Jeremiah's "Plantation of Ulster"





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INTRODUCTION It is said that truth is often stranger than fiction. Such is the case with the life and mission of the prophet Jeremiah and his connection with Ireland's ancient past. After the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. the Bible tells us how Jeremiah fled with the Kings daughters and a



remnant of Judah into the land of Egypt. But did Jeremiah perish in Egypt along with this royal party or was the Davidic dynasty down planted elsewhere? Irish legendary history contains a striking Incident which tells of the arrival in Ulster of an elderly prophet, accompanied by his scribe and an Eastern princess. This fascinating story not only connects the history of Ireland, Scotland and England, but offers an astonishing revelation In regards to the "Ten Lost Tribes" of Israel and the Davidic Throne that reigns over them.

In the days when King David reigned over the 12 tribes of Israel the Lord spoke to

David through the prophet Nathan and said:-

11 Samuel 7:10; "I will appoint a place far my people Israel and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own and move no more."

This appointed place referred to was not Palestine where Israel resided at that time, but another land. As we shall see the throne of David would one day be planted and established in this new land far removed from Palestine. After the Death of King Solomon, the Kingdom of Israel was divided into **two nations**, the "House of Israel" and the "House of Judah". In 721 B.C. the ten tribed House of Israel were taken into captivity by Assyria (II Kings 18:10-13). These Israelites never returned to Palestine but later migrated westward across Europe and subsequently became a "Lost" and "Gentilised" people. The Lord Jesus called them "**the Lost sheep of the House of Israel**" and the Jewish Pharisees referred to them as "the

dispersed among the Gentiles. Under different names (Celts, Saxons, Jutes etc.) these "wanderers among the nations" came into the British Isles, spoken of by the prophets,- as "the Isles". Only the House of Judah remained in Palestine until they too were taken into captivity by Babylon many years later. (The remnant which returned to Jerusalem from this captivity became known as 'Jews' meaning "remnant of Judah".) At the time of the destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. King Zedekiah made a vain attempt to escape but was captured. In the presence of King Nebuchadnezzar, he was forced to witness his own sons slain, after which his eyes were put out. He was then carried prisoner to Babylon where he died in captivity. Zedekiah considered by most Bible scholars to have been



"Thy seed I will establish for ever, and build up thy throne to ALL GENERATIONS"

the last King of David's line to reign over any part of Israel. Yet at the very time when the dynasty of David appeared have been terminated the Lord said, through the Prophet Jeremiah "David shall never want a man (i.e. a successor) to sit upon the throne of the House of Israel". Jeremiah was the particular prophet of God who presided over the downfall of David in Palestine, but he was likewise commissioned "to build and to plant" it elsewhere. How was that fulfilled?

In killing Zedekiah's male offspring Nebuchadnezzar evidently thought that he had brought the Dynasty of David to an end. But according to

Hebrew Law, "If a man die, and have no son, then he shall cause his inheritance to pass unto his daughter" (Num. 27:8). There is a prophetic "Riddle" concerning the succession to the Throne of David, contained in (Eze 17:12-24)

"Son of man, put forth a riddle and speak a parable unto the House of Israel, ... I will also take of the highest branch (Zedekiah's Royal Family) of the high cedar, I will set it; and it shall bring forth boughs, and

bear fruit, and be a goodly cedar." The King's daughters, in company of Jeremiah, and Baruch his scribe escaped to the land of Egypt (Jer 43:6-7). There they found sanctuary at Tahpanhes a Greek fortress on the border of Egypt. While in Tahpanhes, the Lord informed Jeremiah of the trouble awaiting Egypt also. Was this foreknowledge for a purpose; would it cause this royal party of refugees to seek yet another land?

Jer. 1-10 "See, I have this day set over the nations and over the Kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down and to destroy and to throw down to BUILD and to PLANT"

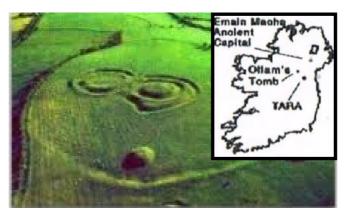


The Medallion of Ollam Fodhla which decorated Dublin's Court buildings

Of the British Isles, Ireland is the one which possesses the oldest Historical Records. The legends and traditions which abound there are generally speaking far from being baseless myths. Ireland's legendary history supplies us with the information that about six centuries before the Christian era an elderly prophet who came from Egypt via Spain arrived on the north-east coast of Ireland. Accompanying him was an Eastern princess and his scribe-companion called "Simon Brug" or "Bruck" as it is variously spelled. Reportedly they carried with them a mysterious chest, and a large rough stone called the "Lia Fail" which they guarded with great reverence.

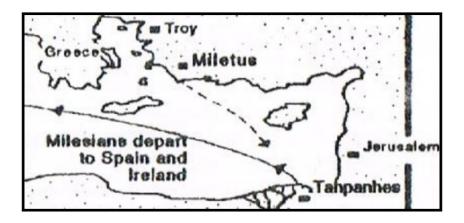
This venerable old man was called by the Irish "Ollam Fodhla" (i.e. Holy Seer) and a strong tradition identifies him as Jeremiah and the princess as the heir of King Zedekiah. The legend also asserts that "Scota" the younger daughter never reached Ireland, but later married a Milesian prince in Egypt before travelling to Spain. Regarding the princess who the Irish called "Tea Tephi" the ancient Legend tells of how she and the King of Ireland, "Eremon" soon won each other's affections and marriage took place under the conditions of Ollam Fodhla. Tea Tephi was then made Queen at her Husband's coronation on the Lia Fail at Tara which became the Royal Seat of the High Kings of Ireland.

AN ANALYSIS - There are many variations of this legend which no doubt contain discrepancies but when carefully examined they provide substantial links with Jeremiah's strange commission. Recent research has suggested that Tea Tephi may not have been the Heiress as previously thought, but Scota her mother-in-law. The Irish annals relate how Scota while in Egypt married a Miletus chieftain during the reign of a Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea. This was not the Pharaoh of the exodus as some records would suggest but a much later Pharaoh. Given the 'cumulative' evidence this Pharaoh must have been "Hophra" (XXVI Dynasty) who was murdered in his boat in 567 B.C. It was Hophra who provided refuge to Jeremiah and the Kings daughters, in accordance with royal Egyptian custom the eldest princess on coming to Egypt would have been adopted by Pharaoh as his daughter. (Jer 43:9) and excavations in 1887 by Sir Flinders Petrie revealed that there was a royal apartment within the Greek fortress known as "The Palace of the Jew's Daughter". This border fortress was manned by Milesian mercenaries who first came to Egypt as traders during the reign of Psammetichus 1(663-609 B.C.) After the assassination of Pharaoh-Hophra his successor "Aahmes" drove the Milesian garrisons out of Egypt for supporting his rival. In doing so, many of the Milesians migrated westwards to Spain and then to Ireland. With them, if they had not left earlier were Scota and her Milesian prince, founders of the Irish dynasty of Kings.



The "Chronicles of Scotland" tells us the ancestor of the Scots was a "Greek called Gathelus" who gained a great victory for Pharaoh and "King Pharo gave him his Daughter, called Scota, in marriage". From Egypt

they travelled to Spain and Gathelus "called his subjects Scotts in honour and affection of his wife" And peace having been secured, "Gathelus sat in his chair of marble (Jacob's Pillar?) within his city". Dr. Keating, the foremost authority on Irish history tells basically the same story adding that "She (Scota) bore him two sons, Eibbear in Egypt and Eremon in Galacia. After twenty-six years in Spain the party went in quest of the West Isle which was known to the inhabitants." Their landing in Ulster was, however, fiercely contested by the Irish "Cruthin" (a people of Hebrew-Phoenician origin) but the Milesians held their ground and became the aristocracy of Erin. Eremon is said to have established his royal residence at Tea-muir, (Tara) which he named after Tea, whom he married in Spain. Her story as told by the Irish bards often make mention of a venerable old man and his scribe.



The Milesians who Herodotus referred to as 'Masters of the sea" were the natives of Asia Minor whose capital was Miletus, hence their name. As these roving mercenaries migrated westward they turbulently met before blending in with various Celtic tribes in Spain.

Ulster Land Of The Cruthin

The Kingdom of the Cruthin extended at its height, as far south as the Boyne Valley and Tam was undoubtedly within its sphere of influence. But by the 5th century A.D. Ulster's boundaries had been pushed back to

County Antrim, Down and Louth by the powerful UI Neill dynasty. Due to these dynastic power struggles the northern Irish tribes, now known as Scotti, began their successful colonisation of Scotland. These Ulster tribes would have been a mixture of Cruthin and early Celtic peoples, in particular the Dal Riata of east Ulster. The Dalriadan King Fergus MacErc (blood royal of Eremon through his mother) moved to Scotland from his Ulster capital around 500 A.D. From Fergus there is a direct link to the Kings of Scotland and subsequently England. In the 17th century "Plantation of Ulster" many of the plantation people who settled in Ulster were descendants of the ancient Cruthin. With a new identity they returned to their native Ulster as the Scots-Irish retaining their strong links with Britain. For more information send for our tract "*The Ulster People - Vanguard of Israel*".

Jacob's Pillar

The story of Jacob's Pillar begins at Bethel where the patriarch Jacob had

a vision, in which he received a promise from God that his seed would become a great people through whom ultimately all nations of the world would be blessed. The vision made such an impression upon Jacob that he (Gen 28:18) "took the stone he had put for his pillows, and

set it up for a pillar After anointing this stone he said:

"This stone which have set for a Pillar shall be God's House"

There is good reason to believe that Jacob's anointed Pillar did not remain at Bethel. Paul informs us that a rock or stone accompanied the Israelites during their forty years wandering In the Wilderness from Egypt to Canaan, and that this rock in its spiritual significance represented Christ (I Cor 10:1-4). Hebrew and Masonic tradition informs us that "The Bethel Stone" was to be found in the Temple at Jerusalem. According to the *Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry* Vol 8, Jacob's Pillar stone was rejected by the builders of "Solomon's Temple" due to a crack across Its surface. Although rejected by the builders the stone was still used in Temple ceremony. In the coronation of the Kings of Judah we find a special stone or pillar playing an important role. When Joash was proclaimed the heir

of David's Throne we are told that "the King stood by a pillar, as the manner was" (II Kings 11:14) The Dr. Adam Clark translation reads, "stood on a pillar": which he explains is "The place or throne on which they were accustomed to put their Kings when they proclaimed them."

When Zedekiah's reign ended in Jerusalem, and the Temple was Destroyed, what happened to the sacred Stone? According to tradition the Bethel stone was carried to Egypt and from thence it passed to Spain. Its arrival in Ireland is connected with a ship of the 'Iberian Danaan' carrying Ollam Fodhla and an eastern princess. The early history of the Lia Fail as preserved in the ancient *Chronicles of Eri* is as follows: "In its early days, it was carried about by priests on the march, in the wilderness. Later, it was borne by sea from East to West to the extremity of the world of the sun's going down. Its bearers had resolved, at starting, to move on the face of the waters in search of their brethren, Shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland, they yet came safe with Lia Fail .., Eochald sent a chariot for Lia Fail and she was placed thereon. The Story of the Stone was then repeated by his order, And Eremon (the King) was seated on Lia Fail and the crown was placed upon his head, and the mantle on his shoulders, and all clapped and shouted. And the name of that place, from that day forward was called Tara."

The Lia Fail continued to be used as a coronation stone at Tara for many centuries. However, around 500 A.D. Fergus McErc from Ulster conquered western Scotland from the Pictish clans. With the consent of his brother Murtagh McErc (King at Tara 512-533) the Lia Fail was sent to Scotland for the coronation of Fergus, where it subsequently remained.

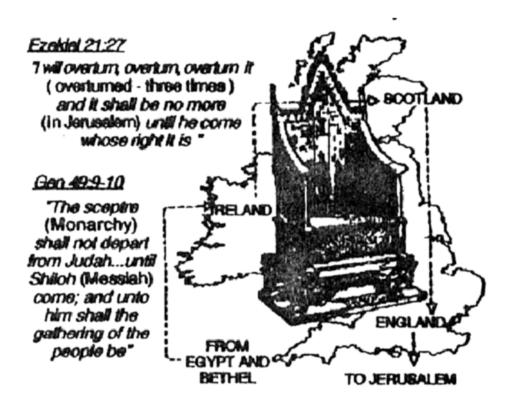
In 1296 A.D. King Edward I of England invaded Scotland and carried off the Stone to Westminster Abbey. Edward ordered a beautiful oak chair to be made to hold the Stone and every Monarch of England. with the exception of Mary has been crowned upon the Stone.

Dean Stanley, one time custodian of the stone says In his book "*Memorials of Westminster Abbey*" "The iron rings, the battered surface, the crack which has all but rent its solid mass asunder, bear witness to its long migrations - it carries back our thoughts to races and customs now almost

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extinct; a link which unites the Throne of England to the traditions of Tara" A Large granite pillar which stands on the hill of Tara today is often claimed to be the true Lia Fail. Care must be taken to differentiate between the original Lia Fail and these later large stones which assumed the name.

In 1960 a sample of the coronation stone was submitted along with a sample of sandstone from Bethel to Strathclyde University for tests. The results stated that: "the specimens were vary closely related both in space and time ... and may well be part of a rock-bed which shows a graded structure." Is it possible that Jacob's Pillar is the very coronation stone encased beneath St. Edward's chair today?



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The burial place of Ollam Fodhla according to archaeological literature is a fourth-millennium passage tomb located on a 911 ft. summit in County Meath. Here he was laid to rest with his Aryan-Phoenician ancestors who, over 5,000 years ago, built the Megalithic tombs like Newgrange in Ireland. A large carved throne-shaped boulder embedded at the back of the cairn is still pointed out as the Ollam's judicial seat.



Ollam Fodhla's Cairn, Lough Crew Hill Co. Meath

It cannot be known for certain whether Jeremiah was the legendary Ollam Fodhla or if the aged Judean prophet ever reached Ireland. Ollam's arrival in Ireland, to several ancient authorities exhibits considerable variations. Dr. M. Kelly, estimated that by balance of deduction of these disputed dates brought us to approximately 583 B.C., adding "That a person of that name existed is possible, but to what race he belonged cannot be decided."

One thing is clear though, by sanctioning the marriage of Zekekiah's daughter to a Milesian prince in Egypt, Jeremiah must have fulfilled the last part of his God given commission to "Build and to Plant" the "Tender one" of Ezekiel's prophecy. In God's great plan of the ages the Davidic Throne was planted in the "appointed place" were colonies of Hebrews had already settled. Later "the lost sheep of the House of Israel" would also be regathered in the "Isles" to ultimately to become the "nation and company (Commonwealth) of nations" as foretold in Bible Prophecy.

Britain's Monarchy An Enduring Dynasty



We are living in an ago when the British Monarchy is being questioned and challenged by many who feel that our ancient throne has no place or future in the world today. However little is it realised that, historically and symbolically our monarchy is deeply rooted in the Bible, and owes

its very existence to the FACT that one Day

the **LORD** himself shall occupy that very throne. One cannot fail to notice the remarkable similarities between the Coronation of British Monarchs and that of the Kings of Judah.

The great climax of In the Coronation service is the crowning of the new monarch while seated in the Coronation Chair which holds the **Stone of**



THE CORONATION
OF ELIZABETH II
while seated on
Jacob's Pillar Stone
June 2, 1953
Westminster Abbey

Destiny. The design of the Royal Crown used in the coronation known as St. Edward's Crown is also of special significance. The rim or base of the Crown is set with twelve large stones of various colours. The number

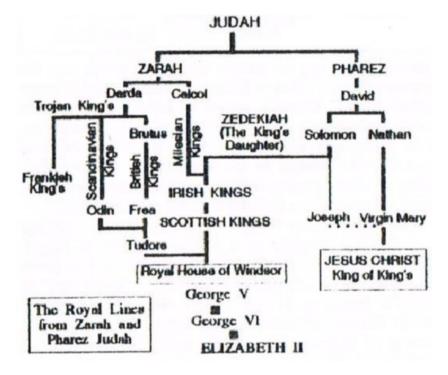
and colouring of the twelve stones are arranged identically with those which God commanded Israel's High Priest to wear **Ex 28:15-21** No other crown in the world has this remarkable symbolism. Why? The King or Queen in wearing the Crown of twelve stones is literally the "high priest" or head of the Church of the Nation and as such foreshadows the day when the Lord Jesus Christ who is our Great High Priest and King will eventually take the Throne of his father David as he reigns over the House of Jacob forever.

Prince Charles - Heir to the Throne?

The Prince of Wales recently expressed his views that should he ever come to the throne he shall be "defender of all Faiths". Such a position will change the Coronation Oath which secures the Protestant succession to the throne. The Prince and many others within the Anglican Chinch have expressed a belief in the equal validity of all religions. (Whereas the



Bible clearly teaches that Christ alone is "the Way, the Truth and the Life"). Manassah in (II Kings 21) was also multi-faith "for he reached up the altars of Baal... and worshiped all the host of Heaven". Because of these abominations he provoked the Lord to anger and brought judgement upon himself and the nation. God's judgement is upon our Royal house today for he has chastised them "with the rod of men" but he has also sworn to preserve that ancient throne and linage: "Once I have sworn by my holiness that I will not lie unto David. His seed shall endure forever, and his throne as the sun before Me".



Within living memory Britain was the possessor of the greatest Empire the world has ever known and had become "the chief of the nations". When Britain was truly "Great" her people expressed a desire to serve both God and man. Under Britain's colonial expansion which was pre-ordained of God, (Gen 28:14) we fed the hungry built the schools and hospitals,

translated the Scriptures into all languages and carried the gospel to the darkest corners of the globe. Ninety five percent of the world's missionary activity was done by the Celto-Saxon race to which the kingdom of God was given. Consider the Words of Jesus in Matt 21 "The Kingdom shall be taken from you (Jews) and given to a Nation (House of Israel) bringing forth the fruits thereof. Truly fulfilled were the words of Isa 49:3 "Thou art my servant O Israel in whom I will be glorified"



Britain's Colonial Empire

Alas, those days have gone, for as a nation we have turned our backs on God having denied and having squandered our great Christian heritage. The British Commonwealth, once held together by a sense of loyalty to the Queen, is now on the point of disintegration. Our decline in these last days is in fulfilment of Daniel's end time prophecy "scattering of the power of the holy people" and signals the return of the Lord. Many Christians fail to realise that Jesus is destined to occupy a LITERAL throne of David and reign over a LITERAL Kingdom on earth. Consider our Lord's prayer:-

"Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done as it is in Heaven"

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The Lord Jesus also said concerning his Kingdom "Except a man be born again ... (Should read in the Scriptures "born from above" who are the White Caucasian people) he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God". Be sure of your place in that Kingdom by repenting and keeping His Law.

Originally Published By Open Bible Ministries Belfast



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