

Ancient Records
The Legends Of The
Virgin Mary
Swift Library



Review By
Ella Rose Mast

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The Legends Of The Virgin Mary, Called By The Catholics, ‘Our Lady.’

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‘Mary, the Perpetual Virgin, and Her Mother Hanna,’ was translated from the Ethiopian manuscripts collected in 1870, by King Theodore at Makdalla, and is now in the British Museum, and translated by Sir Wallas Budge. Many times we find the best knowledge coming from the Ethiopia. Some legends of course come from Catholicism.

The description of the Virgin Mary by Epiphanius, the Bishop of Cyprus, was: She was grave and dignified in all of her actions. She spoke little and only when necessary to do so. She listened readily and could be addressed easily. She paid honour and respect to everyone. She was of middle stature, but some say that she was of more than middle height. Her complexion was of the colour of ripe wheat, and her hair was Auburn. Her eyes were bright and keen and light brown in colour, and the pupils were of olive green tint. Her face was oval, her hands were long and her fingers were long. She wore garments of natural colours and was content with them. She as filled with Divine grace in all her ways.

The Egyptian Christians, or Coptic, in the story of the Virgin Mary being visited by the Angel Gabriel, the same as we find in our scriptures. They believed that this lady, the Virgin Mother of God, was begotten by a human father and brought forth by a human mother, just like others, because she was of flesh and blood.

The words accepted as absolute historical facts by the early Egyptian Christians was of the humanity of Mary and the humanity and divinity of the Christ, his Virgin birth, which proved the reality of His natures, the human and the Divine, perfect God, perfect man, the unity of His person, and the perpetual virginity of Mary, the mother of God, or the God-Bearer, have been the foundations of the belief of the Monophysite Church of Egypt for the last 8000 years. What the Coptic believed, they

handed on to the Christian Ethiopians or Abyssinians. And they have kept the Faith to this day.

Under the influence of the teaching of the Apostles and disciples, Christ's doctrine spread abroad in the regions outside Palestine and Syria, the converts to Christianity demanded more information about the life of Christ when upon earth, and that also, of Mary, both before and after his death, than the Gospels contained. The results of this demand was that many, both those with and those without adequate knowledge and wrote accounts and of the manner of the infancy of the Christ, stories of his childhood, and accounts of Mary which found general acceptance.

It is thus clear that in Apostolic times many such works were written and soon translated into languages of more remote countries. One of these works was called Protevangelion, or the Book of James the Less, the cousin of Christ, the Bishop of Jerusalem.

It was probably written in Hebrew and existed in the first Century A.D., brought to Europe from Constantinople, was printed at Basle in 1552. From this manuscript we learn that Mary's father and mother were named Joachim and Anna, or Hanna. That Joachim consulted the Urim and the Thummim about the birth of the child whom the Angels had told him his barren wife would bear to him. And it describes the birth of Mary, the flight of Elizabeth to the mountains and the Essenes, and the Murder of Zacharias.

Another ancient work: **The Gospel of the Birth of Mary, which is attributed to Matthew.**

In this one, the story goes that an Angel told Joachim that God had shut the womb of Anna, or Hannah, his wife, so that He might open it in a more wonderful manner, and that the child born would not be the product of human lust, but the gift of God. Thus the Ethiopians then turned this book into the History of Hanna, (Anna). A translation of this book is here included and was repeated in the Protevangelin.

Many of the stories by St. Matthew, were carried over into the writing of the early Christian fathers. Of the miracles at the time of the baby Jesus and the flight into Egypt. Men, in time, would glorify the stories of the works of Mary, and had people turning to her to intercede with her son. And thus, came forth the "Hail Mary's."

Egypt is said to have been well prepared to accept Christianity. For before this, they had their symbolism of Osiris the Ka of Ra, and were looking forward to the coming of 'The son of Man,' as Saviour. They also had this belief in Isis. For years they had the annual performance of the 'Great Miracle Play' at Abydos, where in the life, death, funeral ceremonies, and resurrection of Osiris were presented. This was the forerunner of our "Passion Play."

In the legend of Isis, it tells us how the bad one called Set tried to seize the kingdom of Osiris and take possession of His wife Isis, WHO WAS THEN WITH CHILD. BUT THE STORY GOES THAT SHE ESCAPED AND WENT TO A PEASANT'S HOME FOR PROTECTION, AND THERE BROUGHT FORTH HER CHILD.

One day when Isis was gone, the devil, Set, in the form of a scorpion, came and stung the child. And when she returned, the child Horus was dead. She called on Ra for help and he sent 'Thoth and the child Horus arose. Then Thoth ascended into the heavens to his boat and continued his ride across the heavens.

Over the years, this tradition changed after the Adamites no longer governed that area. But in the beginning the story of Isis parroted the story of the woman of Revelation 12:1 through 3.

Mary the Virgin, became with child from the holy spirit. And after she had given birth to this one called 'son' (issue] of God, she remained a virgin. Her flight from Herod's wrath recalls the wandering of Isis. Both were said to be able to work miracles.

In the 1800's, many manuscripts were taken to London, England, and were put in the British Museum.

Hannah (Anna), the mother of the virgin Mary, was of the staff of the Priesthood and Joachim, the father of Mary. Solomon begat Nathan, and Nathan begat Levi, and Levi begat Mattatha and Kesrahs, and Kesraha begat Joachim, the father of the Virgin Mary. Then Mattatha begat three daughters. The name of the eldest was Mary, the name of the second Sophia, and the name of the third was Hannah. And Mary bore Salome, and Sophia bore Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist, and Hannah bore Mary the virgin.

Now Joseph, Mary the Virgin's husband, was descended from David the king. For when Nathan, the brother of James died, Matthat married his widow so that he might raise up seed to his brother. He begat Eli. And Eli and James were brothers. And Eli begat Joseph. Behold then, Joseph and Mary were related to each other. Joseph was the one connected to Joachim, Mary's father. Joachim was of the tribe of Judah and of the family of David. Hannah was past the age of child bearing when Mary was conceived. Hannah had prayed and prayed to have a child for the kingdom. She did not understand the God was reserving her womb for a special conception. This would be her purpose in life to bring forth the child, Mary, who would thus be the mother of God when in earth.

Now in the traditions, Hannah was more blessed than all the women before her, even the wife of Jared who gave birth to Enoch, even though Enoch, himself, mounted to heaven in a whirlwind. Nor even the mothers of Noah and Abraham were not more blessed. Neither was Sarah or Rebecca. For Hanna earned her place in the kingdom of heaven. She bore her sorrow of being barren until the time came for her to do her part in this program of 'The Almighty.'

When Hannah declared that her daughter should be a 'priviledged one,' many of her people doubted her. But Hannah did not live long to take their abuse. She died and was buried in the grave of her father.

Mary remained in the sanctuary until the Angel Gabriel came to tell her that God was with her. 'Behold, thou shalt conceive and bring forth a son and call his name YAHSHUA.' Then Mary recalls that her mother had said unto her before she died that the Son of God shall be born of thee.

When Hannah prayed to have a child, she had told YAHWEH that if she could have either a son or a daughter, she would give this child to be a servant unto God, and dedicate him or her unto the house of His Sanctuary, and they would not depart from there. And Angel came to Joachim to prepare a sacrifice, and he did as bidden. And then he was told that his wife would have a beautiful daughter whose son would rule over the house of Jacob for ever and of his kingdom there would be no end.

Now after Christ's resurrection, this tells us Mary stayed in the home of John the Apostle into whose care YAHSHUA had committed her. But she would go to Golgotha to pray. And it came to pass that the Jews saw her and were filled with wrath, and wished to stone her. But God made

her to disappear out of their sight. Then they set guard over that area and she was not able to go there any more.

When Mary as ready to depart this life, it is said that all the apostles came to see her.

There was said to be a book telling of the martyrdom of the twelve Apostles and the 72 disciples written in Hebrew and in Latin. But it has not yet been found.

Did St. Paul go to Britain?

We have established by old records that Paul the Apostle, when told to go unto lost Israel, did go to Rome, to Spain, and then on to Britain. There is a small booklet entitle 'St. Paul in Britain, or the Origin of British Christianity,' by Rev. W. Morgan, 1860. This is a reprint from this edition, re-published in 1984.

You have heard that St. Augustine brought Christianity to Britain. But as we have learned through other sources that Christianity went to Britain long before St. Augustine.

Westward of Italy, the Rhenish frontiers, portions of Germany and Scandinavia with the great slats of learning in Britain, extended what was known as Druidic religion, covered, so it seemed, the whole surface of the ancient world.

Plato affirms that all the Streams of Greek philosophy could be traced westward. The prehistoric poets of Greece were Druids. Pathgoras founded a school in Italy, the transmigration of souls, their pre-existence, the true theories of the heavenly bodies and their revolutions all were pre-Christian. In Britain great Universities were established. And for 2000 years, by the time of St. Paul, Druidism was the religion of Britain. Its symbol 'The truth against the world.' Three Druidic triads, familiar to Greeks and Romans, was 'Three duties of every man: worship God, be just to all men, and die for your country.'

The Druidic colleges in Britain, the only free state in Europe at that time, continued to educate and send forth their alumni to all parts of the known earth.

Druidism was said to have been founded by Gwyddon Ganhebon, supposed to be Seth of the mosaic genealogy, in the year when the equinox

occurred in the first point of Taurus, or the constellation of the Bull. Thus, the sign of the Bull came with Ephraim to the land of Britain much, much later to join with what had come before.

Long ago, we told you that Druidism was brought to Britain by Hu Gadarn, who was contemporary with Abraham. This was the religion, the law of those people, the Aryans from a long time back. They worshiped YAHWEH. They had as their symbol from the Star Bible, the Bull. And when Druidism preached God, it preached the most familiar name of their deity. In Druidism it was 'Yesu.' They always worshiped the One God. The symbol of this name was 3 rays of light. Every Druid bore these in gold on the front of his mitre.

In 25,920 years the pole of the equator makes 1 entire revolution.

THE DRUIDS:

The primitive religion of mankind who were the creators of civilization was Druidism. Historians such as Orpheus, Linus, and, yes, even Pythagoras were Druids. Pythagoras founded a school in Italy where it was believe that there laws a transmigration of the soul, their existence, and immortality, the true theories of the heavenly bodies, and their revolutions, their mystery, silence and secrecy. Back even in the days of the temple of Carnac, or Karnac, there were Druid Priests.

In the time of St. Paul, Druidism had been, for a period of thousands of years, a highly moral. elevating and beneficent religion. "The truth against the World." History records that no religion ever stirred the minds of men like the Druid religion.

The Druid colleges in Britain continued to educate and send forth their Alumni to all parts of the continent of Europe. And according to that book, 'St. Paul in Britain,' by R. W. Morgan, and other sources, Druidism was established then by Gwyddon Ganhebon supposed to be the Seth of the Mosaic genealogy in Asia, in the year the equinox, on the first of May occurred in the first point of Taurus. Thus, the symbol of the druids was the astral bull of the Star Bible marking this race of Adam.

And from all accounts then Druidism was brought into Britain by Hu Gadarn, who was contemporary to Abraham, and you find traces of this man only through the old books.

When Christianity came to Britain it was accepted gladly. There were 40 Druidic Universities in Britain, where was also the capital of 40, what would be today, be counties. And all of these south of the Clyde and Forth. The students of these universities at times numbered 60,000. And among them were included the young nobility of Britain and parts of Europe. Actually it took 20 years to master the circle of Druidic knowledge. But when you considered the great range of requirements which the system required, you do not wonder that it took so long to graduate. They studied natural philosophy, astronomy, arithmetic, geometry, jurisprudence, medicine, poetry and oratory. They emphasized the first two especially. The system of astronomy was the same as taught by Pythagoras.

It was the Druid Order from which came the whole civil, and ecclesiastically knowledge of Britain. These were its statesmen, legislators, Priests, physicians, lawyers teachers, poets, its church parliaments, its courts, its law. Its colleges of physicians, and Surgeons. Its magistrate, Clergy and Bishops.

The number of Druids was regulated by very strict laws. In proportion to the population, none could be a candidate for the order, who could not trace his lineage back 9 successive generations of forefathers.

