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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 appoint  a place for my people Israel, and will plant them...." (II Samuel  7.10)    When the Princess Tephi was crowned upon the stone of Destiny,  Irish poetry records how at that time a prophecy was made that  where ever the Stone would go to, that people would always have  Royalty, reigning over them. The verse in the Irish-Celtic  dialect 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 the  Sottish people - Keith Hunt).    Dean Stanley, in his Memorials of Westminster Abbey, makes this  daring 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 binds  together the whole Empire," and he claims that it has been proved  to be the identical one on which St.Colombo asked to lay his  dying head at Iona - it having been Jacob's pillow.    Professor Ramsey, requested by the Dean to examine this wonderful  stone, stated: "To my eye, it appears as if it had been  originally prepared for building purposes, but had never been  used."    A learned Rabbi, on being asked his opinion, averred that the top  corner-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 with  its ascending and descending angels. Of that stone he had made  his altar, calling it Bethel, and evidently had intended it  should remain for ever on the same spot, a memorial to his  vision. He further seated:    "Then it must have gone down into Egypt with him and been carried  up thence by his descendants."    There is no stone of the same variety in or around Tara, Iona, or  Scone, where it had previously been kept, but there is a similar  geological formation near Luz - or Bethel. Canon Tristraim's  discoveries, recorded in his book, "Land of Moab," verify this  statement.    During the year 1921, Professor Odlum requested a tiny bit of the  Stone, about the size of a pea,that he might have it analyzed and  compared with a stone found by him near Bethel, in the Holy Land.  Canon Westlake replied: "Impossible. You would have to get the  consent, not only of the King, but of the two houses of  Parliament, and of the whole nation."    During the visiting hours, the Vergers of the Abby conduct large  groups of people to the front of the Coronation Chair, calling  their attention to the Stone in these words:         "Here we have Jacob's pillow."    Inscribed on the arch surrounding the chair in which the stone is  placed, are the words, "This is God's House."    We read in the Book of Genesis, chapter 28: "And Jacob took the  stone 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 that  place Beth-el ... 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 then shall the Lord be my God; And this stone,  which set for a pillar, shall be God's house: and of all thou  shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee."    We also read in Genesis 31:13, that twenty years afterwards the  Lord 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 by  his words: "From thence is the shepherd, the stone of Israel."  (Genesis 49:24). It was eventually returned to Palestine, as were  Joseph's remains. Joshua set up this stone witness on entering  Canaan (Genesis 49:24 -- Ferrar Fenton version reads: "From whom  is 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 of  yellow. The two iron rings by which it was carried in ancient  times are of great value as an identity. While lecturing in  England during 1927, Dr.W.P.Goard stated they were almost of as  much interest as the stone itself, They were fastened into each  end, and have been worn almost to the breaking point; yet after  all these centuries of travelling and later of rest, the iron has  not corroded. This particular kind of iron, which does not  corrode,  is not now known.    GATHERED FROM ANCIENT IRISH MANUSCRIPTS    In, or about the year 583, B.C., some four years after the  destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, there arrived at the  port at the north-east of Ireland, now known as Carrickfergus, in  a ship belonging to the Iberian Danaan, on aged man named Ollam  Fodhla. He was accompanied by a Princess of exceptional charm and  beauty, named Tamar Tephi, and a secretary, Simon Brug. The name  Ollam Fodhla is pure Hebrew, meaning Wonderful Prophet. This  prophet, according to authentic history, is none other than  Jeremiah, whose body lies in a rock tomb on the little island of  Devenish, near Enniskillen. They brought with them a massive,  strongly secured, and mysterious chest, or case, which they  regarded with the utmost reverence and guarded with jealous care.  They brought a golden flag, with the device of a red lion  blazoned 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 after  Jeremiah had given his consent they were married, and both were  crowned on the Stone of Destiny.    Irish history also related the preservation of this stone at  Tara, which was always kept in its official place, and guarded  with reverential awe by the people from the time when Zedekiah's  daughter, the beautiful princess, was crowned upon it about the  year 583 B.C. On it the supreme Kings of Ireland were crowned at  Tara, until one of her descendants, Fergus I., removed it to  Iona, where the kingdom of the Scots was established upon him and  his posterity forever. He was anointed King on this Stone of  Destiny. The Kings of Scotland were, for many generation, crowned  there, and later at Scone by Colombo and his successors.    The stone remained in the Coronation Chair of the Kings of  Scotland from 506 A.D., down to the time of Edward 1.,1296, who  removed it to Westminster Abbey, not as a trophy, but to unite  and form an Empire. The Sovereigns of England have been crowned  on it ever since, with the exception of Mary I. (bloody Mary).    Attempts have been made to have the stone returned o Scotland. On  April.6th,1320, the Parliament of Scotland with the nobles and  great officers of the Crown, in the name of the whole community,  met to protest the claim of Edward II, to their throne and  ancient treasures. A remarkable document was drawn up and  forwarded to Westminster. Their protest commenced with an  enumeration of proofs of the antiquity of the Scottish nation and  of its conversion to the Christian Faith by St.Andrew the  Apostle.    In 1924 Communist politicians introduced a bill in the House of  Commons for the removal of the Stone to Hollyrood Palace - an  unconsecrated building. It was soon discovered that a Communist  movement was behind the scheme, which aroused a protest,  recalling to the nation's memory a similar movement when, during  the reign of Edward III., London rose en masse, headed by its  trained bands, to prevent its return to Scotland, the tumult  being so great that the King cancelled the order...    Dr.Warner, in his "History of Ireland," remarks: "It must be  owned that the coronation of the Kings over this Stone seems to  confirm its title, namely, "Stone of Destiny."    The United Kingdom of Great Britain is often referred to as "The  Stone Kingdom." ...    Jacob's stone, the foundation of God's House in Israel, has  become the chief witness to God's dealings with the British  Commonwealth of Nations. It is an Imperial stone, owned by an  Empire consisting of five hundred millions of the subjects of  King George VI., its history beginning in the year 1760 B.C.    This stone is traced to be the one used later for coronation  purposes. The pillar was also a place of covenanting. We read,  besides Jacob, that Jehoaida, Josiah, David and others covenanted  this way.  God's covenants through Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to Israel down  through the ages, are involved in the "Stone of Israel,"  "Jacob's pillow," "Bethel," etc. - this stone, which has been  called by 88 names by 64 different writers since 543 A.D. Jehovah  is, and ever will, through eternity, continue to be our  COVENANT-KEEPING GOD (Jeremiah 33 ch.)    In "The British Israelite," 1889-1893, is a series of 153  extracts from various writers from 665-1838 A.D., in which  England 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 fact  of 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) - Israel  accepted responsibility (Exodus 24:3-8). The fulfilment of  Scripture 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 historic  fact? Namely that the Anglo-Saxon race, with the tribe of Ephraim  as 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's  Stone,.extracted from "THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY GUIDE" purchased at  the Abbey itself. Page 92 of this "Guide" is devoted to  the Coronation Chair:    "The Coronation Chair was made by Edward I to enclose the famous  stone of Scone which he seized in 1296 A.D. The Scots made  repeated and vain efforts to induce Edward to give it back.  Tradition identified this stone with the one upon which Jacob  rested his head at Bethel, Gen. 28:18 - "And Jacob rose up early  in 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 it  was placed on the sacred hill of Tara and called 'Lia Fail,' the  'Fatal Stone,' or 'Stone of Destiny.' The Irish Kings were seated  upon it at their Coronations. Fergus, the founder of the Scottish  Monarchy, AND HIMSELF OF THE ROYAL BLOOD OF IRELAND, received it  in 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 still  at that time within a small booklet you could purchase at the  Abbey were the same type of words as just presented above - Keith  Hunt).    Early Irish history abounds in references to what is called in  Irish, the "Lia Fail," or "Stone Wonderful" which was brought to  Ireland about 583 B.C. by a man by the name of OLLAM FODHLA,  (wonderful seer), an Eastern Princess from Egypt, named Tamar  Tephi, and a scribe named Bruch. In the light of what the Bible  foretold concerning Jeremiah's commission to transplant the  "tender twig," it appears reasonable that the above persons were  none other than the prophet Jeremiah, of the Bible record; the  daughter of Zedekiah, and Baruch the scribe who accompanied  Jeremiah.  At that time the King of the Ulster province, Eochaudh II, had  just been elected King of all Ireland by which he took the title  of Heremon. The princess Tamar Tephi was wedded to the Heremon,  and they were crowned King and Queen upon the "Lia Fail," at  Tara. From this time onward the "Lia Fail," became the Coronation  Stone for Irish Kings. "Lia" is Celtic Irish for "a precious  stone" 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 of  famous Irish judges. Although many were destroyed, preserved are  the statues of Moses and Ollam Fodhla who reigned over Ireland  for 40 years in great prosperity.    The following is an extract from a verbatim report of an address  delivered in Hamilton Ontario, 1938, by the late Rev.E.J,  Springett ... We quote from page 29 "The Bible or a University  Professor - Which?"    "You know what the Stone of Scone is. It is the Stone under the  Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, upon which every King of  Scotland 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 the  stone that Jacob had for his pillow when he fled from home and  rested that night at Bethel, and had the dream that you read  about in the Book of Genesis (chapter 28).  The Professor says: (Professor Parker, Professor of Theology at  an Ontario University) 'Geologists certify it to be Scottish  sandstone and are themselves inclined to trace it to the Island  of Iona,')and therefore, if they are right, it can't be the Stone  of Bethel. Before I give a personal testimony, let me give this:  Professor Totten, who was professor of Science in Yale University  makes this statement regarding the stone: 'The analysis of the  stone shows that there are absolutely no quarries in Scone or  Iona where-from a block so constituted could possibly have come,  nor yet from Tara.'    Now, Professor Odlum, was a geologist, and Professor Odlum was  tremendously interested in that stone,and somewhere about the  year 1926 or 1927 - by special permission, he was allowed with a  British Geologist of repute to make a microscopic examination of  the stone under the Coronation Chair. They worked under a  tremendously powerful arclight. They had the finest microscopic  instruments it was possible to get. They made a perfect  microscopic examination of that stone and they compared what they  found with Scotch granite; granite from Aberdeen; stone from  Scone and from Iona, and so on, and they were absolutely  satisfied and so wrote and stated, that the stone under the  Coronation Chair was NOT the same texture, was NOT sandstone, and  that there was no stone in the British Isles, anywhere, that  compared with it.    Professor Odlum, telling me this story himself, sitting in a  house on High Street, in Chiswick at one o'clock in the morning  ... said this: 'After having made that microscopic examination of  the stone I determined to go to Palestine - to see if I could  find anything like it. I went to Bethel. I stayed there week  after week. I couldn't find anything like it and I began to think  that I should have to give up in despair. My boat was due to sail  from Jaffa on a certain date. Two days before that, before I had  to take the train to Jerusalem and the coast, I made up my mind I  would have one more walk and one more search.' (These are the  Professor's exact words to me.) 'I put on my old macintosh, I  stuck my geologist's hammer in my pocket, and I went out for one  last look. It was pouring rain. I walked along the same places I  had walked over and over again, looking for stone. Suddenly,  while I was walking along a certain pathway, with a rocky cliff  on either side, the sun shone on the rain-streaked piece of rock  and I noticed a peculiar sort of glitter that I thought I  recognized. I climbed up and I found that wet rock, as far as I  could see with the magnifying-glass I had was of the identical  texture I had been looking for. He said: 'I clipped off a piece  from the living rock. I took it back to the hotel and examined it  as well as I could. I was sure I had got what I wanted, and I was  so jubilant that I cabled England to my geologist friend and  said: Will you do all you possibly can to get a piece of the  Coronation Stone no bigger than a pea, in order that we may  submit it to a chemical test. We have submitted it to a  microscopic test, we want to submit it to a chemical test. Will  you see what you can do?'    The geologist friend, with Mr.Herbert Garrison, then alive, made  application to the Dean of Westminster Abbey, to be allowed to  take a piece, no bigger than a pea, from the Coronation Stone.  The Dean said: 'I daren't let you have permission. The only way  you can get permission would be from the Archbishop of  Canterbury.'    Well, they made the application to the Archbishop of Canterbury,  and this was the reply of the Archbishop: 'To take a piece from  that stone no bigger than a pea would require a special Act of  Parliament to be passed by the House of Commons, endorsed by the  House 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 about  that stone. I have been told that that stone was the only thing,  with the exception of the Communion plate, the golden Communion  plate that is almost of priceless value, that was removed from  the Abbey in the years of the Great War, and that is the only  time the stone has ever been taken out and put in a steel chest  and encased in an oaken case and put in the lowest vault of the  Abbey, so that it should not be hurt if the Abbey happened to be  bombed.    Why? Because they know what it is! |

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