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|  **THESE ARE ANCIENT THINGS**(by Various authors. Chapters include: The Stone of Scone, the Glastonbury Thorn, Druidism, Lost Chapter of Acts, Ollam Fodhla, Israel's Poem, and several other topics)**(c1940)** **THE STONE OF SCONE**  QUOTE: This Stone shall be God's house" (Genesis 28; 22.) I will appointa place for my people Israel, and will plant them...." (II Samuel7.10) When the Princess Tephi was crowned upon the stone of Destiny,Irish poetry records how at that time a prophecy was made thatwhere ever the Stone would go to, that people would always haveRoyalty, reigning over them. The verse in the Irish-Celticdialect runs as follows:      Cioniodh Scuit saor an fine, Man ha breag an fais dine, Mar     a oh fuighid an Lia Fail, Dlighid flaitheas do grabhail. Rendered by Sir Walter Scott:      Unless the fates be faithless grown, And Prophet's voice be     vain, Where'er is found this Sacred Stone The Wanderer's     Race shall reign. A RELIC OF IMMENSE ANTIQUITY An old stone, a relic of bygone days, is resting in a recess     under the seat of the Coronation n Chair in West minster Abbey,London, England. A fitting shrine for so sacred a treasure.(Today the ancient "stone" is in Scotland, being cared for by theSottish people - Keith Hunt). Dean Stanley, in his Memorials of Westminster Abbey, makes thisdaring statement regarding the stone:      "The chief object of attraction, to this day, for the     innumerable visitors to the Abbey, is probably that ancient     Irish monument of the Empire known as the Coronation Stone.     It is the most prized object which the Empire holds today." He speaks of the stone as a "primeval monument which bindstogether the whole Empire," and he claims that it has been provedto be the identical one on which St.Colombo asked to lay hisdying head at Iona - it having been Jacob's pillow.     Professor Ramsey, requested by the Dean to examine this wonderfulstone, stated: "To my eye, it appears as if it had beenoriginally prepared for building purposes, but had never beenused." A learned Rabbi, on being asked his opinion, averred that the topcorner-stone of Solomon's Temple was always called Jacob's Stone,and claimed it to be the stone whereon Jacob laid his head at    Bethel when he had slept and dreamed of the ladder of light withits ascending and descending angels. Of that stone he had madehis altar, calling it Bethel, and evidently had intended itshould remain for ever on the same spot, a memorial to hisvision. He further seated:     "Then it must have gone down into Egypt with him and been carriedup thence by his descendants."  There is no stone of the same variety in or around Tara, Iona, orScone, where it had previously been kept, but there is a similargeological formation near Luz - or Bethel. Canon Tristraim'sdiscoveries, recorded in his book, "Land of Moab," verify thisstatement. During the year 1921, Professor Odlum requested a tiny bit of theStone, about the size of a pea,that he might have it analyzed andcompared with a stone found by him near Bethel, in the Holy Land.Canon Westlake replied: "Impossible. You would have to get theconsent, not only of the King, but of the two houses ofParliament, and of the whole nation." During the visiting hours, the Vergers of the Abby conduct largegroups of people to the front of the Coronation Chair, callingtheir attention to the Stone in these words:       "Here we have Jacob's pillow."  Inscribed on the arch surrounding the chair in which the stone isplaced, are the words, "This is God's House." We read in the Book of Genesis, chapter 28: "And Jacob took thestone that he had put for his pillows,and set up for a pillar,and poured oil upon the top of it, and called the name of thatplace Beth-el ... And Jacob vowed a vow saying: If God will bewith me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give mebread to eat, and raiment to put on, So that I come again to myfather's house in then shall the Lord be my God; And this stone,which set for a pillar, shall be God's house: and of all thoushalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee."  We also read in Genesis 31:13, that twenty years afterwards theLord said:  "I am the God of Bethel, where thou and where thou vowedst a vow unto Me; now rise and get thee out from this land." And he went to Egypt, according to Genesis 46th chapter. Joseph, gave unto his care the sacred stone, which is inferred byhis words: "From thence is the shepherd, the stone of Israel."(Genesis 49:24). It was eventually returned to Palestine, as wereJoseph's remains. Joshua set up this stone witness on enteringCanaan (Genesis 49:24 -- Ferrar Fenton version reads: "From whomis Israel's guardian stone"). The dimensions of the Stone are given as 22 inches deep,and 13 inches broad. It is greyish in color, with a suggestion ofyellow. The two iron rings by which it was carried in ancienttimes are of great value as an identity. While lecturing inEngland during 1927, Dr.W.P.Goard stated they were almost of asmuch interest as the stone itself, They were fastened into eachend, and have been worn almost to the breaking point; yet afterall these centuries of travelling and later of rest, the iron hasnot corroded. This particular kind of iron, which does notcorrode,  is not now known.  GATHERED FROM ANCIENT IRISH MANUSCRIPTS In, or about the year 583, B.C., some four years after thedestruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, there arrived at theport at the north-east of Ireland, now known as Carrickfergus, ina ship belonging to the Iberian Danaan, on aged man named OllamFodhla. He was accompanied by a Princess of exceptional charm andbeauty, named Tamar Tephi, and a secretary, Simon Brug. The nameOllam Fodhla is pure Hebrew, meaning Wonderful Prophet. Thisprophet, according to authentic history, is none other thanJeremiah, whose body lies in a rock tomb on the little island ofDevenish, near Enniskillen. They brought with them a massive,strongly secured, and mysterious chest, or case, which theyregarded with the utmost reverence and guarded with jealous care.They brought a golden flag, with the device of a red lionblazoned upon it, and also a large rough stone. Just at this time Eochaidh the Heremon, also of the Royal line,was awaiting his coronation; he met Tamar Tephi, and afterJeremiah had given his consent they were married, and both werecrowned on the Stone of Destiny. Irish history also related the preservation of this stone atTara, which was always kept in its official place, and guardedwith reverential awe by the people from the time when Zedekiah'sdaughter, the beautiful princess, was crowned upon it about theyear 583 B.C. On it the supreme Kings of Ireland were crowned atTara, until one of her descendants, Fergus I., removed it toIona, where the kingdom of the Scots was established upon him andhis posterity forever. He was anointed King on this Stone ofDestiny. The Kings of Scotland were, for many generation, crownedthere, and later at Scone by Colombo and his successors. The stone remained in the Coronation Chair of the Kings ofScotland from 506 A.D., down to the time of Edward 1.,1296, whoremoved it to Westminster Abbey, not as a trophy, but to uniteand form an Empire. The Sovereigns of England have been crownedon it ever since, with the exception of Mary I. (bloody Mary). Attempts have been made to have the stone returned o Scotland. OnApril.6th,1320, the Parliament of Scotland with the nobles andgreat officers of the Crown, in the name of the whole community,met to protest the claim of Edward II, to their throne andancient treasures. A remarkable document was drawn up andforwarded to Westminster. Their protest commenced with anenumeration of proofs of the antiquity of the Scottish nation andof its conversion to the Christian Faith by St.Andrew theApostle. In 1924 Communist politicians introduced a bill in the House ofCommons for the removal of the Stone to Hollyrood Palace - anunconsecrated building. It was soon discovered that a Communistmovement was behind the scheme, which aroused a protest,recalling to the nation's memory a similar movement when, duringthe reign of Edward III., London rose en masse, headed by itstrained bands, to prevent its return to Scotland, the tumultbeing so great that the King cancelled the order... Dr.Warner, in his "History of Ireland," remarks: "It must beowned that the coronation of the Kings over this Stone seems toconfirm its title, namely, "Stone of Destiny." The United Kingdom of Great Britain is often referred to as "TheStone Kingdom." ... Jacob's stone, the foundation of God's House in Israel, hasbecome the chief witness to God's dealings with the BritishCommonwealth of Nations. It is an Imperial stone, owned by anEmpire consisting of five hundred millions of the subjects ofKing George VI., its history beginning in the year 1760 B.C.      This stone is traced to be the one used later for coronationpurposes. The pillar was also a place of covenanting. We read,besides Jacob, that Jehoaida, Josiah, David and others covenantedthis way.God's covenants through Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to Israel downthrough the ages, are involved in the "Stone of Israel,"    "Jacob's pillow," "Bethel," etc. - this stone, which has beencalled by 88 names by 64 different writers since 543 A.D. Jehovahis, and ever will, through eternity, continue to be ourCOVENANT-KEEPING GOD (Jeremiah 33 ch.) In "The British Israelite," 1889-1893, is a series of 153extracts from various writers from 665-1838 A.D., in whichEngland is denominated Israel. John Dryden (1681), in one poem,designated England by the name of Israel fourteen times. Charles Spurgeon, in his day, gave a blind testimony to the factof Israel's identity with the British. He remarked:          "English history, from the first day until now,     is as full of instruction as the, history of Israel from     Egypt to Babylon. Our nation has been as much under the     special, and peculiar providence of God as were the     descendants of Jacob themselves; therefore - God deals with     us as He does not with any other nation."  God founded His Kingdom here on earth (Exodus 19: 5-6) - Israelaccepted responsibility (Exodus 24:3-8). The fulfilment ofScripture is, "Israel ruling with God," .... Did William Blake, the mystic poet and artist of last century,have a vision of what has since developed into proven historicfact? Namely that the Anglo-Saxon race, with the tribe of Ephraimas its head, is none other than lost Israel found. His poem,'Jerusalem," inserted here, suggests it.      "And did those feet in ancient times      Walk upon England's mountains green?      And was the Holy Lamb of God     On England's pleasant pastures seen?      And did the Countenance Divine     Shine forth upon our clouded hills      And was Jerusalem builded here      Among these dark satanic mills?      Bring me my bow of burning gold,      Bring me my arrows of desire,      Bring me my spear: oh clouds unfold,      Bring me my chariot of fire!      I will not cease from mental flight,      Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand      Till we have built Jerusalem     In England's green and pleasant land."  The following are official quotations regarding Jacob'sStone,.extracted from "THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY GUIDE" purchased atthe Abbey itself. Page 92 of this "Guide" is devoted tothe Coronation Chair: "The Coronation Chair was made by Edward I to enclose the famousstone of Scone which he seized in 1296 A.D. The Scots maderepeated and vain efforts to induce Edward to give it back. Tradition identified this stone with the one upon which Jacobrested his head at Bethel, Gen. 28:18 - "And Jacob rose up earlyin the morning and took the stone ... and set it up for a pillar,and poured oil upon the top of it."Jacob's sons carried it to Egypt. It appeared in Ireland when itwas placed on the sacred hill of Tara and called 'Lia Fail,' the'Fatal Stone,' or 'Stone of Destiny.' The Irish Kings were seatedupon it at their Coronations. Fergus, the founder of the ScottishMonarchy, AND HIMSELF OF THE ROYAL BLOOD OF IRELAND, received itin Scotland; King Kenneth deposited it in the Monastery at Scone.Upon this stone the Scottish Kings were crowned till Edward I.seized it in 1296 A.D." (The last time I visited Westminster Abbey was in 1980, and stillat that time within a small booklet you could purchase at theAbbey were the same type of words as just presented above - KeithHunt). Early Irish history abounds in references to what is called inIrish, the "Lia Fail," or "Stone Wonderful" which was brought toIreland about 583 B.C. by a man by the name of OLLAM FODHLA, (wonderful seer), an Eastern Princess from Egypt, named TamarTephi, and a scribe named Bruch. In the light of what the Bibleforetold concerning Jeremiah's commission to transplant the"tender twig," it appears reasonable that the above persons werenone other than the prophet Jeremiah, of the Bible record; thedaughter of Zedekiah, and Baruch the scribe who accompaniedJeremiah. At that time the King of the Ulster province, Eochaudh II, hadjust been elected King of all Ireland by which he took the titleof Heremon. The princess Tamar Tephi was wedded to the Heremon,and they were crowned King and Queen upon the "Lia Fail," atTara. From this time onward the "Lia Fail," became the CoronationStone for Irish Kings. "Lia" is Celtic Irish for "a preciousstone" while "Fail" is Hebrew for "wonderful." In the Dome of the FOUR COURTS in Dublin, completed in 1794,destroyed by explosion in 1922, there were a number of statues offamous Irish judges. Although many were destroyed, preserved arethe statues of Moses and Ollam Fodhla who reigned over Irelandfor 40 years in great prosperity. The following is an extract from a verbatim report of an addressdelivered in Hamilton Ontario, 1938, by the late Rev.E.J,Springett ... We quote from page 29 "The Bible or a UniversityProfessor - Which?" "You know what the Stone of Scone is. It is the Stone under theCoronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, upon which every King ofScotland from Fergus I, downward, and every reigning monarch,excepting one, from the days of Edward I of England, downward,have been crowned, and we claim that the Stone of Scone is thestone that Jacob had for his pillow when he fled from home andrested that night at Bethel, and had the dream that you readabout in the Book of Genesis (chapter 28).The Professor says: (Professor Parker, Professor of Theology atan Ontario University) 'Geologists certify it to be Scottishsandstone and are themselves inclined to trace it to the Islandof Iona,')and therefore, if they are right, it can't be the Stoneof Bethel. Before I give a personal testimony, let me give this:Professor Totten, who was professor of Science in Yale Universitymakes this statement regarding the stone: 'The analysis of thestone shows that there are absolutely no quarries in Scone orIona where-from a block so constituted could possibly have come,nor yet from Tara.' Now, Professor Odlum, was a geologist, and Professor Odlum wastremendously interested in that stone,and somewhere about theyear 1926 or 1927 - by special permission, he was allowed with aBritish Geologist of repute to make a microscopic examination ofthe stone under the Coronation Chair. They worked under atremendously powerful arclight. They had the finest microscopicinstruments it was possible to get. They made a perfectmicroscopic examination of that stone and they compared what theyfound with Scotch granite; granite from Aberdeen; stone fromScone and from Iona, and so on, and they were absolutelysatisfied and so wrote and stated, that the stone under theCoronation Chair was NOT the same texture, was NOT sandstone, andthat there was no stone in the British Isles, anywhere, thatcompared with it.  Professor Odlum, telling me this story himself, sitting in ahouse on High Street, in Chiswick at one o'clock in the morning... said this: 'After having made that microscopic examination ofthe stone I determined to go to Palestine - to see if I couldfind anything like it. I went to Bethel. I stayed there weekafter week. I couldn't find anything like it and I began to thinkthat I should have to give up in despair. My boat was due to sailfrom Jaffa on a certain date. Two days before that, before I hadto take the train to Jerusalem and the coast, I made up my mind Iwould have one more walk and one more search.' (These are theProfessor's exact words to me.) 'I put on my old macintosh, Istuck my geologist's hammer in my pocket, and I went out for onelast look. It was pouring rain. I walked along the same places Ihad walked over and over again, looking for stone. Suddenly,while I was walking along a certain pathway, with a rocky cliffon either side, the sun shone on the rain-streaked piece of rockand I noticed a peculiar sort of glitter that I thought Irecognized. I climbed up and I found that wet rock, as far as Icould see with the magnifying-glass I had was of the identicaltexture I had been looking for. He said: 'I clipped off a piecefrom the living rock. I took it back to the hotel and examined itas well as I could. I was sure I had got what I wanted, and I wasso jubilant that I cabled England to my geologist friend andsaid: Will you do all you possibly can to get a piece of theCoronation Stone no bigger than a pea, in order that we maysubmit it to a chemical test. We have submitted it to amicroscopic test, we want to submit it to a chemical test. Willyou see what you can do?' The geologist friend, with Mr.Herbert Garrison, then alive, madeapplication to the Dean of Westminster Abbey, to be allowed totake a piece, no bigger than a pea, from the Coronation Stone.The Dean said: 'I daren't let you have permission. The only wayyou can get permission would be from the Archbishop ofCanterbury.' Well, they made the application to the Archbishop of Canterbury,and this was the reply of the Archbishop: 'To take a piece fromthat stone no bigger than a pea would require a special Act ofParliament to be passed by the House of Commons, endorsed by theHouse of Lords, and signed by the King, and if you get that,'said the Archbishop,'I won't give you permission.'  Now then, why? They know that there is something special aboutthat stone. I have been told that that stone was the only thing,with the exception of the Communion plate, the golden Communionplate that is almost of priceless value, that was removed fromthe Abbey in the years of the Great War, and that is the onlytime the stone has ever been taken out and put in a steel chestand encased in an oaken case and put in the lowest vault of theAbbey, so that it should not be hurt if the Abbey happened to bebombed. Why? Because they know what it is! |

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