balkan Peninsula, and a century later the mysterious campaign of Darius I against them (c. 512 B.C.) may have checked their expansion, although it was no conquest. They destroyed (c. 325 B.C.) an expedition sent against them by Alexander the Great. After 300 B.C. they were driven out of the Balkans by the invading Celts. In S. Russia they were displaced (2nd or 1st cent. B.C.) by the related Sarmatians, and part of their empire became SARMATIA. . . . " (*The New Columbia Ency.*, 1975 ed., art. "Scythia").

From that day forward the Scyths settled in the countries of northwest Europe where their offspring still remain.

With our knowledge of the origins and history of the Scyths, we can now know the real roots of the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples.

*The Forgotten Key*

What is the key that unlocks the true origins and affinities of the peoples of northwest Europe? The key to ending the lost Ten Tribes of ancient Israel?

That key is the knowledge that the overwhelming majority of the Anglo-Saxon-Keltic peoples are descendants of the dispersed exiles of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel! This knowledge is revealed through Scriptures, secular history and archaeology.

We have examined many proofs which exploded the theory of Evolution showing it is not a safe guide for determining the origin and racial affinities of mankind!

We observed that all of the races of mankind have descended from *Shem, Ham, and Japheth*—just as the Bible had said thousands of years ago! These three Patriarchal ancestors were the progenitors of the *White, Yellow and Dark* races—otherwise called *Caucasoids, Mongoloids and Negroids*.

All of the dark races have descended from Ham; the yellow from Japheth; and the white peoples have come primarily from Shem. However, a number of the descendants of Japheth have fairly light skins, but most of them have a yellowish or olive tint to their skins. Even many of the Latin descendants of Japheth have olive-coloured skins.

Furthermore, the various sub-races are merely crosses between two or more of the three afore-mentioned primary "races."

The people of Israel were of the Semitic (Shemitic) branch of the human family, through Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

Reliable calculations show that there must have been about three million Israelites at the time of the Exodus from Egypt and about the same number when they occupied the Holy Land forty years later (circa 1429 B.C.).

When David numbered Israel (three centuries before Israel's captivity) there were 1,570,000 able-bodied "men-at-arms" (Moffatt trans.) in Israel and Judah—excluding the tribes of Levi and Benjamin (I Chr. 21:5, 6).

There must have been at least five millions of Israelites dwelling in the northern Kingdom at the time of the captivities of Israel in 741 and 721 B.C.

and there must have been about two millions in the Kingdom of Judah at that time.

*What happened to those teeming millions of Israelites?*

Various opinions were quoted which expressed, more-or-less, the general misconception regarding these lost tribes. Most people think the Ten Tribes have been "irretrievably lost" among the nations. They assume they became so mixed and amalgamated among the Gentile nations that they have just been swallowed up or absorbed by them.

We have seen that the very Word of God is at stake on this very point. *If these peoples of the dispersed Ten Tribes have vanished from the earth, then God's Word has been broken!* Many prophecies speak of a future restoration of Israel when both the House of Israel and the House of Judah will once again become one nation, united in their Promised Land (Ezek. 37:15-28).

The Ten Tribes of Israel were taken into captivity to Media and Assyria. They were deported to the lands lying south of the Caucasus Mountains, near the Black and Caspian Seas.

We have observed that the foremost historians (although they do not necessarily accept the scriptural accounts) agree that the peoples inhabiting Scandinavia, the British Isles, the Low Countries, northern France, Switzerland and other northwestern European countries came from the vicinity of the Caucasus Mountains!

The value of the Cephalic Index (which has no connection with phrenology), was demonstrated to be one of the best ways of determining racial affinities—from skeletal remains. The C.I. has nothing to do with the size of the head, or with the cranial capacity, but is merely a term used to express the width of the head when expressed as a percentage of its length.

Skulls do not lie (except for deformation), and do not change in a particular race except by intermarriage with another race having a different skull type. *It is primarily through the use of the C.I. that we are able to know the racial type of such peoples as the Scythians, Kelts and Gauls.*

We noticed the two main types of Jews—the *Ashkenazim* and the *Sephardim*. We saw that the Jews contain many long-headed elements as well as round-headed ones.

We also examined the *Scriptures* to see what the *original Israelites* were like, and what their racial characteristics were.

An examination of the *Scriptures* revealed the original Israelites were not necessarily like the typical Jew of today. Many of the Israelites were more like the Sephardic Jew, that is, they were more Nordic or northwest European in their features.

There was a considerable amount of blondism among them.

Our investigation further revealed that the modern Arabs are more Hamitic than Semitic. They are not, therefore, typical of the Semitic peoples.

Moreover, the importance of the name of Omri, king of Israel, was shown from the Assyrian inscriptions and other archaeological data. This name is the main connecting link between pre-captivity and dispersed Israel! We know that *Omri's name* was pronounced as GHOMRI, *according to the older way of pronouncing the Hebrew*. Furthermore, this name is the same as Gimiri.

On the Behistun Rock Inscriptions, *the 19th province over which Darius ruled was called by the following names: (1) Saka (Sakka) or Sacae; (2) Scythia; (3) Gimiri and Cimmerians—all referring basically to the same people!*

We examined the name Sacae (or Sakka) and noticed that it derives from Isaac—the initial letter “i” having been dropped. The Sacae who lived east of the Caspian Sea were, as we have seen, a branch of the Scythian people.

Scythian (Gk. Skuthes) appears to be derived from the Hebrew “SCTH,” “SKTH” or “SUCCOTH,” meaning “booth” or “tent.”

The names GAUL, *Gael* and *Galatians* all derive from the Hebrew “GAULON” or “GOLAH,” meaning *the exiles* or “dispersed ones.”

We have proven that the Kelts, the Kimmerians, the Gauls, the Galatians, Cymry (or Kymry) were all closely related peoples, and have all sprung from the Scythian nation!

As we traced the descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes, we saw that the name “Dan” stands out more than any other—referring to the Israelitish ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel. The name “Dan” was early left on geographical locations in *Palestine*, and we noticed this same custom prevailed among the latter descendants of Dan, who left their patriarchal name on rivers, towns and territories all over Europe. Many of these Danites arrived in Ireland under the name of “*Tuatha de Danaan*” (Tribe of Dan).

The *Milesian Scots*, who had come from Scythia via Spain, were the *fifth* and last of the colonies which settled in Ireland.

We examined a number of statements from ancient Irish histories showing that the Milesian Scots definitely connected themselves with most of the heroes of the Bible, and with the prophet Moses! We noticed that the ancestors of the Scots were in Egypt at the time of the Exodus, but were not in sympathy with the Egyptians. These Milesian Scots were driven out of Egypt. These ancient Scottish and Irish legends are garbled accounts of true historical incidents!

On one occasion we observed that thirty ship-loads of Israelites direct from the land of Israel settled in Ireland!

We noticed that the prophet Jeremiah visited Ireland (circa 600 B.C.), where his tomb remains to this very day!

We also examined the history of the Scandinavians and noticed they and the Goths were offshoots of the Scythians, and therefore closely related to the rest of the northwest European Nordics.

There are great *resemblances* between the *Scythiuc and Hebrew languages*, as well as between the *Welsh and Hebrew*.

It was observed that the languages of the early inhabitants of Britain were either Hebrew or closely related to it. These early British languages had their roots in the Hebrew. We know that the Israelites were soon submerged in Scythia after their captivity. They must have begun to change (or in some instances lay aside) the Hebrew language of their fathers not long after their captivity in 741-721 B.C.

But there is even more astonishing evidence which helps us locate and prove the existence of the so-called Lost Ten Tribes, today. This additional evidence is related to the awesome history of the Throne of England.



## BOOK III — DESTINY

### Chapter Fifteen

*italics*

#### The Throne of David

**A** thorough search for the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel needs to include facts concerning the very old Throne which once ruled over those peoples—before they became lost! What are the facts concerning that ancient throne?

God bequeathed to the sons of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh, the great material birthright promises of unprecedented wealth, prosperity and national greatness. No other people in the history of the world have fulfilled the promises that God gave to Joseph. It has been fulfilled in the United States and in the British Commonwealth of nations. Almighty God also promised that they would possess the “gates” of their enemies, that they would become great militarily in the latter days.

In this chapter, we will see from the Bible and again from history that God promised that a sceptre would be established in Judah and would continue among the peoples of that tribe until the glorious Second Coming of the Messiah when Jesus Christ will establish the Kingdom of God ruling all nations from the throne of David, which will at last once again be located in Jerusalem, Palestine!

#### *The Sceptre*

God’s word says, “the birthright was given unto the sons of Joseph, the son of Israel. . . . For Judah prevailed above his brethren, and of him came the chief ruler; but the birthright was Joseph’s” (1 Chronicles 5:1-2).

“For Judah prevailed above his brother and of him came the chief ruler.” What is the meaning of this statement? In order to understand the meaning of this verse, we need to go back about 3,500 years ago; back to a statement made by Moses.

In Genesis 49:10 we read: “The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be.” The sceptre refers to the right of rulership, the regal power being established in the people of Israel. A sceptre with a golden orb is one of the signs of the Royal Family in Britain today.

A sceptre is a sovereign ruler's staff. Queen Elizabeth II has a royal sceptre with one of the largest cut diamonds, about the size of a small hen egg at the head, befitting the world's oldest and most prestigious throne. It is a stick or a staff which symbolizes the authority of a ruler such as a king or a queen.

In Genesis it mentions that the sceptre would remain with the people of Judah until Shiloh would come. Who is "Shiloh?" Some say that "Shiloh" means "gift of God" in the Hebrew. Strong's *Exhaustive Concordance* defines the word "Shiloh" as "tranquil," that is, "secure" or "successful."

Regardless of the exact meaning, it undoubtedly points to a time when One would come who would bring the abundance of peace and prosperity and tranquility spoken of by the prophecies of the Bible. Jews and Christians alike are agreed that this word "Shiloh" mentioned in Genesis 49:10 refers to the Messiah.

Does this refer to the first coming of Christ in 4 B.C. or to His Second Coming in the near future? Notice two things about this scripture in Genesis 49:10.

One, the sceptre must first arrive before it can depart. Remember it said that the sceptre would not *depart* from Judah until Shiloh would come.

What was to happen to this sceptre between the time of its establishment in Judah and the time when Christ will return? Read Ezekiel 21:26.

"Thus saith the Lord God; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown; this shall not be the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high." Verse 27: "I will overturn, overturn, overturn it: and it [that is the throne, the sceptre, the crown] shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him."

Historically it is interesting to note that three overturns of the throne of David occurred—from Jerusalem to Ireland to Scotland to London, England. According to Ezekiel, then, it will be no more overturned or overthrown until He come whose right it is. God will give it to Him, whose right it is, and it is going to again be taken back to Jerusalem, Palestine.

In this chapter we shall see exactly when and where the sceptre was first established, what happened to it when the kingdom of Judah was destroyed in 586 B.C., where that sceptre is today, and its significance for the future when the Messiah will hold that glittering sceptre securely in His hand as He rules all nations in justice.

Furthermore we shall see that the British throne, the crown or the sceptre of England, is unique in the history of this world. While other crowns have toppled like ten pins, the British throne is as secure as ever, the creation of God, not men. The British sceptre, the royal throne, is in fact the world's oldest throne going back thousands of years.

An American by the name of Louis Douglas, the U. S. Ambassador to London, once said, "The British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations [ruled over of course by the British crown] stands alone. There is no counterpart that can be found in the annals of mankind." You cannot find any other to equal it.

There is a lion on the British royal coat of arms and on the coats of arms of Ireland and Scotland and England. That lion is undoubtedly sym-

bolic of being the very sceptre of Judah. The Bible speaks of Christ as being the Lion of the tribe of Judah. The tribal symbol of Judah was the lion.

Notice what Lewis Douglas also said: "All [that is all of the several nations of the Commonwealth] have a love for this little island, but above and beyond all of these enduring ties, there is the crown. There is the crown [or sceptre], the symbol of unity which evokes respect, loyalty and affection of its subjects everywhere."

The U.S. Ambassador to London realized the importance of the British crown or sceptre in holding together through ties of affection and sentiment the far-flung parts of the empire which once ruled over a quarter of the whole earth's land and over a quarter of its people.

#### *Judah the Lion*

In Genesis 49:8, Revised Standard Version, we read: "Judah, you are he whom your brethren shall praise [the name "Judah" means "praise"]: Your hand shall be in the neck of your enemies; your father's children shall bow down before you."

How true! The Jews astonished the world when their armies smashed through to the Suez Canal in 1956 and 1967. It's been true in the person of millions of Jews scattered throughout the world, who, like Dísraeli, arose to positions of power or controlled the purse strings in many nations.

Continuing (verse 9):

"Judah is a lion's whelp: from the prey, my son, you are gone up: he stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall rouse him up?" Notice that the lion is the symbol of the tribe of Judah.

#### *Israel's First King*

In the 13th chapter of the Book of Acts we read in verse 20: "And after that He [God] gave unto them [Israel] judges about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet." From the time the Israelites came into the Promised Land until Samuel they dwelt without a king, a period of about 450 years.

Notice verse 21: "And afterward they desired a king: and God gave unto them Saul, the son of Cis, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, by the space of forty years." Now notice! The sceptre would not depart from Judah, but Saul was a Benjamite. He couldn't fulfill the prophecy back in Genesis.

Verse 22: "And when He [God] had removed him [Saul, because of his wickedness and his rebellion], he raised up unto them David to be their king; to whom also he gave testimony, and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after mine own heart which shall fulfill all my will."

Now in verse 23: "Of this man's seed hath God, according to His promise, raised unto Israel a Saviour, Jesus:" We will see later that Jesus Christ was born a son of David. He was often referred to as the son of David. His lineage goes all the way back to David through His mother, Mary. Of course, Joseph was not His real father. Now let's notice when the sceptre first began in Judah.

The people of ancient Israel asked for a king (I Sam. 8:6, 7), "the thing displeased Samuel [he was a judge at that time. God was ruling through him over the people of Israel], when they said, Give us a king to judge us. And Samuel prayed unto the Lord. And the Lord said unto Samuel, Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they say unto thee: for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them."

The Israelites were not rejecting Samuel. They were rejecting God! Now notice I Samuel 12:12: "And when ye saw that Nahash the king of the children of Ammon [the Ammonites were Lot's descendants, relative of Israel] came against you [that is in battle], ye said unto me [unto Samuel], Nay; but a king shall reign over us: when the Lord your God was your king." Notice! God was their king and had been ever since He'd brought them out of the land of Israel.

Although God gave Saul, of the tribe of Benjamin, the opportunity to be king over Israel, he disqualified himself. Saul proved to be disobedient to God. Notice this in I Samuel 13:13: "And Samuel said to Saul [when Saul had disobeyed God in His clear instructions], Thou have done foolishly: thou has not kept the commandment of thy God, which He commanded thee: for now would the Lord have established your kingdom upon Israel for ever."

His daughter Michal could have married—in fact she did marry David. If Saul had pleased God, God could have seen that Saul's offspring would have been also of the tribe of Judah, having Jewish blood and his throne could have continued forever. In verse 14 it says, "But now thy kingdom shall not continue; the Lord hath sought him a man after his own heart, and the Lord hath commanded him to be captain over his people, because thou hast not kept that which the Lord commanded thee." So Saul sinned. We find David was a man after God's own heart. David would obey God.

### *The Dynasty of David*

After Saul reigned forty years, David was made king. He was king first over Judah and some of the southern peoples of Judah and Benjamin and eventually over all Israel.

David also reigned for forty years. He was a wise and good ruler. We read in II Samuel 7:11: "And as since the time that I commanded judges to be over my people Israel, and have caused thee to rest from all thine enemies. Also the Lord telleth thee [He's speaking to David], that he will make thee an house."

What does this mean? In verse one of II Samuel 7, we find that David had made his own house of cedar. He had a house, a building in which his family lived. However, when God says, "I will make you a house," what He means is a royal house. A royal dynasty! This is a promise that God was going to build David a royal dynasty that was going to continue perpetually.

Now notice verses 12 and 13: "And when thy days be fulfilled, thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after you, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom. [That was true in Solomon.] He shall build an house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom for ever."

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Verse 14: "And I will be his father, and he shall be my son. If he commit iniquity, I will chastise him with the rod of men, and with the stripes of the children of men: but my mercy shall not depart away from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I put away before thee." Saul had sons that continued living, but Saul's dynasty ceased. Saul had one son that reigned on the throne a short time. Then he was removed from the throne and David was installed.

*Olam Means Forever*

Verse 16: "And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established forever." The Hebrew word is *olam*. There are people who say that this doesn't really mean forever. But we will see that in this case it does!

Verse 19: "And this was yet a small thing in thy sight [David said to God], O Lord God; but thou hast spoken also of thy servant's house for a great while to come. And is this the manner of man, O Lord God?"

Verses 24-25: "For thou hast confirmed to thyself, thy people Israel to be a people unto thee for ever: and thou art become their God. And now, O Lord God, the word that thou hast spoken concerning thy servant, and concerning his house, establish it for ever, and do as thou hast said."

Then in verse 26: "And let thy name be magnified for ever" —Is God's name only going to be magnified for a short time, for a finite period, or does it mean *everlasting, perpetually*? The same Hebrew word—*olam*—is used here—"saying, The Lord of hosts is the God over Israel: and let the house [the royal house] of thy servant David be established before thee."

Verse 27, "For thou, O Lord of hosts, God of Israel, hast revealed to thy servant, saying I will build thee an house: therefore hath thy servant found in his heart to pray this prayer unto thee." Then verses 28 and 29: "And now, O Lord God, thou art that God, and thy words be true, and thou hast promised this goodness until thy servant: Therefore now let it please thee to bless the house of thy servant, that it may continue for ever [*olam—everlasting*] before thee: for thou, O Lord God, hast spoken it: and with thy blessing let the house of thy servant be blessed for ever."

Notice how many times God said forever. But there are hard-heads who just don't believe the scripture. They don't believe that God meant forever.

Notice this word forever. It is used in Psalm 29:10: "The Lord sitteth upon the flood [that is, He rules over the people]; yes the Lord sitteth King for ever." Do you think that this same Hebrew word—*olam*, forever—means just for a limited finite period of time?

Scholars may argue over the word *olam* forever, but its clear meaning is set forth in the 89th Psalm, and there God worded it in such a way that nobody should miss it.

Psalm 89:3: "I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David my servant, Thy seed [notice this, first his children, his seed] will I establish [*olam*] for ever, and build up thy throne to all generations." Now what does that word "all" mean?

It means all. It doesn't mean 90 percent; this means as long as generations would be born there would be a descendant of David and his throne would rule throughout every single generation, not part of but *all* generations.

Now notice verse 29: "His seed [his offspring], also will I make to endure for ever [*olam*], and his throne *as the days of heaven*." Does the sun still shine?

Verses 30 and 32: "If his children forsake my law, and walk not in my judgments . . . then will I visit their transgression with the rod, and their iniquity with stripes." He would chasten, He would punish, He would correct, but He would not break His promise.

Verses 33 and 35: "Nevertheless my loving-kindness will not I utterly take from him, nor suffer my faithfulness to fail. *My covenant will I not break*, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips [says God]. Once have I sworn by my holiness . . . I will not lie unto David." Those scholars who believe David's throne perished think that God *lied* to David, that his throne isn't still in existence—that God broke His promise, His covenant!

But notice verse 36: His seed shall endure for ever [*olam*], and his throne *as the sun before me*. It shall be established *for ever [olam]* as the moon . . . " Does the sun still shine? Is the moon still in heaven? God said He would establish His covenant with David ". . . forever as the moon and as a faithful witness in heaven. Selah." That's what God says!

In Verse 39 we read: "But thou hast cast off and abhorred, thou hast been wroth with thine anointed. Thou hast *made void*, the covenant of thy servant: thou hast profaned his crown by casting it to the ground." Did God then break His promise to David? Not at all!

The Jewish translation translates this as, "you have *abhorred* the covenant of your servant." God had abhorred it. The Hebrew word does not mean "made void." This word is used only twice in all the Bible, where again it is translated "abhorred" in the King James translation. When David sinned, God was filled with disgust and even though David repeated, God allowed his son Absalom to rebel and drive David into flight from Jerusalem for a short time, before God restored the kingdom to David. But did God break His promise? Never!

#### "The Throne of the Lord"

After David's death, Solomon ruled Israel. "Then Solomon sat on *the throne of the Lord* as king instead of David his father, and prospered; and all Israel obeyed him" (I. Chron. 29). Notice carefully. Whose throne was David sitting on? The *Lord's* throne! God had been their king. This was *not* merely a human throne. That is why this throne was special—unique in all human history! This is why when Christ returns He will sit on this throne—forever!

Now notice Jeremiah 33:17: ". . . thus saith the Lord; David shall never want [lack] a man to sit upon the throne of the house of Israel." Strong's concordance or any good concordance will show that the word for "man" in this verse is "ish" and in most places where that word is used it has to mean women as well as men. "Ish" is a Hebrew word. It is a generic term that can mean either male or female.

For instance, in the Psalms it says "Man did eat angels' food." Man. And the word is "ish." Does it only mean that the men of Israel ate it and the

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women starved? No, it means the Israelites—mankind. It is used in a generic, or a general sense including male and female.

Here is more proof David's throne would always exist. Notice Jeremiah 33:25 and 26: "Thus saith the Lord; If my covenant be not with day and night, and if I have not appointed the ordinances of heaven and earth; then will I cast away the seed of Jacob, and David my servant, so that I will not take any of his seed to be rulers over the seed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob: for I will cause their captivity to return, and have mercy on them."

Furthermore, notice II Samuel 23:3: "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." This is the kind of man David was, who sat on that throne, the first king from the tribe of Judah. In verse 5 of the same chapter, David says, that "He [God] hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things, and sure."

When we put all these scriptures together, the truth becomes overwhelmingly plain. God promised David's children would continue, and that his throne would continue throughout all their generations, every single one of them, as long as the sun and the moon are up in the sky. God made this covenant. God cannot lie (Titus 1:2).

What happened to David's throne in succeeding generations? The kings of Judah, beginning with Solomon, often did evil in God's sight. God was angry with Solomon and the other kings who disobeyed God and broke His commandments. Now one king that displeased God is found in Jeremiah 22:24, 25: "As I live, saith the Lord, though Coniah [this is King Coniah of Judah. He's also called Jehoiachin] the son of Jehoiakim king of Judah [he was the heir apparent and finally became king] were the signet upon my right hand, yet would I pluck thee thence [that is up from the land of Judah]; and I will give thee into the hand of them that seek thy life, and into the hand of them whose face thou fearest, even into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, and into the hand of the Chaldeans."

### *Downfall of Judah*

Doom was about to overtake Judah. "And I will cast thee out, and thy mother that bear thee, into another country, where ye were not born; and there shall ye die" (verse 26). "O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord. Thus saith the Lord, Write ye this man [Coniah] childless, a man that shall not prosper in his days: for no man of his seed shall prosper sitting upon the throne of David and ruling any more in Judah" (verses 29, 30).

Notice! No descendant of his would ever prosper anymore, sitting anymore on the throne of David and ruling in Judah! Coniah was a descendant of Solomon, but God said that none of his descendants would ever prosper sitting on the throne of David and ruling anymore in Judah. This happened!

We read in II Kings 25:6, 7: "So they took the king [King Zedekiah], and brought him up to the king of Babylon to Riblah; and they gave judgment upon him. And they slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes and they put out the eyes of Zedekiah, and bound him with fetters of brass, and car-

ried him to Babylon." But remember, the prophecy that we read in Genesis 49:10 had said that the sceptre would not depart from Judah. The sceptre began in the time of David about 1050 B.C., when the throne of David began. It began with David and it continued down to 586 B.C. You will search history in vain to find any son of Coniah or Jeconiah or Zedekiah or any son of David that sat upon any throne in Judah from that day forward! Did God break His promise to David, the everlasting, immutable promise, His covenant that He swore solemnly? No He didn't. Yet there is virtually no clergyman or scholar who can tell you what happened to David's throne! There was nobody in Judah on the throne. The Maccabees were not descendants of Judah, they were descendants of the priestly (Levitical) family. They tried to set up a kingdom but it failed. They were not descendants of David.

Did God break His word? Did the throne of David perish?

### *The Remnant*

Notice Isaiah 37:31: "And the remnant that is escaped of the house of Judah. . . ." Now remember Nebuchadnezzar threw down the throne of David in Jerusalem. Here we find that a "remnant escaped." The sons of the king didn't escape. They were slain. But the daughters did escape! Prophecy says this remnant would "again take route downward and bear fruit upward: for out of Jerusalem shall go forth a remnant (Verses 31, 32)."

In Ezekiel 21:26-27 we read of King Zedekiah, the last king on the throne, who was deposed from his throne in 586 B.C. Ezekiel says they were to "remove the diadem and take off the crown: this shall not be the same: exalt him that is low [that is the Zerach branch of the house of Judah] and abase him that is high [the Perez branch, represented by Zedekiah sitting on the throne in Jerusalem]."

"I will overturn, overturn, overturn it [that is the throne]; and it shall be [overturned] no more until He come whose right it is; and I will give it to Him." Eventually, then, Christ will sit on David's throne!

Now let's see how God transferred and turned over the throne from ancient Palestine and how that throne was kept as a viable, functional throne throughout every single generation from that day till now.

### *Jeremiah's Commission*

In Jeremiah 1:10, God told Jeremiah, "I have this day set thee over the nations and over the kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down, and to destroy, and to throw down, to build, and to plant." He was going to build and to plant that very throne in another place.

Read Jeremiah 41:10: ". . . Ishmael [a Jew] carried away captive all the residue of the people [this is after Nebuchadnezzar had taken Zedekiah to Babylon] that were in Mizpah, *even the king's daughters* [remember Zedekiah's sons were all slain], and all the people that remained in Mizpah, whom Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard had committed to Gedaliah the



son of Ahikam: and Ishmael the son of Nethaniah carried them away captive, and departed to go over to the Ammonites."

Jeremiah 43:5-7, "But Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces, took all the remnant of Judah [remember Isaiah 37, a remnant of Judah was to escape out of Jerusalem, was to take root downward and bear fruit upwards] that were returned from all nations, whither They had been driven, to dwell in the land of Judah; even men, and women, and children, *and the king's daughters*, and every person that Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard had left with Gedaliah the son of Ahikam the son of Shaphan, and Jeremiah the prophet and Baruch [ancient Irish histories speak of this Baruch, or Simon Brech coming into Ireland along with a grey-haired old prophet]. . . . So they came into the land of Egypt: for they obeyed not the voice of the Lord: thus came they even to Tahpanhes."

It is a propos to repeat here the statements of Sir Flinders Petrie: "These references [as we just read in Jeremiah] show that Tahpanhes was an important garrison, and as the Jews fled there it must have been close to the frontier. It is thus 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 the Qasr Bint el Yehudi, the *palace of the Jew's daughter*." Who was "the Jew"? It was Zedekiah, the Jewish king who was removed from his throne. It was his daughters who were taken to Egypt, so that palace is called, Qasr Biknt el Yehudi, which means "the palace of the Jew's daughter"!

"It is named Qasr, as a palace, not Quala, 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 and 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."

Turn now to Ezekiel 17:22-24: "Thus saith the Lord God: I will also take of the highest branch of the high cedar, and will set it; I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent: In the mountain of the height of Israel [mountains are often used symbolic of nations. It was to be planted not in a Gentile nation, but in the height of *Israel*. The twig was the House of David] will I plant it: and it shall *bring forth boughs*, and *bear fruit*, and be a goodly cedar: and under it shall dwell *all fowl of every wing*: in the shadow of the branches thereof shall they dwell." Thus the throne of David was to be transferred, re-established elsewhere, and grow, and prosper into a world renowned kingdom or empire!

#### *Jacob's Pillar Stone*

Now notice Genesis 28:18: "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. And he called the name of that place Bethel: but the name of that city was called Luz at the first. And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, if God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I

go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God, and this stone which I have set for a pillar shall be [or represent] *God's house*. . . ." It was going to be symbolic of God's house. What happened to this mysterious stone?

There is a famous, historic and peculiar stone, called the Stone of Scone, that's now in London, England. Where did it come from according to history? "The coronation chair was made for Edward I to enclose the famous Stone of Scone, which he seized in 1296, and brought from Scotland to the Abbey . . ." This was before the royal Scottish kings, the sons of David, came down to London. "Tradition identifies this stone with the one upon which *Jacob rested his head at Bethel* . . . 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 B.C. it appears in Ireland, whither it was carried by the Spanish King's son Simon Brech, on his invasion of that island. There it was placed upon the sacred hill of Tara, and called *Lia-Fail*, the '*fatal*' stone, or '*stone of destiny*. . . ." This is from the *Westminster Abbey Official Guide* in Westminster Abbey.

#### *Lia-Fail—the Stone of Destiny*

"According to Scottish lore, Pharaoh's daughter, *Scota*, carried it to Albion [Albion is another word for Britain. People on the continent could see the white cliffs of Dover and called England "*Albion*" meaning white], and Moses foretold that victory should follow the stone." Notice that. Wherever that stone would go, victory would follow.

An old Irish Gaelic poem translated by Sir Walter Scott from the old Gaelic says:

Unless the fates are faithless grown,  
And prophet's voice be vain,  
Where'er is found this sacred Stone,  
The Wanderer's Race shall reign.

Look up that word, "wander" and see how many times in the Bible God says Israel would wander through the nations and be sifted through the nations. But wherever this stone of fate would be found, this sacred stone, the one Jacob anointed, the wanderer's race, the people of Israel, the people of Jacob would reign. That's what that old Irish Gaelic poem says.

Notice again: "The story of *Lia-Fail* [that is, this stone of fate]: In its early days it was carried about by priests [of Israel] on the march in the wilderness. Later it was borne by sea from East to West [it came from Palestine, out through the Mediterranean Sea through Gibraltar and finally to Ireland]—to the extremity of the world of the sun's going (down). . . ." Ireland is the western most part of Europe. And it was taken to the western most part, to Ireland.

"It's bearers [the ones who carried it] had resolved, at the starting, to 'move on the face of the waters, in search of their brethren.' [Notice this.

They were coming to people who were Israelites, *their brethren*.] Shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland, they yet came safe with Lia Fail . . . " They didn't lose the stone. They kept it safe. But notice it was in Ireland that they were shipwrecked.

"Eochaidh (the Irish king) 'sent a car [probably a horse-drawn carriage of some kind] for Lia Fail, and he himself was placed thereon.' The story of the Stone was then repeated by his order, 'And Erimionn [same king, apparently two different names] was seated on Lia Fail, and the crown was placed upon his head. . . ." One of the daughters of Zedekiah was called Tea Tephi. She came to Ireland and married this king, Erimionn. She was a descendant of David, of the line of Pharez and King Erimionn was of the line of Zarah, a different line, but of the tribe of Judah.

Continuing: ". . . and the mantle upon his shoulders, and the name of that place from that day forward was called Tara. [In what today is southern Ireland or Eri]" (*The Chronicles of Eri*, by Milner).

An official statement concerning the Stone describes it as a "calcerous sandstone." But . . . is this kind of "calcerous sandstone" found in the land of Israel? In 1935, the British who controlled Palestine under a League of Nations' mandate after World War I, ordered a geographical survey of the land of Israel. In this official British survey in Palestine we read: "Between Caesarea and Haifa . . . is a highly calcerous sandstone (ridge)." According to that geological survey, they say this same type of 'calcerous sandstone' is also found 'inland.'

Anybody who says there is no calcerous sandstone in Israel doesn't know what he is talking about!

The Bible doesn't say that the stone originated in Bethel. It says Jacob found it there. It might have been quarried some other place and taken to Bethel.

Nevertheless, notice a book entitled *Lion Rampant, Volume I*: "The Lia Fail . . . is an oblong block of sandstone. . . . Similar sandstone is found around Bethel from which the Lia Fail originally came, for it is the very stone which Jacob used as a pillow. . . . Later he returned and carried it away with him and kept it as a sacred possession." This is the official organ of the Scottish Nationalist Party.

#### "Jeremy's Land"

Let's notice some other interesting connections between the people of Israel and the land where the throne was to be transferred. A book entitled *Ancient Caledonian*, (a name of Scotland) by John MacLaren, says: "The Lord permitted the Romans to persecute the Jews but He afflicted the Romans with famine and pestilence. As the orders were no slaves were to be allowed to land there [Rome] but were permitted to land either in Britain, Gaul or Jeremy's land [or Jeremiah's land]."

These prisoners came up from the Mediterranean Sea, up the coast of Gaul [Belgium and France]. They could land in Gaul, or they could go to Britain or Jeremy's land. Why Jeremy's land? According to ancient Irish history, Jeremiah went to Ireland. According to Moore's *Ancient History*,

this Royal Sage held its way in Ireland around 600 B.C., probably actually a little later according to the Bible. The traditional tomb of Jeremiah is located on Devenish Isle in Lough Erne, in North Ireland. To this very day the Irish people speak of that as being Jeremiah's burial tomb. Is that just coincidence? Or is this another clue helping us trace the people of Israel?

#### *David's Harp*

Notice further in I Samuel 16:16, 23, "Seek out . . . a cunning player on a harp . . . David took an harp and played . . ." before King Saul who was having mental problems. David was a harpist. David later became a king. We read in Acts 2:29-30 that David was also a "prophet." So David was a royal personage, he was a harpist and he was a prophet.

Vincenzio de Galilei says regarding the harp that the Irish use: "This most ancient instrument . . . 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 [Ireland]; and they paint and engrave it in their public and private buildings and on their hill [Tara's Hill. And also on their beer, "Harp" beer from Ireland!]; stating as their reason for so doing [using the harp] that *they have descended from the Royal Prophet David.*"

This is from *Dialogo della Musica Antica*, written in 1581 by Vincenzo de Galilei, the father of Galileo. This was about 2,000 years after the remnant from the tribe of Judah and of the daughters of David were taken there about 550 B.C.

Astonishing, but true!

But notice again. This time Genesis 38:27, 28: "And it came to pass in the time of her travail [Tamar, pregnant by Judah. Remember Scripture says the sceptre will not depart from Judah. God, in spite of Judah's obstinacy, was going to use the offspring by this union to fulfill His prophesy], that, behold, twins were in her womb. And it came to pass, when she travailed, that the one put out his hand: and the midwife took and bound his hand with a scarlet thread [scarlet is the symbol of royalty, showing that he was going to be the royal heir to fulfill this prophecy], saying, This came out first."

#### *The Scarlet Hand of Ulster*

Then an amazing thing happened. The little fellow drew his hand back. Verses 29, 30: "And it came to pass, as he drew back his hand, that, behold, his brother came out: and she said, How hast thou broken forth? This breach be upon you: therefore his name was called Pharez. [Now Pharez was the father of David and Christ was descended from David through his son—Nathan, so Christ came from Pharez' line.] And afterward came out his brother, that had the scarlet thread upon his hand: and his name was called Zarah." Zarah means brilliant, bright, or shining.

It's rather interesting to note the numbers of kings that have come from the Milesian-Scottish peoples, who ruled in Ireland and in Scotland, who

have been leaders, presidents, prime ministers, as well as the kings of Britain to this very day, undoubtedly going back to David, and certainly the tribe of Zarah as well.

This red hand and the scarlet thread is a common symbol in the coats of arms of the countries of Northern Ireland. The scarlet thread around the red scarlet hand, goes all the way back to Zarah! Tyrone, has the red hand; Londonderry, the county of Antrim has the red hand and the lion rampant, the lion of the tribe of Judah. The McPherson clan has a red hand holding the dagger. The McDonald shows a lion and the red hand holding a battle axe.

This red hand of Ulster undoubtedly goes back to the people of Zarah. Ancient history shows that they had left Egypt, and went into the desert with the Israelites; maybe they separated during the 40 years of wandering. In Israel's early history they went up into the Black Sea area into the Dardanelles. They founded the city of Troy. The royal house there had been descendants of Zarah and nearly all the royal families in Europe were of the Zarah branch. This was true of the ancient king Herimon. He was of the Zarah family. And when the daughter of Zedekiah was brought by Jeremiah, she married him. At that time the age-old breach was healed—Pharez and Zarah's branches united at last and both of them fulfilling the promise!

God had made a covenant with David. He had sworn his seed would be established forever and build his throne to all generations. His throne was to "endure as the days of heaven. His seed shall endure *for ever*, and his throne *as the sun before me.*"

That throne still exists, today!

When Queen Elizabeth was coronated, these words were used at her coronation. "And the Lord God Almighty . . . establish your throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for ever more, like as the sun before Him [that is God], and as the faithful witness in heaven." This is part of the coronation ceremony!

Thus this ancient throne goes back a long time—all the way back to King David, and the prophecies regarding Judah and his sons!

Amazing—but true!

In John 18, we read that Pilate, who was Roman governor in Judea, asked Jesus: "Art thou the King of the Jews? Jesus answered him, Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell thee this of me? Pilate answered, Am I a Jew? Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee unto me: what hast thou done? Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom *not from hence*. Pilate therefore said unto him, Art Thou a king then? Jesus answered, *Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born*, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." That's what Christ said. He was born to be a king!

#### *The Throne of David in the N. T.*

Is David's throne mentioned in the New Testament?

Notice in Luke 1:32, 33: "He [Christ] shall be great, and shall be called

the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto Him *the throne of His father David: And He shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of His kingdom there shall be no end.*"

In Revelation 3:21, Jesus says that overcomers can sit on and share that very throne symbolizing the power of God and the throne of the universe. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame and am set down with my Father in His throne." The Father has His throne in heaven where Christ now is. When Christ comes back, He will sit upon the throne of David!

Notice Isaiah 9:6,7: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government [of the whole world] shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."

In Jeremiah 3:17 we read: "At that time they shall call *Jerusalem the throne of the Lord*; and all the nations [that is, the whole world] shall be gathered unto it, to the name of the Lord, to Jerusalem: neither shall they walk any more after the imagination of their evil heart."

Isaiah 24:23: "Then the moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed, when the Lord of hosts shall reign [He's going to rule or govern] in mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before his ancients gloriously." Who were the ancients? It means the prophets of old, the patriarchs of old. Many prophecies show that they are going to be resurrected. Christ said we will see Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the Kingdom of God, and David and the prophets. These ancient people who died and were faithful to Him are going to be resurrected and are going to be rulers with Christ.

Soon, now, Jesus is going to return to this earth. Notice what will happen when the seventh trumpet sound: ". . . and there were great voices in heaven, saying. The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and He shall reign for ever and ever" (Rev. 11:15).

Zechariah 14:8 speaks about living waters going out from Jerusalem. Verse 11, "And men shall dwell in it, and there shall be no more utter destruction; but Jerusalem shall be safely inhabited." That has never happened since those words were written. This refers to the time after Christ comes back and establishes His Kingdom. Verse 9 says: "And the Lord shall be King over all the earth."

Notice: "Solomon sat upon the throne of David" (I Kings 2:12), "and his kingdom was established." But what throne did David sit on? I Chronicles 29:23: "Then Solomon sat on the *throne of the Lord* as king instead of David his father." So David's throne was the Lord's throne! And God was going to keep a descendant of David perpetually on that throne because, He said, once He established the sceptre in Judah, the sceptre would not depart from Judah. It will remain in that tribe of Judah and a Jew or a descendant of a Jew will hold that sceptre, that ruling sceptre until Jesus Christ returns!

Matthew, chapter one, shows Jesus is legally descended from David, as his human step-father Joseph was David's son. Here Jechoniah is mention-

ed. Certainly Jehoniah could not have a descendant ever ruling in Jerusalem. So Christ did not descend from him.

Notice: Matthew 27:28, 29: "They stripped Christ [this is just before He was crucified], and put on him [what kind of robe?] a scarlet robe." They knew, like the scarlet thread—like the red hand of Ulster—it symbolized royalty. They put a royal robe on Jesus because they knew He said He was born King of the Jews! And notice, they had platted a crown of thorns—a crown; again a symbol of a ruler, a king. "They put it upon His head, and a reed [a sceptre—this stick or reed was symbolic of a sceptre] in his right hand, and they bowed the knee before him, and mocked him, saying Hail, King of the Jews!"

### *The Crown of Thorns*

In 1969 I attended the most interesting ceremony I have ever witnessed in my life, the greatest glamor and pageantry that I have ever seen—the investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales, that occurred in Caernarvon Castle in North Wales, among the Welsh people, the ancient British peoples who came, as we've seen, from Armenia, and from the Caucasus area, as part of the lost tribes of Israel.

Prince Charles was crowned with a rather strange looking crown. You'll find that this crown is very, very much like the crown of Christ, the crown of thorns! Just before the investiture of Prince Charles in July 1969, the London *Daily Mail* made this interesting statement regarding this crown: "There's a hint of the crown of thorns in the coroner which will crown Prince Charles Prince of Wales next week" (*The Daily Mail*, June 25, 1969). " 'In the inter-twining shapes, there is a suggestion of the humblest of all crowns, the crown of thorns,' said its designer, Mr. Louis Osman."

It is probable that Prince Charles may some day be crowned King of England. And even if not, the crown of thorns placed on his head shows symbolically we are getting very near to the Second Coming of Jesus Christ when the Greater Son of David is going to sit on the throne of David ruling all nations!

Now notice Hosea 3:4,5. This scripture applies to the time when Israel lost their king and were scattered through the nations. (Many things in the Bible are dual and have a previous fulfillment and then a later fulfillment.) There is to be a future fulfillment of this scripture.

"For the children of Israel shall abide many days without a king." That happened in the past, but we are going to find it will happen when America and Britain—unless we repent—are going to be invaded in the Great Tribulation, when the United States of Europe dominated by a great religious system, is going to conquer us. We've lost the pride of our power! The prophecies show that God has blessed us as no people have ever been blessed. And as ancient Israel was blessed, and then went down into defeat and captivity, so we are going to suffer a similar humiliating defeat—so say the prophecies.

"The people of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince [Prince Charles is the prince today], and without a sacrifice, and

without an image [the word image in the Hebrew means pillar—remember the pillar of Jacob? The pillar of stone?]. Afterward shall the children of Israel return . . . ”

Is it possible that the king and the royal family will be taken off their throne as Zedekiah was and that there will be a period of time when there will be no one sitting on the throne of David? Remember, for six years a wicked phoenician queen Athaliah sat on the throne of David.

Likewise, Cromwell and the British people beheaded King Charles I in 1649 and there was not anyone on the throne for eleven years until 1661, when Charles II was crowned—an eleven year gap then; a six year gap in the time of Queen Athaliah, when she murdered all of the royal seed and usurped the throne, though she was not a daughter of David.

So is it possible that in the great upheaval, during the time of horrible holocaust when World War III bursts forth upon this earth, that the royal family will be removed off their throne as King Zedekiah was anciently, and that there will be another overturning as the scripture says, and then Christ will come back to this earth. He will return, “whose right it is,” and God will give it Him, and He will sit on that throne!

#### *Resurrected David to be King*

In Ezekiel 37:24 we read: “And David my servant shall be king over them.” That was a prophecy written long after David died.

Jeremiah 30:9 speaks of this millennial age, “But they shall serve the Lord their God, and David their king whom I will raise up [resurrect] unto them.”

God is going to resurrect David and the prophets of old, and Moses, and the patriarchs. He will resurrect them when Christ comes back to this earth. They are going to form part of the government of those “overcomers” who are going to sit on the very throne of Jesus Christ which He will take over, which is called the throne of David! He will rule from Jerusalem. He, the Prince of Peace, will cause peace and happiness and prosperity and great abundance to fill the whole earth, when Shiloh does come and at last establishes the righteous rule of God upon the throne of David over the whole earth!