

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

### ANGLO-ISRAEL NO. V.

As promised in my last article, I now give you "The Historical, Ethnic, and Philological Arguments in proof of British Identity with the lost Ten Tribes of Israel."

The following is its dedication, "To those who want a few simple arguments to confirm them in their belief that the British folk are the lost Israel, as regards their history, race, and language, Philo Israel, in his Master's name, and invoking His blessing, dedicates this little pamphlet"

#### THE INTRODUCTION

Our opponents contend that the British folk, as we see them to day, being a mongrel, cosmopolitan race, derived from many various nationalities, cannot be of the stock of Israel, who were one and homogeneous throughout their tribes, as a racial fact. We ask from what various races are the British derived? The answer of course is 1, From the Celtic Britons wherever they may have been; 2, From the Romans; 3, From the Picts and Scots; 4, From the Angles; 5, From the Saxons; 6, From the Frisians; 7, From the Danes; 8, From the Normans; and 9, From a "great admixture" since, of all the different nations of the earth who are continually joining us for various reasons.

These component elements, say our opponents, were derived from the four quarters of the earth, had no ethnic relationship among themselves, and therefore could not possibly be Israel of the Lost House.

On the other hand, we affirm that, putting aside the Romans who never mingled with the British, were encamped in the island as we encamp in India, and left it finally, after 400 years occupation, in A.D. 418, the rest, saving the "great mixture" last mentioned,\* and the Celtic immigration from Spain, whose case we will not enter on just at present, were the very lost tribes of Israel of whom we are now in search. We undertake therefore, to show that the Welsh Cymry, the Celtic "ancient Britons," the Picts and Scots, the Scythian Angles, the Teutonic or Gothic Saxons, and the Frisians, the Danes, and the Normans or Northmen, were all, very possibly brethren, portions of the ten tribes converging to these islands from their various dispersions "among the Gentiles" as "wanderers," thus exactly fulfilling Hosea ix. 17; Ezek xi. 16, 17, xxxvii. 1, 14, Amos ix. 9, and other passages of God's Word speaking of Israel's "wanderings" and their "gathering in the West." We say "very possibly" because this part of our subject does not admit of mathematical demonstration, and we must adduce that evidence which the nature of the case only renders possible (Hosea. ii. 6).

It is manifest that when the Anglo-Saxons were settled in this land, before their union in Egbert's reign, A.D. 827, there were eight tribes or kingdoms located in force in these islands, called by historians the Octarchy.\* Prior to that date one tribe the Tuatha de Danaans, had occupied North-west Ireland followed by another, the Milesians. These made ten tribes. The last, or eleventh, to join the main body in these "Isles of the West," was that of the Northmen or Normans, whom we connect with the tribe of Benjamin. These last in A.D. 1066, obtained by one victory the battle of Hastings the entry into these dominions, where the Anglo Saxons were already masters. They fell upon the spoil, and ever since, like the "ravaging wolf" (under which standard they fought), they have been in enjoyment of the same (Gen. xlix. 27), having given our nation kings, from William the Conqueror, till David's scion, as we believe, in the person of James I., united England and Scotland under one sceptre.

\*The "mixed multitude" or "great mixtures" of Gentiles, who have always allied themselves with Israel are a feature in the case we need not regard as an objection. There was just such a "gathering" of the tribes when they left Egypt (Exod. xii. 37, 38), but they did not thereby vitiate the unity of God's people! That "mixture" in time was absorbed by the tribes. So Joseph married a gentile princess of the Egyptian race, and Ephraim and Manasseh, the heads of the House of Israel, were the fruits of that mixed marriage (Gen. xli. 45, 50, 51). Our Lord's lineage was twice crossed by Gentile blood; once by Rahab the harlot, a woman of Gentile Japheth, and again by Ruth the Moabitess (Matt. i. 6). Doubtless there was a "great mingling" of Israelite with Gentile blood during the wanderings of the tribes through Europe, but God kept the race distinct as He promised, all through (Amos ix. 9). The Gentiles who have joined themselves to the "outcasts of Israel" have a chapter to themselves of gracious promises in Isaiah lvi. 3-8.

How can we then prove first that the early Celtic settlers in Great Britain, the Welsh and the ancient Britons, were probably of Israelite origin? We proceed to show it in this wise:

#### THE CELTS.

1. The Word of God says, that the Isles of the Gentiles were divided in their lands by the sons of Japheth (Gen. x. 1, 5). But we need not conclude that because the lands of the European continent, supposed to be meant by the "Isles of the Gentiles" were first occupied by the descendants of Japheth, the latter always remained there. Certainly not! History shows us that Europe was divided after its very early occupation by the sons of Japheth, among three distinct races, namely, 1, among the Celtic nations; 2, the Teutonic; 3, the Slavs.

2. Professor Rawlinson, whose authority is always admitted to be very high, says that the Celts, who were the first to arrive in Europe from Asia, their birth place, "pushed out" the sons of Japheth "into holes and corners" "so that only a few stragglers were left in the extreme north." The Teutons following pressed on the Celts, drove them westwards, and occupied mid Europe themselves (Deut. xxxiii. 17). But the Slavs seized on the East and made the steppes of Russia and Poland their own.

3. The incursions of the Celts were of such magnitude that they caused all Central Europe to be named Celtic.

4. But the Celts were preceded by a branch of their own race, who were called the Cimmerians. They were also distinctly immigrants into Europe from Asia.

#### "THE CYMRY."

5. Of the Celtic or Cimmerian portion of the immigrants into Europe from Asia, two sections call for our particular notice. The first are the Cymry, the second the Gael. Rawlinson identifies both these people as Celts, and it appears from history that about B.C. 650 to 630 the Cimmerii, with whom they were joined, were first heard of in the east of Europe.

6. The Cymry, who driven by the Scythians are thus recognized as forced into Europe from Asia, about the seventh century before Christ, are traced to the Crimea; then to the Cimbric Chersonese, or Jutland, about B.C. 200; to Cumberland in Britain, and finally to Wales, to which they gave their own name "Cumbria."

7. Professor Rawlinson, following Sharon Turner, admits that the identity of the Cymry of Wales with the Cimbric of the Romans "seems worthy of being accepted as an historical fact upon the grounds stated by Neibuhr and Arnold."

#### THE CIMMERII.

8. But these Cymry of Wales, or Cimbric of the Romans, were the same people the Greeks knew by the name of Cimmerii. Homer and Herodotus mention them as having an antiquity now reaching to 2,500 years, and they are traced from Asia to the Crimea (or Cimmerian Chersonesus), to which land they gave its name, derived from their own (Hist. Anglo-Saxons, Sharon Turner, vol. i. bk. 1., chap. ii. p. 16.)

#### "THE GIMIRI AND KHUMRI."

9. But we can follow this people further back still. The Cymry, the Cimbric, and the Cimmerii, re-appear in Assyria as the "Gimiri" of the Assyrian inscriptions. Sir Henry Rawlinson says, "The ethnic name of Gimiri" (the equivalent of Cimmerii, or Gomerin, according to his brother Professor Rawlinson) "occurs in the Cuneiform records." "The Gimiri" (The Tribes?) "first appear in the Cuneiform inscriptions as a substantive people under Esarhaddon? This trace of connection between the Gimiri and the Cimmerii occurs in the seventh century before Christ, which the reader will note is just about the time when Ten Tribed Israel was finally cast away in B.C. 678 (Isa vii. 8; 2 Kings xvii. 23).

10. But who were these Cymry, Cimmerii, and Gimiri, whose racial identity we trace from the mountains of Wales and from Cumberland, through Europe, north and east, to the scene and time of the exile of the Ten Tribes of Israel?

11. The Nimroud obelisk, found by Mr. Layard thirty years ago in the ruins of ancient Nineveh, and now in the British museum, tells us. There the very name "Khumri" occurs as the designation of the King of Israel Jehu the inscriptions being of the date of B.C. 858 823! The inscription runs thus: "The tribute of Jehu, the son of Khumri" (Omri), "silver, gold, bowls, vessels, goblets and pitchers of

gold, with sceptres for the king's hand; all these have I received." The recipient was Shalmaneser II., the king who paid tribute was Jehu, of the house of Omri; and the people the latter ruled the Khumri, whose capital and country many other inscriptions term "Beth Khumri" (Samaria). Dr. Hincks was the decipherer of this inscription, and Sir H. Rawlinson explains how the foreign conqueror would describe Jehu as having Omri for his ancestor.

In our own Bible Jehu is called the son of Nimshi (2 Kings ix. 20). He was really the grandson of Nimshi and the son of Jehoshaphat (2 Kings ix. 20).

The "Khumri" of Wales and Cumberland; the Cimbric of Jutland, known to the Romans; the Cimmerii of the Greeks; the Gimiri of the Assyrian inscriptions, and the "Khumri" of the Nimroud obelisk, are thus traced back to the land of Omri, the founder of Samaria (1 Kings xvi. 23, 24), the ruler over the rebellious "outcast" House of the ten tribes of Israel.

12. Finally, the name Gimiri occurs at the present date as a Russian fortress termed "Gumri" on the banks of the Araxes, just where Israel was once carried captive; and it is identical with the figurative name of the prophet Hosea's harlot wife, Japhetic "Gomer" the daughter of Diblail (Gen. x. 2), whose mysterious children "Jezebel," "Lo-Ruhamah," and "Lo-Ammi," pictured so graphically and so terribly the fate of the rebellious Kingdom of Israel, out-casted, uprooted, deprived of God's mercy, and pronounced by the decree of the Almighty Jehovah Himself, to be "no more His people," He now "not their God" (Hosea i. 1-9).

13. We thus connect, ethnically and historically, the Celtic Welsh, the Gaels, the Picts and Scots, all of whom belonged to the same great wave of Asiatics who entered these islands from the east, with a race sprung from Samaria, and who were none other than now lost Israel, the Hebrew ten-tribed nation.

#### THE SCYTHIANS.

14. But if the Celtic tribes who occupied these British Islands were probably Israelites of the House of Beth Khumri, or Samaria, how can we connect the Gothic or Scythian Anglo-Saxons, the Danes and Normans, with these Asiatics who thus formed the original inhabitants of what their traditions describe as our once desolate "wilderness" land? (Hosea ii. 14).

15. Our task is easy; Sir Henry Rawlinson supplies the link. "The ethnic name of Gimiri," he says, "occurs in the cuneiform records as the *semitic equivalent of the Aryan name Saka or Sakai*." "The Sacæ or Scythians, were termed the Gimiri by their Semitic neighbours." Professor Rawlinson\* says on this point, "It is very remarkable that in the Achaemenian inscriptions the *Sakan* or Scythic population which was widely spread over the Persian Empire, receives in the Babylonian transcripts the name of Gimiri; which looks as if this were the Semitic equivalent for the Aryan name of Saka or Scyths" (Herodotus Append. bk. IV., Essay I., § 1. 3, 5).

16. It comes therefore to this, that by the testimony of our best ethnographical writers, the Cymri of Wales traced back through their migrations through Europe as the Cimbric to the Cimbric Chersonese; as the Cimmerii to the Crimea; as the Gimiri to Mesopotamia and Assyria, were there the same people originally known by an Aryan name *Saka*; while in Western Asia their Semitic designation was *Khumri*, the very name the Welsh bear to-day. The Sacæ or Saxons, therefore, were identically the same race called by their Assyrian name *Khumri* by the Semitic tribes, but *Saka* by the Aryans. Here is ethnic identity established by a very reasonable chain of induction.

#### THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

17. But who were these Sacæ who we find are

\* Sir Henry Rawlinson, probably the first Semitic scholar of the day, gives his testimony in his brother's very valuable edition of Herodotus, as follows: "The term Scyth or Sakan is probably not a real ethnic name, but merely a title given to all nomades like the *Alyaf* of modern Persia. From the mere term Scyth, therefore, we cannot conclude anything as to the ethnic character of a people. In the Babylonian transcripts of the Achaemenian inscriptions, the term which replaces the *Saka* of the Persian and Scythic columns is *Gimiri*, a term which always elsewhere means "the tribes." The ethnic name of *Gimiri* first occurs in the cuneiform records of the time of Darius Hystaspes, as the Semitic equivalent of the Aryan name *Saka*. . . . The Babylonian title of *Gimiri* as applied to the Sacæ, is not a vernacular, but a foreign title. . . . The Sacæ or Scythians, who were termed *Gimiri* by their Semitic neighbours first appear in the cuneiform inscriptions as a substantive people under Esarhaddon about B.C. 684." (Rawlinson's Herodotus I., 196; III., 150; IV., 170).