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TRADUTTORE TRADITORE

*A Translator is a Betrayer*

Italian Proverb

"The triumph of Christianity was the destruction of civil life for a thousand years."

-- Renan

"I have described the triumph of barbarism and religion."

-- Gibbon

"I will be waiting for you at the downfall of the forces of the Axe."

-- Georges Mandel  
who was  
Jeroboam Rothschild, assassinated  
Frenchman in World War #2.

Written in a note book which was overlooked by the Assassins.

## Chapter 1

### IN EGYPT, THE AXE WAS GOD

Cleopatra's Needle now stands in New York City near the Metropolitan Museum. In translations of its hieroglyphs the drawing of the Axe is read "God," and three Axes in sequence is read in plural form "Gods."

The circular Zodiac of Denderah now is held by the Museum of Paris, but originally was part of the ceiling of a small apartment in the Temple of Isis at Denderah, which is 36 miles north of the Ruins of Thebes. This Zodiac belongs to a period about 2500 years B.C. It has the twelve signs the same as our zodiac of today. In the center of the circle at the hub is the figure of the Jackal holding the Axe in his hand. This God must be of importance holding the central position of the Zodiac as he does! The question arises did the Egyptians call him the Jackal? In nearby Persia he was called Shagal, both syllables of which mean God. In the Egyptian painting of the Judgment of the Soul the Jackal's head is placed over the balance, to judge, and the Hebrew coin the Shekel originates from the word Shakal which means to weigh, which leads one to infer the Egyptian pronunciation was like the Persian. The Arabian word Sheik, or Scheik, is a title of dignity belonging to a chief of the tribe or clans. In looking at this there is some logic in the French Chacal, the golden wolf, or the rich Sheik. The subtle connection between Jehovah and the Sheik will be left to another chapter, but it is appropriate to mention that the Greek God, Dionysus was hailed in the Eleusinian Mysteries and Iachus there being no J, or else his name would have been Jack. Plato states there were three Judges of the dead - Minos, Radamantus, and Iachus. Thus a judge of the dead in Greek is Iachus and in Egypt is



Jackal - the same word for the same office.

The connection between Jack and John is shown in their meanings. John originates from IO which means God, or Blue Sky, now purple, as in our words, Iodine and Violet. Such places as the Island Iao in Scotland or Ionia in Asia were named by the sunworshippers, the same as Jeho, there being no J, the word is Ieho or Io. Since John was the word for God in Greek, and Jack the same meaning in Greek or Egyptian, they were the same Jack and John. Today Iach is the name of God in Siam.

Thus John is a "nice" word for Ione or God, while Jack is more or less vulgar, connoting as it does Bacchus the Greek Dionysus and Jackal the Egyptian judge of the dead.

## Chapter 2

### IN CRETE THE AXE WAS GOD

Onossus and Phaestus were the two ancient cities of Crete that only existed in Myth until their ruins were excavated. Among the many discoveries was the Throne room of Minos the pre-historic God-King and carved in the pavement before his throne was the Double Axe as evidence of the King's power. But far beyond that, it also indicated Minos belonged to the world wide Axe priesthood.

The most significant feature of the Double Axe is that it was here that the K's of the alphabet was translated to the X - a letter originally not in the alphabet. X in the Celtic language is "Amhancoll" or the Sacred C."

The K is the vertical axe while the X is the double K or the double axe.

## Chapter 3

### IN ROME THE AXE WAS GOD

The Roman Fasces consisted of a bundle of Birch rods surrounding the Axe. This instrument, emblematical of power, is pictured on the tail side of our American Dime. The Roman Lictors were the protectors of the State who carried the Fasces up the steps of the Roman capitol.

The Birch rods served notice that the Lictors could administer a licking and the Axe even threatened death as the final penalty.

Strangely the Latin translation of Axe is Securis, from which our word Security is derived, and security in Rome rested within the control of the Axe. Power was the basis of the Fasciste government and the translation of the word Fasces is "the Axe Sign."

The Axe of Justice is carried by the Jack of Hearts should one wish to enter into the mystery of the playing cards.

## Chapter 4

### THE PLAYING CARDS

The Ace is the Ak or the Axe and outranks the King. The Ace of Spades is the pictured Mitre of the God, later worn by the high priest.

Three of the Kings carry swords, while the fourth, the King of Diamonds, carries the Axe.

Two Jacks carry swords, one, the Jack of Hearts, carries an Axe and the fourth, the Jack of Spades carries the sign of Mercury, the Caduceus. The Caduceus was originally two coiled serpents creating a large and a small o, symbols of the Sun and Moon, and indicative of the Jackal and the sunworshippers.

The Queens all carry the flower, the fleur de lis, the symbol of the Sun or the lees, the ruling class throughout all ages,

Chapter 5

IN GREECE THE AXE WAS GOD

Free me from this *slaughterous priesthood* in which it is my duty to kill strangers.

Iphigenia

.....

"The Oaks of Dodana" was the home of Zeus.

.....

The earliest Greeks were the Achaeans. Whence they came is not definitely known, yet in 2000 B.C. their very name indicates an association with the priesthood of the Axe. Ithaca when translated signifies a "piece of the oak" or of the axe.

The Acropolis was their high city or garden and connotes the Axe.

Achilles, their beloved hero held a name literally translated as the Axe God, which he literally was.

The Academy was the sacred grove where Plato and others taught, and bore reference to the tree, the oak, the axe.

As in Rome, force was the prerogative of Zeus, and should one disobey the command of the oracle, death was the penalty.

## Chapter 6

### IN GERMANY THE AXE WAS GOD

Ach is the byword of the Germans. God is a good translation that fits in well as a word of exclamation or appeal ("Ach, mains Gott").

Charlemagne may be said to represent the crucial point in European history when Heathenism gave over to Christianity finally.

Charlemagne is buried at Aachen, the Aix La Chapel of France - literally the Chapel of the Axe or in Hollandish Aken the Axe. Aachen was the heathen capitol of Europe and there are numerous places not far from there that evidence a pre-Roman culture of the Axe. There are numerous health resorts, spas, springs, and mountains that show the Pagan development. The lack of big cities doesn't deny a civilization. The farmer was there governed by his priest as the Agrimensores ruled in Early Rome.

There is evidence that the Anglo Saxon invasion of England was largely a bloodless affair in which the priesthood transplanted colonies from the Rhine upperland to that of Sussex and its neighborhood. The priesthood of the Axe controlled the colony wherever it went.

The German God Teus has been identified with the Greek Zeus. Gibbon states the Germans carried their Goddesses along with them in wagons pulled by cows. The goddess, who was veiled, controlled the most ruthless warriors. The isle of Rugen was the reported home of the Gods. Such names as Gotenhafen, God's Heaven, a northerly port, and Gottesbury, evidence the early activities of the Gods.

The modern German mentality has not yet overcome the "Authority Complex" of the former government by deity.

Beil is the German word for Axe, and Beilage is the word for Enclosure, evidently a "garden of the God" or enclosure of the Axe, just like Securis is the Latin word for Axe and Security is the place of safety, the enclosure is the "cut off" place.

Some time in the early days of Christianity there was a band of Teutonic Knights who migrated thru central Europe and settled in what is now Pomerania. From the name of Teuton, it is evident they were followers of Teus and may have been moving away from the incoming Christianity. The Vons of East Prussia, the Von Rundstets and the Von Hindenburge were the descendants of that Teutonic order. They were devoted to the divine idea of force as the ruling divinity of the world. We have a second episode of the wars of the Gods, as it were, in which the Germans as the followers of Teus, the God of force as the prime mover, were warring against the forces of liberalism and Christianity. But in History this is not all so simple and the picture is not so clear. The Cleavage is not so clear cut. World wide changes do not occur all at the same time.

When Constantine accepted Christianity the oracles suddenly stopped. Two hundred of the most prominent oracles of the classic world suddenly ceased to speak. To some this was a miracle; to others it was only the pagan priests seeing the handwriting on the wall and changing over to Christianity. But in England all the Druid priests had to be corralled and isolated on the island of Angelus and killed, before Christianity could replace Druidism. The struggle in Central Europe was spotted and oft-time bloody.

One of the great Gods of the Druids was Hesus, the Strong Man. Some writers think this to be the same name as Jesus. At Western Germany is the country of Hess.

## Chapter 7

### IN THE BRITISH ISLES THE AXE WAS GOD

In southern England today, on the river Exe, the city Exeter gives its name as living evidence of the ancient customs of the past. Isca was another word for the same place, as evidenced by Ptolemy. One can easily see Isca and Exe are the same word. Quite intriguing and not insignificant was the ancient name of the site Damnoium - the place of the Damned where they received the Axe. In the doomsday map of ancient England there are many evidences of the Druids. The Thames - Tem - the river of time, the "Heavenly descended stream" passes from the garden by Oxford, the Lord God, or lord Axe, down to the sea. Essex, Sussex, Wessex, are indicative of the original Gods - the Axe - though Historians derive the word from the Saxons - the Swords people. But even this only evidences the story for the Sax was the Sword or the Axe of God, S being the sign of the Assen Gods of Asgard - one of the many gardens of the Gods.

England was originally the Druid garden of Odin - or garden of Eden, a secret land ruled by Druid Priests. X was the sign of God.

Manx means Men Gods - for every Druid Priest was a God and his domain was a garden.



## Chapter 8

### IN AMERICA THE AXE WAS GOD

The Golden Axe was carried by the sacred Inca God, followed by a second person carrying a silver axe, and a third person with a copper axe. These Gods were to a degree Druids in that Force and the Axe were their symbols.

Human victims of the Axe went to the slaughter by the thousands, to our horror, yet historians state the same practice was done in prehistoric Ireland when it was governed by the Druids, and later in Carthage before the time of Rome.

Pachacamac - the Supreme being was worshipped by the Incas in Peru. In Oaxaca - Southwest of Mexico City, Father Francisco de Burgoa of Oaxaca wrote, "Human sacrifices were made by bending the victim over a great stone and tearing his heart out with a stone axe and carrying it to the chief priest."

In North America the American Indians were ruled by a Sachem which is the Egyptian word Acme or most high. The Tomahawk was the Ax and like our word Atom, the root word toma means to cut.

Bancroft gives much evidence to show that America was related to Europe and Africa long before the time of Columbus. Many words are our words - the most interesting being the Mexican word, Teocalli for temple. Teo is our word for God and Calli the Celtic for house. The great pyramid of Teotihuacan, and the famous valley of ruins - Anahuac, both seem dedicated to Huac or the Axe. Bernal Diaz - a comrade of Cortez, describes the God idols, and the altars for human sacrifice with blood strewn on the floors and human hearts burning before the Gods as offerings.

## Chapter 9

### JEHOVAH AND THE AXE

Some critics or writers such as H. L. Mencken in his treatise on the Gods, sense that something is wrong with Jehovah, yet they fail utterly to understand what it is. Mencken states that there is a difference in the Elohim of the early Genesis and the Jehovah who brags about his power and expostulates about his jealousy and vengeance.

Jehovah is a singular name, the Elohim are plural. Jehovah Elohim should connote a person of a family or one of a priesthood. Much as Senator Huey Long was one of the Senate, and such prerogatives as belonged to Senator Long would not necessarily be those of the Senate of the United States of America, and one could be spoken of in a different manner than the other. The Elohim, it finally comes out, were the priesthood and Jehovah was only one of it. Genesis XXXV. states "and (Alim) God said to Jacob, 'Arise - go to Bethel and dwell there and make an altar unto God (Lal)'". The Heathen divinities Ashtoreth and Baal - Zebub were called Alim. Aron states "Ale Aleik, these are thy Aleim who brot thee out of the land of Egypt." Cruden states Elim means strong oaks, perhaps a grove. Ale Aleik, God, the God Axe was one of the Aleim, or a strong oak. This alone would prove nothing were not the actions and words of Jehovah enough to identify him as one of the Druid Priesthood.

In the thousand years from Exodus to Ezra, Ale Aleik led the Israelites from poverty to glory and to ruin. The tabernacle was an imposing tent but not unlike many of those of the present day Sheiks of the desert. The system of the Druid Priesthood with its gardens, groves, Temples,

Hedges, Gates, Axes, and Sacred Harlot is covered by the Bible, but it also is everywhere else in Paganism. Gardens of Eden, Odin or Adon (is) were everywhere. Paradise meant park of the Gods.

The Cananites Planted the ashera, the tree of the Lord; the Hebrews planted the eshel, the tree of God; and the tree of Odin was the Asil. The Oracle of Jehovah was very like the Oracle of Dodona.

Jehovah either went veiled or stood behind a veil for no one ever saw his face, his other features could be shown however. In Abyssinia the King kept his face hid and his minister the Kalhatz stood at his side and repeated his whispered words. Let any doubting person read the harangue of Jehovah against the prince of Tyre in a fit of jealous rage.

The temple at Jerusalem was called Eiklbit, but often just eikl, the second word bit, which means house, being omitted. The temple was the house of God, the house of eikl which, as there was no letter J, or rather as J was then I, the house of eikl was the house of Jackal or shackal or ikl, alone, this again serves to show the relation of the Hebrew God to the Egyptian God the Jackal or the Acme - the Most High. In modern times the millionaire Sheik Ibn Saud travels in his rich upholstered tents, a modern replica of the super sheik Jehovah who traveled from Egypt many years ago.

#### SHEKINA

The Shekina was the divine spot from whence the voice of God originated. Again we see the Egyptian Jackal as the god of the Israelites.

Jehovah even stated to David that he had not lived in a house since he left Egypt but was forced to dwell in a tabernacle.

## Chapter 10

### THE ACE OF SPADES

It is difficult to get enough of the attributes of the Ace of Spades into focus at one time so that they may be seen to play his true part. Let his full identity be disclosed first and his minor roles be shown as an anticlimax.

The Ace was the Druid God of prehistoric and not so prehistoric times, with many ramifications into modern times.

Ace has three meanings - first, highest point, acme, second - oak or oak tree, as in acorn, and third - ox as in Aurochs or Oxen. A fourth meaning, but only a part of the first is that Ace means Ax or Hatchet. As a digression here let the reader derive Hatchet from Ax by changing the K to a soft C; adding the H as in Hach and placing the T in for emphasis, with the et for diminutive thus in French Hatchet is the word for the English Ax, and Ace is the same as Ax or Ak after the French pronunciation. As another digression let the reader investigate Grimm's Law - of which very little is said today - Traduttore Traditore.

It is still more difficult to place the Ace of Spades in surroundings unknown, or unaccepted and perhaps unacceptable to the reader. The Ace of Spades, as the Druid God, went in disguise with a mask and wore a mitre upon his head. This mitre, as illustrated, has since been copied by the Jewish High priest, by the Russian churchmen, the Roman Popes and Cardinals, and the Episcopal churchmen of England. The mitre was called the Apex, a Flamen hat, supposedly worn by Romulus.

Remaining today as a vestige of the power of the Druid God is the

oath of the King of England to protect the church, and he in turn is crowned by the Arch-bishop, the modern Ace of Spades, similarly the church is so protected in Scotland.

When the Duke of Windsor was King of England, it became the duty of the Archbishop of Canterbury to tell him he would not reign as King and marry a commoner, incident to show the power of the Church, which has a state connection in England.

In the Middle Ages the church of Rome exercised the prerogative of Crowning the Kings who thus received divine right.

The Ace of Spades was responsible for the well being of the people who were his property. The people were treated kindly, even as good cattle are well cared for, until time of the slaughter.

The tree was the emblem for Druidism. The oak tree generally served the purpose, although in Egypt the Acacia or the Akak, a pointed shrub sufficed to symbolize the Druid strength.

The Christmas tree today is a Druid rite, even to a pointed tree, they sell for more money than a round one. Subconsciously all the people today are Druids. Druid expressions are our slang, for example, O Pshaw, Shaw was the word for God, extant today in the name of the Ruler of Persia. Doggone is Dagon, a Phoenician God. The Deuce is French, Spanish, or Greek, Dios or Teus. Ach in the German "Ach Meingott" is literally the Axe is my god. "Give them the Axe" and "Down in the Hatch" are every day evidences of Druidism. Such names as Achs or Atchison or Hatch surviving in sur-names are Druid origin.

Spade means sword. The King of Spades carries a broad sword. Various forms of the word remain with us, such as spatula, a spaded bitch, even a buneh is a spade. The Shape of the Mitre is that of the Ace of Spades, which is a very broad sword. The God of the Ax was the personified

Sword, that is a symbolical sword, the use of force as a divine right. This form of control extended thruout Europe particularly and partly into the rest of the world. Each God ruled as a governor or magistrate with power of life or death within his own domain, and yet in secret allegiance with the God system. The Supreme Druid Ace was Odin, or Woden, and Eden of the Bible. The Garden of Odin and the Garden of Eden were identical. Oden had hundreds of names, quite likely since he was a world Ruler.

The Chapters of Genesis constitute a general rehearsing of Druidism, all direct evidence carefully expurgated and remaining undiscoverable until one looks directly and carefully at the text.

## Chapter 11

### THE OAK OR THE ELM

The Biblical Gods were the Elohim or the Aleim. Jehovah is a singular word, Je is the word for lord, and El is the word for God. Joel means Jehovah is God and Elijah means God is Jehovah. Ale or Eli means God, beyond question, Crudens Concordance gives many instances. One writer states Ale or Eli occurs in the Bible 17 times as Oak or Cedar tree, 99 times as God, and 48 times as a swearing or conjuring word. Elohim is used over 2500 times in the old testament and is the plural form of Gods, oak spirits, or lords of creation.

Elim means strong oaks. Thus the Druid Gods met under the oak groves or in stone temples with columns to symbolize trees. The word itself, Elm, should suffice to identify the Biblical Gods as Druid Gods without the other attributes, but the gardens, the gates, the human sacrifice, the axe, complete the picture. Jehovah God of the Israelites, was on bargaining terms with the other Gods of that land and many times the Israelites were sold to the Philistines, to Cushan, to Jabin, to Sisera, and on better terms with Egypt, when the money of the temple was turned over to Shishak, the Shackal. There are three common names today for trees, the oak, the elm, the ash, that are derived from the Sacred tree of the Druids. The oak was the tree of the Axe, the Hebrew form of the word was eshel, the Nordic form was asil. The asil was the tree of Odin. Asil or eshel combines the words ash and elm. The ashera was the sacred tree of the Cananites. A critical examination of the Old Testament will show the Ashera and the Eshel correlated, as sacred trees worshipped by people

subject to their Gods.

The oak leaf is an emblem worn by both allied and axis officers. The oak cluster is given as an award of bravery, for the oak signified a strong man. Once the reader knows, he will see the oak leaf emblem everywhere as ornaments derived from ancient European culture.

In Celtic Irish the alphabet consists of names of trees and the tree began to symbolize the written word. Thus the tree of life was the written word or Codex or law. Thus our word Codex signifies both the trunk of a tree and a roll of a book or a manuscript volume.



## Chapter 12

### THE HERESY AND THE HARRIES

The harries were first men in relationship with the Gods and the Gods withheld contact with the people. The Harries were the highest in rank of the people who contacted the Gods. Thus the twelve lesser Gods or men in the abode of Wodin were the Einherier or the "number one" herier. That is the derivation of the word Henry, and Henry has been the name of 90 consecutive Kings in one part of Germany. Harry is the first and true word in Irish and the Harries were secondary to the Lueds only. Mister is the English word, Herus the Latin, Herr the German, Andrew the Greek, Eric the Scandanavian and Enrique the Spanish. The Herus was associated closely with the Priesthood and knew the secrets of the Gods. Such a secret as iron making, called herus in Spanish, is an example. Then sorcerer, in the German language, is herierar.

From all this and much more which may be found in detail in other books that do not emphasize it however, heresy was the following of the herierar or the one who knew. The most fitting example was that of Giordano Bruno who was found guilty of heresy because he said the world moved. The herus was a highly educated man who had to take cover in the dark ages. The story of Hypatia in Egypt plainly depicts the truth, except that Hypatia was a highly educated Pagan or non-Christian woman who was ruthlessly murdered by Christian monks.

The Pagan word possessed extremely intellectual knowledge available to the Herus. The Academy, a grove of the Axe, the teaching place of Plato is an example. The rich Romans were educated in Greek schools

mostly on Grecian Islands.

In general some of the knowledge available to the Herus, the Herierar or the Sorcerer was the teachings of the Pagan Gods that were being appropriated by the Christians and taught as Christianity; that Osiris, Adonis, Dionysus had arisen from the dead, that the Holy Mother and Child had been worshipped in Asia Minor for ages, that Christ Eli of the New Testament resembled very much the Kyrie elesion of the Greek mysteries and poems, that forgiveness of sins and benevolences were Greek customs of the island of Ellis and Samothrace. That Baptism was practiced by the followers of Orpheus, and in Springtime Adonis was supposed to arise from the dead. Christmas was the Yule celebration of the Pagans.

He was acquainted with the word Christ in the Greek Kyrie, and the Indian Kristma and with Jesus in the Latin Hesus, and the Greek Hessoid, in the Irish Hesus and the German Hess. He knew the suffering of Prometheus was the same story as the suffering of Christ and that Prometheus Bound was the same story as Christ Crucified. The images of Egyptian Isis and her son Horus were sold in Rome as those of Mary and Jesus, and he could not help assuming the feast of the tabernacle to the feast of Bacchus. The Reward of the faithful in Heaven was taught by the Greeks. When Constantine made Christianity the state religion of Rome the persecuted Christians became the persecutors. Shortly after Emperor Theodosius permitted the burning of the Pagan Alexandrian Library in 391 A.D., for the sin of Heresy was the sin of Knowing.

Communion was but the rehearsal of the rites of Dionysus and when the flesh of the bull was eaten the body of Dionysus was eaten, all a part of the rites of the Resurrection of Dionysus, the Son of Zeus. Initiation to the secrets of Eleusis promised a better life after Death. Pergatory was also taught in the mysteries of Greece. To know all this was heresy, and the punishment of heresy was death.

## Chapter 13

### THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

In reading this chapter heading the reader might anticipate mystical and nebulous story of some imaginary place or places. Such is not the case. The gardens of the Gods were in reality thousands of enclosed sanctuaries throughout Europe from Ireland to Asia Minor. The Enclosure, for such a word is about the only generalization fitting all instances, is identified by some hundred fifty names in different languages, all, to a degree, meaning garden. The writer Taylor lists 126 names for the enclosure. Such words as ton, tun, town, hagen, hay, haigh, park, fold, worth, garden, liz, thwait, elan, are examples. He states "England is preeminently a land of hedges and enclosures. If we compare the local names in England with those of the continent, we shall find that for a thousand years England has been distinctively and preeminently a land of enclosures. Suffixes in Anglo Saxon names denote an enclosure of some kind, something hedged, walled in, or protected. An examination shows us the love of privacy, the seclusiveness of character, which is so often said of Englishmen."

Probably more than half the Celtic names in Wales and Ireland contain roots elan, eil, or bally, all of which denoted an enclosure.

The Russian word Grad as in Petrograd means garden. The Portugese and Irish word Lis, as in Lisbon, means garden. Of course, all names of cities and towns ending in a word indicating garden, such as Garden City, Long Island, do not indicate the places were originally resting places of the Gods, but there remains the original, the first places, there it is

maintained they do. The port of Lisbon is one - the origin of this city remains a mystery, it predates all history. A long list of names of cities bearing the garden derivatives could be given, nearly all of which bear a date of founding. Copenhagen is a good example, hagen is the same word as haven, its date of founding usually given in Christian times yet it is said it was an early Phoenician trading post before Christian times.

One remarkable feature regarding these gardens or parks is that they occupied the most desirable, the most healthful places, and that furnishes a clue in discovering them and distinguishing them from settlements of later times. Such a place is Aachen, one of the oldest cities in Europe, the Druid capital of Europe, Aken is its name in Holland; all three names, French, German, Hollandish, agree it is the Axe. Here in this city Charlemagne wavered between Heathenism (Druidism) and Christianity, and though he was crowned by the Pope, that did not change him nor his descendants very much.

Here the reader is asked not to conform to the classical outlook of history, not to think of Greece, of Rome, and later of Northern Europe, but to think of them all at the same time, for there truly were civilized people living in Northern Europe, England, and Ireland, in early Grecian days. The Gods of Greece and Rome ruled also in Northern Europe, and in the days of Constantine what ever Druid priest did not turn to Christianity was murdered and the Heathen temples were destroyed or turned into churches. Thus the Cathedral of St. Paul of London is built upon the site of a Pagan temple, the Phoenician temple of Apollo, a sanctuary of great renown in pagan days, and a banking house of Phoenician merchants, for at that time money and religion had not been separated and the Gods cared for their gold in the temples. Phoenician emblems even now decorate St. Paul's. Likewise St. Martin, St. Pancras at Canterbury, West-

minster at London, were sites of Pagan temples.

Returning to the Gardens, the Greek word Paradise is literally Para Deus or Dios, the Park of the Gods. It is a matter of written history that the Romans related that German Gods and Goddesses dwelt in groves on the upper Elbe and on the northern islands. Most elaborately described were the Health resorts of the Priests of Aesculapius, the Greek God of Medicine, known today by all doctors. At these pleasant resorts, the patient placed himself wholly within the care of the God, and generally recovered, due to the sanitation, the mineral waters, the diet, etc., and should he have had an incurable disease he was told he had incurred the enmity of the God and could not recover his health. Such resorts as these were located in the mountains of Italy and Greece and even in central Germany and Austria.

In Arabia and Africa the oasis was the grove of the Gods. In old Arabia a local God ruled in every oasis, taking care of the money and even receiving children as gifts to become his slaves, much the same as Thor received persons as gifts and as Jehovah received the Levites.

In Northern Europe the common enclosure was a hedge, a tun, a zaun, the German word for Hedge. In Marketing and Banking today Hedging means to guard oneself.

The gate, port, or door was an important place, being named gate from God and Door from Thor or Thur as in Thursday. Porte, the Turkish government, so called from "High Gate" or Sublime Porte, the chief office of the Ottoman government. Porta is Latin for gate. In later and more refined days of the Gods they placed a Portico or Porch before the gate or door, a colonnade. A colonnade was a sacred stone grove. The connection of port and door to God might be acceptable -- gate and God are different, but the earliest preceltic culture of Europe was Gad hellic, which

literally should mean the gates of the Gods, and (there is no authority to quote), yet the Greeks called themselves the Hellems and the author has devoted a whole volume to show that Hellenes meant Gods (the Illi). The Gad Hellenes were the original Gods. The Northern Europeans took the first of the word and the Greeks took the Second part. Thus the first Greeks called themselves the Achaeans which means people of the Axe, that is Druids, and volumes have been written to show the crossing of Irish and Greek cultures. The Greek word for city, polis, fits well into the Gad Hellic "Great garden" - thus a city was a great garden. Lisbon was the Good garden, or Olisippo, which could mean great garden. Below Lisbon was Gades, or Cadiz, or Gadiz, literally meaning a gate, and also a prehistoric city. Carthage is the word Garden, Cartha, and was a city of the Gods, a so called Phoenician City.

In Constantine's time the sacred groves of the Druids were cut down, Druid priests were slaughtered in numbers on the island of Mona.

The Celtic "Nemit" was a sacred grove and Nymet Rowland in Devonshire was a sacred grove. Lungarth is the Norse sacred grove, and Wieghbogen in Tyrol was a sacred place.

The King of Tyre had visited Eden (An Eden) according to Isaiah speaking for Jehovah and that was about 700 B.C., at the reputed time of Adam.

Babylon meant the Gates of the Gods and Memphis meant the Gates of the Blessed. What happened at the festivals of the Gods need not be given here, the only attempt here being to show the world-wide priesthood of the Axe.

## Chapter 14

### THE HAG

"Haste Goddess to the Pythian dome,  
Where Phoebus from his central shrine,  
Gives the Oracle divine,  
By the raving maid repeated  
On the hallowed tripod seated."

-- Ion by Euripedes.

There is a lot to be told about the Hag, as this word has vast relationship with the English language. It is truly a shame to have to relate the story of this word for it shows the sacred nature of the Heathen and the Pagan that were dragged down, even as the Hag was dragged down from the best to the worst.

To grasp this word Hab properly one should turn to the garden of the Gods, where everything in it was sacred. The Hedge was sacred for it protected a sacred place and the plot of ground the Ager or Acre was sacred ground. The animals were sacred such as the Agnus Die, Lamb of God. Heaven was originally Hagen or a sacred place. Haggiology is still the study of the Sacred Saints. The Hague was the Hedge, the sacred place. Augustus was the sacred one, a name taken upon himself by Tiberus Caesar. Agatha is a given name which means sacred. The word is apparent in the Greek Agamemnon and Ajax.

Hay was originally Hag and was the sacred product of the ground. The word Real Estate meant the Regal Estate, the sacred land not belonging to the common people who only lived on it by the grace of the Druid God or his first Harry the Ra. Roy, or Rex, or Regis. Thus Agri meant

Sacred King and Agriculture was the sacred culture of the King. Thus in Zeus Garden "Only the Sacred ones could plow" and in Peru the Emperor plowed the first furrow. In French the cattle are the Bestiaux, the beast of the Axe, and consequently they were sacred. The German Agide, the Greek Aegis, meant protection, and correlates with Hagen or Haven.

Agrurier is the Agrarian, the Rural person originally sacred, until given the stigma of Heathen or Pagan. Hagiarchy is a government by priests. Hadj is the Mohammedan sacred pilgrimage.

From all this and from historical evidence the Hag was originally a sacred woman, the same as the Sibyl, which in literal translation signifies "Akin to the gods."

Before the time of writing the Hag was the repository of knowledge by work of memory. She could of course know many secrets. She was a witch (the feminine of wizard) in that she knew, for witch, wise, and wisdom, are derivatives of wit, to know. The wisdom of the community rested with the sacred women of the temples, the Hags.

South of the Dardanelles, the sacred woman became the sacred harlot "Aurelia Amelia, the Hag." There were sacred harlots in great numbers on the Island of Cypress. The temple became the Harem of the public, the sacred women became the harlots of the public and the priest became the cashier of the enterprise.

The celebration at the Temple at which all the community collected to partake in the orgy was called the Hag. Numerous writers have given the "details" of this which is omitted here, enough only to show the transition of the word Hag.

This practice of Temple harlotry passed into Christian times and in Roman times a letter of Pliny states the Romans objected to this Agape or Love feast held by *Christians* at Communion time, when contributions were



made. The local name of the sacred harlot was Kadesha, the Etymology of which is conjectural but could be Gad or gate of God or Shaw. Adonis, the God of Love, fits into this scheme. Jehovah is related to the story in the word Adonijah or Adonis Jehovah. Adonai was the Biblical name of Jehovah.

In Antioch there were a thousand sacred harlots, the hire of which became the income of the temple. There were large and beautiful gardens with fountains, groves, and temples. By this method the temple became the repository of the wealth of the community and the many instances of the enormity of this wealth has been passed over too lightly by historians.

## Chapter 15

### THE HEATHEN

The word heath is very endearing to the Scot. The girls name Heather is still used even in the Christian families. The surname Heide still exists in our phone directories. Heathen means farmer or a person from the heath, and its disparaging significance came about when Christianity made its advent into Northern Europe. Coming into the large cities first, then in the smaller, it received its support from the fountain-head in Rome and Constantinople. The last to become Christians were the farmers who were reluctant to forsake their ancient rites. There is even today a vestige of this accursed method of disparaging the farmer. He is looked down upon by the city dweller, not knowing that the start of the downward push was given by Christianity in placing a disgrace upon the Heathen.

So much pressure was made, it is a matter of record that in early Paris the Heathen or Farmer was boycotted and failed to sell his produce unless he became a Christian and was baptized.

## Chapter 16

### THE PAGAN

In the same manner as Heathen, the Pagan was given a downward push by the church in Southern Europe.

Pagus is the Latin and Greek word for farmer or rather villager. In old Gothic, Pagus was something like a county or township and in modern German Heide is the word for Pagan. Thus Paganism and Heathenism were, in reality, Ruralism as contrasted to the city, which during the Dark Ages was totally in the hands of Christianity.

## Chapter 17

### THE BOGY MAN

In the horse and buggy days of Russia, one of the countries in which Medievalism lasted into the 18th century, the rich landholder would occasionally drive thru his vast holdings in a lighth carriage. Such a man was termed the Boughar Man and, as he passed, the land vassals had to kneel down and bow their heads until he had driven past. The French word for a light gig or cart is Boghei.

The English gig is a two wheeled carriage and a favorite term of Carlyle for the narrow Philistinism based on a little more money than others was gigman or one who keeps and drives a gig.

The dark ages of Rural Europe had the Boughar as the city man, the Burger and the Gigman is but a later vestige of the earlier type.

## Chapter 18

### THE ILLI

This race of Gods is described in the Illiad by Homer. They also belonged to the Druids and the followers of the Ax. They also were the Achaeans or Early Greeks and had connections with all Europe. Their culture matched, if not coincided with, the Early Irish. Later they became the Nobill and the Gentili, the high gods and the race of gods. The identity of the word illi has been purposely obliterated. In an earlier book, "Thirty Thousand Gods Before Jehovah" (published by Health Research), the word is shown in its many variations, such as eli, ilu, elohm, etc.

The Homeric age, a near ideal culture was the garden and grove, Axe and ox, culture of the gods that was not localized near Greece alone - it extended thruout Northern Europe, in India, in North Africa, and in America.

How much traffic between these people there was is yet to be established. They spoke one language, the Aryan. Their ships were larger than those in the time of Columbus, so they traveled the world.

## Chapter 19

### WORLD RELIGIOUS CONTROL

No one denies that during the dark ages there was one central control of religion for Europe. Kings were crowned by men of the priesthood. In pagan Rome the Sibylline Books were guarded by appointees of the Senate, consulted by the Emperor and the Senate, and followed in all civil and warlike acts. Corresponding to this in Greece the Amphictyonic League made state support and protection for the Oracle and the Religious activities at Ellis. Farther back than this in history, Egypt was ruled by the Priesthood on the Oasis of Ammon.

Thru all this is a trend of continuity, a relationship that shows a centralized authority on religion.

The theme or obsession of the religious forces seems to be a revival of the past, when the world was ruled by religion, a return to the garden control, which would bring paradise on earth. The strength of the movement lies in the fact that it was at one time accomplished when Druidism held worldwide rulership and the Axe was the symbol of power. Mankind was docile and full of fear and could be controlled and pastured out. All the nations of Europe and Asia Minor were settled by migrations led by gods, in the manner that Jehovah led Israel.

Jehovah had previously settled Syria and Caanan. Greek history states how the Oracle controlled the migrations and how the aborigines within the land to be taken over were prepared and acquiesced to strangers coming in.

Indeed the church would like to rule the people again in the same manner, for their own good perhaps. There is no thought of mental freedom.

## Chapter 20

### FINANCIAL CONTROL OF THE WORLD

At the time of this writing England is endeavoring to get a four billion dollar loan from the United States. It seems the application has been sent in without a financial statement. This is to be a character loan. From reports of the press she is demanding the loan.

The Bank of England has in the past been a private bank and very little is really known about it. But London has long been the financial center of the world, the modern Phoenician World. The Wall Street of London is Lombard Street. The French name for money-lender is Lombard. The Lombards came from Florence and Venice. These cities held fabulous wealth in the latter middle ages. It was the Lombards that started the Popes up in temporal wealth. Although professing Christianity at times, it seems the Lombards held their former pagan beliefs, if there were any beliefs outside money, and should they be left with their money, any religion would do.

Banking houses of today simulate pagan temples in architecture as well as personnel. In early times the temple combined wealth and religion, the temples were the banks, and such a temple as formerly stood on the site of St. Paul's Cathedral was said to have been the Phoenician Temple and Banking House.

The word money is derived from Moneta - the surname of Juno - in the temple of Juno coin was minted by the Romans.

While several writers have spoken of a division of powers between the rulers of money and those of religion, there is no historical evidence to

the knowledge of the writer. All that is evident is that money and religion went into the dark ages together and came out separate. Rome held control in religion, London ruled money. The church even forbade interest charging. It is the belief of the author that Christianity never converted money. In all the Religious wars of the middle ages, the crusades, etc., Paganism held the money.

When Rome conquered Jerusalem the first time, the millions found in the temple were left there. When Jehovah had trouble with the priests of Jerusalem he had Shisbak take the temple money to Egypt. It must be remembered all money and religion were kept together until the time of Constantine, who himself was a Pagan until converted. When Christianity sent its mighty force northward after winning the Emperor, the Pagan lords must have concealed vast treasures of wealth, which indeed may have helped to bring on the Dark Ages.

The Renaissance was a revival of the Pagan Greek world and perhaps with Pagan money, due to a truce between Religion and money being made between the Lombards and the Pope after the Lombards had threatened Rome in 726. Tuitprand, the Lombard, presented the Pope with some conquered towns that laid the foundations for the Papal temporal sovereignty and which was to have a profound influence upon history of Italy, but what the Pope gave Tuitprand in return is not said. Was it the Lombard Pagan money power?

Later Florence was the wealthiest city in the world and was the first city to rescue the Grecian culture from oblivion. Florence was also the money changing center of the world.

This money power of the Pagans, the Lombards, supposedly came in 568 from the upper lands of the Elbe, a truly Pagan territory. The Lombards were never a majority and their power was strong and scattered, going into



Portugal, France and England.

Histories generally credit Florence and Venice as being wealthy because of trade with Asia, although none ever mentioned anything Asia brought from Europe, in fact Asia received gold for nearly everything she sent to Europe, such as silks, and spices, and jewels. These cities were money lending centers for the European Hinterland and the profit was spent on luxuries.

Should the reader doubt such a thing as world financial control, let him examine the activities of Lombard Street. Montague Norman, former head of the Bank of England, made secret trips to America, no doubt regarding financial matters and later the British pound was "pegged". This is one of the greatest financial achievements in the world, for by that method the near worthless money of England was revived and made valuable. By that method it was possible for England to import billions of dollars worth of goods which she would have been unable to purchase were her money permitted to seek its natural level of value. So far as the writer is aware, no other country was ever granted such a privilege.

Again let the reader examine the finances of the new government of Poland after the War of 1918. Poland was a newly created state and had no public debt, but in 1920, in two years, the public debt of Poland was 69 billions in U.S. equivalent. At the same time the debt of the whole U.S. government was 23 billions. This 69 billions of bonds were held by some European banks and no doubt were controlled by some central bank, the identity of which is left for the reader to surmise.

The Flagillantes of the Middle Ages were a religious sect who caused themselves to be severely whipped about the loins with a long blacksnake whip as a religious discipline.

In our early days in America, a big burly man in New Orleans went by

the name of Joe the Whipper, for he hired himself out to the few straggling Flagillantes that crossed the Atlantic and settled in America, and for a small sum he would administer to them a good whipping with his whip.

In the financial channels of American life it may be difficult to lay a hand upon the identical Joe the Whipper, the money scourge of our late '20s; nevertheless it is the writer's conviction that he was there and amply paid for his services.

Each American Citizen was literally scourging himself in the expectancy of becoming a high priest of the money Moloch. He must keep up with the Joneses or be forever damned and in 1929 came the year of the great flagellation.

Very few people understand the financial control of the money priesthood. They deny the existence of such an entity and yet they must admit nearly all the gold in the world coalesed into the American reserves as faith in other countries and their financial policies failed.

What the financial aces of spades think is reflected to the multitude in propaganda that is put out, even if it is necessary for them to make special purchases of magazines, papers, radio time, etc.

If it be necessary for the people to be trained to expect a depression after the war, let that heresy be taught, let even the high priests think that, if it emanates from the Most High, then there can be no denial. When the manpower of the army is released from fighting and is ready for producing the goods for peacetime consumption, then there shall be a depression and the people shall do without the goods for peace time consumption, because the men that can produce those aforesaid goods are ready and willing to produce. This does not make sense but it is the credo that the most high have taught the fanatics to believe.

## Chapter 21

### SIGNIFICANT NAMES

Because our civilization has emerged from the darkness of the age of the Gods so swiftly, we have carried along many customs and manners without realizing their origin, much like an amnesia patient who cannot explain his personal habits nor his name. Surnames and given names furnish some of the best evidence of this past we have forgotten. Many persons know not the meanings of their names. All they know is that they received their surname from their parents and their given name from some aunt, uncle, or friend. Other than names, our bywords or expressions of exclamation show we are not far from the rule of Deity. These words are generally repeated by copying those with whom we are associated, and are spoken without knowledge of meaning or translation.

There are also place names that furnish much information. Mountains, rivers, and old cities have names which give evidence of a world rule of Deity. Often the same name, such as Don, is repeated in widely distributed places.

Axminster - Monastery of the Axe.  
Teocalli - Mexican for temple, teo - Greek Theo calli - Celtic house.  
Teo Calli - Godhellis - house of God.  
Lisbon - good garden.  
Angolus - Where Druid priests were killed.  
Lombard League - cities of Northern Italy.  
Fansiatic League - Cities of Northern Europe.  
Elimelech - God of the Ax - of the oaks - from old testament.  
Hachialiah - Lord of the Axe, likewise from old testament.  
Oracle - Voice of God.  
Oaxaca - Mexican ancient valley - cite of human sacrifice.  
Lahsa - Sacred city in Tibet - both syllables mean God.  
Damnonum, Damn - A county in Ancient Exeter.  
Licking, - A whipping - from Roman Tichtors.  
Dogon - Mild swearing - Dagon was the Phoenician God.

Pshaw - Mild swearing - Pasha is a Turkish official - Shah is Persian.  
 Ach - Mild swearing.  
 Hex - to conjure or to trouble.  
 Duce - Mild swearing.  
 Geminni, by Geminni - Mild swearing - Sign in the Zodiac. (Gemini)  
 Jack - Money.  
 Dennis - Dionysus.  
 Ischa - Fish in Celtic.  
 Ischa - Savior in Arabic.  
 Ischa - X in Ptolemy's map of England.  
 Fish - Assyria Ioa-nes or John - Dagon was half fish, half man, or half God, half man.  
 Ioannes - John - Io of God.  
 John - Wisdom.  
 Kyrie Eleison - Christ God. A Gree, Pagan form of Prayer (400 B.C.) copied by the Roman church and indicative of the Greek origin of Christianity (See Chambers Dictionary).  
 Agnus Dei - Lamb of God.  
 Grand Lama - Pope of Tibet where Mitre also is worn - Grand Lamb of God.  
 Jackal - a surname.  
 Eikel - a surname.  
 Hatch - a surname.  
 Atchinson - a surname.  
 Haechel - a surname.  
 Jeckel - a surname.  
 Shakespeare - a surname of Shishak.  
 Shaw - a surname.  
 Arylis - A surname -- Garden of the Lord.  
 Aksum - Sacred city of Ethiopia.  
 Scheik - the original Jack, a surname.  
 Eikel bit - Temple at Jerusalem.  
 Eikel - God's name.  
 Ellis - Surname - Eleusian Mysteries.  
 Ochs - Surname.  
 Akkad - Of Sumer and Akkad - famed prehistoric cities.  
 Eckela - A surname.  
 Hoag - A Surname.  
 Hayes - Surname.  
 Hidy, Heidy, Heathen - A surname.  
 Spa - A mineral spring.  
 Spade - A sword.  
 Sophi - King of Persia - wise.  
 Sofa - Reclining place of wisdom.  
 Divan - Carrier of divinity - reclining place of a god.  
 Teoti huacan - Great pyramid in Mexico.  
 Anahuac - Valley in Mexico.

## Chapter 22

### X THE UNKNOWN

X represents the unknown number in mathematics and was so selected because of its legendary meaning.

X was likewise elected for the name of the Roentgen Ray or the X-Ray.

X is also the sign of wisdom, the Hebrew root is SK, X and today is seen in our word Skill. In Tibet the word for God is Xang Siouph or Xiang the wise. In Chinese God was called Xangti. In India Buddha was called Xaca and suffered crucifixion and resurrection.

In North Europe woden was called Xaca, from which is derived our word socage, a system of land tenure.

Xaca meant wisdom and is the word Sage or Saga, a story.

X is the sign for Christ in our word Christmas. The Xmas tree is the yew tree and IU is God. The pointed yew is indeed a symbol of paganism.

Xaca is Tschaka or Ischaka, which signifies lord. The Arabian name of Christ is Ischa which reading from right to left is nothing but X and (this is mentioned before). Ptolemy's map of England locates Ex or Exeter and names it Isca, which is Axe or X.

Deus Budda had the name of Xacha, the self existant X, was the Mexican Architect that built the immense Pyramidal Tower.

The Iynx or Venereal Dove was crucified on a St. Andrew's Cross and described by Pindar, a very early Greek Poet, as Ixion.

Xp̄hs, Chi Rho Eta Zeta was given as the name of God by the Greeks of Eleusis.

Egyptian Kings, who were more or less gods, had names ending in Cheres.

Xi, Rho Sigma - XRS is the cross-wisdom.

X R S is the Cross Wisdom for X is the cross and R. S. is Ras or Wisdom (Reason).

X P E Chi Rho Sigma - KRS - Christ and Cross

X P E is the Insignia worn on the Pope's breast.

X P E was the feast of Bread at festival of Ceres like the eating of bread and wine at communion with Christ.

Alexander Al (the emphatic article) Exander or, omitting the article, he was called Iskander or Ischander by Easterners.

The Arabic "Al Ischa" was "the Savior". Alexander was born 360 years before Christ and his swift ascent to power was due to the priesthood desiring a divine incarnation. Alexander, like many ancient personages, claimed divine descent from Jupiter Ammon in the form of a dragon. In the Ionian language Iskander signified Filusuf or love and wisdom, like our word Philosophy. He was of the ancient sect of the Sofees or Sufi, even as Omar Khyam.

The reader should note a deep and complicated scheme of imposture and mystic superstition, which perhaps yet continues to exert its secret influence upon all our institutions both civil and religious.

The city of Exeter in Southern England is named Exonia in the Doomsday survey of 1086. In the Ptolemaic map of England of 139, the same place is termed Isca.

Isca is the right to left spelling of Ace or X or Ex. Again may it be reminded Isca was the word for lord, for here at Exeter in the country of Dumnoniorum, the Greek form was Damnonion, or the condemnation place, the people were judged by their rulers. There is evidence enough to make it worth mentioning here that England may at one time have been the Druid

of the world.

Ions, compare Exonia, an Island near Scotland, is lately mentioned as being a place that competed with Rome as the site of the religious capitol of the world. IO is the word for God as has been mentioned before.

Apex is the highest point, Vortex, the top, and Acme, the most high.

The X in the Skull and Cross Bones is an Aztec symbol of the gods according to Bancroft.

\*\*\*\*\*

Once, as the sacred infant she surveyed,  
The god was kindled in the raving maid  
And thus she uttered her prophetic tale  
Hail, great physician of the world! All Hail.  
Hail mighty infant, who, in years to come,  
Shall heal the nations, and defraud the tomb  
Swift be thy growth, thy triumphs unconfined  
Make kingdoms thicker, and increase mankind.  
Thy daring art shall animate the dead  
And draw the thunder on thy guilty head;  
Then thou shall die, but from the dark abode  
Shall rise victorious, and be twice a God.

Ovid, translated by Addison.  
Publius Ovidius was born 43 BC,  
Died 17 AD, about 15 years before  
*Christ was crucified.*

## Chapter 23

### REAL ESTATE

Real Estate was the Realm or the Regal Estate. When kingship and divinity were united, the earth was the Lords. No one but God owned the earth. Hence, large areas of land were termed dominions, for the domain comes from the Latin Dominus, a Lord, so truly in Pagan more than Christian areas the earth was the domain, belonging to the dominus or lord.

D, Om is *the* Om, and Om was the never to be spoken word, the Amba of India, the Omphé of Greece, the Triumph of Rome, the Am or Ammon of Egypt, and Umber, D-Om, the Om, was God.

Etruscan Italy in very early times was divided into parallelograms and a cross was fixed at every intersection. The patriarch, or royal priest was the vicranadita or Vicar of God, and was the owner of the soil of the whole world, and collected one tenth of its produce for the use of it, thus X represents the tenth, for that was the share of Deity.

The Etruscan Agrimensores were a religious body who first used the Acre or Ager. The tithe arose from the Agri Decumani when Christianity took over Barbarism. The Tithe precedes Kings taxes, landlords rents, military services, etc. County villages of Rome were called Pagus and were more like our townships, having a temple, but not necessarily any towns or cities; although a developed community existed in the township organization.



## Chapter 24

### HISTORY OF EUROPE ERASED

Here is the story of a man, born in Ireland, of humble parents, educated in England, taught that his Celtic was an unintelligible jargon, and dazzled with the splendor of the classical Greek and Latin.

Upon becoming a great scholar and translator of Latin he was astonished to find his humble Celtic a dialect of the primary language of Europe and Asia. Celtic and Sanskrit were remarkably related. Slowly the truth began to flower within his mind. It tore up by the roots his whole philological system which he had held sacred and invulnerable.

Another story of another man relates that he held the history of North-western Europe unworthy of consideration. His ancestors were savages living in the woods, dying their bodies with the stain of berries, and incapable of any exalted civilization such as Rome, Greece, or Babylon had enjoyed for centuries. He studied in those places and later found that his own country had held a civilization equal to, if not beyond, those cultured cities to the south.

Either of the above two men could not establish his findings to any satisfaction. Other and more cautious men, holding positions of importance in endowed institutions could not afford to "stick out their necks."

The power of a dictatorship can erase any history. One might shudder to think what would happen to the names of Washington and Lincoln should this nation have been over-run by a ruthless dictator from Asia or Europe. The last vestiges of their sacred memory would perhaps remain in some of the remote mountainous regions, yet in all public civic Centers all books and evidences of their lives would have been burned and purged away.

So since it was not to their interest to have anyone know the Lord God Almighty was once the Jackal of Egypt, history was blotted out during the Dark Ages.

Druids who did not accept baptism were placed in a concentration camp on the Island of Angelus and murdered. Heathenism was driven to Norway and thence to Iceland.

Constantine, the most wretched man himself, became the stalwart support of Christianity and in *his* time darkness spread over Europe.

Thus Heathenism and Paganism were ploughed under to prepare the soil for Christianity; and so today, there are those who would plough under Christianity to prepare the soil for the seeds of Communism, a no better creed, but a different priesthood.

-----End-----

Acheson, a surname  
Hæchel, a surname  
Jeckel, a surname  
Shakespeare, a surname of Shishak  
Shaw, a surname  
Arylis, a surname - Garden of the Lord  
Aksum, Sacred city of Ethiopia  
Schéik, the original Jack, a surname  
Eikel bit, Temple of Jerusalem  
Eikel, God's name  
Ellis, surname - Eleusin Mysteries  
Ochs, surname  
Akkad, of Sumer and Akkad - famed prehistoric cities  
Eckela, surname  
Hoag, a surname  
Hayes, a surname  
Hidy, Heidy, Heathen, a surname  
Spa, a mineral spring  
Spade, a sword  
Sophi, King of Persia - wise  
Sofa, replining peace of wisdom  
Divan, carrier of divinity  
    reclining place of a god  
Teotihuacan - Great pyramid of Mexico  
Anahuac - Valley in Mexico.

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## CHAPTER I

### THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE

Presuming the reader has seen the technicolor photoplay *Quo Vadis*, he may recall that in this story of Christianity, which is taken mostly from the writings of Tacitus the vast number of Roman slaves were Christians. These slaves also were not of the lower strata of life, but in many instances educated enough to partake of the business affairs of their masters and even in some instances to convert their masters and enlist them in the Christian movement. (Caesar and Christ, Durant p. 596).

There are about 110 references to slavery in Rome that are mentioned by Durant in his commendable "Caesar and Christ." Slaves captured mostly in Europe were bought and sold and owned by the thousands. Ten thousand were sold in one day. There is much to indicate that these slaves were largely of only one creed, the creed of Christianity. This creed did not teach disobedience to the Roman Master, but it did teach disregard for the Roman Gods, the Roman Army, and the Roman Vices. It was a struggle of the spirit against Roman Tyranny and was much like the non-resistance program of Mahatma Ghandi in India.

Durant gives something like seventeen references, some quite lengthy, of crucifixion, the earliest instance according to history was in Spain, about 200 B.C. Crucifixion was the dishonorable death of a slave, a more honorable way of death was reserved for the senator or soldier or Roman citizen. Six thousand slaves were crucified at one time, along the Appian Way about 71 B.C. The custom of crucifying did not arise among the Romans, however. In the many wars of the Romans against the North Europeans, the captured Roman Soldiers were crucified upon a cross, a Tau cross, made of a tree. (History of Germany, Ellis and Keller). The Romans then took up the custom in retaliation. Crucifixion does not appear to be an Asiatic custom, it belonged to Europe.

As all Northern Europe, from Spain to France, Germany, England and Ireland was under a theocratic Druid control before the Conquering Romans took over, it is of grave importance that this regime be examined in some detail to get a full view of Christianity which took such a great part in the fall of the Roman Empire. An attempt will be made later to show that Greece also was under Druid control, but no one can be doubtful about the remaining countries being Druid.

The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins, gives the best description of the Druids that may be found today. Caesar only gives a few passing words to them. The same goes for other Roman writers. It is known that many Druid priests were gathered on an island together, and murdered. It was something like a proscription or Pogrom. It was given out publicly that Druids were murdered by the Romans all thruout northern Europe; but no instance is ever given of a Druid being captured or crucified in Rome. This is the inconsistency of History concerning which it is the purpose of this book to examine and expose, if such a word is necessary.

If the Druid Priests of Celtic Gaul and Britain were the leaders of those countries, what could be the name of their followers; what could be the religion of their followers? All that Rome tells is that they were barbarians - they name no creed or culture.

They do however endeavor to belittle them, yet the actions, the purposes, the spirit and equanimity show them to have been a superior people to their

Roman Conquerors. These "followers of the Druids" for lack of a better name, were the people who formed the structure of the Christian religion. Of the above there is no need to quote an authority. But from the above it does not require much deduction to see that the "followers of the Druids" were Christians. Once the thot has gained entrance or admission to examination, the evidence will fall into line with great rapidity, the evidence that the Celtic Druids were Christians and that whether or not there actually lived a Christ, Christianity existed before the time of its given date, and so many persecuted slaves were crucified, that there could have been a thousand Christs even as tho, were there no Uncle Tom as portrayed in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," there were thousands of slaves who might have taken his place in the times pre-dating the Civil War.

This tremendous struggle of Christian Slave and Roman Master has never been exploited to the fullest extent by any historian, for he has always had the Roman bias. If for no other purpose, this book could be worth-while in drawing a direct parallel to what will eventually take place in Russia between the Bureaucrat and the Proletarian, when the latter finally engulfs the former and destroys him. As the Historians state they do not know why Rome fell, so the Historians of Russia will not know the why of its failure, except that the spirit of the people was not with the government.

The immediate spiritual power of the Christians was no miracle. Altho at first they were persecuted, and Peter and Paul may have been crucified, the resistance to the Romans was worldwide. The organization of the Church appears much too perfect to have been new. The physical organization with the Bishopric, the Bishop, the Elder, the Deacon, the Presbyter, the Church itself sprang into existence miraculously or else it were of previous invention. There is no Roman or Latin or Greek word for church except Ecclesia. Church is a North European word, Kirk in Scotland, Kirka in Germany, Church in England. The Druids operated great circles of which a vast monument in Stonehenge, England is a physical instance. It was - and is - a Druid Circle, a "pierre druidique." A small circle of friends - or Christians - was the way the slaves kept their religion alive in Rome. "So that we ourselves glory in you in the churches of God for your patience and faith in all your persecutions." Thessalonians 1-3, was written before there were any church buildings or any organizations except the circle of persons who made up the surreptitious organization. "Paul and Timothy to Philemon and Apphia and Archippus, and to the Church in thy house" Philemon, 1-1. In French, the circle of worshippers was the "Circle d'adorateurs."

Again in French the circlet was the Anneau as in our word Annual. Anna, the girl's name means grace or graceful, and AN was the name of the Irish pre-historic church. The Celtic word for Ass is Ane and the symbol of the church was the Ass. Ass and Ane or An, are realistically joined together in Josephus' story of the golden head of an ass held in the temple of An or On or Hieropolis in Egypt.

Josephus halfway denies the story yet he infers that it may have been true.\* Jesus rides into Jerusalem on an ass - or symbolically the Druid circle, and in Luke 2 - 36, Anna "Spake of Him (Christ) to all that looked for redemption." A symbol of the Druid acceptance of Christ.

The Pierres druidique or rocks of the druids are reflected in the passage

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\*Note: - Caesar & Christ, p. 647 - Christians were accused of worshipping an ass.

in Galatians 2-9 "And when James, Cephas, and John who seemed to be pillars --." This and many similar passages can only be interpreted as instances of Druid religion - that is, today; a pillar of the church is the same as an ancient Druid. When the Druid Priests infiltrated into the Roman Empire and held their organization together until it was strong enough to overcome the Empire in the time of Constantine, who, out of pure opportunism, partook of Christianity himself.

Putnam's Historical Atlas, page 3, has a map of the progress of Christianity. Bishoprics or Episcopal Sees were established thruout the Roman Empire very early. North Africa near the ancient site of Carthage contained 34, Spain a few less and Gaul more. There are several scattered along the northern border of the Empire. Durant in "Caesar & Christ," p. 613, states "the Church prospered in Africa. Able and devoted bishops like Cyprian made the diocese of Carthage almost as rich and influential as Rome" -- again -- "In Egypt the growth of the church was slower." As will be shown later the Phoenicians of Carthage were Druids and the Carthaginian slave was already inculcated with the teachings of Christianity.

The "Arian Heresy" also gives a lot of deductible evidence that the enemies of Rome were Christians. Putnam's Historical Atlas states, - "Of the four great barbarian States of 520 only the Frankist and the Burgundian were to survive. During the next two centuries the other three disappeared from the map, largely because they could not hold the allegiance of their Roman Subjects, since they (i.e. the barbarians) had been connected to the Arian heresy. The Franks, converted much later, had the good luck to adopt the Orthodox faith and therefore came to be regarded as the protectors of the Catholic Church."

The Lombards were Arian Christians and the Lincoln Library states, "About the 2nd century the Lombards seem (the italics are not in original print) to have come in contact with the Eastern Roman Empire, on the Danube and adopted an Arian form of Christianity."

The reader is expected to know that Arianism came from Africa and was killed out by the council of Nicaea in 325 by Constantine and his bishops. Durant in his Caesar & Christ p. 658 dates the origin of the Arian Heresy at 318 A.D. Thus the Lombards' scarcely could have been exposed to and connected to Arianism in the second century.

The Barbarian Longobardi or Lombards came "from across the Alps" and settled Pavia and Venice. These cities indicate they were not barbarians. They became financiers and are still with us on Lombard Street in London.

It should seem strange indeed that this vast "horde of barbarians" that overran the Roman Empire should have been "Arian" Christians when Arius himself is portrayed as just one more bishop from North Africa.

As there were many more bishoprics in Spain than in Egypt the path of contact with Arianism and the Barbarians lay thru the west rather than the east. A passage in Diogenes Laertius states, "The Phoenician philosophers are called Ochos, but with the Celtæ they are called Druids."

Now it is generally accepted that the Phoenicians settled Sidon, Tyre, Carthage, and Gades, but further than that, "Roman History" does not go. The Phoenicians are said to have been a great seafaring people who "disappeared" about the time of Julius Caesar. Curiously enough that is "about the time" the Druids disappeared.

It is more than likely the reader has previously conceived the word Druid as the name of a minor cult of priests in the British Isles and probably France. He is asked to withhold his opinion, while the text of this book unfolds the prehistoric greatness of this Priesthood as being worldwide in its power - and the identification of it as Phoenician is a step in that direction. Many silly myths and fables will take on meaning. Such nursery stories and rimes as Cinderella, or dog Fido, or the many peculiar stories in Fraziers Golden Bough may be explained, once it is shown this Druid Priesthood extended around the world, and when it fell apart the pieces were never again put together.

The author feels his own incompetence in this effort. To do it justice one should know all languages of all races, all creeds of all priesthoods, all myths and fables, all histories of all countries, and so forth. Yet there seems to be no one else who will do it, and like a builder erecting a house, after completion he finds many mistakes, nevertheless it serves a purpose and is worth while.





"Strange as it may appear, after the Genesis account, we may pass through the whole Pentateuch, and other books of the Old Testament, clear to the end, and will find that the story of the 'Garden of Eden' and 'Fall of Man,' is hardly alluded to, if at all." -- Doane, Bible Myths, p. 99.

It was long inferred by scholars that the compiler of Genesis copied from more ancient works. This inference has now been proven by the labor of the archeologist, in unearthing a valuable collection of 22,000 clay tablets, buried for 2,500 years in the ruins of an ancient library at Ninevah (Gen. 10:11).

Among other things, these tablets contain accounts of the Creation and the Flood, The latter tablet, far older than the Bible, is now in the British Museum. It is shown here as pieced together by George Smith in 1872. There are sixteen fragments in the restoration. The tablet is said to have been made about 2,000 B.C., with evidence that it is a copy of still older records.

## Chapter II

### In My Father's House

There are approximately one thousand references for the word House mentioned in Cruden's Concordance, while there is only one for the word mansions and that is the quotation of the words of Christ - "In my Father's House are many Mansions." Mansion is not a Latin, Hebrew or Greek word - it is Scotch and Celtic. The Clerics manse is a Scottish setting. The word House has many meanings, such as the House of David, the White House, the House of Representatives, God's House. The Diocese (House of God) was a spiritual community tended by the Archbishop or Bishop, the Episcopate or overseer. Perhaps no one can interpret those words of Christ yet the inference seems directed to the organization of the Church, not an humble one at that. Similarly Christ refers to the church as already contemporaneous.

The Synagogues predated the time of Christ, the custom of the Synagogue probably went back to the time of the destruction of the temple. The Ecclesia, or Greek church may have had a previous existence - but the church has always been said to have dated from the time of Christ and not before. Once this be shown to be untrue, Christianity will be shown to have predated Christ, and dates to 200 B.C.

The "Kyrie Eleison" which equals "Lord have mercy" includes words and music; it was a form of prayer which occurs in all the Greek liturgies and is retained in the Catholic Mass (Roman). Kyrios is the Greek word for lord (\*Chambers Dictionary). As lord is one word for Christ, Kyrios could signify Christ and the Greek Ecclesia could hold services much as does the present day church.

John the Baptist was conducting a service of some sort, for baptism was a very old rite. Durant states in his "Life of Greece," p. 188, "In the Lesser Mysteries, held near Athens in the spring, candidates for initiation underwent a preliminary purification by self immersion in the waters of the Ilissus." Again, p. 191 - "Another variant offered hope that punishment in Hades might be ended thru penances" ---etc. and page 192, "The doctrines of hell, purgatory, and heaven, - - - of the body versus soul, of the divine son slain and reborn, as well as the sacramental eating of the body and blood and divinity of the god, directly or indirectly influences Christianity."


These characteristics of Greek religion were also those of the Celtic world to the north, that will be shown in that the Druids and the Greek gods were the same.

Higgins states in his "Celtic Druids," "The form of the great temple at Loch Bernera, in the Isle of Lewis, chief Isle of the Hebrides (Scotland) is that of a cross, containing at the intersection, a circle with a central stone, -- its form nearly that of a Roman Cross or common crucifix. The longest line of the cross may be taken at 700 feet, the cross line 204 feet, the circle 63 feet in diameter and the central stone is twelve feet high. All occupies the highest situation on a gentle swelling eminence of moor-land." Again "Justin says that Plato, in his Timaeus, philosophising about the Son of God, reports that he was expressed upon the universe in the form of the letter X." Again "that the second power of the Supreme God was figured on the Universe in the shape of a cross." Again, "On a Phoenician Medal are inscribed the cross, the rosary, and the lamb."

Again, page 130, "The very learned Schedius (in his treatise de Mor Germ. XXIV) speaking of the Druids writes that the Druids seek studiously for an oak tree in the form of a cross. If the two horizontal arms are not adapted sufficiently to the figure they fasten a cross beam to it. This tree they consecrate in this manner - upon the right branch (Right Hand of God - Mark 16-19 - Acts 2-33 - 7-55, Romans 8-34, Col. 3-1) they cut in the bark in fair characters the word Hesus; upon the middle or upright stem the word Taramis; upon the left branch Belenus: over this they cut the name of God THAU.

"This tree so inscribed they make their Kebla in the grove cathedral, or summer church, toward which they direct their faces in the offices of religion, as to the ambre-stone or cove in the temples of Abury, (Stukeleys Abury, p. 101) like as the Christians do to any symbol or picture on the Altar."

Again, P. 312, "Colonel Vallencey says - 'The Egyptians express the number ten by the word mid, that is perfection, the Irish call it deag, a word of like

meaning; and for this reason the Chaldeans formed the word Jod, or number ten by an equilateral triangle , which was the symbol of perfection with the Egyptians.'

"The Egyptians doubled the triangle (one above) and then it became the cross of St. Andrew, or the letter X or ten, that is, perfection."

The reader will note that in Greek the D or delta, the name of Deity is an equilateral triangle.

## Chapter III

### The Organization of The Prehistoric World

Before the times of history the entire world was ruled by one Priesthood and the land was divided up into units much as is stated in Deut. 32:8, "When the most High divided to the nations," etc. Higgins has a similar statement in his Celtic Druids, p. 161. "At the time of which I speak, the world had become divided into tribes, but probably the priests were one" and "an attentive observation of the manners of the priests of ancient nations will show, that in general, a priest, a dervise, a Druid, a Bramin, would pass from India to Britain protected by his sacred character with perfect ease." This last statement would be expanded to state that a Priest would pass around the entire world protected by his sacred character. The priest would have been a priest of Mercury or Hermes. Apparently only one priesthood could pass from one nation to another. All the nations were "Hermetically" sealed off from each other. No man might travel from one to the other country, nor could he communicate with another in a foreign country for the language was not understood.

Between these countries there always stood a post or pole sacred to Mercury or Hermes. Sometimes it was a plain post, at other times it had the head of Hermes on its top. The Romans had the God Terminus. Terminus - according to "A Dictionary of Deities" by B. Redfield - was represented by a head, but without feet for he never moved. Note the relation of Term and Erm or Herm.

Mr. Counsul F. S. A. Bourne, in his valuable Journey in Southwest China, mentions - "On the road from Na-chi Hsein square pillars of stone, curved at the top to represent the head of Amita Buddha. At a distance they look like Roman Terminal statues, and are loaded with votive offerings." Deut. 27-17 - "Cursed be he who removes his neighbors' landmark."\*

O'Neil's Night of the Gods p. 387, states "Gods were put up at the boundaries in order that they - both gods and boundaries - might be simultaneously respected and taboo, and this worship of Hermes or Terminus may very well have at length." -- again p. 389 - "The alternative tree stump representations of Terminus -- enable me to explain the wooden striped boundary marks of -- the minor German Statelets. In Grimm's Tale of Sweetheart Roland the heroine changes herself into a red stone landmark." The Barber Pole of today is a vestige of the ancient terminal pole that marked the Cardinal Points, the boundaries of the nation. DeGroot Fetes d'Errouil, 171 states "In China the greater number of barbers fix a vertical red bar over their stove."

Cardea (Cardus) was the Roman goddess of Hinges, whence Cardus means Hinge - It also means red. The Cardinal points were indicated by a terminal post made red by many sacrifices. cf. O'Neil's "Night of the Gods."

It was apparently at the Cardinal Post that one Nation hinged upon the next, and here was the point beyond which there was no trespass.

In the center of the nation was set another pole to mark the center or umbra or navel, or heaven, and should the place become populated it was a "polis." The Acropolis was the Apex city, etc.

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\*Yupa was a sacrificial post in the Rig Veda (Indian sacred poem). The Ashera was the post or pole of the Canaanites. The totem pole of Western Indians is known to all.

This center or heaven country, sealed off from other countries has many names all more or less of the same significance. In China it was the "Middle-Kingdom" Japan was the "center of the earth." The Swarga-dwara or heavens-gate at Puri is the mystic "navel of the earth." Odusseus was detained by Kalupso, the daughter of Atlas in the island of Ogugia, the navel of the Universe Ocean. (England 1) "The Omphalos at Delphi" wrote Pausanias "is made of white stone and is the middle point of the whole earth."

Agni (Lamb of God) head of heaven, navel of earth - 1, 157 - Wilson's Rig Veda.

According to Garcilasso de la Vega in the History of the Yncas (Incas), Cuzco the capitol of Peru, meant Navel.

"Jerusalem, Babylon, Athens, Delphi Papos, Samaracand were navels." - O'Neil, "Night of the Gods."

In England, Northumberland and the Humber River suggest that England had an Umbria or navel center. It is well known that Italy had an Umbria east of Rome in the center of Italy. Tara was the navel or center of Ireland. Plato's god sits in the center of the Omphalos. In Finland Ukko calls from his abode Tarvahan Napanen, Navel of heaven.

In Welsh myth, Ludd (London, Lludd's town) is counselled to measure England, find the exact center -- this was at Rytchen (now Oxford). Meath was the Center of Ireland, and the Medes of the ancient Medes & Persians was a center Median or Middle empire.

These central empires or countries all hinged together at Cardinal points or terminal posts. The polis or central point was a Haven or a sanctuary and ground within certain proximity was protection to any hunted criminal.

England was termed the Bee Country in Myth -- (of Apia) was a Bee hive heavens god. In myth Trophonics, in order to keep "the secrets of the gods" cuts off his brother's head. The Etruscan Augurs were ancient land surveyors and there was considerable haruspices at the In-Augur-ation of a polis or a temple. Among other things he waves his wand making "the sign of the cross." A fence of boards marked the boundary of the Templum, the uttered words however were sufficient to make it inviolable. Among the land surveyed out to the people, certain plots were reserved for Deity or Priesthood. This was god's acre, the harvest of which was taken from the people.

The High Priest often partook of the name of the god who was worshipped, otherwise he was god's first representative, the Vicra ma Dita, the Vice Great God. In Egypt, of which Thebes and Memphis were the central heavens, the Pharaoh was the god, there was no representation to it, he was the god. The word Keres or Cheres was often added to his name, and the reader may note the Latin word for Christian was Cherestians. Egypt was no different than other countries with regard to its gods and priests. Things that seem so utterly foolish and insane are all found in other countries if they are sought there.

The above line of thot was instigated by first noting that Hermes was a Roman, a Carthaginian, an Egyptian, and a Greek God. This was nothing unusual but when he was also found in England, Ireland, France, and Germany, the territory covered seemed too large to be passed by without further inquiry.

Considering the one way method of History, the varying sizes of the countries, the varieties of language there were many drawbacks to this inquiry. There were also artificial barriers. When some nations became too big for their "breeches" the effect was confusing, the power of the priesthood was overshadowed, the chain of events hard to follow.

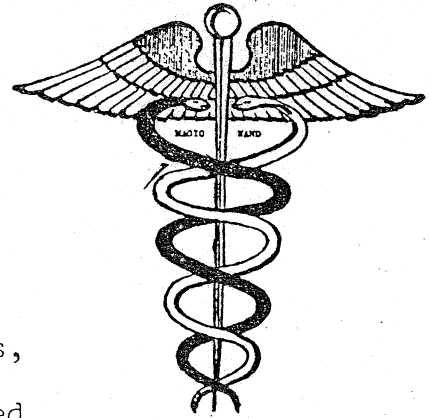
For example, when the King of Tyre became powerful, he decided to become a god. He is reprimanded vehemently by Jehovah, his successes are reviewed, his enviable position, his wealth, his enjoyable position within the good graces of the Gods - so much so that he had visited Eden - the Garden of God - But the one unforgivable sin, he wanted to be a god himself, he was too ambitious, he would be put in his place - he would be destroyed - an army would be sent to destroy Tyre and so it was. Tyre was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. All this may be read in better form in Ezekiel 28:2 - "Because thou has said I am a god; I sit in the seat of God in the midst of the seas, etc."

Some of these nations grew as did Rome and the growth of the Roman Empire was a great civil war in which Rome pitted against North, East, South, West, Gaul, Greece, Carthage, and Spain; won out and established the Empire. But Rome itself was a part of the community of nations controlled by priesthood. But Caesar, himself a high priest, usurped the powers and made himself a god, contrary to the orthodox code of the priesthood. He was astute and clever enough to gain the power (as did Napoleon later) and all the power of the priesthood was turned against Rome.

It was 400 years before the priesthood regained control and reinstigated the dark ages which for a thousand years held Europe in the grip of dark dioceses and bishoprics wherein the only control was from Rome, and not always even from there.

## The Jack of Spades

The Jack of Spades carries the caduceus which is the wand of Mercury, and he is the left or right bower, he holds more power than the Ace of Spades which represents the mitre of the high priest. As the High Priest outranks the king, - as even in modern England the Archbishop of Canterbury told Edward he must resign - so the aces or oaks outrank the kings. Kings and other Jacks carry swords, spears, or axes, the Jack of Spades is the only card carrying the Caduceus. This wand of Mercury - which was selected by the medical association to be the emblem of doctors of medicine - was a more powerful weapon than the sword - as the pen is mightier than the sword.



The wand of Mercury or Hermes - one should note that ERM and MER are the same, only read from left to right and right to left as were some very old writings - was a sphere with wings run thru with a rod or staff and entwined with serpents. Carthaginian coins have been found with the winged sphere or globe on one side and the Caduceus on the opposite side. Apparently they were both Phoenician emblems. The winged sphere has been found above entrances to temples in Egypt and in Peru.

Mercury was the winged god of speed and travel. It is presumed the word 'merchant' is derived from Mercury. The etymology of Mercury would be mer - middle, and cur - priest, as cure was a word for priest even before the time of medicine.

The middle priest was the "go between" priest, the circuit rider as well as the trader.

Hermes was the only one who could unseal these hermetically sealed nations, consequently at times the priest carrying the emblem of the Caduceus would be able to tell the local god or priest or king what he should do.

Redfield's Dictionary of the Gods states "Hermes or Mercury, messenger of the gods, was god of eloquence, invention, cunning, trickery and theft. Mercury, a Roman god of commerce and gain - an image of Mercury or a shapeless post with marble head of mercury on it used to be erected by the Romans where two or more roads met to point out the way," again, "Hermensul or Irminsul - (Hermes Sun) was a Saxon god of pillar-worship in Westphalia. Charlemagne converted his temple into a Christian church and destroyed his statue. The statue stood upon a column in a deep forest recess holding a standard in one hand and a balance in the other." Hermes Trismegistus, thrice greatest Hermes identified with the Egyptian god Thoth (Thought) to whom was attributed a host of inventions among them the art of writing in hieroglyphics, the first code of Egyptian laws, astrology, harmony, the lute and lyre, magic and all mysterious sciences.

Herman is the German name derived from Hermes and Irwin is the English word. There was an ERMINE Street in England shown in Putnam's Historical Atlas Fd. 5, Roman Britain.

The Jack is the Knave or bad one. He was a pirate. He stole Jupiter's sceptre, Neptune's trident, the tools of Vulcan, and the sword of Mars. It was said that altho the gods were all powerful or omnipotent they could do nothing except on the advice of Mercury.

Without entering into too long a digression, the word Jack may be identified with IACCHUS, there being no J in Greek, J was the I which preceeded a vowel, even in our late Cruden's Concordance I is so classified - and it will be noted I and J are both dotted and the j only a prolonged i.

Iacchus had many prerogatives in the Greek world, and at one time was its greatest god Dionysus, but in Germany he was the Jackal or Shackal or Shishak the plunderer of Jerusalem. The Jackal was the Sheik and in the Zodiac of Denderah the Jackal wields the club or axe in the center of the heavens. He is identified as Sirius, the dog star, the brightest star in heaven. From Scheck or Shack is derived the Shekel, the coin of the Jews, for the Jackal was the weigher and is identified as weighing the soul in a balance, and from this one may return to the statue of Hermansul in Westphalia, that held a balance in one hand. The people of Germany did not know what was going on in Germany -- who then did know? None other than the Priests of Hermes.

As a scientist sometimes lets fly his imagination and tells us a certain fossil is 50 million years old, or that mankind, such as he is, is one half million years old, so let the reader just think how simple it was to keep control of mankind once the top positions were attained by a priesthood in secret possession of all knowledge. Hesoid states, "There are thirty thousand gods, that rule the world, and they keep from mankind the ways of life (Theogony) thus for perhaps five thousand years the progress of mankind was crystallized into a horrible condition the like of which may be seen in historical times when the Aztecs in Mexico slew thousands of victims in the name of their god. The supreme "secret of the gods" was that they knew the world was round and that they were in control. Sworn to secrecy, a man was trained for twenty years before he entered the priesthood and there is no telling how much farther he could progress before he became a god. There is some indication with all the genealogies that exist, that only certain races could enlist in the portfolio of gods--there must have been conflicts, or wars of the gods, and questions of policy such as the quarrel between Prometheus and Zeus as to the question of whether guile or arms should be used to control the world. "Aye, and this lord of the blessed (Zeus) shall call in the fullness of time upon me (Prometheus) whom he tortures in bondage, and shall implore me to utter the plot that will rob him of honor and throne." Prometheus Bound, by Aeschylus - "His (Aeschylus') absence from Athens has been attributed to political expedience" - Lincoln Library. Others state he was banished. Prometheus was a god gound to a rock instead of a cross. He was a god; He was benefactor of mankind; He taught mankind fire; and for his benefactions he suffered.

State and religion were one in Ancient Greece, as elsewhere, and control really lay in the Oracle - which was consulted about everything except when the Greeks fought among themselves - then it was expedient not to consult the Oracle. It is a surprising coincidence to find Crudens' Concordance defining Mercury as Interpreter, while the English word, Hermenentics is termed the "science of Interpretation," and is said to derive from the Greek hermenentes, an interpreter.

All this may be very well, but what of the scriptures? Numbers 21:8 "and Jehovah said unto Moses - "Make a fiery serpent and set it upon a standard."



21-9 - "and Moses made a serpent of brass and set it upon a standard."

Thus Jehovah himself is complicated in the Cult of Hermes or Mercury, for he told Moses to make a Caduceus.

Deut. 32-8. "When the Most High gave to the nations their inheritance, He set the bounds of the people according to their numbers."

Deut. 19-2. "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark, which they of old time have set."

But as in scripture so in profane literature, all over the world, the same prerogative of Hermes existed. Funk and Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary of Folklore has the following to say of boundary: - "Boundary markers were considered as sacred by many people. -- Zeus & Hermes were the protectors of Greek Boundaries, Jupiter Terminus of Roman landmarks, Thor, Frigga, and Holde were Teutonic boundary deities." " - Punishments varied from death -- a curse -- to large fines."

In the same volume, under Crossroads, is found - "something sinister about crossroads has made such a conjunction of highways a matter of interest for superstitions, beliefs, and customs connected with this particular spot. Crossroad superstition was prevalent generally thru Europe, India, Japan, Greece. --- Here were to be found demons, evil spirits, ghosts, and witches, --- It was the burial place of suicides and murderers, a dump heap for parricides, and a rendezvous for witches," --- "Divinities were sometimes associated with crossroads" --- "In Greek mythology, both Hermes and Hecate were connected with crossroads. Such ceremonies were practiced at this spot as sacrifice, offerings, divination, and many magic rites."

Funk and Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary describes Hermod as the son of Odin, and a messenger of the Gods." Needless to say Hermod and Hermes are the same. According to the same volume, Mercia is "An ancient Anglian Kingdom of Central England, later annexed to Wessex." As there appears to be no other ancient land of that name, it may safely be concluded that Mercia was the name, if not the home of the cult of Mercury, the homeland of the Merchants.

At the same time Hermes, or rather the Hermes cult, probably centered at Hermopolis in Egypt. Here he was termed Thoth (or thought) for thought did everything. That this Egyptian cult could be older may be true, there are scientific ways of ascertaining this and soon it may be established. In the meantime, judgement may be withheld.

As a short summary to the above chapter, one may safely conclude that the nations of the world were frozen into a status quo; and that the badge of Mercury, the Caduceus, was the only passport. Language changed at the boundary and an interpreter went along to aid in the exchange of goods -- A balance was carried to weigh the payments -- and often it was thought to be unreliable. "The merchants became the Rich Merchant Princes as mentioned in the Old Testament."

## Chapter V

### The Gates to Heaven

Pi - the Greek name of the letter p. It is formed with two vertical lines crossed above by one horizontal line and forms the picture of a gate or a pylon. The pylon or pyle was the entrance to a temple or the gate to a temple, especially those in Egypt. It is shown in G. Ebers book Egypt. The gate to the great court of Heaven at Dendera, as well as the entrance to the house of Seti at Thebes, as typical entrances to the Sacred Temple Heavens, and the doorways were decorated with the winged globe the symbols of the Phoenicians. The Temple of Dendera is described as being 900 feet square, of a first, second, and third part, the last being the most holy and containing the statue of Hathor, or Neith, the Mother or Nurse. Only the elect or the initiated could behold the statue. The common people could not even enter the gate, but only look in from the outside.

Homer termed Thebes "the city of a Hundred gates. The word Memphis signified "a gate of the Gods."

The word Babylon signified gate of the gods.

The Pharaoh was called Ruti which meant Pylon or gate.

The word Mikado signified divine gate. Kad was a gate, and it should be strange, Grimms' law of language would hold for the Japanese language as well as the Aryan.

The Hindu termed the gate the toran. The Teutonic word is tor (door) and tori is the Japanese word. The Chinese Chang-Ho Mun was the gate of the Heavenly Home.

The Pylon or Gateway to the temple of Astoreth at Papos, as stamped on Roman coins was a triple gate surmounted with brick. The thousands of tori that are found in China and Japan are commonly called bird-roosts, yet originally the bird symbolized the spirit passing to heaven, and the Dove has always represented the Holy Spirit.

Baal-Peor was Bell of the Gate. Ka-Dingirra-Ki is a native name of Babylon and means Gate of God Place.

The Roman Triumphal Arch, which has three arches is a gate of the gods - the holy three. The Umph is the Umba - the Naval or the Holy One - and Triumph is the three in one god.

There were many gardens of the gods, such as Asgard, Eden, Allah, and cities partook of garden names, such as Lisbon, Carthage, Belgrad, Stuttgart and even Petrograd. The garden of the Gods was the prehistoric temple or group of temples that made a city. All were protected by gates, and the gate was a barrier to many. Solomon's temple was a copy of an Egyptian temple having the Holy of Holies in the third compartment and a pylum in front supported by the two columns Jackin and Boaz. An oracle where the voice of God spoke from the Shekina was adapted after the Oracle of Greece and Egypt. The Veil was used in Egypt to cover Hathor.

Pylon or gate seems to occupy a greater position in myth and fable than

does heaven itself and the reason might be that the gate was as far as the common people, the serfs, ever got. They could not enter heaven, they could only stand before the gate. If the temple was only sacred ground with no buildings it was surrounded with a fence or hedge. It was an enclosure or a sanctuary. There are 126 names for the enclosure in the English language, such as ton, tun, hagen, hay, haigh, park, fold, worth, garden, lis, thwait, elan, zahn, etc., etc.

The fortified sanctuary, temple, pole or polis was a haven, a place of safety. When the Aryans were the only ones who knew agriculture the holy ones plowed the ground--thus Zens plowed the first furrow. In Peru the Inca plowed the first furrow, signifying the sacred character of the soil of the enclosure, literally a garden in the heart of an incivilized country - living like ants in caves, not knowing fire, agriculture, nor "how to build the porch."

It may be noticed guard and gard are virtually the same word. The picture of the Garden of Eden may be multiplied many times as a picture of the enclosure of the Elohim, the powerful gods (Elohim is plural) who moved in and started the wheels of civilization.

There is much evidence to show that these god-people were the Celts. They proclaimed that and derived their name from Cel the word for Heaven - or Ceiling, as we yet have it. There are many sacred axes or celts in stone and bronze that go to show how far and wide they were distributed. (See chapter - The Axe was god).

There is quite a difference in the Celtic Church as found in Scotland and that as found in Rome. Scotland was never conquered by Rome, and the Roman Catholic Church never quite penetrated that country. Jamison's History, p. 205, states: "The monks of Iona (Scotland) were not ordained by the bishops of Rome, but they ordained one another at the college of Iona." Higgins states that when the king partook of the Roman faith the Culdees continued to perform their services secretly in one corner of the church, "So that Culdees and Popish priests continued to perform their services in the same church for nearly 300 years." Three hundred years is quite a long time for priests to struggle against each other for the possession of a country.

Time is confusing however; for where in some countries civilization,--which may be identified with priesthood, - had advanced to such a position that large cities like London had formed; in other places the local god, or priest, continued to perform his simple tasks in some forsaken oasis in the desert the same as in primitive times.

The local god in the Arabian desert -- "God came from Teman, and the Holy one from Mount Paran," Hab. 3:3.--took care of the money, received children as slaves, and performed the many minor services the people needed when there was no state.

II Samuel 7:5 states that God had not lived in a house since he left Egypt.

Amos 9:7 states besides leading the children of Israel out of Egypt, God had led the Philistines from Capthor, and the Syrians from Kir.

Judges 10 shows where God got mad at the Israelites and sold them into slavery to Ammon and to the Philistines.

On Route to the promised land he said "Distress not the children of Ammon" --"Meddle not with the children of Esau." "I have given Ariel to the children of Lot" etc.

The gods, as shepherds, moved the people about as cattle are moved today.

It took many years for the system to pass from the guarded garden to the protected temple. As populations increased, kings were granted to the people and the gods took over control of the kings. The Druids were consulted as to places fortunate to settle in. Rhys Hit. lect. 194. Here too there was quite often trouble and often God regretted his former actions and changed his plans. Jehovah was an Eloah (singular), one of the Elohim (plural) Higgins states in Celtic Druids p. 109. "It was a custom in some countries for the priests to assume the names of their gods. This was another source of error. Thus from the union of several causes arose the confusion amongst the gods, and the multitude of gods of the same name. Hercules had almost as many names as the Virgin at Loretto under whose image the writer of this work counted upwards of forty different epithets."

In early times then, the serf had as his home the land between the garden gate and the terminal post. He could not pass beyond the terminal for his life would be worthless, he could not enter the gate for that was sacred ground. A stranger carrying the caduceus could pass the port or enter a port with protection, a people could pass a country without a war.

Thus the Rod of Aaron or of Moses was a Caduceus. The Pharaoh carried one also. The staff of a Scottish highlander today looks very like a caduceus for it has a globe or large round handle.

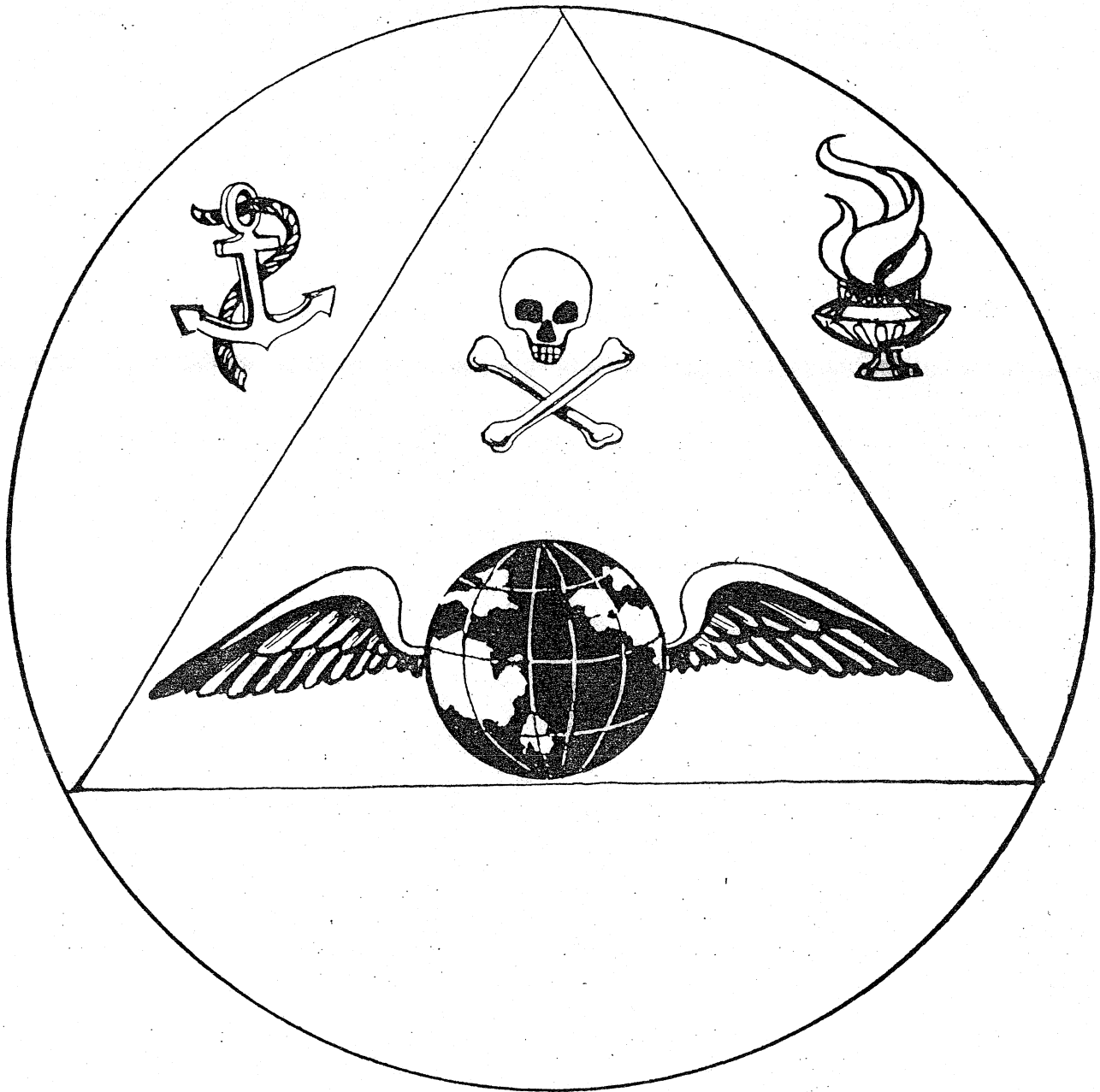
"Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me" Psalms 23:4. "Moses took the rod of God in his hand" Ex. 17:9. Once the Hebrew God is connected with the gods of Egypt; he must come under the Phoenician influence. The Greeks also consulted the Oracle before starting a colony; and once started it passed into a new country unhindered.

It is suggested by one writer that the Saxons were moved into England from Germany by the priesthood and that there was very little warfare. This movement, as well as that of other "barbarians," deserves a lot of study in the great reshuffling that took place after and during the Fall of Rome.

What is probable is that the Romans had destroyed the Central Heaven and many bishops hastened to better the condition of their flocks before another supreme control took seat.

Thus the vandals hastened into Spain and Africa - the Lombards into Italy, the East and West Goths went on the move as well as the Jutes and Saxons.

Rome itself went into the hands of Alaric who was under the prompting of a Druid priest, who told him to go to Rome and conquer. (History of Germany, by Ellis and Keller).



## Chapter VI

### The Eye of Heaven

Today the Bishop is the overseer, the Episcopate, who in his Diocese or house of God cares for his flock.

In the middle ages it was the same; in Biblical times the prophet and plain seer or divinus swayed the people. But in prehistoric times it was the Cyclops, the mythological giants, who as a race ruled the world and accounted for the vast cyclopedian structures of stone that exist in many distant places of the world, usch as the structures in Ireland, Egypt, India and Peru. Cyclopiian walls are of stones, massive in size and well fitted together.

The Cyclops was the one eyed giant, literally tho he was the Circle eye or the Church Eye, that sat upon the Circle of the world.

Zeus, or the high priest Zeus, is identified both as a Druid and a Cyclops in O'Neill's Night of the Gods. Zeus Triopas is Zeus the three eyed, and Zeus Endendros, Helene Dendritis and Dionusos Endrendros in Boetia are identified as Druids. (c.f. Rhododendron - Rose tree).

Homer speaks of the All Piercing Eye of Atlas - Atlas who knew the depths of all the seas.

The Japanese Deity Ama-no Mahitotsu was the one eye of heaven. The one eyed Mexican water god Tlaloc dwells in the north on the highest mountain. There was an all seeing eye in the forehead of Krishna. Pausanius reports a statue of Zeus in Argos with the third eye in the forehead.

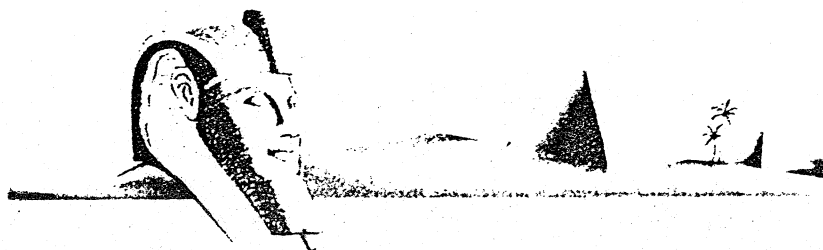
According to Hesoid, the Cyclops were gods. According to Homer they were stronger than the gods. In the Greek literature there are many Ops or eyes, all probably allied to the Cyclops. There is Sterops, the star gazer; Pelops, the Ops or eye, the rich one, the Opulent and Durant reports that Julius Caesar paid 25 million to the temple of Ops in Rome as today one might make a bank deposit.

A glyph on the Rosetta Stone pictures Egypt as Eye, Heaven, Country with the Heaven picture, the Country picture and the picture of the Eye. There is much literature in Egypt about the all seeing eye. Cheops built the largest Pyramid.

Some writers have identified the winged globe as the circle eye, the sign of the church. Bancroft pictures this Phoenician emblem of world dominion as carved above the portals of the temple of Ococingo in Mexico.

Higgins terms the gate of the Lions in Myunae as a Druid gate. He also states - "On the outside of the Cyclopean walls of Mycenae is an immense tumulus, conical, or barrow. The entrance into this tumulus is a druidical door. The lintel on top of the door is an enormous mass of Crescia Marble 27 feet long, 17 feet wide and 4 feet thick. The door posts are each of one mass, the width of the door opening is 10 feet so that the lintel projects far over each pillar. The inside of the tumulus is like a bee hive 50 feet in diameter and 51 feet high. The blocks are laid without cement. This is a very old ruin."

Spivy has proved that the Druids spoke and could write early Greek. It is foolish to think Greek culture did not extend up into Europe. Even Kit Carson, our All American scout, rode all over Western United States in the fifties and sixties and that was only one man's life. The priests knew all about northern Europe and no doubt the Bee Hive tumulus was a secret place where the messengers of Hermes could meet and exchange messages. Business and secrets of the Gods could be transacted therein.



One is reminded of the inscription at the Shrine of Neith at Sais - "I am all that was - and is - and is to be; and no mortal hath lifted my veil." This was the veil of Isis, and only a god could lift the veil. Only a god could pass the portals and meet another god and know what went on all around the world - to see what the all seeing eye could see - to know all navigation as Atlas did, etc.

If there ever was a use for the many ancient cromlechs, "every supposition has been made, by different inquiring philosophers which human ingenuity could devise" it may be suggested that the ingenuity was not human; it was that of the gods. And when a god was made after 20 years of study, after 4 years of silence, he was led through the druidical gate, the Greek Pylum, the door to heaven, as a last initiation before being accepted as a god.

## Chapter VII

### The Golden Ass

Josephus states: - "for Apion hath the impudence to pretend that 'The Jews placed an asse's head in their holy place.' and he affirms that this was discovered when Antiochus Epiphane spoiled our temple and found that asse's head there made of gold and worth a great deal of money." To this my first answer shall be that had there been any such thing among us, an Egyptian ought by no means to have thrown it in our teeth, since an ass is not a more contemptible animal than a FURONES. (in Latin, which what animal it denotes does not now appear).

True or untrue, the above accusation of Apion must rest upon something hidden from the public.

The Jews passed out of Egypt from a place named On or An, (later termed Heliopolis by the Greeks). Both On and An are words for the ass. Ane is the French word, Onager the Latin. With some difficulty, however, there may be uncovered a cult of the ass, the onerous burden bearer, a cult of the sun using the name of the ass and its physical body as their emblem.

O'Neill, "Night of the Gods" states, p. 116 - "God was worshipped by the Israelites under the name of An or On up to the days of the captivity." Hosea he renders as "neither go up to Bethan" - "Sound an alarum in Beth-An - Unto the calves of Beth-An." Dr. E. G. King, D.D. writes "That the Septuagint has here preserved the right reading and that Beth-On (House of God) was the ancient name of Beth-el (House of God)." He suggests that Amov, v. 5 only knew Bethel under the name of Beth-An.

The modern name of Bethel is Bethin preserving the original form. The Akkadian An had its Semitic form Ann. The female consort of An was Anath.

Josh. 19:38, Judges 1:33 - Beth Anath. Harpa was the spouse of Kleinis, who sacrificed asses in the temple of Apollo among the Hyperboreans (Northern Europe). This Apollo forbade - showing how ancient the accusations about ass worship are. (Durant has mentioned that the Christians were accused of worshipping the ass). (Appol. Bibl. 11, 1, 7, 111, 8, 1).

(Redfield's Dictionary of the Gods) Ana was the Sumerian sky god, corresponding to the Babylonian Anu.

(Higgins, Celtic Druids p. 170) states: "The goddess Anu seems to have considered the goddess of Ireland." Ireland is often called the Island of Nannu whence it may have got the name of Sacred Island (Vallency Col vol 4, p. 225). Ireland is said to have been the mother of the Ferni, that is the Poeni or Phoenicians.

The above would infer that the Irish were the Hyperboreans, who settled Greece and perhaps Hieropolis. The cult appears to have come from the north and not from the East.

Ane is the French word for ass, Annew (annulation) is the Circlet. Angle is a turning and Angle-terre is England, perhaps the turning or circle land. (Anglais). By such a translation England perhaps could be the church land or the circle land dating from the prehistoric circle pillars of the Druids in Stonehenge.



Anahita (the high Ana) was the high, powerful, immaculate one (Dictionary of the Gods). Pliny states the temple of Anahita was famed for its richness and it was from this sacred edifice that Antony, in his Parthian expedition carried off the solid gold statue of the goddess.

Ananke was the powerful Greek goddess whom neither gods nor men could resist.

Anubis was the Jackal-headed god. According to Dictionary of Gods - "Nina was the Babylonian goddess of the watery deep." "Nun was the Egyptian god of the primeval mass of waters."

"Nan was the Sun god of the West Africans" (Carthage etc.). Esignun or Ensignun was a god of the Sumerians, the forerunners of Babylon and Assyria and hence very old. Esignun was the deity who protected the sacred asses of Ningirsu, the god of agriculture.

Nun of the Egyptians in the sacred myth 'The Destruction of Mankind by Ra' is described as both male and female, able to conceive and to beget. This attribute of god antedates the time when Religion follows the male (Father) (Jupiter) and the female (Holy Mother).

Summarizing all the above, it may be concluded that the religion of AN was very old, it may have originated in Ireland, it is connected to Christianity and accords more grandeur to the Christian church rather than less. Correlating Ana with Mary, for both were goddesses of the sea, or seagoing mariners, Ana may have been the goddess of the prehistoric mariners who established gardens in all parts of the world.

## Chapter VIII

### The Druids

"The annotators of the sixth book of Caesar's Commentaries observe - Gallo-run philosophos etiam philosophis. Graecis priores existimant nonnulli Graeci scriptores, ut Aristoteles apud Diog. Laertium, qui non a Graecis ad Gallos philosophiam devenisse, sed a Gallia ad Graecos prodisse scriptum reliquit."

"The opinion of Aristotle, that philosophy came to the Greeks from the Gauls and not from the Greeks to the Gauls is very striking." Higgins Celtic Druids p. 122.

Gaul or Galatia is a word from Galla - the oak apple.

The Greeks and Romans termed the people north of the Alps the Hyperboreans. Omitting volumes of evidence that substantiate this fact the quotation of Higgins may be used.-- "From the circumstances related to Abaris, and from various particulars which have descended to us I think, that the Druids were Pythagoreans" and, "Nobody can doubt that these Hyperboreans of Pausanias named in the poem were Druids." "The account of Pausanias is that prophets are said to have come from the Hyperboreans and settled the Oracle at Delphi!

"In a fragment of a poem composed by a woman called Beo, three Hyperboreans, called Pagasis, Agyeus, and Olen, are named. In the old Irish books, these are the names given to three ranks of Irish Druids, Bagois, Aghios, and Ollam. Pausanias makes Beo say, that Olen with the Hyperboreans founded the Delphi Oracle, and was the first who returned answers in heroic verse!"

"No Grecian yet warmed with poetic fire  
Could fit the unpolished language to the lyre,  
Till the first priest of Phoebus, Alen rose  
And changed for smoother verse their stunning prose."

"These cannot possibly be forgeries of the bards - Circumstances of this kind prove beyond dispute that Irish histories are not all forgeries." Pausanias states - "the Curetes came to Ida in Crete from the land of the Hyperboreans."

Diodorus Siculus states "the Hyperborean island was governed by a family called Boreades."

The Irish Boreadach means a valliant chief or noble and Vallency says "The magistrates of Ireland were often called Boreadhas. Boreas is from the words Bor - strong and eas - blast of wind, hence Hyperboreans, a people beyond the north wind."

The following is an account of Diodorus Siculus - "Opposite to the coast of Gallia Celtrea (France) there is an island in the ocean, not smaller than Sicily, lying to the north (Britain) which is inhabited by the Hyperboreans who are so named because they dwell beyond the North wind. This island is of a happy temperature, rich in soil, fruitful in everything, yielding its produce twice a year. Tradition says that Latona was born there, and for that reason they venerate Apollo more than any other God. They are in a manner his priests and pay him abundant honors. In this island there is a magnificent grove of Apollo, a remarkable temple adorned with consecrated gifts. There also is a city sacred to the same god, most of the inhabitants are harpers who play upon

their harps and sing hymns to the god. The Hyperboreans use a particular dialect and have a remarkable attachment to the Greeks, especially to the Athenians and Delians deducing their friendship from remote periods."

Mr. Vallency has made a great many very curious observations on the similarity of the Dadanan (gods) of Ireland and the Dodona (oracle) of Greece.

Orpheus said that Chronos was enchanted in an island west of Britain called Ogygia (Ireland), in this he is followed by Pliny, Plutarch, and Solinus. Orpheus calls the North Sea Mare Cronium.

Volneys Travels V 2, p. 59 states "One class of the Druses are to the rest what the initiated are to the profane and are called Okkals." Here again must Vallency be quoted - Diogenes Laertius states - "the Phoenician Philosophers are called Ochus and Phenius Farsaith, the great Irish hero had the title of Ochus and was the inventor of the Irish Ogham alphabet." Caesar states of the Druids - "Disciplina in Brittaniam reperta, atque in Galliam translata esse existimatur." He also states they had control of civil power by the custom of excommunication.

Dion Chrysostom states the Druids were attended in the performance of their judicial functions with great magnificence, sitting on thrones of gold or sumptuously entertained in the residence of Sovereigns.

Higgins states the Druids were the sole depositaries of the law in England, which being unwritten, were retained in memory. There could be but little doubt that the unwritten law has continued down till this day. They also had a custom approaching trial by jury. The law was called Tara in Ireland and was the Tora of the Hebrews.

Mr. Daires in Celtic Res. p. 275, states the Orpheans were Druids. Strabo says the worship of Ceres and Persephone was celebrated in Britain with the same rites as the Greeks in Samothrace mysteries.

Onomacritus (560 B.C.) who wrote down the poems of Orpheus, describes Britain, and Ireland, the latter of which he learned from the Phoenicians.

Smith's History of the Druids, p. 74 - "Among the Arcana of nature which our Druids were acquainted with, there are many presumptive, if not positive proofs, for placing the art of making gunpowder, or artificial thunder and lightning; though like all other mysteries they kept it secret. Some men allow the priests of Delphos were in possession of this art, for in three separate attempts made to rob their temple, thunder and lightning kindled in the face of the invaders. In the celebration of the mysteries of Ceres the probationers were led into a temple of darkness and horror; then all of a sudden a strong light flashed and a terrible noise like thunder followed. There is also the report that the Druids' groves were often shaken and strangely moved, the forest sometimes ablaze without being consumed.

"The Gallic word for lightning was Delan (flame of god); the drui-lan, however, was the flame of the druids."

The Rev. Mr. Faber in his Origins of Pagan Idol. p. 360, says, "The religion of the Celts, as professed in Gaul and Britain is probably the same as that of the Hindoos and Egyptians, the Canaanites, the Phrygians, the Greeks and the Romans.

Conan says, "the Phoenicians once possessed the empire of Asia, they made Egyptian Thebes their capitol, and Cadmus, migrating thence into Europe, built Boeotian Thebes, naming it after his native town."

Boclase observed the close resemblance between the religion of Persia and the British Isles - and the complete identity of the old superstitions of the Druids, the Magi, and the Bramins, has been satisfactorily established by Valency, Wilford, Maurice and Dairies.

In the Bagavad-Gita it is said Aeswar (fire) resides in every mortal being. It may here be observed that God many times appeared to the Israelites as a fire or burning bush. Isa or Isware signifies Lord or Master.

The Gauls had a god Hesus and in Hebrew if e or He were the emphatic article the word would be literally the preserver. Redfield's Dictionary of Gods states, "Hesus, a deity among the Gauls the same as Mars of the Romans. He was represented as a woodcutter (carpenter). Hesus signified Master."

The Mother of the gods is next. She was called Eire, Eirin, Eirean, Eirinn, Anu, Nanu, Anan, Nannan, Ith, Iath, Anith, Eadna, Eoghna, Aonach, Tlachgo, Tlacht, Momo (Mama), Munham, Ama, Ops, Silhol. The term in Hebrew, am, may be traced in many languages.

The Molc of Ireland was the Moloch of the Ammonites.

The Maya of India (& Mexico) was the same as Maia of the Greeks, the same as Persephone who was Ceres and Ceres was the mother of the gods and queen of heaven. All queens in the deck of playing cards carry the four leaved emblem of divinity akin to the fleur de lis and signify Ana or Maia or Mary, Mother of the gods. Caeras is the Irish form of Ceres and has the same identity, which explains the flower.

Nath was the Irish goddess of Wisdom in Egypt; her name was Neith, and in Greek Athena.

The Irish name of Baal is well known. It is the Welch Beli who was Hu, as in Hu Rah. Baal or Bel prevailed in historical writings thru the Mediterranean into India. Baltimore is a place name worth mentioning as derived from Bel.

The Irish Chodia, the Indian Codam, or Cod signify God - for C the third letter of English is taken from G the third letter of Greek or Hebrew Gamma or Gimel.

Chreeshna, the Indian name of Apollo is the Irish word for sun. It compares with the previously mentioned word Cheres for Pharaoh and to Christ for Lord.

Iseur was the ancient British capital, Isurium now Aldborough, and near the famous Druidical temple at Brinham Craggs. Iseur, the capital of the Brigantes, was removed to York, - (Ye Orc) the Celtiberian town of Evora, or Eborac, Latinized into Eboracum by the Romans after they conquered the country. The word Iseur is curious, for it signifies savior, (compare iso, Hebrew, to save). In York one of the streets running into the most ancient part of the town is called Savior Gate. Brigantia of which Iseur was the capital, brought into the field 80,000 men against the Romans.

Davies in *Druid Mythologies*, p. 118, states that the Great God of the Welsch was called Buddwas. Budd was a name for Odin, as also was Isca. The word Soceage, Socman, related to land tenure from soc, the right of holding court (*Chambers Dictionary*), and as Josephus states, "for those who are able to understand, 'an entire nation was called Mazaca.'"

Putnam's *Historical Atlas*, plate 5, displays the Roman Britain and the Britain of Ptolemy. It shows the town of Isca in the country of Damnonii. Isca, a name for Christ is, when spelled from right to left Acsi or Aks or Ex. Any later map will list this town Isca as Exe or Exeter on the river Exe. In the time of Edward the Confessor (plate II) the land is named Godwin, and in the *Doomsday survey*, plate 18, the Bishopric of Exonia is shown beside Exeter.

There is a lot of legend woven about Isca, that it was the capitol of Damnonii, the place of the dead, or the damned, the doomed. The western extremity of Damnonii was lands end, the judgement seat of Aecus (the Axe) who held the keys of heaven and hell for a thousand years. All the dead of the world were supposed to come to the foot of the throne to be judged by Deity. Ptolemy's map names Damnonii as Okrinon which is derived from Krino - to condemn. (Jarvis - *Price of Peace*).

The word Isca is in *Chambers Dictionary* as Ischium, the pelvic arch in Vertebrates and Sciatica the affection of the Sciatic nerve. The significance of this is that Isca probably means cross as well as ex.

The oak could be spelled Ac, and in the seed of the Oak the word appears as Acorn.

As the Druids are most commonly known for their worship of the Oak, the following excerpts are taken from O'Neil's *Night of the Gods*.

"The temple of Jupiter on the Capitol at Rome replaced, so tradition says, the sacred oak of Romulus." "Athena attributes to the prow the Argo a piece of the prophetic oak of Dodona." "Zeus, according to Hesoid, dwelt in the trunk of the oak tree." "In the Keremet, or sacrificial enclosure of the Finns, was the sacred oak at the center." "The Scotch of the island of Sky held the oak-copse sacred," "The Hessians adored a tree trunk as the symbol of Thor."

In some countries the oak was discarded for other trees, as for example the sacred Acacia - the Ac Ac or the word for Oak or Ac was used but not the tree itself. "The great temple of Edfu (in Egypt) lists many sacred trees and groves."

"The Alexandria obelisk, which came from An (Hieropolis) mentions the holy tree asheb (ash) in the interior of het Bennu."

"Holly was the sacred plant of the Welsch." The *Glastonbury Myth* speaks of the Sacred Thorn, where Joseph of Arimathea ran his staff into the ground at Avallonia (Heaven) and there a holy thorn grew and bloomed."

"King Arthur was buried in the isle of Avallon, a sort of Celtic paradise."

"The mistletoe was worshipped by the Druids, who cut it with a golden sickle."

"In the *Argonantika III 200*, in the account of the Plain of Circe are the

words - 'On it were growing in rows many willows and osiers, on whose branches hang dead men bound with cords'."

"Odin was the 'god of the Hanged'."

"Prisoners of War, and all victims, were hanged on the trees of the sacred groves."

"The Oak Grove was given by Strabo as the place of assembly by the Galatians of Asia Minor."

"The Goddess Druopn was a 'wife' of Hercules and mother of Amphissos by Apollo." "She was a universe tree goddess."

"The Pan Drosion was the sanctuary of Pan Drosos, was next to that of Athen Polias and both deities were conjoined in worship."

Dros is the word for Druid.

## Chapter IX

### The Sacred Axe

The Sacred Axe was the universal symbol, and illustrates the underlying unity of the world Priesthood.

The Celts termed their axe the Celt or Kelt and stone and metal Kelts have been found in many places throught Europe.

Cleopatra's Needle, now standing in New York City, carries the hieroglyph of the Axe, which appears somewhat like a pointed flag. The sign is pronounced nuter and is translated as god.

In Crete the throne room of Minos was discovered by Sir Arthur Evans. In the pavement before the throne the double Axe was carved upon the floor. The word labrys is translated double axe.

In Rome the Roman Fasces consisted of a bundle of birch rods surrounding the Axe. It was an emblem of Power. This emblem appears on the United States dime. Strangely, the Latin translation of Axe is Securis. The Axe symbolized the Security of the State of Rome. The earliest Greeks were termed the Achaeans. The word seems to signify axe or oak, words which are near to being synonymous. Zeus' labrandos was the double bladed Axe.

In Germany, Beil is the word for Axe, and Beilage is the word for enclosure, simulating the Latin place of safety, Securis. Aix la Chapel, the Chapel of the Axe, was the early capitol of Germany. Aachen, as it was also termed, was the burial place of Charlemagne.

In southern England on the river Exe, the city Exeter, formerly Isca, represents the sacred Axe, the security, the enclosure, the savior, c.f., Alexander = Al. Isca = the savior = axe = god = Jesus.

In America the Golden Axe was carried by the sacred Inca God. Following him came a bearer with a silver axe, and then a third with an axe of copper. The Axe and the Sword are related in the word Saxon, the sword people, altho their name would imply they were the axe people.

Axe and Aak, or Ak as in acorn, are virtually synonyms. X was termed in Celtic, the sacred C.

X, besides signifying Axe, signified wisdom as in our word - Skill or Scholar.

Xaca meant wisdom and is the word Sage or Saga.

Xaca is Isca which has already been mentioned.

X denotes ten, and ten denotes Deity, hence the name of the ten cent piece is Dime, D also being the letter for Deity..

The Ace was the oak, also the sword. The Mitre of the Ace of Spades symbolizes the high priest and Spado means sword in Spanish.

Also Elim signifies oak.

Ale or Eli occurs 17 times in the Bible as oak tree, 99 times as God, and 48 times as a swearing word.

Elohim is used over 2500 times in the Old Testament and is the plural form of Gods, oak spirits, or lords of Creation -- O'Neil's "Night of the Gods" vol. I.

But the Phoenicians and the Druids were termed oakals. Strong oaks. All the Old Testament may be said to be of Druid origin. Jehovah was one of the Elohim. Jehovah Elohim is his full name -- Cruden's Concordance--Adon was another of his names - and the priesthood of Jehovah was on very intimate terms with the various other priesthoods of Ammon, Babylon, Canaan, Egypt, etc. The tree of life in the Garden of Eden was the same as the Yggderasil of Odin, the tree with its branches spread all over the world and its roots in heaven - a priesthood symbol of worldly power and earthly heaven.

Perhaps as a digression, but nevertheless in many ways related to this chapter title, let one consider a modern university ceremony, perhaps a centennial celebration. The faculty marches down the campus (field) in colored gowns of druid origin. Their flat caps and tassels are the caps or hats of Mercury. Their title is Doctor, (Dogma) (Doctrine) etc. or rather cure, for originally a priest was a cure or healer. They receive a degree - which is purely a druid ceremony. The campus is full of oaks or elms, trees of ancient symbology. The buildings are erected like temples, the orders of architecture very apparent. The Ionian order symbolizes Exonia or Ionia, for Io means God. Upon the capital of the Ionian column is a scroll or a book, for it is the tree of knowledge. The Corinthian order has the acanthus on its capital and that is the symbol of life, of the oak, of the Druid order - the Ak an.

The ceremony proceeds, the parade leads to a domed auditorium, the dome, D'un, signifies the universal god - the sky, the Umbia. The orchestra plays - the orchestra, thought to be Greek, really goes back to Porchy's and the Orchades and the Ore whale of the North Sea. Even the academy relates back to Plato and Acad, and the oak groves whereat he taught. The Deans, one over ten, are not churchmen as one would think - rather they are druid officers of the ancient schools of Northern Europe. A university can be very old, not partaking of the fluctuating political life of the nation, but truly like the ancient Druid schools, self owned and self sufficient.



## Chapter X

### The Rod of Mercury

Numbers 21:8

"And the Lord said unto Moses, 'Make thee a fiery serpent, and set it upon a pole; and it shall come to pass, that everyone that is bitten when he looketh upon it, shall live,'"

9. "And Moses made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole. ."

There can be no doubt, the above passages show that the Caduceus was known to Moses and his God. The Caduceus that was also the wand and healing instrument of Aesculapis, and now used as an ensignia by the medical corps, was a healing instrument of Moses and the Lord.

2 Kings 18:4 "and brake in pieces the brazen serpent that Moses had made, for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it."

Once there is found in the hands of Moses the emblem of Hermes of Egypt, there is opened up the vast vista of world rulership of the Gods, the Greek Gods, the Roman Gods, the Druid Gods, the Egyptian Gods, were all in union and the Caduceus identifies Jehovah as one of them.

Hermes was the god Thoth, the mind, from which all things sprang.

If the reader will give the book of Judges a thorough reading he will find the God of Moses, was not the Most High, but only a minor god to whom the plights of the Israelites were of special interest to him alone.

The Israelites were his chattels, to do as he pleased, to sell, as often he did, to punish, to guide, and to settle upon lands previously determined. God tells the Israelites he had previously led the Phillistines and the Syrians - and settled them. (Amos 9:7).

God tells David he had not lived in a house since he left Egypt. (II Samuel 7:6).

Eleik was the name of the God who brought them from Egypt. Deut. 32:8 states, "When the Most High divided the nations -- Jacob is the lot of his (Jehovah's) inheritance."

Glancing through the book of Judges, one may be surprised at the methods of the priesthood in securing discipline.

Judges 3:10 - The Lord sold the children of Israel to the king of Mesopotamia.

Judges 3:12 & 13 - The Lord gathered the children of Ammon and smote Israel and (14) the children of Israel served the King of Moab eighteen years.

Judges 4:2 - And the Lord sold them to Jabin, King of Canaan.

Judges 6:1 - And the Lord delivered them into the hand of Midian seven years.

Judges 10:7 - And he sold them into the hands of the Phillistines and into

the hands of the children of Ammon.

Judges 13:1 - And the Lord delivered them into the hands of the Phillistines forty years.

The new Standard Dictionary states of Baal - any of numerous ancient Semitic gods, especially of Syria and Palestine, each usually the local agricultural deity, etc. This same book identifies Adonai as a name for Lord or God.

Judges 1:5 names Adonibezek as a local God of Bezek.

Judges 1:6 states the children of Israel served Baalin, Astaoreth, the Gods of Syria, of Zidon, of Moab, of the children of Ammon, of the Phillistines and forsook the Lord (Jehovah).

Here are seven different gods, Adonai, in competition with Jehovah. It was Jehovah who stated he had previously settled the Canaanites (Caphor) and the Syrians, before settling the Israelites. What more evidence is wanting to show that, Jehovah was a related priesthood, trafficking with the numerous other priesthoods in Asia Minor.

## Chapter IX

### Circe And The Church

In chapter 10 there are named seven different Gods besides Jehovah that were served by the children of Israel. The time was approximately 1200 B.C. About 900 B.C. Hesoid, a Greek writer, somewhat pessimistically stated, "There are thirty thousand gods that rule the world, and they keep from mankind the ways of life, else a man could make in a day enough to last him a year." Theogony. Two things are apparent here, the vast number of gods, such that if there were eight in Asia Minor, there could be thirty thousand throughout the world. The second thought is that the gods exploited the people. In other words the people served the gods - as Judges says - "The children of Israel served Baalim, etc."

As Jehovah or Eleik, settled the colony of Israelites so other gods settled other colonies. Virgil states - "What colony has Greece sent forth into Aeolia, Ionia, Asia, Sicily, or Italy without an oracle from Delphia or Pythia Dodona or Ammon."

Plutarch states - "The ancients used to receive by the oracle signs by which they built towns. Alexander built Alexandria in Egypt by the direction of the Oracle...Likewise Syrna, Laodicia Mysa and Antiochia, were founded." -- "Heracles Cadmus, and Alcanaeon, received orders from the oracle to lead forth colonies," Josephus states, "The people took possession of the lands into which God led them."

The reader should give some study and reflection if he doubts any of the above. To make up the thousands of gods he should consider that every oasis in Arabia and Africa had its local god, - and every island in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans had its local god. The business of being a god was a bonanza. Gods were found in Mexico, Peru, Japan, India, and the Pacific Islands. China and Tibet should not be omitted from the lists. Gods existed everywhere throughout the world and some were pretty hard to eradicate.

Habakkuk 3:3 states - "God came from Teman" and if one searches out, Teman is an Arabian oasis.

Leviticus 3:16 states - "All the fat is the Lords," and so from Euripides comes the quotation - "Gone are the festivals, and songs of the dancers - gone are the festivals of the gods in the darkness of the night."

Mankind starved while the gods feasted.

Omar Khayyam puts it in verse --

"Oh, Thou, who man of baser earth didst make,  
And ev'n with Paradise devise the Snake:  
For all the sin wherewith the face of man  
Is blackened - Man's forgiveness give - AND TAKE."

"How greatly you exalted Troy, when she made connections in heaven --- But Troy has lost the charm that held the Gods." -- Trojan Women by Euripides.

When it appeared that a people would not accept a man as a god, he placed himself as the agent of god as Mohammed was. The slogan was - "There is no god



WIDOWS MITES FATTEN PRIESTLY PARASITES

but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet." The vicra madita, or vice roy or vicar of god was substituted for god in person.

The following quotation is taken from the Egyptian writings entitled: "The 75 Praises of Ra," translated by Dr. Budge:

"Praise to thee O Ra, Lord of the hidden circles. Thou restest in the secret places. Thou art the Double Hidden, and secret god to whom the souls of the circles give praises. Thou establishest the gods who watch the hours on their standards and who are invisible and secret - Thou art the governor of the holy circle - Thou art the god Bes, thou art the great cat."

In the above is a key to the world organization of gods - Some supreme governor appoints the gods to their charge. Some lord of the

circles. Leaving this quotation stand, the reader is invited to consider Circe, the goddess of the Greeks whose name is the word Circle itself. According to Homer, in the Odyssey, Circe was "a dread goddess of human speech," who lived in a "fair halls of polished stone" on the island of Aia. "There lives no man that is proof against this (her) charm. Her hand maids are born of the wells (Wells & Bath), and of the woods, and of the holy rivers." (avons).

Circe spoke in oracles and lived in a sacred house. Circe "spun a great web of imperishable, fine of woof and full of grace and splendor." (Language of a World Organization).

In book X of the Odyssey --

"She came forth and opened the shining doors and bade them in," and "all went with her in their heedlessness. But Eurylochus tarried behind, for he guessed that there was some treason. So she led them in and set them upon chairs and high seats, and made them a mess of cheese and barley meal, and yellow honey with Pramian wine, and mixed harmful drugs with the food to make them utterly forget their own country. Now when she had given them the cup and they had drunk it off, presently she smote them with a wand and in the styes of the swine she penned them. So they had the head and voice, the bristles and shape of swine, but their mind abode as of old."

"Why are your hearts so set on sorrow that ye should go down to the hall of Circe, who will surely change us all to swine, or wolves, or lions, to guard her great house?"

Here in the above quotations Homer lets Odysseus describe a priesthood, an imperishable priesthood, that lives on an island, seduces men into its service. It makes them forget their own home, it offers them fine food, and a mess of cheese. This priesthood is protected by lions (armies) preys upon people (as wolves) and consumes their food (as swine). It gives the converts a high seat, no doubt as a god of some colony. The Priesthood makes language as will be described later for Circe was a goddess of language.

The above interpretation could scarcely stand alone, but it does not have to stand alone. The Egyptian Praises of Ra states the Lord of the circles rests in hidden places and establishes the gods.

Perhaps the reader refrains from acceptance of the above accusations, for accusations it is against a priesthood. Then let him consider a further presentation:--

The one most renowned and holy circle was the prehistoric stone circles of Stonehenge. Stonehenge is near the sacred wells of Cornwall (Standard Dictionary of Folklore, p. 204, Cornwall could boast many Holy wells) and Stonehenge is situated near the source of three rivers all named Avon, the sounds and symbols of Heaven, the sacred rivers which ran out of Paradise. England is an island, and the mythical Aia reoccurs as Hy, the sacred island Ionia near Scotland and a home of the Druids when moved from Britain by the Romans.

The Greeks knew of Britain, Homer speaks of Scandia (Scandinavia) and Porchys (the Orchades).

Ra is the English word for king - and Bes are the Bees and the Great Cat is the Lion.

Thus in Standard Dictionary of Folklore, p. 987 the answer to the riddle "Who is the eater out of whom comes something to eat?" The answer is the lion and the honey for the word ari in Hebrew denotes Lion and also honey. Thus ari the eater, and ari the eaten. Monapia is an island mentioned by Ptolemy as near England and is shown in Putnam's Historical Atlas. Welch myth names England as the Bee Country. Regarding Welch Myth Standard Dictionary of Folklore states: - "The Dream of Maxen is a literary fabrication. -- The main plot of Wales -- was attached to the beautiful fay Elen, whose home was a ruin near Carnarvon, conceived as in the days of its splendor." The author, knowing this local legend -- an account of the Roman Maxen who came to Britain with a large fleet and married Elen - neatly fitted the legend into pseudo -- "Historic framework."

If instead of fay Elen, there is substituted the equal words faith of Light, for fay also means faith, one may see here the theft of the Welch priesthood by the Romans. Again page 201, topic, Celtic Folklore. -- The Bretons recount many legends of the Saints. "Saint Anne was a Breton duchess, who, turned out of doors by a cruel husband, was wafted in an angel guided vessel to Jerusalem, there gave birth to the Virgin Mary, brot her up in the ways of piety, and then returned to her native soil."

In other words the Cult of Ann became the Cult of Mary and Ann was turned out of Britain.

There is a vast field of folklore in Britain with regard to the Devil and Hell. York was Ye Ork or the Whale. The mouth of Hell was the whales mouth. The Orchades, islands to the east of England were named after the Ore whale who became Porkys of the Greek Myth. Priesthood prepared parades with floats showing

devils forking the damned into the mouth of hell. Nowhere else in all the world were such profusion of priestly lore of the damned. All of this dates far back into British history, and is based on local circumstances such as the country of Damnomium, and Exeter, Orcades and Isca. That nearby hell, which was Cambria, or Wales, the Cimmeria, was a heaven land the Circle of Stones, the Umbria, or the Aviland, the home of Arthur, that was pushed entirely into the realm of myth. Avalon was Glastonbury, the burial place of Arthur, and a place of many stories. That the Avon rivers -- symbolizes the holy rivers arising in heaven was not permitted to be written. The river Dee was a river of Deity or god. Mercia was the home of Hermes or Mercury. Northward was the River of Eden and beyond that Edinburg, perhaps the home of Odin. All histories place the origin of these cities as After Christ but cities like Copenhagen, London, Edinburg were prehistoric.

The famous wigs worn by English barristers are portrayed in the Egyptian "Book of the Dead." Of course critics might say England copied Egypt. Who knows? Irradiation may someday decide, but Stonehenge seems to be just as old as Giza or the Sphinx.

## Chapter XII

### Divine Language

The Italian proverb "Traduttore Traditore" means "A translator is a betrayer." The purpose of this chapter is to discover what is betrayed by a translation.

Genesis 11:6 states:-- "Behold the people is one and they all have one language - - go to, - let us go down and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another." (Perhaps the reader will pardon the statement made here parenthetically, that no really divine Deity would resort to such trickery or chicanery). The priesthood was very wise, and subtle, and secretive. As has been said Cruden translates Mercury as a translator, and Standard Dictionary states Hermeneutics is the science of interpretation.

As the priests of Hermes traveled from country to country scales in hand to weigh the precious jewels or the gold or ivory, an interpreter was necessary. Should he know the variations of the languages, assuming all language originated from one tongue, he could go quite a long way with only one source of instruction. Take for example Grimms' Law, of course the Prof. Grimm probably assumed it a natural law. But what if it were artificial, or even partly artificial? Should a people tend to use B instead of P, or D instead of T, why not let them do so without any correction? On the other hand how easy it could have been to have a hard C in one country, say Italy, and a soft C in another, say France. Thus Shibboleth in one country would be Sibboleth, in another, either from a natural or an artificial tendency, or both, the local priest correcting one who varied from the set form. Even today one does not learn English by rule. There really are no rules for spelling and very few for grammar.

There are literally thousands of instances where letters are silent, where they are hard or soft, or where they are pronounced in a way opposite to the way they are spelled.

Consider the word house. There is the Greek word for house, Oikos with a k or hard c. There is the word Di-ocese, literally House of God. In this syllable, ocese, c is soft. In the German haus or English house the C has shifted to an s and the H is added. H is another letter for which there seems to be no rules. It would be plausible to consider that the Germanic races down to the Northern Macedonian border would say haus. Then beyond the boundary post the Greeks would say Oikos. Should any Greek perchance say haus the local priest who taught every one would correct him and encourage him to say Oikos, for there was nothing in the make up of his vocal cords that would prohibit his pronunciation either way. But it is scarcely possible for any Greek to speak the word house or haus, having never heard the word, having never traveled, and staying pretty well away from the Tabu boundary post, the head of Hermes. The Mercury or translator had only to familiarize himself with what countries used the hard c or k and go accordingly.

Or consider another novelty in language that surely could not have been natural. The Rho or R in Greek is made like the P, and the P is ρ:pi. Of the million possible marks possible for R it was like a P.

To make to what to some would be a reckless generalization, let one consider the English Language. In the English language there are French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, German, Green, Persian, and Arabian words.

THE EVANGEL ACCORDING TO IOANNÉS.



Codex Ebnerianus. John i. 1-10.

The Vatican, No. 1209 in the Vatican Library at Rome. It is very corrupt, has evidently been tampered with, and is remarkable for omissions, lacking the *Apocalypse*, *Hebrews ix. 4* to the end, *I. and II. Timothy*, *Titus*

It has been stated by some text books, and it was believed by the author when he was young, that the English language was made of other languages, mainly the Greek, the Latin, and the Gothic, and Celtic. But it is now more plausible to consider that all languages were made from the English, or rather Celtic. English has the word water and wade, Arabic has wade but not water, etc. English has know and gnostic, cattle and chattel, axe and hatchet, peace and pax. In the sacred house of Circe - "Circe singing in a sweet voice" as she fared to and fro before the great web imperishable, such is the handwork of the goddess, fine of woof and full of grace and splendor." Homer. The imperishable web of Aryan derived languages devised by the prehistoric church indeed was the "Magic sleight of Circe."

There were only fifteen letters in the alphabet of the ancient Celtic race. If they had copied surely there would have been more. These letters were given the names of trees. Let the reader refer to a Celtic Dictionary of he wishes.

These trees constituted then, the tree of knowledge - and according to Virgil, the Sibyl laid out leaves of different trees to spell words. Perhaps the quotation had better be given.

"The mad prophetic Sibyl you shall find  
Dark in a cave, on a rock reclined.  
She sings the fates, and, in her frantic fits,  
The notes and names, inscribed, to leaves commits  
What she commits to leaves, in order laid  
Before the cavern's entrance are displayed  
Unmoved they lie; but, if a blast of wind  
Without, or vapors issue from behind,  
The leaves are bourn a loft in liquid air;  
And she resumes no more her museful care.  
Nor gathers from the rocks her scattered verse.  
Nor sets in order what the winds disperse.  
Thus many, not succeeding, must upbraid  
The madness of the visionary maid  
And with loud curses leave the mystic shade."

"Aeneid"



As each letter of the ancient Celtic alphabet was the name of a tree, the leaf of the tree represented a letter, and various leaves displayed, properly arranged, spelled words. When the sibyl arranged a prophesy and it was blown away by the wind, the disappointed pilgrim left the scene cursing. The trunk of a tree was a codex, and a system of laws is a codex or code,--the code was the law. God was the Law. In the Greek language G takes the place of C or K hence God and Code are the same. The sacred Law, the Sacred Tree, the Druid, fall in a natural order, unmistakably. The Tree was the symbol of god, later the trunk of the tree became a column, a word for God, or Dove, which signifies priest or God. Columns adorned all temples, the Ionian, with the scroll on the capital, was the tree of knowledge, the Corinthian, with the Acanthus leaves was the tree of life. Many temples were columns standing alone with no roof, but the original temple was only a sacred grove, a piece of ground made holy by the priest and adorned with trees, the oak tree if possible.

Homer states in the Odyssey: -- "On the tenth day the gods brought me nigh to the isle of Ogygia; where dwells Calypso of the braided tresses, an awful goddess of mortal speech...."

Ogham is probably the oldest form of writing. It is either Irish or English in origin. England yet retains the river Og, near the holy land of Stonehenge. Dogma, is, according to Standard Dictionary, akin to Doctrine, and derives from (in orthodox etymology) dokeo the Greek word for "to think." G and K are closely related, vic, yak and gyag the mongolian word for Ox) and g and k as in gnosis and know. In Spanish the J is usually an H. In Spanish Cerro is Rock, if the C is hardened one has K, Rho or the name of Christ, and one is reminded of Psalms 18:2. The Lord is my Rock.

In German Oak is Eiche and Eickel is the name of the God that led the Israelites from Israel. Aleik or Eikal was the god who said to the Israelites "Distress not the children of Ammon;" -- "Meddle not with the children of Esau:" -- "I have given Ariel to the children of Lot for a possession."

Aleik equates with Alex as in Alexander or Sander, the Savior, Iscander, Alisca, words predating Christ from 100 to several thousand years.

Indeed Calypso was an awful goddess of mortal speech, and Circe was a "dread goddess of human speech."

The Phoenicians had much to do with this. They were seamen. Homer says - "Thither came the Phoenicians, mariners renowned, greedy merchant men, with countless gauds in a black ship." Also they were kidnappers, and to quote Homer again, "Wheresoever ye take him for sale among men of strange speech, he should fetch you a great price."

If as legend states, Cadmus, a Phoenician, took the alphabet to Greece, to Thebes, (a city by the way, named after Thebes in Egypt) then Cadmus the Phoenician after the crafty character of his people, altered the Greek alphabet slightly, but yet enough to confuse the speech.

The Israelites were but a Phoenician colony settled from Egypt by Eikel, the Oak, who had previously, as has been stated, settled other colonies. The Israelites were staked out by boundaries, and told whom not to molest. And they were told they would inherit the earth, a covenant, promises that yet today cause trouble, such is the deceit, such was the "awful, the dread, goddess of speech Circe and Calypso, the deathless Circe," the church.

Homer calls a Phoenician "a greedy knave practiced in deceit." Such were the priests of Mercury, going from country to country, knowing the different languages, weighing the gold, and cheating at the scales.

Such is the Priesthood Homer is trying to tell posterity about and yet not lose his own neck. The disguise had to be so complete the translators could not see it lest they change and alter the works to emasculate it, for all writing and translating was done by the very deceitful priesthood itself.

In Scott's Introduction to Butcher's and Lang's translation of Homer there appears the statement that the story of Circe exists in India in the Soma deva, a store of Indian tales, "Circe appears as Yackshini (the shining oak) and is conquered when an adventurer seizes her flute, whose magic music turns men into beasts."

Higgins' Anacalypsus enters into a discussion of the Hebrew language that perhaps is in order here. That language consists largely of consonants and in early times, he states, the vowels were omitted entirely, even the points or dots were omitted. This was the original Hebrew. At a later time points were inserted for the vowels to assist, he states, those who were not so skilled in the language.

Funk & Wagnallis New Collegiate Standard Dictionary, page 35, will corroborate the above with regard to the Hebrew having no vowels, and also with regard to the Irish (Celtic) alphabet being the names of trees and shrubs.

In the book by Allison E. Drake, named "Discoveries in Hebrew, Gallic, Gothic, Anglo Saxon, Latin, Basque, and other Caucasian Languages," - "showing fundamental kinship of the Aryan tongues and of the Basque with the Semitic tongues," a word was selected at random, which coincidentally pointedly assists in the theme of this book, that word was (Hebrew) - Makhila, stick, or staff; (Gothic) - Walus, staff; (French) - Gaule, pole; (English) - Goal, the mark set to bound a race. In the word goal, if the g is changed to k, and in turn k is changed to q, one may arrive at Maqqel. All that need be kept in mind is gl=kl-ql, ma being an adjective or descriptive syllable. That the rod was the goal, or the bounds of the race is substantiated in previous chapters. If one will consider words essentially, the vowels are not so important. Drama is yet pronounced in two ways. Stone is also stein, stan, as in Ethelstan, and perhaps stun.

Mr. Drake analyses 795 Hebrew words and relates them logically to some of the Aryan words of the various languages showing beyond doubt a kinship of the Hebrew to the Aryan.

As some etymologists think, the Hebrew was not a spoken tongue, it was a key priestly language, and once mastered the scholar had entree to many languages. When one considers that the initiate had to study 20 years to enter the Druid Priesthood, it may be legitimately assumed he was well versed in language.

Drake gives four sections of alphabetical cognates, one of which follows, the Gothic Hebrew Anglo Saxon.

SECTION C		
GOTHIC	HEBREW	ANGLO SAXON
-h, hu, w, k, g	H	-h, w, c, g
b, f, p, w	B, B <sup>2</sup>	b, f, p
k, g, q, h, hu, w, d, t	G, G <sup>2</sup>	c, g, h, w
-h, hw, w, g	H <sup>2</sup>	-h, hw, w, c, g
-b, f, p	V	-b, f, p
d, s, st, t	Z	d, s, (r) st, t
-h, hw, w, k, g, q,	H <sup>3</sup>	-h, hw, w, c, g
t, d	T	t, d
-j, w	Y	-j, g, w
k, g, q, h, hw, w	K, K <sup>2</sup>	c, cw, g, h, hu, w
l	L	l, r
m, n, r	M	m, n, r
n, m, l, r	n	m, n, r
s, z	S	s, (r).
-h, hw, w, k, g, q	H <sup>4</sup>	-h, hw, w, c, g
p, b, f	P, P <sup>2</sup>	-p, b, f
s, st, t, (zd)	Z <sup>2</sup>	d, s, st, t
q, g, k, h, hw, w	Q	q, c, cw, h, hw, w
r, l, m, (s)	R	r, l, m, (s)
s, t,	S <sup>2</sup>	s, t,
s, (st), (z)	S <sup>3</sup>	s, r, (st)
t, d	T <sup>2</sup> , T <sup>3</sup>	t, d

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COGNATES > CO. NATIVITY

It might be logically suggested that the above table stand as lesson number one for the priest of Mercury, the Phoenician, or the Druid all of which stand closely related.

Tables like this for various languages and colonies would constitute quite a study in itself, and would go far toward aiding a traveler in a strange country.

Example 380 - Hebrew Root word LH<sup>2</sup>T = to burn, to blaze up, flame, to set on fire, to burn up, to consume.

Gothic equivalent	- Lauhatjan	- to lighten
"	"	- Linhath - light
"	"	- Liuhtjan - to shine
Anglo Saxon equivalent	- Leoht	- light
"	"	- Light - a flash of lightning
Latin	"	- Luceo - to shine
Sanskrit	"	- Ruc - to shine
Greek	"	- Lenkos - light

And of course the English word Light. (The reader is admonished to bear in mind none of the modern, technical words, or vogues since Julius Caesar's time could be included).

The author, Mr. Drake adds, - "In view of the signal importance which Gaelic has been found throughout this investigation to possess for fundamental philology, doubtless it will henceforth be proper to commend rather than disparage the zeal of the Gael for the preservation of his mother tongue."

Geoffrey Higgins in his Anaclypsis states the Gaelic or Celtic and the

Hebrew are very closely related. It may be mentioned at this time that not until recently has the Standard Dictionary of Funk & Wagnalls given the Irish alphabet and that the new Webster Dictionary does not give it. There is quite a bitter fight with regard to all this and the above fact seems to promote the idea that the pro Gaelic zeal is not losing ground. Efforts to relate the Gaelic Etymologies as ludicrous is a sign of weakness.

Godfrey Higgins states in his Celtic Druids "A careful examination of the several letters of the alphabets...will probably satisfy any unprejudiced reader that the Irish, the Greek, the Hebrew, and the Samaritan alphabets have all been called after the English trees, or the trees after them.

After listing the letters of various alphabets to show their likeness, some of which follow:--

Irish	--	Greek	--	Hebrew	--	Name of tree
alim	--	alpha	--	aleph	--	Elm tree
beith	--	beta	--	beth	--	birch
Jodha	--	Iota	--	God	--	yew
muin	--	mu	--	mem	--	vine
nuin	--	nu	--	nun	--	ash
Ruis	--	Rho	--	Resh	--	elder

Higgins states:--"But tho the Muin or Muin and the Beith are the Irish names of trees, they are not the Hebrew names of trees." "From the observations it is pretty clear that the Greek and Hebrew letters have been originally called after the Beth-Luis-Nion of the Irish, or after some language whence it was taken.

Funk & Wagnall's Dictionary of Folklore states:--"Yaveh or Jehovah - A reconstruction of the Tetragrammaton YHWH, the four consonants making up the ancient Hebrew Ineffable name of God." ----Higgins states in Celtic Druids "A Mr. Davis learned from the Samaritans, that their nation pronounced the word Jehovah YEHUEH, in Hebrew IEUE."

"Perhaps it may be that farfetched, but, may not the name of the Yew, the very name of God Jehovah, have been given it from the supposed almost eternity of life?"

It is common knowledge that Io, Icn, John, signify God. There is also IA, and IU, or the letter I, standing alone, "I am that I am" Jehovah.

Redfield's Dictionary of Deities lists HU as "The Mighty God of the Britons ...The Chariot of HU was composed of the rays of the sun, and the sacred Oxen were contemplated as bellowing in the thunder, and glaring in the lightning." Jupiter, (Ju-father) (cognates with HU) was Jeus, cognating with G and G with J. Zeus was the son of Chronus or Saturn, Zeus was the mighty god of the Greeks, Jupiter the mighty god of the Romans. HU is apparent in the word HURah or HUKing or ruler. Jerusalem was Hierusalem, etc. Such were the frauds of Circe!

Josephus states, Book V, "After this they were dispersed abroad on account of their languages; and went by colonies everywhere, and each colony took possession of the land--unto which God led them." Also---"for there is even now among them a city called Mazaca, which may inform those that are able to understand that so was the entire nation once called."

## Chapter XIII

### Sangre De Christo

IN a book of travels through Arizona, in 1864, recently republished, the author describes an Apache Indian crucified upon a wooden cross. The body had remained upon the cross for two years, its dried and withered remains was filled with arrows shot into it from passing Indians, and one hand was missing as though pulled off by wolves. This horrible scene was attributed indirectly to early Spanish influence.

Alice Corbin Henderson has written a book (published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.) with the title "The Penitents of the Southwest"; or Brothers of Light. Should the reader not be acquainted with this strange sect of Spanish Religion, a few excerpts from Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary of Folklore may suffice - "Los Penitentes, the penitents: specifically a lay brotherhood of religious flagellants. The modern Hermanos Penitentes of New Mexico originated in the flagelantes disciplinati, and bianci of Italy and Spain and the Giessler of Germany." -- "A chosen representative of Christ totters under his crown of thorns and his heavy cross. His crucifixion formerly took the realistic form of nailing for the duration of three hours, but now has been modified to tying by ropes for forty minutes."

Alice C. Henderson intimates that sometimes the representative of Christ may have died! She dates the origin of these orgiastic rites to 1210 and the Order of St. Francis of Assisi. The Dictionary of Folklore relates the origin back to 1000 A.D. There is however, substantial evidence to infer the origin to have predated the crucifixion of Christ.

William Whiston's translation of Flairn's Josephus states in Dissertation 2, p. 916-- "However it is evident from Sanchoniatho, Manetho, Pausanias, Diodorus Siculus, Philo, Plutarch and Porphyry, that such sacrifices (Human) were frequent both in Phoenicia and Egypt...nay...this cruel practice continued long after Abraham, till the very third, if not the fifth century of Christianity, before it was abolished." -----"Chronus offered up his only begotten son to Uranus, when there was famine and pestilence."

"Chronus, whom the Phoenicians name Israel and who was after his death consecrated into the star Saturn, when he was King of his country and had by a nymph of that country an only begotten son named Anobret, whom on that account they called Jeud (Je-ud) (the Phoenicians to this day calling an only begotten son by that name) he (Chronus) in his dread of very great dangers that lay upon the country from war, adorned his son with royal apparel, built an altar and offered him in sacrifice." (Porphyry p. 77) again "The Phoenicians, when they were in great danger by war, by famine or pestilence, sacrificed to Saturn one of the dearest of their people, whom they chose by public suffrage, for that purpose." and "Sanchoniathos Phoenician History is full of such Sacrifices." again "It was the custom of the ancients, in greatest--dangers--to devote their beloved on to be slain, as a price of redemption."

Where else may one find such a source for the words "For God so loved the world he gave his only Begotten Son, etc." The Phoenician influence toward human sacrifice is seen all round the world; in Hawaii, Mexico, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The subjects made no resistance--Issac made no resistance when Abraham prepared for his sacrifice. The victims of the Penitents seemed to make no resistance, but rather to cooperate.

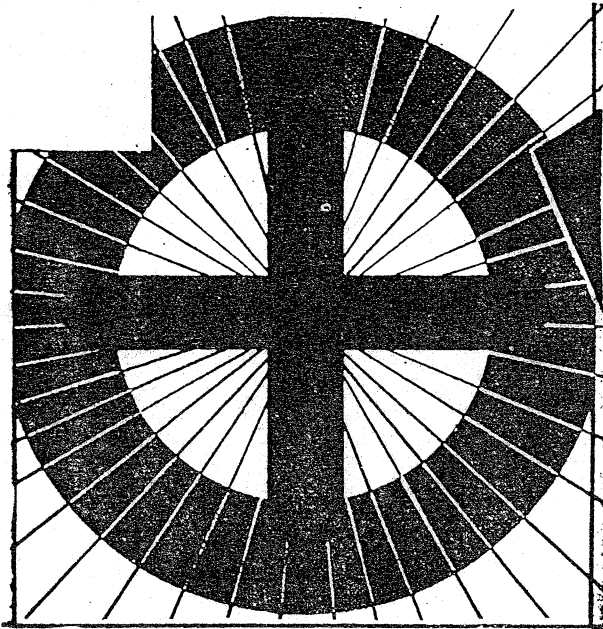
In the name "Hermanos de la luz" there are recognizable the two Phoenician characteristics, Hermanos, the name of Mercury, translated brother, and luz, or light; the Phoenicians being light worshippers, even the name Phoen, means flame or light. Another feature, very curious, is that in the penance there was no resurrection. But there was the "La Carreta del Muerto" the cart of death, which has no post-Christian counterpart.

It should be noted the Phoenician Jeud signified only begotten Son. Is not that a good meaning for Jesus? The U.S. is a latin declining ending. Could not that be the purpose of the ud in Jeud. Again should the J change to G or H, the word Jeus or Jeud could be the Giess or Giessler, also the Hesus of the Druids, the god who was hanged on the Tau cross.

In the name of the order "disciplinati de Gesu Cristo"(discipline of Jesus Christ) is seen the G substituted for the J. This order according to the Dictionary of Folklore "without any apparent leadership, spread through Germany to the Netherlands and the borders of England and France."

A bleeding cut was inflicted upon the Penitent. The cut was in the shape of a large cross, inflicted upon the naked back. The cross is a very ancient symbol. It is cross in English, cruz in Spanish, Kruis in Dutch.

It may be repeated here, that Durant states crucifixion was practiced in Spain some 200 years B.C. by the Druid Theocracy. And may part of Chapter 8 be repeated to show the extreme cruelty of the prehistoric church of the Phoenicians. The Plain of Circe--"On it were growing in rows many willows and osiers, on whose branches hang dead men, bound with cords." -- Argonautika, "such was the awful, the dread goddess of speech Circe" -- Odysseus.



## Chapter XIV

### Mercury In The Middle Ages

On December 28, 1953 Life Magazine printed the colored mozaic picture of the Madonna and Christ taken at St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice. There are three convincing details which should indicate to the close observer that the picture is not that of the Madonna and Christ, but rather

that of Mary and Mercury. Mercury, in myth, is the son of Zeus and Maia, and Maia is only another name for Mary.

First: The cross upon the forehead of Mary is a Maltese cross, and not a crucifix or a Christian cross.

Second: The Greek letters to the right and left are respectively, M, P and O, V which translated into English would be MaRy and TheUs or Teus which was a name for Mercury.

Third: The child in the arms of Mary carries a wand of Mercury or a caduceus, a feature unexplainable if the representation is Christ.

All of the above symbols go to show that the religion of the Venetian was not the Roman Christian religion, but rather the Arian Christian religion which as has been shown before was purged out of the Church at the Council of Nicaea. It was more like the worship of Esther and Adonis which predated Christianity by several hundred years. In order to bolster these statements, a few instances of Medieval history might serve better as evidence rather than signs and symbols.

After the fall of the Roman Empire the Lombards came over the Alps and occupied the Po valley and built the cities of Pavia and Venice. This was in 568. They were Germans, and they brot the German religion with them. This Teutonic religion, historians have seen fit to term Arianism and for that reason the two peoples could not mix. (1) The Franks were called in by the Pópes to help them against the Lombards 768-814. The Lombards were conquered by the Franks in 774 but the Frankish Empire itself became divided.

Later Otto the Great was able to invade Italy and add that crown to his own and in 926 the Pope crowned him Emperor. Thus began the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation. This Empire has been described by the catch phrase as

neither holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire. This was true. It was not holy in the sense that it was not Christian. It was not Roman in that it did not include the City of Rome. (2) And it was not an Empire in that it was only a loosely held confederation of small German states, the electors of which voted for an Emperor.

In the eleventh century confusion reigned. (3) The Normans formed the greatest support for the Pope in his struggle with the Holy Roman Emperor during his investiture struggle. 1075-1122 Christianity was gaining in the eleventh century. Then began the Crusades. The Germans who went into Palestine became enamored with the ancient religion of the Teutons. Out of this grew the Teutonic Knights and the Knights Templars and these organizations prospered greatly at home in Germany. At one time the Templars owned eight thousand pieces of real estate.

The age of the Crusades was the golden age of Medievalism. (4) It was the age of Chivalry, of Gothic Architecture, of the rise of the universities, of the friars, of expanding trade, of revived study, of great saints, great thinkers, and great lawgivers. (5)

The cathedral of St. Marks which was begun in 1047, resembled the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. During this time Henry of Germany overcame and degraded the pope 1190-1200. Henry entered Italy and caused the pope to crown him. The Germans appeared to be in control. In 1215 Frederick Barbarosa under whom the medieval empire seemed to reach its apogee, made grants to the Teutonic Knights. In 1303 the Papal power declined and in 1309 the popes removed their seat from Rome to Avignon. (6)

From the eleventh to the fourteenth century a supporter in Italy of the German Emperor and one of the Imperial party as opposed to the Papal party was termed a Ghibelline. (7) His opponent who supported the Pope and was a member of the popular party and aristocratic party of the Ghibellines was termed a Guelf. The Guelfs were defeated in the battle of Weinsburg but the quarrel continued in Italy. Thus the German Teutons were really in control in Italy in Venice and that city waxed rich in money and trade.

To make St. Mark's as magnificent as possible every captain in Venice's vast fleet was ordered to bring back from his travels beautiful materials for the church. (8) St. Marks soon became covered with marbles from Byzantium, alabaster from Arabia, porphyry from Egypt, and carved capitals from Greece, as well as ornamental stones from Roman ruins.

On the Mediterranean the struggle for supremacy was largely between Venice and Genoa. (9) and Pisa. Leadership was secured to Venice by the crafty manner in which the Doge, Enrico Donolo, directed the energies of the fourth crusade, first in the capture of Zara, a rival Christian city, and next in 1203 to the subjugation of Constantinople. Venice completely dominated the trade of the east, Venetian methods of banking and bookkeeping were copied throughout the commercial world.

The author of the Rod of Mercury once read, tho he cannot recall where, that in the settlement between the Venetians and the Pope of Rome, the statement was made by the Pope: "You take money, we will take religion." It does not matter whether these words were ever said or not, it is very apparent that a truce was made; and that the result was the separation of the control of money from the control of religion. It might not be out of place here, to remind the



reader that throught all ancient times the temple was the storehouse of the wealth. The word money is derived from Moneta in whose temple in Rome money was coined.

In the thirteenth century the Hanseatic League was formed: It was an alliance of about ninty cities. (10) This league was integrated with Venice. Traders from Central Europe were permitted to bring their metals, textiles, leather, over the Brenner Pass to Venice. By sea the Venetian galleys with their precious cargoes of spices, dyes, alum, fine textiles, weapons, paper, traveled to Flanders, Bruges, which was succeeded in the fifteenth century by Antwerp, which was the common center at which the wares of Venice were traded for the goods of the Hanseatic league and also for the goods of England.

As tho taking their cue from the words of the Pope, the Lombards became the money lenders of Paris and London, so much so that today Lombard Street in London compares with Wall Street in New York.

In the temple at Soochow China, there is a golden statue of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler who traveled all over Asia unharmed during the Fourteenth Century. His name, like others of that day, was not a Christian name, but rather a result of his worldly activities, such as Richard the Lion Hearted, or Frederic Barbarosa, and thus Marco would mean Mercury and Polo would mean rod.

The ancient name of Tuesday was called Di-mercer in the Gallic language. (11) and Mercury was called Mercer by the Celts, also the limits or boundaries were called Marche in Gallic, Marca in Spanish, Marza in Persian, and Mark in English. Those words are derived from Mercury.

Many of the German states had marks for their boundaries also the land between England and Wales, and between England and Scotland was markland. A marquis ruled over such property. Exchange took place at the Mark, the money unit was the marc, the place of exchange was the market, the person who made the exchange was the Merchant, and the process was called commerce or co marc. Had there been no merchant the world would have remained stagnant, the aristocrat ruling the peasant.

Thus began the advent of modern banking, the money lenders took ten percent, and the church took ten percent. The house of Fugger in Central Europe loaned millions to the German Emperor and the charge was generally ten percent. (12) Thus at times the King and the Ace are at the mercy of the Jack as in the game of Eucher.

The pope is the Ace with the mitered hat, Emperor is the king with the sword, and the Jack is Mercury with the caduceus.

The reader may recall that Christopher Columbus was a Genoese, and that he had a very tough time in Spain both before and after he made the discovery of America. Martin Luther's going was rough also, and he was befriended by a German Prince. Columbus was about forty years older than Luther and there was no such word as protestant when he went to Spain where fared much like a protestant in a Catholic diocese. It is almost a certainty that the Venetian merchants were the legitimate heirs to the Phoenician merchants who were liquidated by Caesar. Both had a wide range of Travel. The Genoese undoubtedly belonged to the same class. This is beyond the scope of this book however.

Corroboration of this line of thought may be found in German or rather

Teutonic Mythology. The Mitgard Serpent was the great serpent, the offspring of Loki, which grew to such a length that it surrounded the whole earth and bit its own tail. (13) Loki has been called "The great riddle of Teutonic Mythology." (14) Also, "An enigmatic, demonic figure" (15) "a helper and an enemy of the gods."

Loki (or logi, for k and g are often interchangeable as in Know and Gnosis) was the word of wisdom as in our words elocution and logical. It is the same as the word Logos in the New Testament. It is the same as wisdom where Woden lost one eye and so became a Cyclops. Wisdom was worshipped as Sough as in St. Sophia, as R.A.S. in reason in wisdom, as Theus as in Theosophy or Prometheus. Hermes was the god of wisdom, Hermes was Mercury, Mercury was Loki, and Mercury was the little dog even as Hermes was the Dog Star, Sirius, the largest star in the heavens, and represented as a dog or Jackal in the Zodiac of Dendera, now in the Paris Museum.

Mercury fathered the Mitgard serpent which was the priesthood of the Phoenicians that reached all around the world. The Serpent is apparent in all religions. The Serpent was the emblem of Wisdom. "Be ye wise as serpents" says the Old Testament. The Python was the soothsayer at Delphi, The Dragon of China. The serpent at Guadalupe, the Snake of Ireland that was driven out by Saint Patrick. The people were separated by marches, spoke different languages, had the same gods by different names, such was the cunning of Loki, such was the deceit of Mercury. Such was the wisdom of Hermes. Thus Germany could be Hermany, for G is sometimes H as the word Gard for garden equals Hort as in Horticulture. No etymology is ever given for Germany in the lexicons.

To those who might state that all this is just as clear as mud; let them consider the Saxons. In England they appear as the Wessex, the Sussex, etc. They are presumed to have come over after the Romans vacated. There doesn't seem to be any recorded battles however and it has been intimated that they were led by priesthood. On the river Exe is the city of Exeter or in early days Isca. (16) Isca is the savior. Alexander was called Al Iscander in Asia and Jesus was called Isca in Arabia. Xor Ska was the name of the Saxons, people of the sword, or axe, the saviors. X has a large and significant meaning. Xion, X the unknown, the tenth, the Deca, etc. In initialing a word X is pronounced Z thus Xion is Zion. Josephus states that there was a city by the name of Zaca, and "for those who understand" there was a whole country by that name. For further research there are several cities and countries of that name in Africa, Mexico, Japan, and Asia. Zaca, Xaca, Saca, and Saga (of Sage) means wisdom or god. Socage means tenure of land other military (17) and was the right of the Priest and nonmilitary aristocrat who held the land or dominion from god or dominus and the bondsmen (boundsmen) who were bound to the land in bondage. Thus the Aristocrats of different lands in Europe intermarried, but never the serfs. Buddha was a very old word of the Aryans, appearing in Wales as Sacca. Woden, who had a hundred names, was Sacca.

In death and resurrection there is a similarity in the rites of Osiris, Adonis, Attis, Dionysus, Demeter. (18) The Eddas speak of the death of Balder, the good and beautiful son of Odin. He was slain by a shaft of Mistletoe thrown by Hother by the direction of Loki.

This universality of religious rites is clearly shown in Frazer's Golden Bough. All that is neglected is the story of the part played by the priesthood; the Phoenician Priesthood to be specific.

"The Sungod Ra sent down from heaven the jackal headed Anubis who pieced together the broken pieces of the murdered god Osiris." (19) The jackal is shown as the weigher of souls. Mercury always carried a balance in his hand. Hermes was the Psycho-pomp of the conductor of the souls after death. As the jackal weighed, so the piece of money was called the shedkel. The voice of the Ark of the Covenant was the Shekina. The jackal and the dog were synonymous, Hermes was the jackal, the lord, Sirius, the Dog star. Loki was the little dog, Mercury was the dog. The leader of the Venetians, duly elected, was the doge. (Il Duce).

Perhaps doge and duke are the same: dogma and doctrine are the same.

There is a nursery rime much like this:

The lion and the unicorn  
Fought for the crown,  
Up jumped the little dog  
And knocked them both down.

There is the legend of the golden jackal in France.

There are inscriptions showing dog headed men in Assyria and in Egypt.

The Esthonians, seeing the Bashkirs, the Kalmuks, and the Cossacs with the Russian Army in 1854 considered them to be the dog-headed people, which was considered to be Russian influence coming in from Byzantium. (20)

In Little Russia it was the custom to celebrate the funeral of Kostrubonko at Eastertime. Part of the song that was sung was:

"Dead, dead is our Kostrubonko,  
Dead is our dear one.  
Come to life, come to life has our Kostrubonko,  
Come to life, come to life has our dear one." (21)

Venetian Red is the symbol of Mercury. The letter "R" is the "Dog's Letter" (Littera Canina) (22) Hermetic is defined as "belonging to the beliefs current in the Middle age under the name of Hermes." (23) Ra was the Egyptian Sun God. R or Re or Ra was the sign of Regal authority even to the Canadian Mounties. Thus thru the authority of Mercury the Divine Right of Kings was an established right. Red, too, became a symbol of revolt, claimed now by the socialists, but undoubtedly used by the Kings, Barons, dukes, and princes who were in revolt against the Papal church in the Middle Ages. The Phrygian Cap which is the conical cap with the point bent over must represent the pointed miter of the pope with its authority broken.

Religious wars prevailed in the latter Middle Ages of which there are many accounts.

Gallicanism, adopted in 1682 by the Roman Catholic Church of France limiting the Papal power, is opposed to ultramontanism which was the policy of those who wished to see the Pope supreme.

All in all it was a struggle between the north that held to an older Phoenician religion of death and resurrection, the religion of Astarte and Adonis or Tammuz and that of the Roman religion which held to the virgin Mary and Christ.

One may recall that after the discovery of America, the two greatest seafaring nations of the world at that time, Genoa and Venice did not participate in the exploitation of the new country. He may also recall that Columbus was placed in chains after his discoveries. Rome was in control of Spain, Columbus, it is said, was a Genoese. Could it have been? Under the circumstances, it could have been.

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## Chapter XV

### Conclusion

The Druids were world rulers, identified as ancient Phoenicians who were called Oakals. Zeu was Zeus Endendros a druid. Jupiters shrine was at first an oak grove; Jehovah was Yhoh, otherwise the yew tree, and the Elohim, the gods of the Bible, were oaks, strong oaks. The Tree of Life was also the Yggdrasil, the tree of heaven of Odin and the Goths. Circe was the Druid Church, the Kirke, the Priesthood that invented letters, settled colonies, altered language and crucified people. It is inferred no colony was ever settled without the authority of the Priesthood--herein is where other historians fail.

Among other things, Jesephus states: "Cain was the first to set boundaries about lands." "God also commanded them to send colonies abroad." "God admonished them again, to send out colonies." "They went out by colonies everywhere and took possession of the land--unto which God led them."

Josephus proceeds to name about thirty-five colonies settled by God (Priesthood). Colonies were settled without interference, the Aborigines making room for the new settlers. (Bulwer Lytton). Later Palestine was settled under the leadership of El Eikel, a priest of An, under direction of Phoenician Priests of Egypt.

In other words, Palestine was a Phoenician colony, replacing some Canaanites at places. Moses made a Caduceus, and the children of Israel worshipped it, bonafide evidence of connections with the priests of Mercury or Hermes.

Colonies, similar to the Israelites, under theocratic rulership, were established throughout the world. People were herded like sheep, indeed the Priests called themselves Shepherds. The people were docile and easily handled, more so than cattle for a fence is needed for cattle. A post sufficed for the people. They were admonished not to pass the post of Hermes and they stayed away from it. Thus the Phoenician Priesthood administered to a world of colonies. A pony express such as was established in Buffalo Bill's time was impossible due to the artificial barriers set up by the Priesthood.

The heaven center or homeland of the Phoenicians or Druids was Oggia or the Islands of England and Ireland.

Three Sacred Rivers, the three Avons, ran out of the Sacred Heaven, Stonehenge, the Umbria of England. Many sacred names and places abound in Phoenician England and are shown by Ptolemy in his map. The River Dee, the river of God. The city of Isca, the Savior, the Exe. The land of the Damned, Darnonia the place of Judgement. Glastonbury the city of glass, the heaven of King Arthur. York, Ye Ore, the whale god Orcnus. The river Eden near Scotland and Edinburg with a Joppa at its shore. Bath and the sacred wells. Monopia the Bee Island for England was the Bee Country. Maridumorum the City of Mary, in Wales. Deva the city of God, later Chester, a Roman Fort. Oxford, Acra, Avebury, and Avalon or Heaven. Most important of all, the Island of Iona the Dove, the name of God, the home of the Culdee Priesthood, and the one time religious capital of the world, after Stonehenge was a ruin. Ireland a land of Irish crosses, where deity and cross are cast in stone together, like Ixion the Dove on the Cross, as named by Pindar and as found in Greece 800 B.C. France and Germany were divided up into colonies led by the Druids. Spain was likewise a Druid and Phoenician land, a place where today the powerful influence of the Phoenician culture

may yet be found.

Primitive Rome was Druid, Romulus and Remus were Druid priests who wore the mitre and instituted Druid culture. Jupiter was Hupiter. Hu was the supreme British God. But Julius Caesar usurped the prerogatives of the Priests and became a god himself - fighting all the Druid organizations in Greece, Egypt, Carthage, Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Britain. The war had predated Caesar's time, and it outlasted him, going on until the time of Constantine who partook of Christianity and Rome became Christian or Druid. The Dark Ages were re-instituted and the Religious Center of Gravity passed to Rome.

During the reshuffling of the religious authorities, nations that were released from their bondages to the posts of Hermes went on the move. The so-called Barbarians were on the move and the Dark Ages again lasted a thousand years.

One awesome rite crossed over to America and remains as the Penitents, after enduring nobody knows what, for several milleniums.

The Hebrew language was largely a priestly language as was or is the Sanscrit (Sacred Writ). The Hebrew may be adapted via Grimm's Law to serve as an interpreter's instrument to aid in trade and travel in foreign countries. The Rod of Mercury, the Caduceus, was the passport, and the Priests of Mercury, the Phoenicians, the Jews, (of which it may be added the Spanish Jew is a very high type), made use of it to travel throughout the world.

The many characteristics of Mexican religion found by Cortez to imitate the Christian, astonished him. These rites were Phoenician rites, instituted by that Priesthood as it passed from country to country. One rite was Human Sacrifice, of which the Aztecs had too much.

Control of the human mind is stronger than control of armies, for soldiers may be encouraged to mutiny, and armies may mutiny, and civil disobedience can undermine the economy of a nation. Thus it seems apparent, the loss of the freedom of the press is the worst calamity that can befall a nation. When, from lack of information, the minds of men cannot function freely, then may a dictator assume control and make himself a god.