

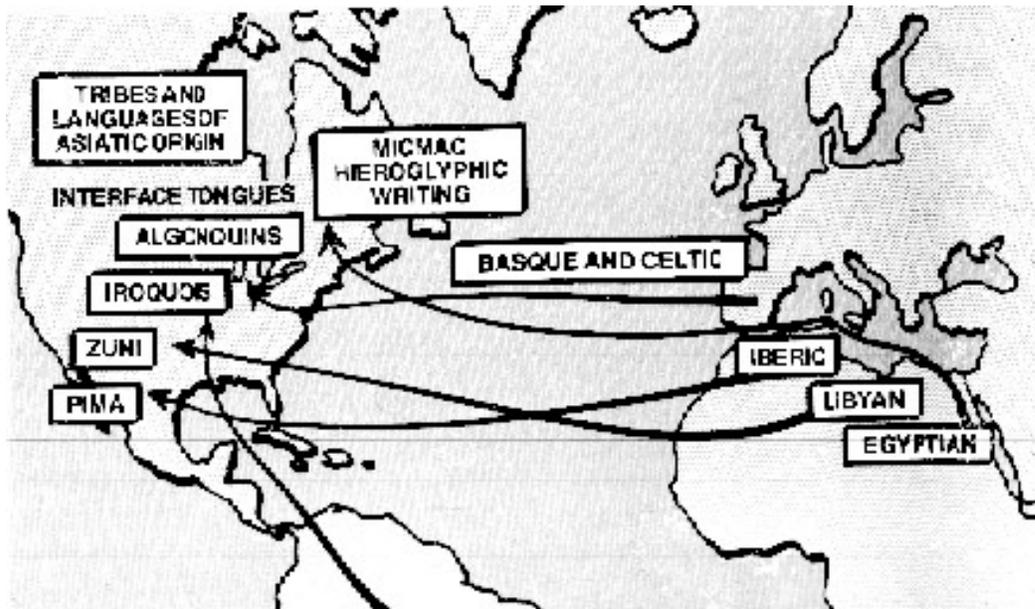
Atlantis and Lemuria

Archaeologists from 1934 to 1997 believed that all the ancestors of the Native Americans came from Asia across a land bridge from Siberia to Alaska beginning in ca. 9500 B.C. This theory completely collapsed in 1997, when a series of digs showed clear evidence of human habitation in the America's thousands of years prior to 9500 B.C. Also in 1997 indisputable genetic evidence emerged showing that not all Native Americans came from Siberia.

According to Edgar Cayce the famous sleeping prophet whose outlandish historical claims have in recent years been scientifically proved for the most part, claimed that Atlantis began approximately 200,000 years ago and Lemuria which was located in the South Pacific was far older than Atlantis. North and South America were settled by both Atlantians and the people from Mu (Lemuria). In fact portions of the America's were part of Lemuria. The people of Mu inhabited parts of South America and also in what is today America's southwest region well before 50,000 B.C. There were several later migrations to the America's by a wide range of peoples, in three stages.

These movements of peoples were in 50,000 B.C., 28,000 B.C., and just prior to 10,000 B.C. The origins of these migrations were from the west, the South Pacific, China, Mu, and Atlantis. Atlanteans entered North America several times including 28,000 B.C. and 10,000 B.C. Another small migration of Atlantean descendants from the Yucatan to Northeast America occurred between 3,000 B.C. and 1000 B.C.

In 28,000 B.C., Atlanteans migrated to the Southwest and also to parts of South America. Just before 10,000 B.C., Atlanteans fleeing the final destruction of their remaining islands went to what we not call the Egypt area, the Pyrenees Mountains, and the Gobi area. Other Atlanteans fled to the Iroquois' lands (in America's northeast), the southwest of America, the Yucatan, and South America.



The back cover of America BC by Barry Fell has a map that shows the migrations of the Micmac, Algonquin, Iroquois, Zuni, and Pima Indians. According to archaeologists the mysterious Basque peoples of the Pyrenees Mountains moved into the region between 13,000 B.C. and 8,000 B.C.

Edgar Cayce says that the Pyrenees as well as parts of France and Spain were places the residents of Atlantis migrated prior to the 10,500 B.C. destruction of the Islands of Atlantis. In which case the migration lines coming from Europe to America would actually originate from Atlantis centered in the middle of the Atlantic. And the migration lines for the Basque, Celtic, Iberic, Libyan and modern day Egypt would also originate from Atlantis going into Europe and Egypt. The above map completely aligns with the Edgar Cayce readings and the following DNA mappings.

Mitochondrial DNA Mappings

Intense genetic research has been conducted on living Native American's as well as the remains of ancient Americans recovered from burial and mound sites. Two basic types of DNA analysis have been done. The predominant method traces the lineage of the tested individual solely on the female side. The testing is conducted on the DNA sequence of small, energy-producing organelles (called mitochondria), found in virtually every human cell. The mitochondria are believed to be a form of bacteria that developed a symbiotic relationship allowing multi-celled life to form. In humans and animals, the mitochondria take blood glucose (sugar) and transform it into the energy form used by cells (called ATP). Like all bacteria, the mitochondria multiply on their own and carry their own DNA for this purpose.

Human DNA, found in the nucleus of nearly all of the body's cells, has three million pairs of amino acids comprising its tightly wound sequence, which extends an incredible six feet long. Human DNA is fragile and can be difficult to sequence. In contrast, mitochondrial DNA has only 16,569 pairs of amino acids with all of these worked out and published in 1981. In addition, mitochondrial DNA is arranged in a simple circular pattern making it easy to sequence. Finally, mitochondrial DNA is not particularly fragile and can, under certain conditions, remain testable for extremely long periods. In fact, recent studies have been conducted on mitochondrial DNA from animals that lived million of years ago. In human remains, in tact and preserved mitochondria are usually taken from the teeth.

The first studies on human mitochondria DNA (mtDNA) were published in the late 1980's. Researchers trying to understand the high incidences of certain illnesses and disorders in Native American tribes began by taking samples of human DNA from tribal members. For a comparison samples of mtdna were also taken on these volunteers. The researchers expected all of the mtDNA to be exactly the same and they were astonished when they found four variations of it. What they had discovered was that mtDNA mutated into four clearly identifiable groups. The first four mtDNA groups discovered were called Haplogroups A,B,C,and D. Geneticists in Siberia then tested the mtDNA of various groups and found the presence of Haplogroups A,C. and D. Haplogroup B was later found in China, Japan, and southeast Asia. Initially, archaeologists hailed the findings as final proof that all Native Americans had come to America from Siberia as they had long asserted. But research published in 1997 and subsequently confirmed by a host of studies found an unidentified form of mtDNA, which was called "Haplogroup X". Haplogroup X was not Asian. Rather, the earliest studies showed it to be possibly European. Those who cite this early research have often hailed it as evidence that Europeans settled the America's, but more recent studies have shown a much more complicated picture.

Mitochondrial DNA is now basically grouped into forty-two main categories called haplogroups. These Haplogroups--or identifiable variations in mtDNA--were essentially created by normal mutations in DNA sequences. (A mutation occurs when a new amino acid pair appears in the DNA sequence) Since mtDNA is passed on from the mother to her offspring, her particular variation of mtDNA is passed on to her offspring who, in turn pass it on to their offspring.

Because mtDNA mutates at a fairly steady and predictable rate, geneticists have been able to give fairly reliable estimates of when a particular subtype of each major haplogroup migrated away from its primary ancestors. That is, the first mutation beginning a new haplogroup can be reliably estimated by working the known mutation rate back in time. Such a process is complicated, but is well established in science. Variations found in mtDNA that are discovered in remains in one geological area can be matched to similar variations in another area. Further, more because mtDNA continues to mutate steadily, there are subvariations within each main haplogroup. These can be traced back in time so that geneticists can determine when a particular variation occurred and when it first occurred.

However, mtDNA research speculation is based upon the underlying idea that human life evolved in Africa about 200,000 years ago, and that a series of major migrations occurred from Africa, eventually reaching the entire world. This speculation is often interpreted as fact and has led to confusion as new evidence emerges. For example, the first human (believed to have lived in Africa) is called "Mitochondrial Eve." Some writers speculate that seven major mtDNA lineages mutated from the first Eve with the first female in each of the new lineages called a "Mini-Eve".

Three Migrations

Archaeologists and geneticists now embrace the idea of three ancient migrations to the Americas. The dates of these migrations are approximately 47,000 B.C., 28,000 B.C., and 10,000 B.C.

Genetic research on Native Americans shows the presence of three mtDNA haplogroups that originated in Asia: A, C, and D. These people fit Cayce's description of peoples migrating to America from "the West". Another haplogroup found in Native Americans, called B, now appears to have originated in extreme southwestern Asia—probably in the South Pacific area, most likely from Mu. In fact, Haplogroup B appears to have been the first present in the Americas, centering in the Southwest and on the Pacific coast of South America.

Haplogroup X has now been found in both living Native Americans (4%) and in larger numbers in ancient remains tested after their removal from burial mounds in the traditional Iroquois land.

Atlantean Migration of Haplogroup X

Haplogroup X has now been found in modern-day Egypt and Israel and in the Altai Mountains of the Gobi Desert. Cayce again indicated the Atlanteans fled to these very areas. In addition, Haplogroup X is distributed in the remains from Florida, the Andes of Peru, and the southwest, and current estimates are that people with Haplogroup X entered the Americas in 28,000 B.C. and also in 10,000 B.C. matching Cayce's chronology.

In 2001, Spanish geneticists trying to understand the origin of the Basque people removed 121 human remains from ancient burials in the Pyrenees Mountains and subjected them to testing. Surprisingly they found that Haplogroup X was present, but the haplogroups they expected were absent. Significantly, Haplogroup X has therefore been found in all the places to which groups of Atlanteans fled, according to Cayce.

The most astonishing genetic research seems to confirm a small but significant portion of Cayce's story. According to the readings sometime well after 3,000 B.C.—probably a few thousand years later—a group of Atlantean descendants migrated from Mexico with another group to the Northeast of America where they established the Mound Builder culture. These Atlantean descendants merged with Atlanteans already present in the area.

The results of a study published in the American Journal of Human Genetics (Vol. 70, 2002) fits all of these specific Cayce statements. The article titled "The Structure of Diversity Within New World Mitochondrial DNA Haplogroups: Implications for the Prehistory of North America", was authored by ten eminent archaeologists and geneticists. Over 1,600 Native Americans' mtDNA was tested, representing thirty-six different North American tribes. Haplogroup X was found in the highest levels in the traditional Iroquois lands and in the southwest—both areas where Cayce stated Atlanteans had focused their migrations. The evidence went on to show that these areas experienced sudden "population expansions" of Haplogroup X at different times. (This means that an influx of new people bearing Haplogroup X occurred.) In the southwest, it occurred in 10,000 B.C., adding to the Haplogroup X population that had come there in 28,000 B.C. Curiously, while Haplogroup X appeared in the Northeast of America (the Iroquois lands) in 10,000 B.C., it is now believed that a new group carrying the Haplogroup X entered this area about 1,000 B.C. (This group could have been the descendants of the Atlanteans who went to the Yucatan around 10,000 B.C.)

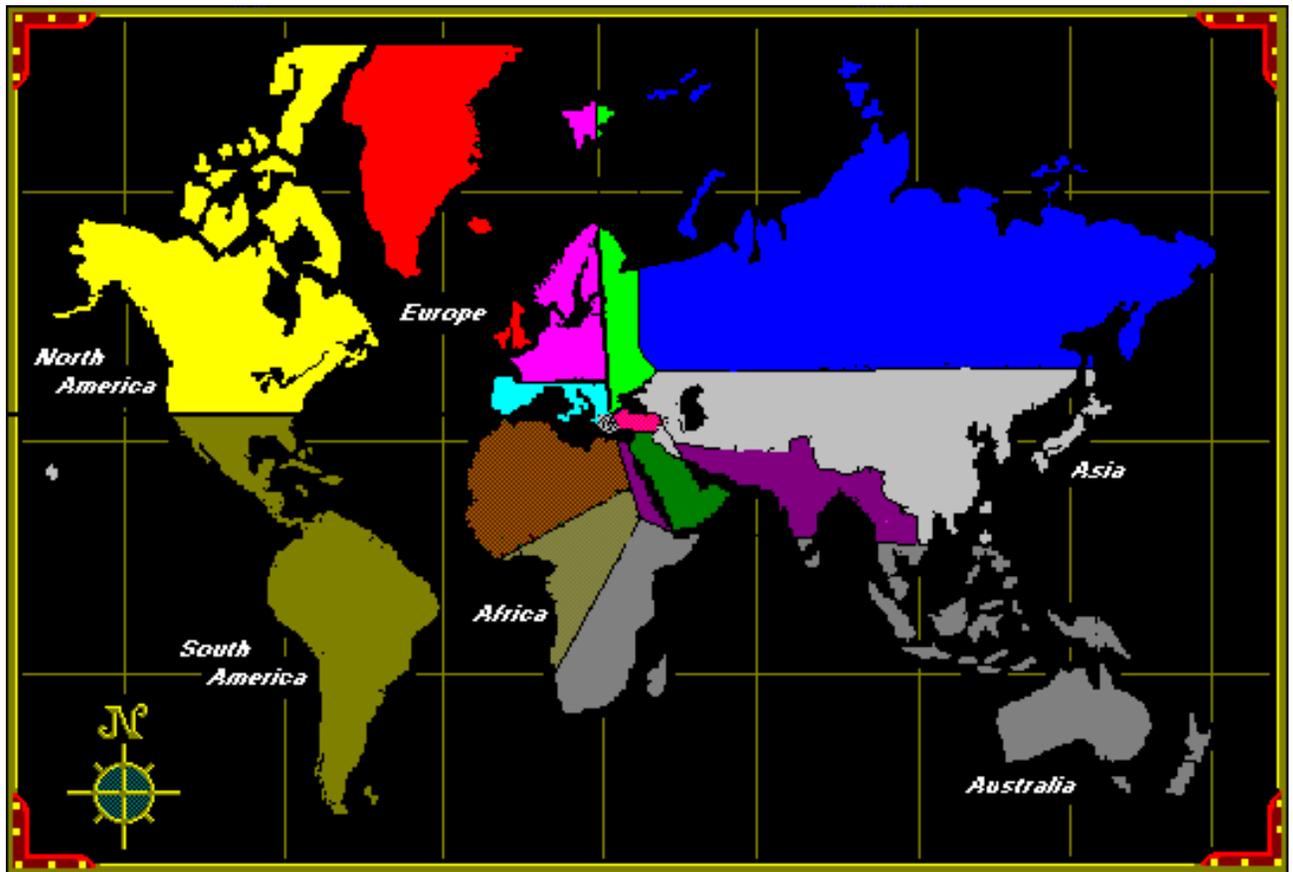
Mu Migrations

Since the 1980's, South American archaeologists have presented evidence showing that humans lived there as long as 300,000 B.C. After the collapse of the idea that the first Americans arrived in 9500 B.C., several South American sites were confirmed as being at least 50,000 years old, and many sites show reliable dates going back hundreds of thousands of years.

Cayce indicated that while portions of South America were already occupied (a statement now confirmed), people from Mu went to southwestern America and South America in 50,000 B.C. Haplogroup B, the type that originated in Mu, is now known to be virtually restricted in America to the southwest—in complete agreement with Cayce's statements. Geneticists believe that these people entered the Americas not long after 50,000 B.C.—from the South Pacific area.

In 2002 issue of Genetics, six British researchers attempted to identify the origins of seventeen different populations in the South Pacific. Collectively termed "Oceanic—speaking peoples," the origins of the people of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia have always been unknown. Archaeologists have speculated that a migration from Taiwan, perhaps in 6000 B.C., was their actual origin. However, archaeologists have long acknowledged that the islands were inhabited in 28,000 B.C.—a date Cayce cited. Haplogroup B is, of course, present in the South Pacific in high numbers. Testing the Y chromosome of 390 natives, the authors were forced to conclude that these people did not originate from Taiwan. Rather the "source population was in Melanesia and/or eastern Indonesia." Thus it is quite possible that the islanders of the South Pacific are, in fact, remnants of a once large population that dispersed as its lands disappeared. These ancient people would have gone to South America, just as Cayce stated. The genetic evidence is in alignment with this idea.

Canada + United States = Land of Canaan



Above map derived from Book of Jubilees!

Land of Canaan outlined in Yellow

"And Israel strengthened himself, and sat upon the bed. And Jacob said unto Joseph, God Almighty appeared unto me at Luz in the land of Canaan, and blessed me, and said unto me, Behold, I will make thee fruitful, and multiply thee, and will make of thee a multitude of people; and will give this land to thy seed after thee for an everlasting possession" (Gen. 48:2-4).

The Book of **Jubilees** is one of the oldest scriptures from the Old Testament, found in the oldest known copy of the Bible (The Dead Sea Scrolls). It is also found in the Bible of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church... It is even older than Genesis, in fact, a lot of the information in Genesis comes directly from this book.

The main difference between Jubilees and Genesis is that Jubilees goes into far greater detail. For example: where Genesis only has lists of names of the Patriarchs who lived before the flood, and how old they lived, Jubilees provides more about the names of their wives, anything significant they may have done, etc.

The Book was actually given to Moses by Angels of the Lord atop Mount Sinai, and it recounts the whole history of the human race, from the Angels' point of view, from Adam up till Moses... in all, 2,450 years of recent human history.

The Ethiopian name for the Book is "Kufalie" meaning Division... this has more than one meaning... the primary one is that the Book shows the Division of time into eras known as "Jubilees" and "Sabbaths"... One Jubilee (Amharic **'Iyobielyu**) is equivalent to 49 years, or Seven Sabbaths of years, and a Sabbath (Amharic **Senbet**) of years is equal to seven years.

Another reason why the Book could be called Kufalie, is that it contains the oldest Treaty known to man. After the flood, Angels came down from Heaven and showed the children of Noah a globe of the entire Earth. All the land was then divided into 3 major parts, and one of these parts each went to Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Then, these three parts were further subdivided, so that each of the 16 grandsons of Noah received a homeland for an "inheritance"...

The text of Jubilees goes into great detail about where the borders of these homelands are, even mentioning the lands **"beyond the Atlantic" that were given to Meshech & Canaan**. All pretty amazing, for a book from the region of Mt Sinai that is almost 4,000 years old! Even the modern scribes, scholars and "experts" admit that the book is at least 2000 years old (because they can't find any copies older than the Dead Sea Scrolls).

For obvious reasons, this book was quite controversial, and those groups that used it were often persecuted by the authorities. For example, the Essences who lived in the Dead Sea community got persecuted by the Pharisee sect of Judaism, who rejected Jubilees from their version of the Bible. The early Christians used Jubilees, but were again persecuted by the Roman Bishops appointed by Constantine who again, like the Pharisees before them, chose to reject Jubilees as a scriptural book. Today, as mentioned, the Book remains in the Ethiopian Bible, not yet recognized by Biblical.

While the identity of Israel becomes lost to the world, Old Testament prophets, particularly Isaiah, give pages of prophecy regarding the future of God's ancient people. It is strange to find Israel addressed in this way: "Listen O ISLES unto Me." (Is 49:1)

Regarding the promise of God to gather 'scattered' Israel as a shepherd does his sheep—'declare it in the ISLES afar off' is also part of Jeremiah 31:10. Again in Isaiah 41:1 "Keep silence before Me, O ISLANDS and let the people renew their strength."

Is it not likely that the continual use of the words ISLES or ISLANDS acts as a clue to lost Israel's whereabouts? Could the ISLES be the BRITISH Isles?

Here are a few parings.
64 Israel, 64 Isles; 85 Of Israel, 85 British.

Israel, is the divorced, desolate wife of Jehovah.
124 Desolate Wife, 124 Great Britain.

British Israel is the term usually applied to the teaching that the Anglo Saxon Race in the British Isles, are the modern descendants of the 10 Lost Tribes. All of these points find their alignment of 149!!! To which may be added, USA is Manasseh and Correct Teaching.
149 British Israel, 149 Anglo Saxon Race, 149 British Isles, 149 10 Lost Tribes, 149 USA is Manasseh, 149 Correct Teaching. This does not exhaust the list.

But this divorced, desolate wife has children. In Isaiah 49:20 comes mention of the elder child who broke away from the parent nation: "The children which thou shalt have after thou has LOST THE OTHER...."

A separate destiny was prophesied for the elder of Joseph's two sons. Jacob foretold that Manasseh would become a Great People, whilst Ephraim would become a Multitude of Nations. Earlier, God had promised Jacob that he would be the father of a Nation and a Company of Nations. The wording of Ephraim's and Manasseh's respective destinies which were not fulfilled in Palestinian days, become vividly fulfilled if we can recognize that Manasseh today is the Great People of the USA and Ephraim is the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The British and American peoples are fulfilling a role in the world which could well be one of divine planning. There were 13 tribes in all Israel. Only twelve had territory. Levi was the exception, providing all the priests and civil servants for Israel. Manasseh became the 13th Tribe. By Jacob's action the name of Joseph does not appear in Tribal leadership, but he receives a Double portion by his sons each becoming tribal leaders. Probably for reason of eventual prophetic recognition Manasseh is displaced from 12th position which his age would give him and is made 13th (see the story in Genesis 48:8-22).

Let ABC Arithmetic tell the story. Lost and Other both make the same total, 66, so whichever we attach to the word Child, the total will be 102.....102 Other Child, 102 Lost Child.

There were 102 people on the Mayflower. 74 men and 28 women. Men 32 + Women 70 =102. "The People" totals 102. 102 crops up everywhere. Mixing words and numbers we have, The 102 People=204, 74 men 28 women=204.

Puritans, Atlantic Ocean and Mayflower all make 118 and are joined by Manasseh(80)+Boat(38)...118 Puritans, 118 Atlantic Ocean, 118 Mayflower, 118 Manasseh Boat.

Word placing usually suggests which word is to be used for any particular story, and in reference to the breakaway of Manasseh from the homeland come the word Secession on 108, making a reverse pairing with Manasseh 80. Added, the words make 188, significantly next to a man so greatly involved in the establishment of the "Manasseh" nation.

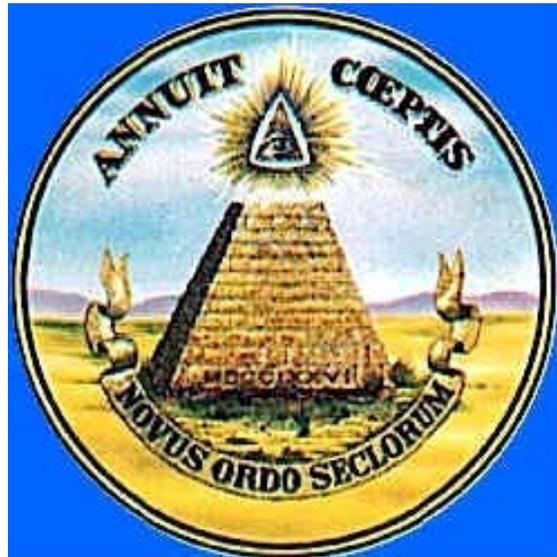
188 The Tribe of Manasseh, 188 Secession Manasseh, 187 George Washington.

The full significance of the making of Manasseh the 13th tribe of Israel is revealed when we see the theme of THIRTEEN breakaway states being carried through the 13 stripes and original 13 stars on the flag, and 13 used so many times on the official **Great Seal** of the USA.

No matter how great the gentile intake—the God-given inheritance must still stand—if God gave the land to the tribe of Manasseh, so it remains.

13 attaches to the USA many ways. 13th 41 pairs with USA 41. American 64 and Israel 64 (128), matches The 13th Tribe (128).

The Great Seal of the United States



Heraldry is a very interesting subject, but when applied to the lost tribe's material it can be amazing. Most of the symbols used by the tribes of Jacob's descendents are derived from the blessings and prophecies that were given to his sons in Genesis 49. For instance, the Wolf is the primary symbol of the tribe of Benjamin (verse 27, "Benjamin shall raven, ["eat voraciously"] as a wolf). Reuben's two symbols are a Man and Water. Judah's symbols are a single Lion and three Lions respectively. These may be resting or rampant. Although Joseph's two sons Ephraim and Manasseh are not listed, we know from other sources that Ephraim and Manasseh each had two symbols. Ephraim used the Ox primarily and the Unicorn was his secondary symbol. Manasseh's primary symbol is an Olive Branch, while his second symbol is a Bundle of Arrows. It must be remembered the Manasseh is the thirteenth tribe. Ephraim moved into Joseph's place and Manasseh was added to the twelve. If one gives the briefest look at the arms of England, it will be seen to contain a shield with a rampant Lion on the left and a Unicorn on the right. Other symbols such as David's Harp are included within the shield.

The United States, being founded as a permanent home by the Pilgrim's (of the tribe of Manasseh), should reflect the emblems of that tribe. It will be found that the Great Seal of the United States contains ten features of thirteen. And given that some sixteen drafts, over a time period of 159 years through which the seal was constructed, it makes coincidence impossible as an explanation for those 13's. I know that the easy answer to the fact of all these thirteens is that there were thirteen original colonies, but this surface explanation doesn't fit all the evidence. When the facts of the United States and the Great Seal are viewed in the context of the whole Lost Tribes teaching, it obviously fits like it belonged. The "coincidence" of there being thirteen colonies doesn't add a whit to the total picture unless it is taken to be part of the LT material. Finally in 1935 the final die was cut for the seal that we see on the one dollar bill today. The obverse, or front, side of the Seal as proposed by Thomas Jefferson was to show the Israelites being led by the Pillar of Cloud and of Fire. Benjamin Franklin suggested the event of Pharaoh's drowning in the Red Sea. The Harp of David was included in three early designs, while the number of olives and leaves did not settle to thirteen each until late in the nineteenth century.

Although Congress had appropriated the funds (1884) for the "obverse and reverse of the seal of the United States", the Reverse Seal was not cut. Five times the "acts of Congress" relating to the Reverse Seal were ignored; 1782, 1789, 1833, 1884, and 1902. It took **153** years for the complete process!

E. Raymond Capt, in his booklet

"Our Great Seal" says: The Great Seal given to our country, after years of laborious heraldic and symbolic study, reveals our true national origin and destiny. The Obverse face is Israel in the Old Testament; the Reverse face is our race under the New Covenant. Each face is a masterly harmony of all that is potent in symbolism and prophecy. It was originated and adopted by men who recognized the overshadowing presence of the Great Architect of the Universe and submission to His will as revealed in the Scriptures and the Laws of Nature. They planned a government in conformity to His great Plan. They recognized that America's greatest task was to go toward the goal of the Plan -- the eventual establishment of the "Kingdom of God" on earth.

Their hands were guided by another, for seemingly they did not fully know themselves to be of the Tribe of Manasseh. ("Blindness in part is happened to Israel" - - Romans 11:25). Yet, wittingly or unwittingly, they used all the national emblems of ancient Israel as America's emblems also. Our obverse Seal sums up the whole of the Old World history of Israel, whose boundaries were set at the very beginning according to the number of the sons of Jacob, and the Lord as an "Eagle" was his express guardian and "Shield." Unsealed "Truth," borne by the Eagle's beak illuminated the way of the "people saved by the Lord." The blessings and the curses were plainly set before them in the "Olive-Branch" and the "Bundle of Arrows."

"The Constellation of Stars signifies perpetual endurance. The Almighty God himself swore by them as such. (Daniel 12:3)

Isn't it interesting that there is a most definite connection between God's People and the **Great Pyramid of Giza**.

13'S FOUND IN THE GREAT SEAL

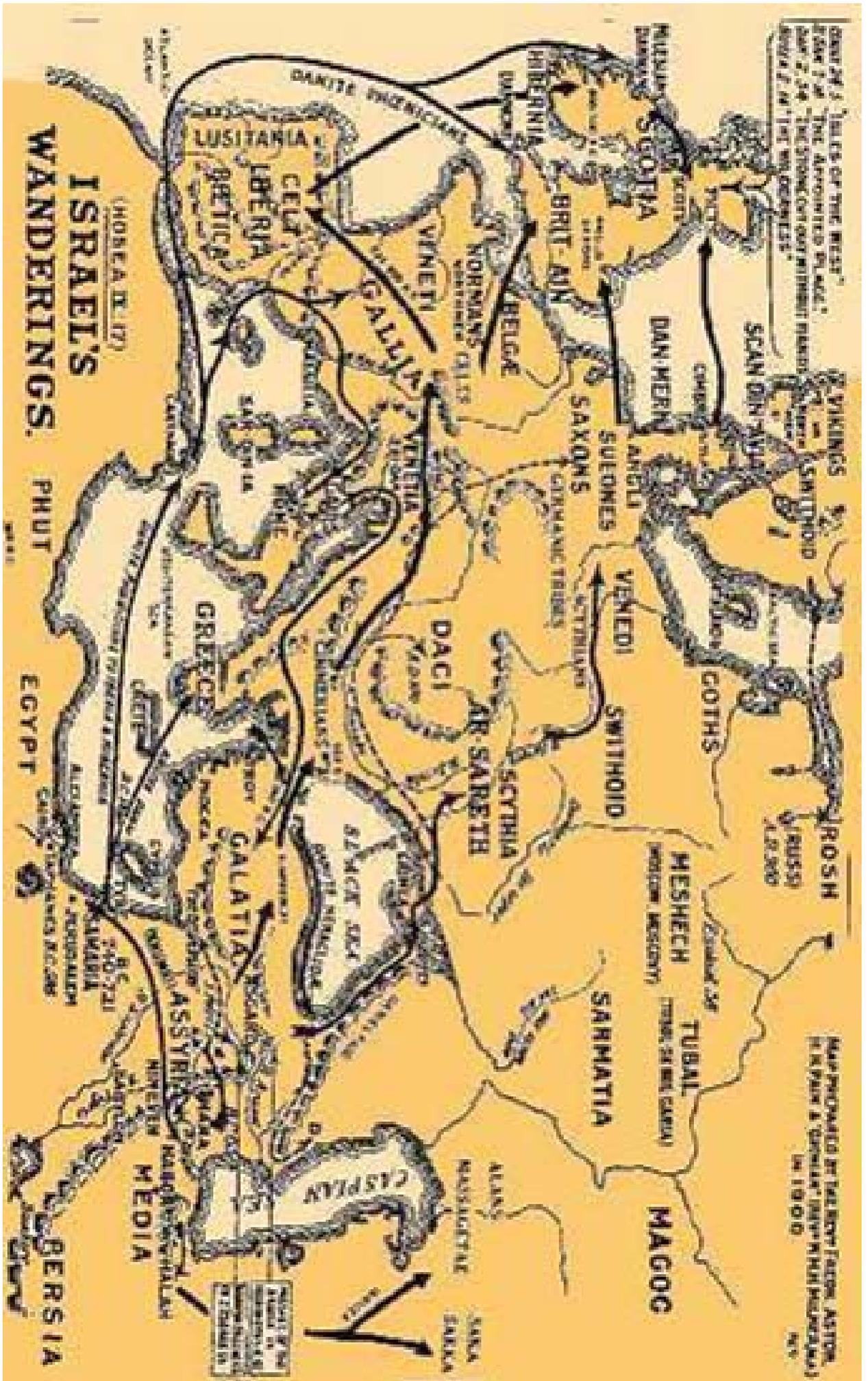
- 1. 13 stars in the crest**
- 2. 13 stripes in the shield**
- 3. 13 olive leaves**
- 4. 13 olives**
- 5. 13 arrows (some like to include the 13 feathers of the arrows)**
- 6. 13 letters in Annuit Coeptis**
- 7. 13 letters in E Pluribus Unum**
- 8. 13 courses of stone in the Pyramid**
- 9. 13 X 9 dots in the divisions around the crest.**

"The Las Lunas Decalogue is an example of early Hebrew script resembling Phoenician writing(cir. 1000 BC) under Greek influence.....it consists of nine lines, reading from right to left. It is a summary of the Ten Commandments from Exodus 20:2-17."

'I am Yahweh your God that brought you out of the lands of Egypt.'

- 1. You shall not have any other gods besides me.**
- 2. You shall not make for yourself any graven image.**
- 3. You shall not take the name of Yahweh in vain.**
- 4. Remember the day of the Sabbath, to keep it holy.**
- 5. Honor your father and your mother, so that your days may be long on the land which Yahweh your God is giving to you.**
- 6. You shall not murder.**
- 7. You shall not commit adultery.**
- 8. You shall not steal.**
- 9. You shall not testify against your neighbor as a false witness.**
- 10. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, nor anything of your neighbor's.**

Note the name YAHWEH for God appears three times in the inscription, and in line two both YAHWEH and ELOHIM (Gods) appear. A comparison of the archaic Tetragrammaton revealed in column 10 of the 100 BC Habbakuk Commentary from Qumran Cave I with the Las Lunas inscription vouches for the authenticity and age of the latter."



"THE ISRAELITES OF THE WEST"
 1850-1900
 "THE STRONGEST GOVERNMENT MAKES THE WEAKEST"
 "THE WEAKEST GOVERNMENT MAKES THE STRONGEST"

ISRAEL'S WANDERINGS.
 (HOSEA II. 17)
 (HOSEA II. 17)

MAP PROVIDED BY THE BIBLE FOUNDATION, ASTORIA, OREGON, U.S.A.
 IN 1900

"THE ISRAELITES OF THE WEST"
 1850-1900
 "THE STRONGEST GOVERNMENT MAKES THE WEAKEST"
 "THE WEAKEST GOVERNMENT MAKES THE STRONGEST"

BEHISTUN ROCK

Behistun Rock is one of the keys to finding the Lost Tribes. The crux is knowing the names used to identify those people. With the trilingual inscription of Behistun Rock we discover what three other cultures called the Ten Tribes. And it wasn't Israelites.

Behistun Rock is found in the Zargos mountains, in northwestern Iran, on an old caravan road that runs from Babylon to Ecbatana, the ancient capitol of Media. The mountain is 1700 feet high and on the sheer face, 300 feet above the base is a huge bas relief commissioned by Darius the Great in 515 BC as a grandiose Ode to his great accomplishments. Listed are the nations and peoples he conquered and ruled as the king of the Medo-Persian empire.

The picture is accompanied by many large panels which are inscribed with three languages. The size of the whole monument is larger than half a football field; 100 feet high, 150 feet wide. One example of the quality of workmanship that went into the monument is the preparation of the surfaces. Where loose rocks and cracks were found, hot lead was added as a stabilizer or fill. At 300 plus feet!

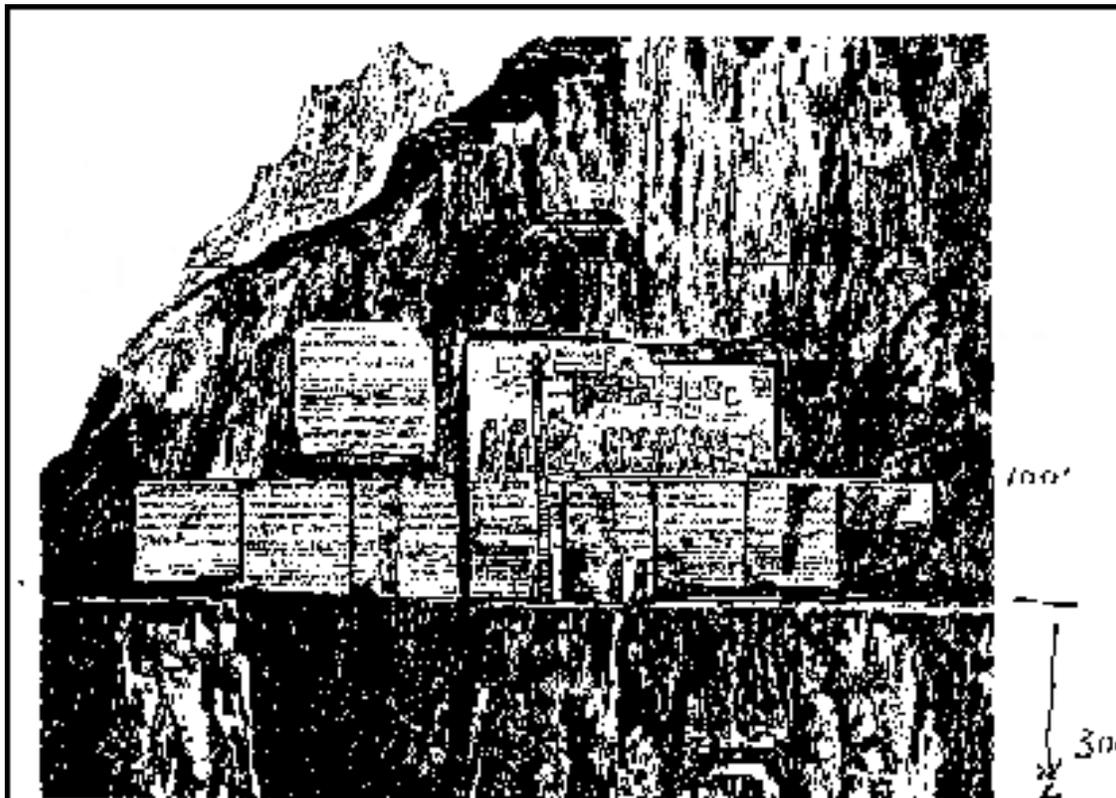
Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, shown working on a ladder in the sketch below, is mainly responsible for the decipherment of the inscriptions. It's interesting that Rawlinson accomplished the feat of scaling the rock face while copying the inscriptions, and in 1840 deciphering the texts, all by the age of thirty!

The text contains many references that link Darius' subjects with the Israelites. The name "Kana", which is Canaan, appears 28 times. We also have a man named "Sarocus the Sacan who wears a Hebrew hat. Included in the nations listed is the Sakka. The term Sakka in Persian and Elamite becomes Gimri in Babylonian. The Assyrian and Babylonian are virtually the same.

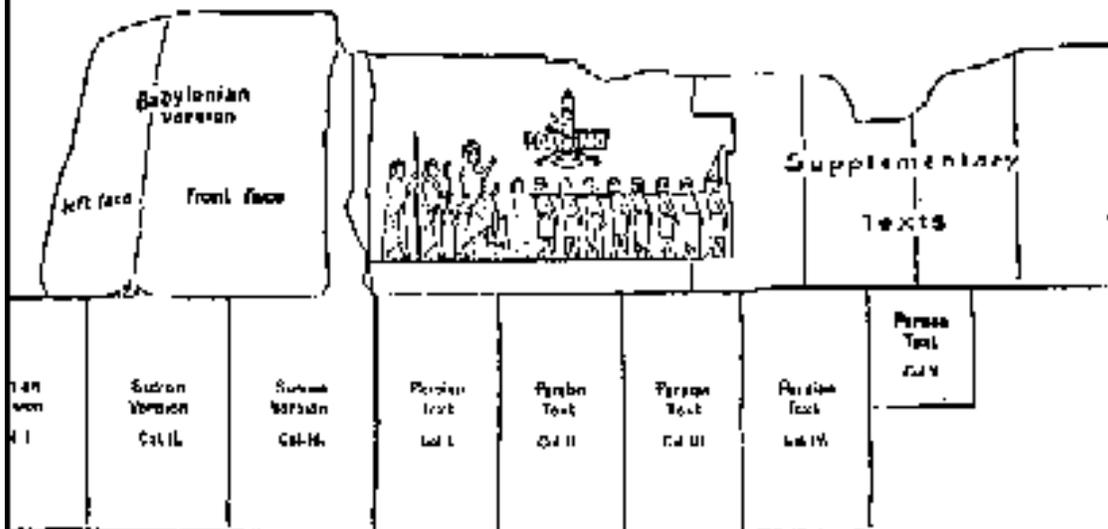
In the picture we see King Darius facing nine captives, which are secured by the neck with a rope. A tenth is under the King's foot. Each of these men is differently dressed. Across the bottom and up one side are many panels containing the story of Darius' conquests. There is also a large section of supplementary text.

The Behistun Rock inscriptions are confirmed in two other places: Darius' tomb, and a gold tablet. The gold tablet again mentions the conquering of the Sakka, while the tomb inscription expands the evidence by talking about three *different* kinds of Sakka. In all cases, the same name in Babylonian was Gimri. The Sakka comes from Isaac and becomes Saxon. Gimri comes from Khumri (out of the Biblical name Omri) and goes through Gimmira and the Greek Kimmerioi to Cimmerian. Almost all those names we learned in European history are traceable to the Sakka, Gimri and Scythians.

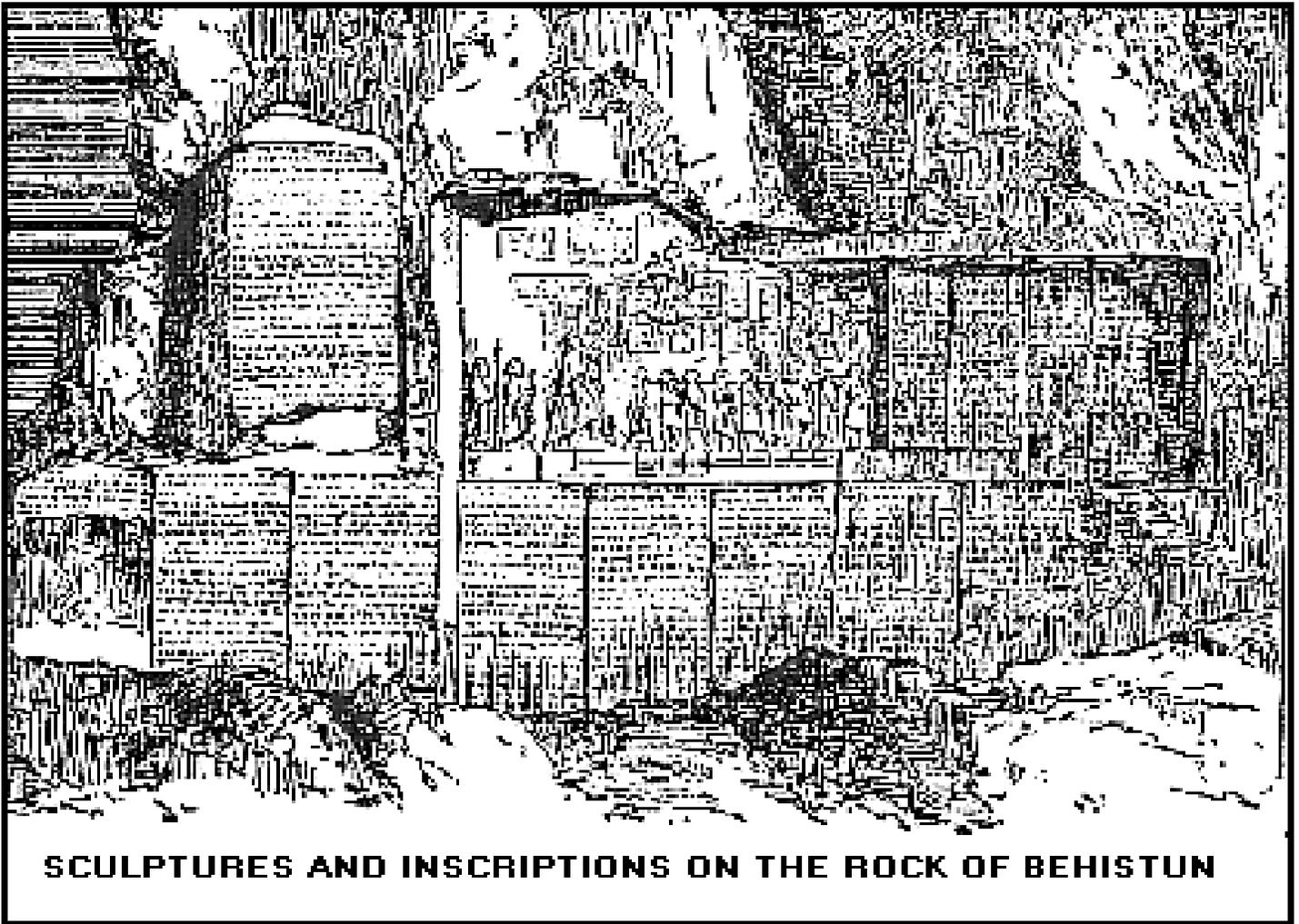
Behistun Rock



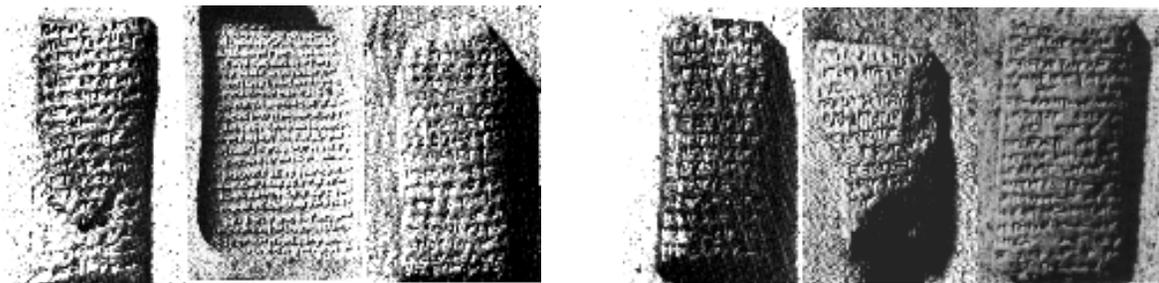
HENRY C. RAWLINSON COPYING BEHISTUN ROCK INSCRIPTIONS



KEY TO PORTIONS OF THE OLD PERSIAN, ELAMITE (SUSIAN) AND BABYLONIAN VERSIONS OF THE TRILINGUAL INSCRIPTIONS



Assyrian Tablets



In 1847, Sir Henry Layard, uncovered the Assyrian capital city of Nineveh. The Royal Palace contained over 23,000 clay tablets with everything from business deals to spy reports from the borders. It is these letters that become the transition point in prophecy fulfillment. Like Behistun Rock, these reports reveal the names used by the Assyrians for the different groups of Israelites they had placed as a buffer state between them and their enemies. With these names in hand we can trace these people and check the prophecies about them.

The "Royal Letters" are dated about 707 BC, only fourteen years after the fall of Samaria, the capitol city of the Kingdom of Israel. Maps showing the deportation and subsequent migrations of the Lost Tribes will show you the geographical locations.

Letters number 1079 and 197 were written by Sennacherib to his father, King Sargon. Letter 1079 tells of a resounding defeat of the army of the Urartians. The troops were slain, and were fleeing. In the follow-up report of Letter 197 we find that this all happened in the land of Gamir.

In letter 112 it's reported that a people "went forth" from the midst of the Mannai, and into the "land of Urartu." Another Letter clearly separates the Urartians, the Mannai and the Gamera or Ga-me-ra-a-a as distinct from each other. The people named in Letter 112 are those Gamerraan; Cimmerians, in English. In captivity, the Israelites were renamed Gimira and Gamera and finally Cimmerians.

But these aren't ALL, just a smaller part of the total number of Israelites that were deported by the Assyrians. There were many thousands of others placed farther east. As the Persian writings on Behistun Rock show, these people were called by a different name. Among the prayer texts of Esarhaddon to the sun-god Shamash are several that name a people never heard of before in history, the "Iskuza" who evidently lived among the Mannai.

The name Iskuza can be easily deduced from the name "Isaac." The Israelites referred to themselves as House of Isaac before their exile - Amos 7:9,16. This name Isaac is the foundation for the name Scythian. Unlike the Assyrians, who gave the Israelites a name based back in the name of the Israelite King Omri, the Persians used the Israelites **own** name. History shows that the Iskuza were called "Shuthae" by the Greeks, and "Sacae" [also Saka and Sakka] by the Persians. Herodotus says that the Persians called the Sacae "Scythians." The Word Scythian only means nomad or wanderer, or one who lives in "booths." The word booth in Hebrew is Succoth, or scooth. The connections are obvious.

So, in the Assyrian tablets we are confronted with yet more Hard Evidence that the Israelites are not lost to history. Their names were changed. Why some of those folks have been traced to Japan! ! One of the most common Japanese names is Sakai. And their warriors have a name, Samurai, that is so close to the name of the Israelite capitol, Samaria, that the connection between Israel and Japan is virtually cemented.

In fact, the prophecy in Deuteronomy 33:17 that Israel would "push the people to the ends of the earth," is fulfilled. When one makes the connection between the Israelites and the Phoenicians, and, the Israelites and the Celts/Scythians, it's blantly evident that the Isralites were the explorers/colonizers of all history.

E. Raymond Capt his book, "Missing Links Discovered in Assyrian Tablets," is a treasure store of Lost Tribes information, containing history, archeology, heraldry, and etymology. Mr. Capt is a scholar and documents well. He has given his life to disseminating God-confirming evidence from various disciplines. He is widely traveled and is himself a trained archeologist.



BRITISH MUSEUM



Who are the JAPANESE

"Who Are The Japanese? "An address given by Prof. E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc., in the Oak Room, Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C., on March 28th, 1932."

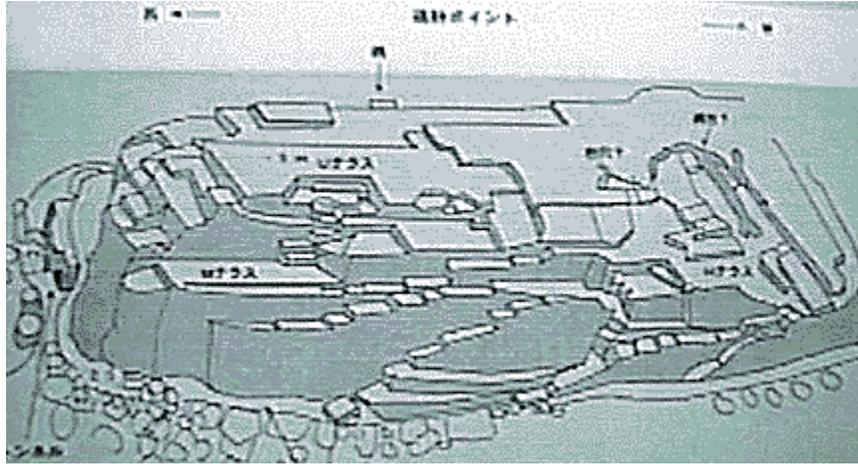
" Last century in the Crimea many Hebrew epitaphs were found in the cemeteries north of the Black Sea, south of Russia, which was ancient Scythia. Israel, in their exile, in part, lived in the Crimea, occupied the whole of it under three different names, held it, lived and died there, were buried, and had epitaphs on their tombs. Let me give you the contents of one of them. It tells how many years had passed after they had gone into Assyrian captivity. It shows that this man belonged to the Tribe of Reuben; that that territory had been occupied by Gad, Reuben and the half Tribe of Manasseh.

"This is told on his tombstone in the Hebrew language, and has been translated into English. That epitaph states that a portion of Gad, Reuben and half Tribe of Manasseh had **MOVED AWAY EASTWARD "AS FAR EAST AS CHINA."**

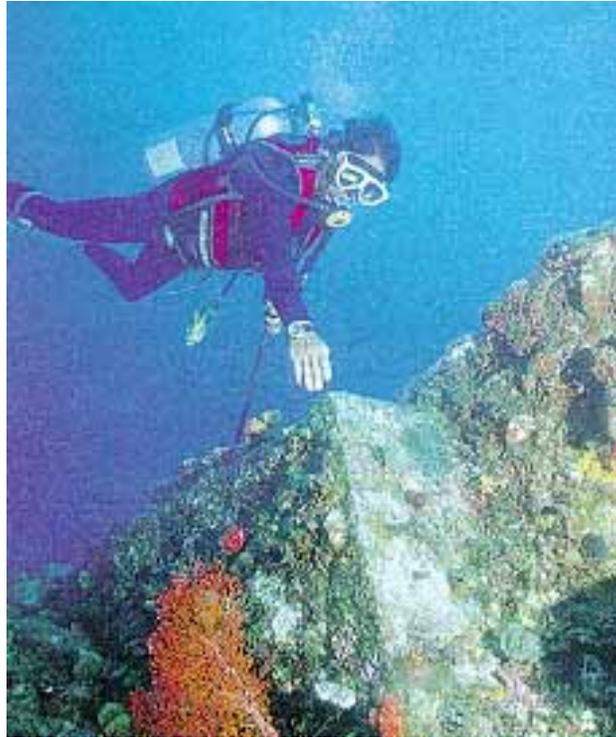
Prof. Odlum is sure that we understand and remember that Manasseh, in the absence of Ephraim, was the ruling Tribe of any group (with a Judahite king, if that was possible). When these three tribes (not ALL of the three tribes, of course) migrated east to Japan, etc. they were ruled by Manasseh-ites. The second thing to remember and understand is that Ephraim and Manasseh were half Egyptian. This explains why the Japanese eyes AND skin tone is so different than their close neighbors, the Chinese. The capitol city of Israel was Samaria. Samaria is located in the territory of Manasseh. Undoubtedly warriors of Manasseh were heavily involved in the three year siege of Samaria before it fell in 712 BC. Well, when some of these ruling, half-Egyptian, Manasseh-ites got over there to Japan, the warriors of Samaria became the Samurai. And the common Japanese name, Sakai, is very close to what the Persians called the Israelites; Sakka, for the sons of Isaac. What about Saki? Prof. Odlum brings out many more parallels between the Israelites and the Japanese.

Subterranean Pyramids off the Coast of Japan

Seabed Ruins of Yonaguni







The seabed contains what appear to be ruins of a previous glacial age and traces of terrestrial flora, fauna and stalactites that form only on the surface. These suggest that these ruins might be more than 3,000 to 10,000 years old, which would make them the world's oldest. The fame of Yonaguni island began in 1995, when a Japanese marine explorer, Kihachirou Aratake, by chance discovered a set of very singular architectonic structures allegedly belonging to an ancient civilization and previously unknown in archaeology and history. Shortly thereafter, a group of scientists directed by Misaki Kimura, of the University of the Ryukyus, confirmed the existence of the vestiges. They appear, at least superficially, to be comparable to the pyramids of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Mexico, and Peru.

On May 4, 1998, a part of the island was destroyed by a submarine earthquake. Several analyses indicated that a certain structure, which measured 120 m in length, 40 m wide and 2025 m high, was 8000 years old. This would make it much older than the first constructions of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China.

In addition to scientific explanations, other esoteric theories are that Yonaguni was part of the legendary ancient civilizations of Mu (Lemuria), whose fate it shared with Atlantis or Thule, as an ancient advanced civilization which sank into the sea. Another theory is that the Yonaguni structures fit in with the claims made by some biblical creationists regarding the presence of advanced civilizations prior to a global catastrophe, resulting in the destruction of many such civilizations.

Atlantis off the Bahamas

In 1970, Dr. Ray Brown, a naturopathic practitioner from Mesa, Arizona, was allegedly scuba diving with friends near the Bahamas, in an area 20 miles from the edge of a submarine drop-off called the Tongue of the Ocean.

During the dive, Brown became separated from his companions, and in trying to rejoin them, suddenly saw a strange pyramid shape looming up against the aquamarine light. The pyramid was situated 22 fathoms down, stood 120 feet high, with only 90 feet projecting out of the sea floor shifting sands. Brown was at first struck by how smooth and mirror-like the stone surface of the structure was, with the joints between the individual blocks almost indiscernible.

Swimming about the capstone, which the Arizona diver thought looked like lapis lazuli, he discovered an entranceway and decided to explore further. Passing along a narrow hallway, Brown finally came to a small rectangular room with a pyramid-shaped ceiling. What was amazing was that the room contained no algae or coral growing on the inner walls. They were completely spotless.

In addition, though Brown had brought no flashlight, he could nevertheless see everything in the room perfectly. It was very bright and well lit, but no direct light source was visible. Brown's attention was drawn to a brassy metallic rod 3 inches in diameter hanging down from the apex of the center, and at its end was attached a many-faceted red gem, which came to a point. Directly below the rod and gem, sitting in the middle of the room was a stand of carved stone topped by a stone plate with scrolled ends.

On the plate rested a pair of carved metal bronze-colored hands, life-sized, which appeared blackened and burnt, as if having been subjected to tremendous heat. Nestled in the hands, and situated 4 feet directly below the ceiling rod gem point, was a crystal sphere 3-1/2 inches in diameter.

Brown first attempted to pry loose the ceiling rod and red gemstone, but neither would budge. Turning back to the crystal sphere he found it easily separated from the bronze hand holders, and left the pyramid with it. As he departed, Brown felt a presence, and heard a voice from somewhere telling him never to return.

Fearing that his unusual prize might be confiscated as salvage-treasure by the U.S. government, Dr. Brown did not disclose the existence of the strange crystal or his experiences until 1975, when he exhibited the crystal for the first time.

He displayed the crystal only a half dozen times, but each time witnesses have seen or have been sensitive to strange phenomena directly associated with it.

Deep inside the crystal form one gazes upon three pyramid images, one in front of the other, in decreasing sizes.

Some, entering into a meditative or alpha brainwave state of consciousness, are able to clearly see a fourth pyramid, in the foreground of the other three.

The significance of the image may have been hinted at by psychic Elizabeth Bacon of New York. In a trance reading on the mysterious sphere, she received the message that the object had once belonged to [Thoth](#), the Egyptian god who allegedly buried a secret vault of knowledge near the three great Pyramids of [Giza](#) at the beginning of time.

One might view this as a 'record keeper crystal' and 'three' as third dimension. 'Subterranean' is an archetype for 'the sea of creation' - collective unconsciousness - grid matrix of our reality - frequency Hall of Records, etc.

Do the positions of the three pyramid images in the crystal hold a key to finding a fourth, as yet unfound subterranean pyramid, that is the fabled Hall of Records? I don't think so, but this story is laced with metaphors found throughout Crystalinks' files.

From the side, the internal images dissolve into thousands of tiny fracture lines, and Brown feels these may be electrical in nature, like some form of microscopic circuitry. From still another angle, and under special conditions, many witnesses have been able to see a large single human eye staring out serenely at them. Allegedly photographs of this [eye](#) have also been taken.



[Eye Nebula](#)



Dr. Brown's crystal sphere is the source of a variety of paranormal events. People have felt breezes of ionic winds blowing close to it; cold and warm layers surround it at various distances; other witnesses have been phantom lights, heard voices, or felt strange tingling sensations around it.

A compass needle placed next to the sphere will spin counterclockwise, then begin turning in the opposite direction when moved only two inches away.

Metals are temporarily magnetized in close contact with it. There are even recorded instances where one person has been temporarily healed of an ailment by touching the crystal sphere, but then the next person to come into its range took on the symptoms of the ailment of the other person, as if the crystal could draw out and then activate human disorders at will.

Just what the purpose of the crystal sphere was, and what role it once played in the enigmatic instrument Brown found inside the sunken Bahaman pyramid, remains a mystery, though of course there are some interesting possibilities.

One idea proposed is that the sunken pyramid once attracted, accumulated and generated cosmic forces. The suspended rod may have conducted forces accumulated in the capstone; the faceted red gem at its end concentrated and projected the energy to the crystal sphere below it; and the burned and blackened hands, showing the evidence of an energy transfer, probably

amplified the release of energies; while the crystal sphere acted as the tuner and broadcaster of the energies.

All that we know for certain is that the crystal sphere Dr. Brown retrieved from this system is by itself testimony to a most sophisticated technology, for as experts at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington noted, the technology for cutting quartz stone to the perfection exhibited in the crystal sphere was not accomplished by our civilization until after 1900.



Amphibious Gods

found in Illinois



Olmec Yucatan



Wayne May



Archaeologists Discover Ancient Canals in Peru

Canals discovered in the Peruvian Andes dating back over 5,400 years offer long-sought proof that irrigation was at the heart of the development of one of the earth's first civilizations.

The discovery by Vanderbilt University anthropologist Tom Dillehay and his colleagues, Herbert Eling, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in Coahuila, Mexico, and Jack Rossen, Ithaca College, was reported in the Nov. 22 issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The anthropologists discovered the canals in Peru's upper middle Zana Valley, approximately 60 kilometers east of the Pacific coast. Preliminary results indicate one of the canals is over 6,700 years old, while another has been confirmed to be over 5,400 years old. They are the oldest such canals yet discovered in South America.

"Peru is one of the few places on the planet where there was independent development of civilization. One of the signatures of the beginning of civilization and complex society is intensive agriculture, where you have not only crops but also irrigation technology," Dillehay, distinguished professor of anthropology and chair of the department, said. "That element—irrigation technology—was always missing in archaeological findings of early Andean civilization. We found it by looking farther up the valley away from the coastal plains and by excavating deeply."

Anthropologists had presumed that the canals that helped support early Andean civilization had lain closer to the surface and were hence destroyed by human activity and nature over time. Dillehay and his team found that the canals had not been destroyed but had been buried by sediment. The team made its initial discovery of the canal system in 1989 and has been working since to uncover the broader picture of the canals and the civilization that they supported.

"Our findings indicate that people were building these canals and creating artificial wetlands—essentially garden plots—in the Andes over 5,400 years ago," Dillehay said. "This was an important moment for this civilization as it established a codependency between the crops and the people, which allowed and encouraged larger groups of people to begin to settle down in one place.

"This type of agriculture also created leisure time, allowing people to do things such as crafts and to become involved in public ritual," Dillehay continued. "What you see in a civilization after they start cultivating food and domesticating animals are changes in social life."

The team uncovered four canals ranging in length from one to four kilometers. The canals are narrow, symmetric, shallow and U-shaped. They were lined with stones and small pebbles, and appear to be individually designed to take advantage of different periods of water availability. The canals were built along the edge of a terrace above a nearby stream and used gravity to deliver water downhill to the agricultural fields. A striking feature of the canals is that they are located on a very slight slope, indicating that their builders were able to engineer them to function hydraulically in a relatively sophisticated manner. All domestic sites found in the area lie within 2.5 kilometers of the canals and share tools, structures, dietary remains and other features, indicating they were part of the same society.



