

What Happened to Cain?

By

**Pastor Bertrand L. Comparet;
Clarified by Pastor Willie Martin**



Contact us for details of audio tapes and articles by:-

Dr. Wesley A. Swift

Rev. Dr. Bertrand Comparet

Rev. William Gale

Captain K. R. McKilliam

Pastor Don Campbell



What Happened to Cain?

By

Pastor Bertrand L. Comparet;

Clarified by Pastor Willie Martin

WHAT HAPPENED TO CAIN? is a question in the minds of many believers and non-believers as well. The Bible does not trace Cain very far, and yet the fact is that Cain is a definite historical character of whom you can learn as much outside the Bible as you can from the Bible itself.

Do not let anyone tell you that these Old Testament people are myths. They are not. They are definitely a part of history. The Bible states that Adam and Eve were expelled from the Garden of Eden; **EASTWARD**, evidenced by the Cherubim being placed at the east of the Garden to guard it against their possible return.

If they had gone to the south or to the west, guards at the east side would not have meant a thing. Obviously, they went to the east; and, as we learned when we were studying Noah's flood,

Adam's migration actually took him and Eve into the Tarim Basin, in what is today called Sinkiang, in the extreme south-western part of China. The migration undoubtedly took a considerable period of time; as it was a very long way to walk, but they had time in those days, for Adam lived over 900 years.

In the area where they settled, Eve gave birth to two children: Cain and Abel. Much is lost in the mistranslations in your King James Version. Genesis 3:15 establishes the theme of the entire Bible, and all the rest of it is a development of that theme.

It is also a history of our Israel people. Eventually, God called before Him, Adam, Eve and Satan to give an accounting of their misdeeds. Please do not get the idea, as your King James version and all the

traditional translations tell you, that Satan was a snake; a long scaly thing, wriggling along the ground, because that is not what the Hebrew says. The word they mistranslated snake is “nachash” (naw-khawsh) whose root meaning is “enchanter” or “magician.”

Aryan Ancestors on the Silk Road

Political correctness has gotten a slap in the face recently from a number of archaeological discoveries in the Orient which indicate that the founders of many Eastern civilizations, which are so revered by trendy New Age types who despise anything White and European, were in fact racial Aryans. One famous example is the country of Iran, which takes its name from its original conquerors; until 1978 one of the many formal titles of the Shah was “Lord of the Aryans.”

It has long been known that around the first century A.D. the north-western part of China was inhabited by a Caucasian people who spoke a language called by scholars Tocharian. In the early part of this century, French and German archaeologists excavating in the northwest provinces discovered extensive written manuscripts in this language, and when they cracked the code, so to speak, they were astonished at the similarities between this supposedly isolated Oriental tongue and ancient Germanic and Celtic languages.

Now the PC academic and scientific establishment who want to rewrite history to make it “Afrocentric” and get rid of “dead White European males” have gotten another kick in the pants from the truth. Recent excavations in the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang province have uncovered more than 100 naturally mummified corpses of people who lived there between 4,000 and 2,400 years ago, **INDICATING THAT THE ARYAN INCURSION INTO ASIA WAS IN FACT FAR EARLIER AND FAR MORE EXTENSIVE THAN ANYONE PREVIOUSLY BELIEVED.**

The bodies were amazingly well preserved by the arid climate, and according to the New York Times “...archaeologists could hardly believe what they saw.” The mummies had long noses and skulls, blond or red hair, thin lips, deep-set eyes, and other unmistakably Aryan features.

Dr. Victor H. Mair of the University of Pennsylvania said, “Because the Tarim Basin Caucasoid corpses are almost certainly representatives of the Indo-European family, and because they date from a time period early enough to have a bearing on the expansion of the Indo-European people from their homeland, it is thought that they will play a crucial role in determining just where that might have been.” [Our own understanding is that the ancient homeland of Cain’s people was by the shores of Lake Baikal in what is now Russia, from whence Cain began his migrations untold millennia ago when his people were all one nation known as “The Children of the Sun”. As to where he came from before he was hanging around the lake; We believe that these people were descendants of Cain who was the son of Adam, who was also a white man]

One such mummy of a teenaged girl with blond hair and blue eyes, found in a cave, has become quite a tourist attraction in Beijing. She has been nicknamed “The Lady of Tarim” and she is on display to throngs of museum visitors in the Chinese capital.

Apparently she was a princess or a priestess of some kind over 3,000 years ago, for she was buried in fine embroidered garments of wool and leather, along with beautiful jewellery, jars and ornaments of gold, silver, jade and onyx. Her remains are in such a remarkable state of preservation that the dead girl looks as if she were just sleeping.

”Diffusionism can now be taken seriously again,” chortled one historian, Michael Puett of Harvard. Diffusionism is the theory that the ostensibly advanced Middle Eastern and Oriental civilizations of the ancient world all benefited from contact with Aryan migrants, merchants, wandering tribes, etc. and acquired much of their knowledge and attributes from these contacts; this theory can actually explain quite a lot about history, from the Indo-European roots of the Hindustani language to the Quetzalcoatl legend of the Aztecs to the mysterious ruins of Zimbabwe which were so clearly never built by blacks.

Diffusionism has been replaced over the past twenty years by the new, Politically Correct dogma of “independent invention,” which holds that there was no contact at all between White people and any Asian or pre-Columbian civilization, or if there was it was bad because all White males are “imperialist exploiters”.

The PC theory teaches that **EVERYTHING** in ancient non-White societies was invented by the indigenes, **EVERYTHING WITHOUT EXCEPTION**, no ideas or influence from European contact, nothing good or beneficial at all even if there was any White contact, which there wasn't because White males are not the world-exploring hotshots they are supposed to be, so there! I guess we made up Leif Ericson and Magellan was really a Mongolian. Don't laugh; we have heard both of those idiocies advanced seriously by "Afrocentric historians."

According to the independent invention theory, the list of things non-Whites have independently invented includes the dozens of Asiatic dialects from Hindu to Punjabi to Uighur, all clearly based on a common Aryan root language; pure coincidence, say the PC profs! The agricultural techniques of the Aztecs and Incas such as crop rotation and terrace farming, so similar to ancient Roman and medieval European practices; bah, say the intellectual gangsters of liberalism, the Indians made it up themselves!

The Mayan pyramids and calendar and astronomy, almost duplicates of Greek and Egyptian knowledge (Egyptians who were NOT in any way, shape or form Negroes!) those are all products of the brilliant Maya civilization alone, according to the official line. The same Mayas' predilections for cannibalism and sacrificing young children by drowning them in sacred wells is ignored.

The blue eyes and broken Welsh language of Missouri's Mandan Indians; the Celtic-style megaliths and stone round towers of New England; the Viking ruins of L'Anse Aux Meadow in Newfoundland; the runic inscriptions on Connecticut's Dighton Rock and the Minnesota Kensington stone; Shaka the Zulu's organization of his people based on Napoleon's system which he got from a French hunter and trader who was a Napoleonic veteran; the stone ruins of Zimbabwe so utterly unlike anything ever found anywhere else in black Africa and resembling nothing so much as a Bronze Age Celtic fort; the long Aryan features of the Easter Island statues---nyet, no, nada, nein, no way! According to the left-wing academic establishment, **NOTHING** was ever learned by non-Whites from contact between Third World cultures and Aryan man. How PC academia will explain away those hundred blond-haired, blue-eyed

mummies from China. I don't know, but I'm sure it will be good. Looks like us Children of the Sun got around in the old days.

The Mummies of Xinjiang

In the dry hills of this central Asian province, archaeologists have unearthed more than 100 corpses that are as much as 4,000 years old. Astonishingly well preserved - and Caucasian. One glimpse of the corpses was enough to shock Victor Mair profoundly. In 1987, Mair, a professor of Chinese at the University of Pennsylvania, was leading a tour group through a museum in the Chinese city of Urumqi, in the central Asian province of Xinjiang, when he accidentally strayed into gloomy, newly opened room.

There, under glass, lay the recently discovered corpses of a family - a man, a woman, and a child of two or three - each clad in long, dark purple woolen garments and felt boots. "Even today I get chills thinking about that first encounter," says Mair. "The Chinese said they were 3,000 years old, yet the bodies looked as if they were buried yesterday."

But the real shock came when Mair looked closely at their faces. In contrast to most central Asian peoples, these corpses had obvious Caucasian, or European, features - blond hair, long noses, deep-set eyes, and long skulls. "I was thunderstruck," Mair recalls. "Even though I was supposed to be leading a tour group, I just couldn't leave that room.

The questions kept nagging at me: Who were these people? How did they get out here at such an early date?" The corpses Mair saw that day were just a few of more than 100 dug up by Chinese archaeologists over the past 16 years. All of them are astonishingly well preserved. They come from four major burial sites scattered between the arid foothills of the Tian Shan ("Celestial Mountains") in northwest China and the fringes of The Taklimakan Desert, some 150 miles due south.

All together, these bodies, dating from about 2000 B.C. to 300 B.C., constitute significant addition to the world's catalogue of prehistoric mummies.

Unlike the roughly contemporaneous mummies of ancient Egypt, the Xinjiang mummies were not ruler or nobles; they were not interred in

pyramids or other such monuments, nor were they subjected to deliberate mummification procedures. They were preserved merely by being buried in the parched, stony desert, where daytime temperatures often soar over 100 degrees.

In the heat the bodies were quickly dried, with facial hair, skin, and other tissues remaining largely intact. Where exactly did these apparent Caucasians come from? And what were they doing at remote desert oases in central Asia?

Any answers to these questions will most likely fuel a wide-ranging debate about the role outsiders played in the rise of Chinese civilization. As far back as the second century B.C., Chinese texts refer to alien peoples called the Yuezhi and the Wusun, who lived on China's far western borders; the texts make it clear that these people were regarded as troublesome "barbarians."

Until recently, scholars have tended to downplay evidence of any early trade or contact between China and the West, regarding the development of Chinese civilization as an essentially home-grown affair scaled off from outside influences; indeed, this view is still extremely congenial to the present Chinese regime. Yet some archaeologists have begun to argue that these supposed barbarians might have been responsible for introducing into China such basic items as the wheel and the first metal objects.

Exactly who these central Asian outsiders might have been, however - what language they spoke and where they came from - is a puzzle. No wonder, then, that scholars see the discovery of the blond mummies as a sensational new clue.

Although Mair was intrigued by the mummies, the political climate of the late 1980's (the Tiananmen Square massacre occurred in 1989) guaranteed that any approach to Chinese archeological authorities would be fraught with difficulties. So he laid the riddle to one side as he returned to his main area of study, the translation and analysis of ancient Chinese texts.

Then, in September 1991, the discovery of the 5,000 feet. Photos of the Ice Man's corpse, dried by the wind and then buried by a glacier, reminded Mair of the desiccated mummies in the Urumqi museum. And

he couldn't help wondering whether some of the scientific detective methods now being applied to the Ice Man, including DNA analysis of the preserved issue, could help solve the riddle of Xinjiang.

With China having become more receptive to outside scholars, Mair decided to launch a collaborative investigation with Chinese scientists. He contacted Xinjiang's leading archeologist, Wang Binghua, who had found the first of the mummies in 1978. Before Wang's work in the region, evidence of early settlements was virtually unknown.

In the late 1970's, though, Wang had begun a systematic search for ancient sites in the northeast corner of Xinjiang Province. "He knew that ancient peoples would have located their settlements along a stream to have a reliable source of water," says Mair.

As he followed one such stream from its source in the Tian Shan, says Mair, "Wang would ask the local inhabitants whether they had ever found any broken bowls, wooden artifacts, or the like. Finally one older man told him of a place locals called Qizilchoqa, or Red Hillock."

It was here that the first mummies were unearthed. This was also the first site visited last summer by Mair and his collaborator, Paolo Francalacci, an anthropological geneticist at the University of Sassari in Italy.

Reaching Qizilchoqa involved a long, arduous drive east from Urumqi. For a day and a half Mair, Wang, and their colleagues bounced inside four-wheel-drive Land Cruisers cross rock-strewn dirt roads from one oasis to the next. Part of their journey eastward followed China's Silk Road, the ancient trade route that evolved in the second century B.C. and connected China to the West.

Finally they reached the village of Wupu; goats scattered as the vehicles edged their way through the back streets. Next to the village as a broad green ravine, and after the researchers had manoeuvred their way into it, the sandy slope of the Red Hillock suddenly became visible. "It wasn't much to look at," Mair recalls, "about 20 acres on a gentle hill ringed by barbed wire.

There's a brick work shed where tools are stored and the visiting archaeologists sleep. But you could spot the shallow depressions in the sand where the graves were."

As Mair watched, Wang's team began digging up several previously excavated corpses that had been reburied for lack of adequate storage facilities at the Urumqi museum.

Mair didn't have to, wait long, just a couple of feet below the sand, the archaeologists came across rush matting and wooden logs covering a burial chamber with mud bricks. Mair was surprised by the appearance of the logs: they looked as if they had just been chopped down. Then the first mummy emerged from the roughly six-foot-deep pit. For Mair the moment was nearly as charged with emotion as that first encounter in the museum. "When you're standing right next to these bodies, as well preserved as they are, you feel a sense of personal closeness to them," he says. "It's almost supernatural - you feel that somehow life persists even though you're looking at a dried-out corpse."

Mair and Francalacci spent the day examining the corpses, with Francalacci taking tissue samples to identify the genetic origins of the corpses. "He took small samples from unexposed areas of the bodies," says Mair, "usually from the inner thighs or underarms. We also took a few bones, usually pieces of rib that were easy to break off, since bone tends to preserve the DNA better than muscle tissue or skin."

Francalacci wore a face mask and rubber gloves to avoid contaminating the samples with any skin flakes that would contain his own DNA. The samples were placed in collection jars, sealed, and labeled; Mair made a photographic and written record of the collection.

So far 113 graves have been excavated at Qizilchoqa; probably an equal number remain to be explored. Based on carbon-14 dating by the Chinese and on the style of painted pots found with the corpses, all the mummies here appear to date to around 1200 B.C.

Most were found on their backs with their knees drawn up - a position that allowed the bodies to fit into the small burial chambers. They are fully clothed in brightly coloured woollen fabrics, felt and leather boots, and sometimes leather coats.

The men generally have light brown or blond hair, while the women have long braids; one girl has blue tattoo marks on her wrist. Besides pottery, resting alongside them are simple items from everyday life: combs made

of wood, needles of bone, spindle whorls for spinning thread, hooks, bells, loaves of bread, and other food offerings. The artifacts provide further proof that these were not the burial sites of the wealthy: had the graves been those of aristocrats, laden with precious bronzes, they probably would have been robbed long ago.

However, Wang and his colleagues have found some strange if not aristocratic, objects in the course of their investigations in Xinjiang. At a site near the town of Subashi 310 miles west of Qizilchoqa, that dates to about the fifth century B.C., they unearthed a woman wearing a two-foot-long black felt peaked hat with a flat brim.

Though modern Westerners may find it tempting to identify the hat as the headgear of a witch, there is evidence that pointed hats were widely worn by both women and men in some central Asian tribes. For instance, around 520 B.C., the Persian king Darius recorded a victory over the “Sakas of the pointed hats”; also, in 1970 in Kazakhstan, just over China’s western border, the grave of a man from around the same period yielded a two-foot-tall conical hat studded with magnificent gold-leaf decorations.

The Subashi woman’s formidable headgear, then, might be an ethnic badge or a symbol of prestige and influence. Subashi lies a good distance from Qizilchoqa, and its site is at least seven centuries younger, yet the bodies and their clothing are strikingly similar.

In addition to the “witch’s hat,” clothing found there included fur coats and leather mittens; the Subashi women also held bags containing small knives and herbs, probably for use as medicines.

A typical Subashi man, said by the Chinese team to be at least 55 years old, was found lying next to the corpse of a woman in a shallow burial chamber. He wore a sheepskin coat, felt hat, and long sheepskin boots fastened at the crotch with a belt. Another Subashi man has traces of a surgical operation on his neck; the incision is sewn up with sutures made of horsehair.

Mair was particularly struck by this discovery because he knew of a Chinese text from the third century A.D. describing the life of Huatuo, a doctor whose exceptional skills were said to have included the extraction and repair of diseased organs.

The text also claims that before surgery, patients drank a mixture of wine and an anaesthetizing powder that was possibly derived from opium. Huatuo's story is all the more remarkable in that the notion of surgery was heretical to ancient Chinese medical tradition, which taught that good health depended on the balance and flow of natural forces throughout the body. Mair wonders if the Huatuo legend might relate to some lost Asian medical tradition practiced by the Xinjiang people. One clue is that the name Huatuo is uncommon in China and seems close to the Sanskrit word for medicine.

THE WOOLLEN GARMENTS WORN BY THE MUMMIES MAY provide some clue to where exactly the Xinjiang people came from. A sample of cloth brought back by Mair was examined by University of Pennsylvania anthropologist Irene Good, a specialist in early Eurasian textiles. Examining the cloth under a low-power microscope, she saw that the material was not, strictly speaking, wool at all.

Wool comes from the undercoat of a sheep; this material appeared to have been spun from the coarse outer hair (called kemp) of a sheep or goat. Despite the crudeness of the fibres, they were carefully dyed green, blue, and brown to make a plaid design.

They were also woven in a diagonal twill pattern that indicated the use of a rather sophisticated loom. The overall technique, Good believes, is "characteristically European" and, she says, the textile is "the easternmost known example of this kind of weaving technique." Similar textile fragments, she notes, have been recovered from roughly the same time period at sites in Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia.

Another hint of outside connections struck Mair as he roamed across Qizilchoqa. Crossing an unexcavated grave, he stumbled upon an exposed piece of wood, which he quickly realized had once belonged to a wagon wheel.

The wheel was made in a simple but distinctive way, by doweling together three carved, parallel wooden planks. This style of wheel is significant: wagons with nearly identical wheels are known from the grassy plains of the Ukraine from as far back as 3000 B.C.

Most researchers now think the birthplace of horse drawn vehicles and horse riding was in the steppes east and west of the Urals rather than in

China or the Near East. As archaeologist David Anthony and his colleagues have shown through microscopic study of ancient horse teeth, horses were already being harnessed in the Ukraine 6,000 years ago. The Ukraine horses, Anthony found, show a particular kind of tooth wear identical to that of modern horses that “fight the bit.”

The world’s earliest high-status vehicles also seem to have originated in the steppes; recent discoveries of wooden chariots with elaborate spoked wheels were reported by Anthony to date to around 2000 B.C. Chariots do not seem to have appeared in China until some 800 years later. A number of artefacts recovered from the Xinjiang burials provide important evidence for early horse riding.

Qizilchoqa yielded a wooden bit and leather reins, a horse whip consisting of a single strip of leather attached to a wooden handle, and a wooden cheek piece with leather straps. This last object was decorated with an image of the sun that was probably religious in nature and that was also found tattooed on some of the mummies.

And at Subashi, archaeologists discovered a padded leather saddle of exquisite workmanship. Could the Xinjiang people have belonged to a mobile, horse-riding culture that spread from the plains of Eastern Europe? Does this explain their European appearance? If so, could they have been speaking an ancient forerunner of modern European, Indian, and Iranian languages?

Though the idea is highly speculative, a number of archaeologists and linguists think the spread of Indo-European languages may be linked to the gradual spread of horse-riding and horse-drawn-vehicle technology from its origins in Europe 6,000 years ago. The Xinjiang mummies may help confirm these speculations. Intriguingly, evidence of a long-extinct language belonging to the Indo-European family does exist in central Asia.

This language, known as Tocharian, is recorded in manuscripts from the eighth century A.D., and solid evidence for its existence can be found as far back as the third century. Tocharian inscriptions from this period are also found painted in caves in the foothills of the mountain west of Urumqi, along with paintings of swash-buckling knights wielding long swords. The knights are depicted with full red beards and European faces.

Could the Xinjiang people have been their ancestors, speaking an early version of Tocharian? “My guess is that they would have been speaking some form of Indo-European,” comments Don Ringe, a historical linguist at the University of Pennsylvania, “but whether it was an early form of Tocharian or some other branch of the family, such as Indo-Iranian, we may never know for sure.”

Perhaps a highly distinctive language would help explain why the Xinjiang people’s distinctive appearance and culture persisted over so many centuries. Eventually they might well have assimilated with the local population - the major ethnic group in the area today, the Uygur, includes people with unusually fair hair and complexions.

That possibility will soon be investigated when Mair, Francaletti, and their Chinese colleagues compare DNA from ancient mummy tissue with blood and hair samples from local people. Besides the riddle of their identity, there is also the question of what these fair-haired people were doing in a remote desert oasis. Probably never wealthy enough to own chariots, they nevertheless had wagons and well-tailored clothes. Were they mere goat and sheep farmers? Or did they profit from or even control prehistoric trade along the route that later became the Silk Road? If so, they probably helped spread the first wheels and certain metalworking skills into China.

”Ultimately I think our project may end up having tremendous implications for the origins of Chinese civilization,” Mair reflects. “For all their incredible inventiveness, the ancient Chinese weren’t cut off from the rest of the world, and influences didn’t just flow one way, from China westward.”

Unfortunately, economics dictates that answers will be slow in coming. The Chinese do not have the money to spare for this work, and Wang and his team continue to operate on a shoestring. Currently most of the corpses and artefacts are stored in a damp, crowded basement room at the Institute of Archaeology in Urumqi, in conditions that threaten their continued preservation. If Mair’s plans for a museum can be financed with Western help, perhaps the mummies can be moved. Then, finally, they’ll receive the study and attention that will ultimately unlock their secrets.

We find the following from the Second College Edition, New World Dictionary of the American Language, p. 1300: 1. A snake, esp. a large or poisonous one. 2. A sly, sneaking, treacherous person. 3. Bible Satan, in the form he assumed to tempt Eve. 4. Music an obsolete, coiled, brass wind instrument of wood covered with leather. The American Dictionary of the English Language, by Noah Webster 1828, Facsimile First Edition, published by the Foundation For American Christian Education relates that serpent means among others: a subtle or malicious person.

Remember that while Satan was expelled from heaven and his wings clipped considerably, he nonetheless retained possession of a good deal of his angelic powers. We do not doubt in the least that he could qualify as an enchanter or magician. He could probably do card tricks, and the like of that, better than our stage magicians of today. In the course of time, his children (And we do mean children, just as the Bible says) came to adopt the serpent as a symbol, an emblem of their father; and, over a period of centuries, the word was given a secondary meaning of “serpent,” which was not its basic meaning.

One can be misled, if they do not know the correct meaning, should you read in American history that in the latter 1870's a battalion of cavalry of the American Army under the leadership of General Custer were all massacred by a male bovine animal, a cow's husband, who remained in a seated position throughout the battle. In other words, “Sitting Bull.” On the contrary, you know he was an Indian Chief, but you wouldn't guess it from the name. Similarly, you can get mixed up in some of these things when inaccurately translated in the Bible, unless you know their true meaning.

Cain murdered Abel and was expelled from that region. Referring back to Genesis 3:15 (and this is before Comes on the scene) God said to Satan, “I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed..,” Seed 2233 zera' (zeh'-rah); from 2232; seed; figuratively, fruit, plant, sowing-time, **POSTERITY: KJV—X** carnally, **CHILD**, fruitful, seed (-time), sowing time.

Brown-Diver-Briggs Definitions: 2233 zera'-seed, sowing, **OFF-SPRING**

- a) a sowing
- b) seed
- c) semen virile
- d) OFFSPRING, DESCENDANTS, POSTERITY, CHILDREN
- e) used of moral quality; a practitioner of righteousness (figurative)
- f) sowing time (by metonymy)

Notice: The same word (zera) is used in both instances of the use of the word seed, “her seed” and “Satan’s seed.”

In the idiom of the Hebrew language “seed” and “fruit” are used not only to literally mean grain and the fruit that grows on the tree, but is also used quite regularly to refer to the descendants of people. The same Hebrew word for “seed” was used, as we said, in both referring to Satan and to Eve. **SATAN WAS TO HAVE JUST AS LITERAL CHILDREN AS WAS EVE!**

God, then, goes on to say, “...it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.” In other words, you have here, in the Bible, the first recorded promise of the coming of The Redeemer (Revelation 13:8: “And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. See also Matthew 25:34; John 17:24; Ephesians 1:4; Hebrews 4:3; 9:21 and 1 Peter 1:20)

Evidently God went on to tell them a great deal more than that, which the Bible does not at that point record. Abel brought as his offering the Blood Sacrifice; whereas Cain, who also had flocks and herds, though he was primarily a farmer, brought fruits and vegetables and dumped them down, as much as to say to God, “Well, landlord, here’s your crop rent.” And then he wondered why his offering was not acceptable to God!

In the Book of Hebrews it tells us that by faith, Abel offered a better sacrifice than Cain. One cannot have faith in something they have never heard about. Therefore, Abel must have been told the significance of the Blood Offering; that the penalty of sin is death, which must be paid either by the individual or by the death of another in his/her place. And God, quite obviously, went further than that. Paraphrasing, He told Eve, “I am going to come in the form of one of your descendants and be The

Redeemer who will pay the penalty of death on your behalf, so that you may have life instead of the death penalty that your sins have earned.”

In the King James Version, another mistranslation occurs; when Cain was born, Eve is quoted as saying, “I have gotten a man from the Lord,” (Genesis 4:1) which is not what the Hebrew says. In Hebrew, the name of God is Yahweh; in the Hebrew, that same verse quotes Eve as saying, “I have gotten a man, even Yahweh.” Earlier, God as much as said, “I am going to be the animating spirit in one of your descendants.” So, here she is guilty of wishful thinking, as on occasion we all are. In essence, she said, “Well, I’ve born a child so here He is. We are going to have the Redemption right now, instead of after a long time.” We know how mistaken she was; because, as we have explained before, one can prove from the Bible that Cain was in actual fact a descendant of Satan.

Cain murdered Abel and he was driven out “from the face of the earth.” In the King James Version it quotes Cain as saying to God, “Behold, thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth.” (Genesis 4:14)

The implication here seems to be that he climbed into his rocket ship and went off into inter-stellar space, which of course we know is not what happened. He did not say you have driven me “off” the face of the earth.

The word earth, used there, happens to be “adamah” which means merely “the ground,” but it had a little deeper significance. He had been a farmer, and God told him that as a curse upon him, the land; the ground, “which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother’s blood from thy hand... shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength...” (Genesis 4:11-12)

To this day, who ever saw a Jewish farmer? Go out and search the farming districts for them. Plenty of them run pawn shops, but how many can you find running farms or ranches?

The reading in the Hebrew of these verses should be, Genesis 4:13-17: “And Cain said unto Yahweh Great is my iniquity beyond bearing: behold thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the land and from thy face I shall be hidden and I shall become unsettled and wandering on the earth; and it will come to pass anyone finding me will kill me.”

If, as the churches teach, Adam was the first human being of any sort, then no one was left alive at this stage except Adam and Eve (Who were not going to kill Cain) and Cain himself. Yet, he expected to be killed in

the immediate future when he ran into someone. This is simply another instance of the Bible's recognition, in several places, of the existence of pre-Adamic races.

The next verse says, "...and Yahweh said unto him, Therefore, anyone killing Cain, sevenfold shall he be avenged, and Yahweh made for Cain a sign in order that anyone finding him would not kill him. And Cain went out from before Yahweh and settled in the Land of Wandering." The King James Version give the Hebrew word "nod," but it means wandering; eastward of Eden.

Nod.... Strong's Concordance #5113 Nowd (node); the same as 5112; vagrancy; Nod, the land of Cain: KJV—Nod.

#5112 nowd (node) [only defect. nod (node)]; from 5110; exile: KJV—wandering.#5110 nuwd (nood); a primitive root; to nod, i.e. waver; figuratively, to wander, flee, disappear; also (from shaking the head in sympathy), to console, deplore, or (from tossing the head in scorn) taunt: KJV—bemoan, flee, get, mourn, make to move, take pity, remove, shake, skip for joy, be sorry, vagabond, way, wandering.

Brown-Divers-Biggs Definitions: #5113 Nowd-Nod = "wandering"; land to which Cain fled or wandered after the murder of Abel

It goes on to read (verse 17), "And Cain knew his wife (Where did he get a wife if there was not anyone else on earth in those days?) And she conceived, and bare Enoch: and he builded a city." So, there were enough people on hand not only to furnish him a wife, but to build a city under his direction; "and called the name of the city, after the name of his son, Enoch." Cain, in his wandering, traveled to and built his city in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley district.

The characteristic of rivers in mountainous countries is to run very swiftly when flowing down comparatively steep slopes; they cut deep narrow channels, and they pick up debris from sand to gravel of various sizes, which is carried along down stream in the swift flowing water.

Then, as they get out beyond the mountains into the plains country, the slope is gentle, and the water flows more slowly. First, the heavier debris, gravel and sand settles out, and then even the fine silt begins settling out. The channel becomes broad and shallow instead of deep and narrow. We

find the same thing in the Nile Valley; our own Imperial Valley, in California, was formed in the same way.

So, whenever the flood season comes each year, there is more water coming down than this very shallow channel can carry. The waters overflow their channel and flood the lowlands on each side. This is the way it was in the lower Tigris-Euphrates Valley. In ancient times, upper portions of this valley was called Akkad, the lower part, Sumer; it also had another name, Shinar, which means brushy; because the land was brush-covered, except where cleared away by men for cultivation, just as much of California and Texas is brush-covered.

The rivers overflowed their banks every flood season and would drive the people out. In between flood seasons, they could plant crops, anything maturing quickly enough to be harvested before the next flood season. Then the overflow would drive them out again.

Evidently Cain was a man of great ability and great intelligence. He taught them something they probably vaguely realized they should do, but they did not have what it took to get organized and do it.

He taught them to build dikes, to make embankments along the sides of the river channel, just as we have along the Mississippi River valley; dikes which would hold the rivers within their channels even during the flood season, all of which stopped it from being a "land of wandering." This enabled them to build their cities with the assurance that they would not be washed away during the next flood season. To this day you can find traces of ancient embankments by which the river channels were protected.

There is a group of languages spoken from the Persian Gulf and the Zagros mountains west to the Mediterranean, which are all related in their origin.

Today we have four major languages, all derived from the Latin. They are French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. They have their differences, but all show their basic derivations from Latin. A man who knows any one of these languages could probably take a newspaper written in one of the other languages and fairly well puzzle out what is meant. Similarly, during this period, there were a group of languages, referred to as the Semitic dialects. There was the old Sumerian, and later, geographically

the most important of the lot: Aramaic. In the Book of Daniel it is called “Syriac,” but this is another name for the same language.

Aramaic was spoken over a vast area and it is even today a living language spoken by some people in Syria. It is also the language which Christ spoke, because that is the language the people about Him could understand. It was their contemporary language, as the old classical Hebrew had become, at that time, pretty much of a dead language.

The scholars knew it, like they today know Latin and Greek, but the common people did not speak it. So there was the old Sumerian, the much more important Aramaic, and Hebrew. The Phoenician Cities spoke another dialect; a Semitic dialect, rather closely related to Hebrew, as they should - being Israelites.

In Hebrew, they called the city after Cain’s sons’ name, Enoch. An actual city was built with a name so close to that, that the only difference is the difference between the two languages.

In the lower Tigris-Euphrates Valley, now named Sumeria, their civilization was very ancient. In fact, it undoubtedly goes back to the first chapter of Genesis. Some of their records date the beginning of their own settlement there from about 14,000 B.C., and their records of astronomical occurrences would seem to bear this out.

The important events were noted in the chronicles of all the ancient peoples; in fact, this is the only way we have been able to work out any kind of synchronization of ancient history. They had no general date scale like our own, as we say this is the year 1998 A.D. But in each kingdom their own records would show that something occurred on the 11th day of the 8th month of the 14th year of the reign of king somebody-or-other. Then, when he died, they started it all over again, with the first day of the first month of the first year of king somebody- else.

They noted in these records important events, such as their wars; and is one way in which we have been able to work out a synchronization of ancient history.

When the records of ancient Babylonia show a war with Egypt, which the records of Egypt also show, we can learn that the 15th year of king so-

and-so of Babylonia was the same as the 8th year of Pharaoh somebody-else of Egypt.

One other thing they did was to record the major eclipses, total or nearly total eclipses, of the sun; and with this one can calculate to the exact day when such an eclipse would be visible in that locality.

This is not a matter of guess-work; however, you do have to know the astronomical cycle to work it out. The fact that records go way back, thousands of years before Adam, correctly showing these cycles when the eclipses occurred, seem to lend a fair amount of truth to them. At any rate, we have their current records; and we do not mean records where they say that this city was settled so many thousands of years ago.

We are talking about their, then, current record of the events of the time when they were written. We have their current records from about 4500 B.C., or about 500 years before Adam. For example, the records of Enshagkushana the King of Kengi which was a city in Sumer, mentions that he was also “patesi” (priest) of Enlil in the city of Nippur. This record itself dates back to around 4500 B.C, It also mentions the city of Kish and Gursej.

Alusharshad the King of Kish about 4000 B.C., left records in which he claimed to be King of the World, which was, as we may note, a rather substantial exaggeration.

So, when Cain moved into that locality, he found a civilization already in existence, with quite extensive commerce reaching clear to the Mediterranean Sea, but apparently it needed some more of his engineering skill. The geological evidences that are found indicate that the entire area there, including some of the Arabian Desert, was a luxuriant well-watered grass land, with abundant grazing animals on it, and tree (and that sort of thing) up to around 4500 B.C., when the climatic change began over a period of perhaps 500 years or so, extending down to say, roughly, 4000 B.C.

There was a gradual drying up of the area, and from being a Nomadic people, able to live like the American Indians when they followed the herds of the buffalo, these people had to settle down in the river valleys and see to it that their crops were planted, irrigated and harvested.

In this lower Tigris-Euphrates Valley, these two great rivers brought enormous loads of silt year around, carried down from their upper

reaches, where they were running swiftly. The Valley of the Nile is famous for the fine silt soil.

In the Imperial Valley, one can find the same kind of rich silt, left there by the Colorado River, and the Mississippi Delta is another. This beautiful, fine silt soil, and perhaps nowhere in the world is there a clay so perfectly adapted to the making of tile and bricks as this clay silt of the Tigris and Euphrates Valley.

Into this scene of ancient civilization comes a definite historical character. Not just somebody that people centuries later wrote about, but a man who left his own records which are in our museums today, and that is Sargon the First, Sargon the Magnificent. (Two Babylons) This is not the Sargon who is mentioned in your Bible, a King of Assyria back in 722 to 725 B.C., a son of Shalmanezar and father of Sennacherib, kings of Assyria.

He simply borrowed the name of this hero of many thousands of years before. The Bible does not mention the original Sargon under the name of Sargon. In a single reign, somewhere in the period between 3800 and 4000 B.C., Sargon the Magnificent built up this enormous empire. In the ancient records, his name is found in several various forms, depending upon which language in which his name happens to appear; Sumerian, Akkadian or Babylonian, but definitely referring to the same man in each of these different languages.

Sar or Shar means King and it is perhaps a basic derivation of the later forms of Shah, Czar, etc., which have persisted as titles of kings. "Sharukinu" is this kunu perhaps a Sumerian form of Cain?

Genesis 4:17 tells us that Cain built the city and called it Enoch. Sargon built a city at that place, which he called in their language "Unuk," a slight variation due to the difference in languages. The early bricks of this city had stamped on them; that is molded, the name "Unuk." In the latter Akkadian Babylonian it was called Erech, but in the early Sumerian it was Unuk.

This Sargon created a very phenomenal empire; he finally established his capital city at Akkad. His own records show the remarkable size of it; his empire extended from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean (and there is good reason to believe it was the Atlantic).

In at least one of these expeditions he says he crossed the sea and brought back loot from conquered lands. He brought cedar beams from the mountains of Lebanon for his temples. We know definitely that his expeditions into the Mediterranean included the islands of Cyprus and Crete. Very clear traces of his early Babylonian culture are found on the island of Crete. For example, the tiles and sewer drainage system found in the cities of Phara and Knosos on Crete are exactly like that of Nippur in Akkad.

In Crete, a cylinder seal inscribed with the name of Sargon's son or grandson, Naram Sin, was found. Babylonian inscribed clay cylinder records have been found in the Cretan tombs.

In the ruins of the palace of Knosos, there is a rather elaborate alabaster coffer with the name of Cain carved in the lid of it. And also there was found an immense bronze sword with a golden hilt, of very beautiful workmanship, larger than any other ancient sword ever found, which might possibly have been his.

The Bible tells us that Cain founded this city, the name of the city Enoch, after his son, and the Sumerian records of the city of Unuk and Akkad show that Sargon the First founded the city and called it in Sumerian, Unuk

Sargon the First called these Sumerians "black heads." Whether that meant a dark complexion of merely refers to a brunette people as distinguished from the blond we do not know. We do not have sufficient records.

But Sargon's own records, in our museums today, show that he conducted raids on nations to the east, certainly at least into Media, and quite possibly going back to pick up some of his own people from the Tarim basin region.

They show that he deported captured populations to make cities that he founded in the regions of Akkad. In one of his records he states "5,400 men daily eat bread before me" the courtiers and servants of his palace. He divided his empire, which extended from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, into districts, which were ten hours march across, and each was governed by one of "the sons of his palace," as he called them. One of his inscriptions says: "For forty-five years the kingdom I have

ruled and the black heads I have governed. In multitudes of bronze chariots I rode over rugged lands. I governed the upper country (that would be Akkad). Three times to the Great Sea I advanced.”

We know that he had a very high degree of civilization; but a high degree of civilization does not always imply a high degree of morality; but, so far as civilization is expressed in the arts and sciences, and that sort of thing, they had it. Their art advanced to a degree greater than was found anywhere else in ancient times.

Two cylinder seals of his time are among the most beautiful specimens of jewel engraving ever known. Evidently they did not have the secret of making paper, or if they did, they knew how perishable it was.

They may have put some documents on parchment, but in the main they used this beautiful clay that they had to make thin tiles or tablets of clay. While it was still moist and soft they wrote upon the clay. Then the signature was in the form of a seal. Each man of importance had his own seal.

These were in the form of a little cylinder. Back in Sargon's day, so far as we can judge by some specimens found, they were usually about the diameter of a lead pencil. We do not mean the lead, but the wood that it is made of, and would run from half or $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in length to perhaps to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

The most beautiful of these ancient seals, which goes back to the time of Naram Sin, is approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter by $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch long. The engraving of the design on it is the most beautiful ever seen in jewel engraving. It was obviously done under a magnifying glass, because the details on it are so tiny and so perfect. When this seal was rolled across the wet clay, it molded an impression of the design on the seal into the clay.

Have you ever noticed signet rings in jewellery store windows, which have an engraved jewel with an initial engraved in them; carnelian or some such stones? You will not find, in any jewellery store today, as perfect jewel engraving as was characteristic of this ancient empire of Sargon or Cain.

Roads connected the principal cities; there was also a postal service. In those days, to send a letter, they would first make one of these clay

tablets, write the message on it while it was wet, dry it out, and burn it hard in the kiln. Then they would coat it again with wet clay for an envelope, write the address upon that and again burn it hard in the kiln. Delivered to the person to whom it was written, he would then break off this outer shell, and within was the letter sent to him.

Today, in the Louvre Museum in Paris are some of these ancient letters, bearing a clay seal upon them, another lump of clay with a special seal design which constituted the postage stamp, showing that postage had been paid for the carrying of this letter back to this empire of Sargon the Magnificent.

No doubt bronze and possibly iron were in use in that day, for weapons and other implements. Bronze would serve well for swords, but not for engraving tools. There was no known way to sufficiently harden copper or bronze to do that.

Only within the last 35 years or so, has such a way been discovered. If they were good enough metallurgists to learn to make carving chisels out of copper or bronze, we can give them credit for that.

Otherwise, they must have used hardened steel. 6,000 years of rust would have taken their toll of any iron or steel implements in that time. Babylonian art was, at this time, more highly developed than at any later time.

When people tell you there has been a gradual evolution, that man climbed out of the trees, lost his tail, began as the lowest form of savage and gradually worked up by degrees into civilization, they do not know what they are talking about.

They are theorizing, and the only existing evidence is to the contrary. As far back as anything can be traced, will be found existing side by side at the same time, high and brilliant civilizations and low and ignorant savagery, just as we have in the United States today, in the inner cities and surrounding suburbs; existing at the very same time, in the same country and does not mean that we evolved from what is in the inner cities, or Africa.

Belshazzar was the man who was running the city of Babylon at the time of its fall to the Medes and Persians. His father, Nabonidus, was an oddity for ancient kings. Usually they were military conquerors, people interested only in how many people they could kill or enslave, and how

much loot they could steal. Instead, Nabonidus was a scholar, particularly an archaeologist and antiquarian.

In fact, he became so deeply interested in it that during his lifetime he turned over all the authority and responsibility of running Babylon to his son, Belshazzar, who was a worthless, drunken wastrel.

Had he turned it over to his daughter Belshatti, who was brilliant, Babylon might possibly have had a different fate. Under Belshazzar it reached that degree of rottenness where it fell from its own internal corruption. Nabonidus made a hobby of going to the sites of the ancient cities and digging down to find the sites of their early temples and other public buildings, and in those cities which were still existent, find and restore their earliest temples.

One of his records in our museums today says that he had restored the temple of the Sun at Sippar. Sippar, meaning book town, from its enormous libraries, is another name for the same city of Akkad which was founded by Sargon the First.

He said that he had restored the Temple of the Sun, and in digging down to uncover the foundation, he had uncovered the cornerstone laid by Naram Sin, "which none of my ancestors, the kings of Babylon, had seen for 3200 years."

Taking his own time for this, probably in the neighbourhood of 550 B.C., add 3200 more to it, takes one back to 3700 B.C., as the probable time when this temple had fallen into such ruin that this foundation stone was totally covered up. This dates back to the time of Naram Sin, who was the son, or possibly grandson, of Sargon, whom we can identify as Cain. Incidentally, this very same foundation cornerstone, with the inscription showing it was founded by Naram Sin, is now in the Museum at Yale University.

God was not with Cain; all through these centuries Satan and Satan's children and followers have done remarkable things, if you do not include morality as any part of it. They founded big and brutal empires; they have enslaved many people; they have stolen lots of property; they were important while they lasted, until their own moral rottenness brought every thing down with a crash.

There were lots of these empires; they were important, if you do not include goodness, or morality, in the sense not only of sexual morality, but honesty and loyalty to God. If you do not include these as a requirement of greatness, then a lot of these Satanic empires had greatness of a sort. But God was never with Cain; He did not inflict the death penalty on him immediately; He drove him out so he would not be there to associate with and pollute the rest of Adam's descendants. But, for the rest of this immorality and degeneracy, it is merely what you find among the followers and children, and we do mean "children," of Satan.

We have another clue, or series of clues, to indicate that Sargon was Cain. We find this in the pagan religion that he founded; the records show that the earliest forms of Babylonian religion were monotheistic.

They believed in one God, whether it be the God we know, we are not sure; but at least they had a god, and not a multiplicity of them. Their religion contained a rather garbled, but still recognizable version of the story of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis.

But about the time of Sargon, there developed polytheism; pagan gods. The three chief ones were Anu, Eia, and one whose name sometimes appears as Enlil, sometimes Mullil. By the myths told about these gods, you can identify and determine the origin of each god. The myths about them would identify Anu as being Adam, Eia as Eve and Mullil or Enlil as Satan. Those are recognizable in these myths.

Later Mullil becomes Bel or Ba'al, who was the chief god of Babylon, and indeed became the most important of the pagan gods, from there to the west, clear to the Mediterranean coast.

The pagan priests garbled things somewhat in their legends, possibly intentionally. In a few of them Eia is represented as male, but most of these legends have Eia as a goddess, identifiable from these myths as being Eve. Legends about the early form of Eia are exactly the same as the later legends about Ishtar. So, Cain had carried in his own remembrance the occurrences in his own early life, and then had decided to make gods of Adam, Eve and Satan.

During Sargon's own time he was not deified; he founded pagan Satan worship, but he did not promote himself up to the top. Later he was deified; and there are a few inscriptions that say "Sargon is my god."

It is natural that among pagans he should become a patron god of Babylon. Babylon's patron god, whose name appears in your King James version, usually as Merodach, although Mardach would be a more accurate translation, is derived from Marad which means "to rebel," and Cain was indeed a rebel.

He is called in their legends the first born of Eia. Other legends say he was the eldest son of Ishtar and Anu was his father. Cain was the first born of Eve. Merodach is the god of agriculture, Cain was a tiller of the soil, whereas Abel was primarily a herdsman. The legends say that Merodach brought order out of chaos by separating land from water and founding homes for men. We say that Sargon, or Cain, reigned in this lower swamp land, and directed the building of the dikes and drainage canals that separated the waters from the land, enough so they could build more permanent cities.

First John 3:12 recognizes that Cain was a son of the evil one. The King James version does not use the word "son," because the translators had to meet accepted doctrine; so it says (in verse 12), "Not as Cain who was of that wicked one, and slew his brother."

If you will turn to the third chapter of the Gospel of Luke, you will find that it gives the genealogy of Christ. It starts with Christ and works backwards to Adam. As you know, where you find words printed in italic type, these are words added by translators, which were not actually written in the original languages and manuscripts, because they were implied or understood in those languages.

The English does not imply it, and therefore to make the English idiom conform to the idiom of the Greek or the Hebrew the translators have supplied the words in English which were understood in the earlier languages, and they appear in italics.

Take you King James Version of the Bible and look up the genealogy of Christ, in Luke 3. It begins with verse 23: "And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, which was the son of *Hell*, which was the son of *Matthat*, which was the son of *Levi*, which was the son of *Melchi*," and so on down through verse after verse. Note that beginning with "the son of *Heli*," the words "the son" are in italic type, indicating they were not written out in the Greek.

In other words, if you said “John was of William” it meant in the Greek idiom “John was ‘the son’ of William.” We have heard people try to deny this idiom in First John 3:12, relative to Cain, stating it meant merely that Cain was morally bad, like the evil one, not referring to any father and son relationship.

If that be a true translation of the Greek and only referring to morality, let us apply it to Luke and see if it is correct. We do not think that they developed a completely new and different Greek language between the writing of the Gospel according to Luke and the First Epistle of John. Would it make sense to say Joseph, who was morally no better than Heli, who was just as bad as Matthat?

Of course not. In the First Epistle of John, it is the very same Greek language, and it says “Cain, who was of that wicked one.” As a matter of fact, if you will take time to look it up in Weymouth’s Modern English Translation, you will find he translates it correctly: “...Cain, who was a child of the evil one...” Furthermore, if you will look up the fifth chapter of Genesis, which gives the descendants of Adam, you will find that it nowhere lists Cain among them.

With monotonous regularity the Bible says so-and-so begat whozis and whozis begat such-and-such, and so forth, verse after verse. One cannot find any place in the Bible where it says that Adam begat Cain, because he did not. The first time it says Adam begat ANYONE is in the fifth chapter of Genesis, verse 3: “Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and BEGAT a son in his own likeness, after his image; and called his name Seth.”

People like to bring up verse one of Genesis, chapter four, and try to make it mean something it does not say, “And Adam knew Eve his wife; and she conceived, and bare Cain.”

The Bible records things that happen, but it does not once say that there was a curse in sex relationship. We can tell you, with absolute truth, that upon a certain evening we went to a movie, and the following morning the sun rose in the east. We could prove it by witnesses, but we did not say that the fact that we went to the movie was the thing that caused the sun to rise in the east. It is true, very true that Adam and Eve had intercourse; it is very true that Eve bore Cain; but it is not true that Cain

was the son of Adam, and the Bible does not anywhere say that Cain was a son of Adam, neither does it say that Abel was a son of Adam either.

One of the ancient Akkadian inscriptions about Sargon says, “The divine Sargon, the illustrious king, a son of Bel the Just, the King of Akkad and of the children of Bel.” Bel, or Ba’al, was a later form of this obviously deified Satan, known in the earliest forms as Mul-lil or Enlil. Here they recognize that Sargon was a son of him whom we know to be Satan.

Other legends of Sargon’s origin say that he was adopted by Akki and raised as a gardener. The basic root of Akki is found in the Hebrew word Nachash; Naka, the Egyptian word for serpent; Naga, the Hindu word for serpent, particularly serpent god; Ahhi, a serpent water god; Arriman, the Persian devil, source of all evil.

Cain was a tiller of the soil; Sargon was raised as a Gardner. One of Sargon’s own inscriptions found in our museums today, says, “While I was a Gardner Ishtar loved me.” Yes, he was still near the Garden of Eden; not in the Garden, but in the same part of the world to which Adam and Eve had gone. So, one can identify the Cain of the Bible as an actual historical character, the records of whose own kingdom are in our museums today.

To further convince the skeptic, we can carry it a little further; Sargon’s own records show that at least three times he went to the Great Sea; at least once he crossed it. What was that “Great Sea?” There are indications that it was the Atlantic, because in Central and South America there are legends, in their mythology, which cannot be accounted for on any basis except that they were brought over there by someone who knew the early mythology of Sargon’s time. In turn, we find in the Babylonian religion the use of certain words and phrases that are Mayan.

The story of the worship of Cain appears among the Mayas of Yucatan and the Quichis of Guatemala. The Mayas say that their kingdom was found by King Can, and “Can” means “serpent” in their Mayan language; a change from Cain to Can, from one language to another, is very small. (Notice what we do today in our modern languages; the name in English we call William is in French Guillaume; in German it is Vilhelm; in Italian it is Guglielmo. We make more change from one language to another today with the same word than they did in those days).

There was a family of seven; the father, the mother and five children. Their serpent king, his wife and children were symbolized by a seven-headed serpent. Incidentally, that same emblem of the seven-headed serpent is worshiped today in India, in Indochina and in Siam, or Thailand, as it is known today.

This person who came and brought them this form of worship was deified in their legends as Quetzalcoatl, the feathered serpent, a serpent having feathers instead of scales. Their legends say that out of the east, on white-winged ships, came white men who taught these Mayans their civilization, and finally sailing away, back to the east on these white-winged ships, saying, "Some day we will return."

Since then, these people have worshiped Quetzalcoatl, the feathered serpent, as their god, the white man who taught them their civilization. A very interesting bit of more recent history is that when Cortez landed on the shore of Mexico, he was received with relatively little hostility.

Out of the East, in white sailed ships, came white men. He was greeted joyously and with friendship; he had practically no difficulty marching on up to Montezuma's capital city, Mexico City, where he was greeted with reverence and friendship. In the minds of the people, this was the promised return of Quetzalcoatl. We know, of course, that Cortez was nothing but a thief and a murderer, there in search of loot. Evidently the prisons of Spain had been emptied of the worst cut-throats to provide him with soldiers, because they were out to steal what they could get. They were accompanied, of course, by a couple of Spanish Catholic Priests, to get their share for the mother church. It is a matter of record in their report that on one of the pagan festival days, these priests wandered into one of these pagan temples in Mexico City and they observed the pagan priests putting on a Catholic mass, perfect in every detail except, it was not spoken in Latin. So the Catholic priests stormed out in a furious rage, saying "These pagans are mocking us."

They incited the soldiers to a general massacre of the inhabitants, promising them, in advance, absolution for all the murders, rapes and other crimes they might commit in the process. What these Catholics did not know was the fact that they got their ceremonies from the same ancient source as did the Mayas. That is a very interesting study. If you want to

trace it in greater detail, get Hyslop's book "The Two Babylons," and see the Babylon origin of much of the Catholic rituals.

Among these people are ancient legends which say that one of Can's sons, coveting the kingdom held by another of his sons, treacherously killed him, stabbed him in the back with a spear and took his kingdom, which is probably their version of the murder of Abel by Cain, even though garbled, somewhat, down through the centuries.

The Incas of Peru were probably Mayan colonies, because the language of Peru, which was Quichua, shows their descent of the Quichis of Guatemala, who were a branch of the Maya nation. Other events show how this culture was carried back and forth.

In much of Central America, after the winter rains, comes the spring dry season. Then, there are summer rains. At the beginning of the month of May, at midnight, the Southern Cross Constellation stands exactly perpendicular above the southern horizon, right in the meridian, and shortly there after the next rainy season begins.

The natives recognize this as a sign that rain is coming soon. The Cross was a very ancient symbol among all nations. The form in which we have it in Christianity today, with the cross bar going below the top of the vertical post, is a much later form. The earlier form of the cross was the Tau Cross, with the cross bar just resting on top of the vertical bar.

This cross is found in Egyptian records, as far back as you can find anything in Egypt. The very name Tau is derived from Mayan. T-a-u means literally "here water month." In other words, when this Southern Cross Constellation stood exactly vertical above the southern horizon, right on the Meridian, it indicated the beginning of the water month; the month when the rains would start.

The month of May is named from Maia, the Goddess, the Good Dame, the Mother of the gods. If one investigates the Catholic religion, they will find The Feast of the Adoration of the Holy Cross is May 3, beginning of the water month.

It is the day also consecrated particularly to the Mother of God, The Good Lady. In other words, straight out of Babylonian and Mayan paganism, which again we trace to its source, in its beginning, to Cain or Sargon.

The Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist is June 24; in ancient Chaldea, this was the first day of the month of Tammuz, named after their pagan god, Tammuz, who was the same as Nimrod or Bacchus, the god of pagan drunken debauchery; a great pagan day.

Among the ancients, the day began, not at midnight as it does among us, but at sunset. So, the Catholic celebrates the Nativity of St. John beginning with St. John's Eve, the night of June 23rd. Where do they get it? In Hebrew, the name which we have Anglicized as John, is Johannes; one of the names given Bacchus was Oannes. Put a "Y" in front of that Oannes, and you have Joannes. How similar they are!

The pagans believed that on the rebirth of Bacchus, he came out of the sea as Oannes, probably again identifying him with their fish god, Dagon. Have you ever wondered, when you read the Book of Jonah, how it was that Jonah could go among these pagans and be believed, when the Hebrew prophets had such a hard time convincing anyone among their own people?

God told him to go to Nineveh and tell the people that if they did not speedily reform, He was going to destroy them and their city. Jonah, being a good patriotic Hebrew, no doubt said "Nothing doing: I know what those people do to us in their wars. I'm not going to save them. Let them be killed off." so he took off (for England?), and you know the rest.

The storm came up; and he was thrown overboard, picked up by a "great fish" and delivered back to dry land. Quite a remarkable thing, the news of which would be carried quickly, into the city of Nineveh, which worshiped, among other gods, the fish god Dagon, here comes Jonah, delivered right out of the fish's mouth.

To the people of Nineveh, this was evidence of authenticity, and they were ready to listen to him. While no Hebrew prophet ever received that sudden reform in any Hebrew city, Jonah got swift results there in Nineveh, merely because they mistook who he was and where he came from!

Bacchus was the same as Tammuz, who also had the name Oannes. The beginning of the month of Tammuz or Oannes was June 24th. The writings of the early Christian fathers show that Christianity was not making extremely rapid headway. They were making some converts, but so were

the pagan religions. Unfortunately, many churches fall into the hands of those who have a talent, which is good when kept in its proper place, namely, the organizers. Rarely does a great talent for organization go with a great appreciation of the Word of God. To the organizer, there is something in numbers. His concern is, "Why isn't the church big?"

In the Catholic Church you have some Popes who felt the need of making more rapid progress in the way of numbers. Finally, Pope Gregory the Great said, "The trouble is, we are making it too hard for pagans to join the church. We emphasize the differences between the pagan religions and Christianity. They have to abandon everything they believe, in order to join us. The way to recruit them in big numbers is not to talk about the differences, but talk about the similarities. It is an easy transition. That way we'll get them in, in big numbers."

Of course, you know what he did. He did not Christianise the pagans; he paganized the Christians, because he took over as many as possible of the pagan holidays and so on, so that the pagans would feel quite at home in joining the Catholic Church. This is a matter of church record and history. The writings of many of the early Christian Fathers complained bitterly about these things, pointing out how much more loyal to their own religion the pagans were than the Christians, because the pagans would not adopt any Christian holidays, whereas the Christians were adopting pagan holidays and rituals. Here the Catholic Church took over the day of Oannes; and to give it some standing in the Church, said, "Oh, it is the day of Johannes, John the Baptist."

This was six months before the mid-winter holiday December 25th, which they had falsely taken over as the alleged birthday of Christ. You can trace the worship of the day of the rebirth of the Sun, December 25th, to at least 2000 years B.C., and there is the clearest evidence in the Bible that Christ was not born anywhere close to December. The shepherds were out in the fields with their sheep. Christ was born only a few miles from Jerusalem, just a moderate walk away from it.

The high ridge areas, where the shepherds were, extended 2,500-2,600 feet in elevation. They would get some snowfall in the winter. There the weather becomes distinctly cold, and the shepherds do not leave their sheep out in the fields, or stay out with them in the winter, and never did.

Their sheep are penned up at home, and the shepherds are in around the fire where it is warm. You can, of course, pretty well establish the birthday of Christ as October 4th, if you do not want to accept a pagan holiday in preference to it.

So, the Catholics, having decided that they should and how they could get more pagans into the fold, adopted the birthday of the invincible sun as the alleged birthday of Christ.

They further decided that since John the Baptist, as the Bible states, was born six months earlier; also, Oannes' or Johannes' Day being six months earlier; also, Oannes' or Johannes' Day being six months earlier, the leaders of the Church hierarchy said, "Fine, we will name that after John the Baptist." This they did; and they accomplished their purpose.

From this, you can see that we can trace Cain, a real person known to history under the name of Sargon, even to Central and South America; Cain is no myth! We trust this study will enable you to answer, without any doubt, "What Happened to Cain?"



What Happened to Cain - Bertrand Comparet - Willie Martin

THE NEW CHRISTIAN CRUSADE CHURCH

CALLING THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

At last the bible makes sense!

At last we know its meaning.

Its the book of the RACE

