

Tracing The Cymry



By
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Castell Caerffili



St David's Cathedral

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CYMRY IS THE MODERN NAME FOR THE DESCENDANTS OF THE WELSH AND I BELIEVE THE CORNISH. It is pronounced Kumri. Tradition and history link these Cymry to an ancient people who roamed Europe in by-gone days.

These people were known by various names in their wander in Posidonius, whom Strabo quotes, said that the Greeks called them Kimbroi and Katin writers called them Cimbri (Kimbri) Plutarch in his "Life of Marius," also identified the Kimri with the Kimmerori. In the century before Caesar they became known to the Romans by the harsher pronunciation of Kimbri. The Teutons (Germans) called them Cambria or Cimbri. Other names for them were Cimmerians, Kimmerians, Gimeria, Gimri, Kelthr and Cimmerii. Rawlinson connected the Cimmerians with the Kimbri of the Romans and the Cymry of Wales.

The Welsh Triads state that the Cymry were the first inhabitants of Britain. Hu Gadern, or Hu the strong or mighty led his people from a region around the city of Defrobani, later called Constantinople and now named Istanbul, into Britain. He is reported to be the author of the Triads, the Annals of the Cymri (page 25) which speaks of their sojourn, "In the land of Hav." (Constantinople):

The people, "rebelled against God and His fundamental Truths; sinning and committing injustice with daring transgressions; for which He poured upon them His retributive vengeance; whereupon dispersion and devastation issued; upon which they became nearly extinct, having lost their territories and national rights.

Then some betook to themselves their conscience; recovered to memory the name of the Deity and His. Truth; and adhering to those principles, they conducted themselves under the influence of cautious reason in their sinking state. God now, out of His grace and unutterable love, imbued

them with laudable intentions; placing among them wise and holy men, who under the upholding of God and His peace, and in the refuge of His Truth and Justice, acquired a right knowledge of every superiority conducive to the well being of the race of the Cymry. Thus circumstanced they proceeded in their adopted course admitting into their train all that would join them, from camp to camp; and in this manner retreated, until they escaped from the nation which had assailed them with devastation and plunder."

When the Cymry arrived in Wales they called themselves "Bryth y Brythan" or Briths of Britain. This means the covenanters of the land of the Covenant. The Celtic or Ancient British which includes the Cymry are B.C. immigrants. The Welsh, or Cymry, as the Eldest Tribe, held three priorities.

1. First colonizers of Britain.

2. Priority of Government.

3. Priority of the first Christian in Britain.

History, such as it is, brings the Cymry from the neighbourhood of the Black or Cimmerian Sea. The very district that tradition brings them from. But upon investigating the remains of antiquity we find some interesting facts.

Herodotus, the father of Grecian history said that the Khumri or Kumry who dwelt in the Crimean Peninsula had come into that territory from Media; and said that Media was not their original home or birthplace. This information leads one to think of a people who were carried captive to Media, the Ten Tribes or Northern Kingdom of Israel.

Now, the Ten Tribes or Northern Kingdom of Israel, were called on the Assyrian Tablets Beth Omri or Beth Khumri meaning House of Omri in Hebrew. Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed the opinion that "We have reasonable ground for regarding the Cimmerians, who first appeared in the confines of Assyria and Media in the Seventh Century B.C. and the

Sacae of the Behistun Rock nearly two centuries later as identical with Israel."

Esar-haddon's troops called these people "Gimirra" which according to Rawlinson is Babylonian for "the tribes."

II Esdras 13: 39-46 tells us the Ten Tribes entered the narrow passes of the river Euphrates: they having been previously placed by Shalmaneser over the waters; and came into a land where never mankind dwelt, a region called ArSareth.

There, they dwelt until the latter time. This Ar-Sareth is a locality to the north-west of the Black Sea and the very region from whence came the first Welsh colony.

Omri was responsible for bringing to a head the idolatry which had been growing in Israel since the time of Solomon. The worship of this king of Israel was not only one of darkness and depravity, but we find certain Hebrew commentators affirming that the priests of the order rather appropriately, wore black vestments. This entirely describes the nature of the word Cymri for Cimmerian means "black" or "dark" - (the Greek word kimeros means a mist or darkness). Homer in his Odyssey described them as living in perpetual darkness. These Cimmerians apparently gave the name to the Black or Cimmerian Sea.

The fact that Israel, after being "divorced" from Jehovah, walked in darkness seems to point to the essential meaning of the word Kumri or Cymry. These Cymry then became separated from the rest of Israel, it is believed, before the main captivity by Assyria, and wandered off to the area around the Black Sea.

The Black Sea country seems to have been a kind of natural place of assembly for the Israel tribes after their fall from grace. Whether they possessed some inherited instinct to make for the neighbourhood, which had been the birthplace of the Adamic Race, or not, is not certain. At all events they, one and all, migrated in that direction on first leaving their own land, into a land which later writers called the land of the Scythians.

This land was believed to be uninhabited country, a land on which the Greeks bestowed the name of "Euxinos," in irony, the place hospitable to strangers, meaning the bound from which no traveller returns. Israel-in-dispersion preferred dwelling in this bleak spot to the torment and persecution of the Assyrian, a place where they might find peace. Here she remained for a considerable time, free from interference by the Gentile empires, building up her strength to fight her way back to civilization.

It is not known for sure when the Kimmerian first passed out of Asia over the Bosphorus. That they were in Europe in the days of Homer is obvious, because he mentions them in his Odyssey, and he lived at least 800 years before the Christian Era.

Brig. General W. H. Fasken in his "Israel's Origin and Migration" stated that he believes the Kimmerians moved, after the destruction of Sardis, northward via the Bosphorus to the region of the Crimea (Kimmeria), from which they retreated on the approach of the main bodies of Israel (Beth-Sak or Sak-Geloth or Scolotoi).

The latter had come from the neighbourhood of the present day Armenia across the Caucasus, first to the Crimea between 650-600 B.C. (Rawlinson) then to Arsareth and afterwards spread themselves progressively over the country from the Don to the Danube and over the present day Ukraine). The Kimmerians, after their retreat, divided; the greater part retired westward, but part moved back to Asia Minor, the coasts of which they ravaged, from Lydia to Cilicia, for thirty years, until Alyattes expelled them from Lydia.

The main body of the Kimmerians, which retired from the Crimea westward about 600 B.C. on the approach of the Beth- Sak or Scolotoi appear to have remained in their settlements on the Danube till 114 B.C. when they moved west along the Drave and startled the Roman troops at Noreia in 113 B.C. A considerable amount of fighting took place in Switzerland, south Gaul, and north-east Spain, in which the Kimbri were uniformly successful. At Arausio, on the Rhone, they gained a smashing double victory, but they were heavily defeated by Marius, the Roman General on 30th of July, 101 B.C. at Vercellas, and only a remnant

escaped to the northwest Germany. A century later they are found in the Kimbic Chersonese (Jutland). They are the Cimbie of Tacitus and about the time of Christ were in Denmark (Jutland) which was called the Chersonesus Cimbica, or peninsula of the Cumbri.

In the Crimea there were many cemeteries, and in these large numbers of tombstones have been found with Hebrew inscriptions. These tell that the people buried there were of the Exile and give the dates as well as to what Tribes those buried, belonged.

One ancient cemetery has been found near the renowned Balaclava, made famous by the "***Charge of the Light Brigade.***" Rev. Stern, an English missionary of Hebrew descent, copied the following from one of the tombstones:

"I am Jehudi, the son of Moses, the son of Jehudah the mighty, a man of the Tribe of Naphtali, of the family of Shimli, who was carried captive in the captivity of Hosea, King of Israel, with the Tribe of Simeon, together with other Tribes of Israel."

Another tombstone reads: "We must inscribe here the wonders which God has done for us, who can recount what has happened unto us all during 1,500 years we have lived in exile." Still-another reads: "This is the grave of Buki, the son of Isaac the priest, may his rest be in Eden at the time of the deliverance of Israel." The date about 19 B.C. The Crimea was called in olden times Taurica, the Tauric Sythialand of the Bull or the Bull of Scythia.

Remember that the Cymry were B.C. immigrants to Britain. The Jutes, Saxons and the Danes came later in history and of course are the same kindred.

Bishop Titcomb says: "After the arrival into South Britain of the Kelts from Spain, there came another arrival, viz, the Cimbri from Denmark. These finally settled in Wales, where they are known as the Cymri (Cumry), and they are of the same race as the Cimerii who occupied the country around the north and west of the Yjoetic Lake, a few hundred miles from the place of the Israelitish exile."

The Moxians, or Mosesites, inhabited the west of the Black Sea. Herodotus mistook their reverence to Zal Yoxis to mean he was their god. Zal-Moxis is without doubt Moses, Zal chief or leader.

From the time of Solomon we find colonies of a people (who in history are referred to as Sacae, or children of Isaac) scattered from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf, voluntary emigrants.

Another thing that connects the Cymry with the land of Palestine is language. The Welsh, the Gaelic, the Irish, the Cornish, the Armoric, the Manx and the ancient Gaulish tongue, are the related languages which have proceeded from the Kimmerian or Keltic source.

It would be difficult to adduce a single article or form of construction in the Hebrew grammar, but the same is to be found in Welsh, and that there are many whole sentences in both languages, exactly in the very same words. Ancient Cornish sentences have been transliterated as being euphonically Hebrew, and they turn out to be quotations from the Psalms and Proverbs. Cymry language was Hebrew and they were called "The People of Jehovah." Cymry names traceable to Hebrew roots simply and purely!

The ancient British came to Britain in various ways, some direct and others overland across Asia and Europe. In some parts of Britain there is more pure Hebrew used because the people of that district came direct from the Holy Land. Others would of course have picked up foreign words and variations in speech in their travels. This explains the different dialects in Britain, and the different amounts of Hebrew words in each dialect.

The Druidic religion was begun in Britain among the Cymry. It was the Cymry who became the first on the island to accept Christianity.



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