<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>The Christian Slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>In My Father's House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>The Organization of the Pre-historic World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>The Jack of Spades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>The Gates to Heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>The Eye of Heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>The Golden Ass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>The Druids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>The Sacred Axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>The Rod of Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Circe and the Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Divine Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Sangre De Christo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>Mercury in the Middle Ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE

Presuming the reader has seen the technicolor photoplay Quo Vadis, he may recall that in this story of Christianity, which is taken mostly from the writings of Tacitus the vast number of Roman slaves were Christians. These slaves also were not of the lower strata of life, but in many instances educated enough to partake of the business affairs of their masters and even in some instances to convert their masters and enlist them in the Christian movement. (Caesar and Christ, Durant p. 596).

There are about 110 references to slavery in Rome that are mentioned by Durant in his commendable "Caesar and Christ." Slaves captured mostly in Europe were bought and sold and owned by the thousands. Ten thousand were sold in one day. There is much to indicate that these slaves were largely of only one creed, the creed of Christianity. This creed did not teach disobedience to the Roman Master, but it did teach disregard for the Roman Gods, the Roman Army, and the Roman Vices. It was a struggle of the spirit against Roman Tyranny and was much like the non-resistance program of Mahatma Ghandi in India.

Durant gives something like seventeen references, some quite lengthy, of crucifixion, the earliest instance according to history was in Spain, about 200 B.C. Crucifixion was the dishonorable death of a slave, a more honorable way of death was reserved for the senator or soldier or Roman citizen. Six thousand slaves were crucified at one time, along the Appian Way about 71 B.C. The custom of crucifying did not arise among the Romans, however. In the many wars of the Romans against the North Europeans, the captured Roman Soldiers were crucified upon a cross, a Tau cross, made of a tree. (History of Germany, Ellis and Keller). The Romans then took up the custom in retaliation. Crucifixion does not appear to be an Asiatic custom, it belonged to Europe.

As all Northern Europe, from Spain to France, Germany, England and Ireland was under a theocratic Druid control before the Conquering Romans took over, it is of grave importance that this regime be examined in some detail to get a full view of Christianity which took such a great part in the fall of the Roman Empire. An attempt will be made later to show that Greece also was under Druid control, but no one can be doubtful about the remaining countries being Druid.

The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins, gives the best description of the Druids that may be found today. Caesar only gives a few passing words to them. The same goes for other Roman writers. It is known that many Druid priests were gathered on an island together, and murdered. It was something like a proscription or Pogrom. It was given out publicly that Druids were murdered by the Romans all through northern Europe; but no instance is ever given of a Druid being captured or crucified in Rome. This is the inconsistency of History concerning which it is the purpose of this book to examine and expose, if such a word is necessary.

If the Druid Priests of Celtic Gaul and Britain were the leaders of those countries, what could be the name of their followers; what could be the religion of their followers? All that Rome tells is that they were barbarians - they name no creed or culture.

They do however endeavor to belittle them, yet the actions, the purposes, the spirit and equanimity show them to have been a superior people to their
Roman Conquerors. These "followers of the Druids" for lack of a better name, were the people who formed the structure of the Christian religion. Of the above there is no need to quote an authority. But from the above it does not require much deduction to see that the "followers of the Druids" were Christians. Once the notion has gained entrance or admission to examination, the evidence will fall into line with great rapidity, the evidence that the Celtic Druids were Christians and that whether or not there actually lived a Christ, Christianity existed before the time of its given date, and so many persecuted slaves were crucified, that there could have been a thousand Christs even as tho, were there no Uncle Tom as portrayed in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," there were thousands of slaves who might have taken his place in the times pre-dating the Civil War.

This tremendous struggle of Christian Slave and Roman Master has never been exploited to the fullest extent by any historian, for he has always had the Roman bias. If for no other purpose, this book could be worth-while in drawing a direct parallel to what will eventually take place in Russia between the Bureaucrat and the Proletarian, when the latter finally engulfs the former and destroys him. As the Historians state they do not know why Rome fell, so the Historians of Russia will not know the why of its failure, except that the spirit of the people was not with the government.

The immediate spiritual power of the Christians was no miracle. Altho at first they were persecuted, and Peter and Paul may have been crucified, the resistance to the Romans was worldwide. The organization of the Church appears much too perfect to have been new. The physical organization with the Bishopric, the Bishop, the Elder, the Deacon, the Presbyter, the Church itself sprang into existence miraculously or else it were of previous invention. There is no Roman or Latin or Greek word for church except Ecclesia. Church is a North European word, Kirk in Scotland, Kirka in Germany, Church in England. The Druids operated great circles of which a vast monument in Stonehenge, England is a physical instance. It was - and is - a Druid Circle, a "pierre druidique." A small circle of friends - or Christians - was the way the slaves kept their religion alive in Rome. "So that we ourselves glory in you in the churches of God for your patience and faith in all your persecutions." Thessalonians 1-3, was written before there were any church buildings or any organizations except the circle of persons who made up the surreptitious organization. "Paul and Timothy to Philemon and Apphia and Archippus, and to the Church in thy house" Philemon, 1-1. In French, the circle of worshippers was the "Circle d'adora-
teurs."

Again in French the circlet was the Anneau as in our word Annual. Anna, the girl's name means grace or graceful, and An was the name of the Irish prehistoric church. The Celtic word for Ass is Ane and the symbol of the church was the Ass. Ass and Ane or An, are realistically joined together in Josephus' story of the golden head of an ass held in the temple of An or On or Hierapolis in Egypt.

Josephus halfway denies the story yet he infers that it may have been true. Jesus rides into Jerusalem on an ass - or symbolically the Druid circle, and in Luke 2: 36, Anna "Spake of Him (Christ) to all that looked for redemption." A symbol of the Druid acceptance of Christ.

The Pierres druidique or rocks of the druids are reflected in the passage

*Note: - Caesar & Christ, p. 647 - Christians were accused of worshipping an ass.
in Galatians 2:9 "And when James, Cephas, and John who seemed to be pillars --."
This and many similar passages can only be interpreted as instances of Druid religion - that is, today, a pillar of the church is the same as an ancient Druid. When the Druid Priests infiltrated into the Roman Empire and held their organization together until it was strong enough to overcome the Empire in the time of Constantine, who, out of pure opportunism, partook of Christianity himself.

Putnam's Historical Atlas, page 3, has a map of the progress of Christianity. Bishoprics or Episcopal Sees were established throughout the Roman Empire very early. North Africa near the ancient site of Carthage contained 374, Spain a few less and Gaul more. There are several scattered along the northern border of the Empire. Durant in "Caesar & Christ," p. 613, states "the Church prospered in Africa. Able and devoted bishops like Cyprian made the diocese of Carthage almost as rich and influential as Rome" - again - "In Egypt the growth of the church was slower." As will be shown later the Phoenicians of Carthage were Druids and the Carthaginian slave was already inculcated with the teachings of Christianity.

The "Arain Heresy" also gives a lot of deductible evidence that the enemies of Rome were Christians. Putnam's Historical Atlas states, "Of the four great barbarian States of 520 only the Frankist and the Burgundian were to survive. During the next two centuries the other three disappeared from the map, largely because they could not hold the allegiance of their Roman Subjects, since they (i.e. the barbarians) had been connected to the Arian heresy. The Franks, converted much later, had the good luck to adopt the Orthodox faith and therefore came to be regarded as the protectors of the Catholic Church."

The Lombards were Arian Christians and the Lincoln Library states, "About the 2nd century the Lombards seem (the italics are not in original print) to have come in contact with the Eastern Roman Empire, on the Danube and adopted an Arian form of Christianity."

The reader is expected to know that Arianism came from Africa and was killed out by the council of Nicæa in 325 by Constantine and his bishops. Durant in his Caesar & Christ p. 658 dates the origin of the Arian Heresy at 318 A.D. Thus the Lombards' scarcely could have been exposed to and connected to Arianism in the second century.

The Barbarian Longobardi or Lombards came "from across the Alps" and settled Pavia and Venice. These cities indicate they were not barbarians. They became financiers and are still with us on Lombard Street in London.

It should seem strange indeed that this vast "horde of barbarians" that overran the Roman Empire should have been "Arian" Christians when Arius himself is portrayed as just one more bishop from North Africa.

As there were many more bishoprics in Spain than in Egypt the path of contact with Arianism and the Barbarians lay thru the west rather than the east. A passage in Diogenes Laertius states, "The Phoenician philosophers are called Ochos, but with the Celtæ they are called Druids."

Now it is generally accepted that the Phoenicians settled Sidon, Tyre, Carthage, and Cades, but further than that, "Roman History" does not go. The Phoenicians are said to have been a great seafaring people who "disappeared" about the time of Julius Caesar. Curiously enough that is "about the time" the Druids disappeared.
It is more than likely the reader has previously conceived the word Druid as the name of a minor cult of priests in the British Isles and probably France. He is asked to withhold his opinion, while the text of this book unfolds the prehistoric greatness of this Priesthood as being worldwide in its power - and the identification of it as Phoenician is a step in that direction. Many silly myths and fables will take on meaning. Such nursery stories and rimes as Cinderella, or dog Fido, or the many peculiar stories in Fraziers Golden Bough may be explained, once it is shown this Druid Priesthood extended around the world, and when it fell apart the pieces were never again put together.

The author feels his own incompetence in this effort. To do it justice one should know all languages of all races, all creeds of all priesthhoods, all myths and fables, all histories of all countries, and so forth. Yet there seems to be no one else who will do it, and like a builder erecting a house, after completion he finds many mistakes, nevertheless it serves a purpose and is worth while.
"Strange as it may appear, after the
Genesis account, we may pass through the
whole Pentateuch, and other books of the
Old Testament, clear to the end, and will
find that the story of the 'Garden of
Eden' and 'Fall of Man,' is hardly allud-
et to, if at all." -- Doane, Bible Myths,
p. 99.

It was long inferred by scholars that
the compiler of Genesis copied from more
ancient works. This inference has now
been proven by the labor of the archaeolo-
gist, in unearthing a valuable collection
of 22,000 clay tablets, buried for 2,500
years in the ruins of an ancient library
at Ninevah (Gen. 10:11).

Among other things, these tablets con-
tain accounts of the Creation and the Flood,
The latter tablet, far older than the Bible,
is now in the British Museum. It is shown
here as pieced together by George Smith
in 1872. There are sixteen fragments in
the restoration. The tablet is said to
have been made about 2,000 B.C., with
evidence that it is a copy of still older
records.

Chapter II

In My Father's House

There are approximately one thousand references for the word House
mentioned in Cruden's Concordance, while there is only one for the word
mansions and that is the quotation of the words of Christ - "In my Father's
House are many Mansions." Mansion is not a Latin, Hebrew or Greek word -
it is Scotch and Celtic. The Clerics manse is a Scottish setting. The word
House has many meanings, such as the House of David, the White House, the
House of Representatives, God's House. The Diocese (House of God) was a
spiritual community tended by the Archbishop or Bishop, the Episcopate or
overseer. Perhaps no one can interpret those words of Christ yet the infer-
ence seems directed to the organization of the Church, not an humble one at
that. Similarly Christ refers to the church as already contemporaneous.
The Synagogues predated the time of Christ, the custom of the Synagogue probably went back to the time of the destruction of the temple. The Ecclesia, or Greek church may have had a previous existence - but the church has always been said to have dated from the time of Christ and not before. Once this be shown to be untrue, Christianity will be shown to have predated Christ, and dates to 200 B.C.

The "Kyrie Eleison" which equals "Lord have mercy" includes words and music; it was a form of prayer which occurs in all the Greek liturgies and is retained in the Catholic Mass (Roman). Kyrios is the Greek word for lord (Chambers Dictionary). As lord is one word for Christ, Kyrios could signify Christ and the Greek Ecclesia could hold services much as does the present day church.

John the Baptist was conducting a service of some sort, for baptism was a very old rite. Durant states in his "Life of Greece," p. 188, "In the Lesser Mysteries, held near Athens in the spring, candidates for initiation underwent a preliminary purification by self immersion in the waters of the Ilissus." Again, p. 191 - "Another variant offered hope that punishment in Hades might be ended thru penances" - etc. and page 192, "The doctrines of hell, purgatory, and heaven, - - - of the body versus soul, of the divine son slain and reborn, as well as the sacramental eating of the body and blood and divinity of the god, directly or indirectly influences Christianity."

These characteristics of Greek religion were also those of the Celtic world to the north, that will be shown in that the Druids and the Greek gods were the same.

Higgins states in his "Celtic Druids," "The form of the great temple at Loch Bernera, in the Isle of Lewis, chief Isle of the Hebrides (Scotland) is that of a cross, containing at the intersection, a circle with a central stone, -- its form nearly that of a Roman Cross or common crucifix. The longest line of the cross may be taken at 700 feet, the cross line 204 feet, the circle 63 feet in diameter and the central stone is twelve feet high. All occupies the highest situation on a gentle swelling eminence of moor-land." Again "Justin says that Plato, in his Timeus, philosophising about the Son of God, reports that he was expressed upon the universe in the form of the letter X." Again "that the second power of the Supreme God was figured on the Universe in the shape of a cross." Again, "On a Phcenician Medal are inscribed the cross, the rosary, and the lamb."

Again, page 130, "The very learned Schedius (in his treatise de Mor Germ. XXIV) speaking of the Druids writes that the Druids seek studiously for an oak tree in the form of a cross. If the two horizontal arms are not adapted sufficiently to the figure they fasten a cross beam to it. This tree they consecrate in this manner - upon the right branch (Right Hand of God - Mark 16-19 - Acts 2-33 - 7-55, Romans 8-34, Col. 3-1) they cut in the bark in fair characters the word Jesus; upon the middle or upright stem the word Tammis; upon the left branch Belenus: over this they cut the name of God THAU.

"This tree so inscribed they make their Kebla in the grove cathedral, or summer church, toward which they direct their faces in the offices of religion, as to the ambre-stone or cove in the temples of Abury, (Stukeleys Abury, p. 101) like as the Christians do to any symbol or picture on the Altar."

Again, P. 312, "Colonel Vallencey says - 'The Egyptians express the number ten by the word mid, that is perfection, the Irish call it deag, a word of like
meaning; and for this reason the Chaldeans formed the word Jod, or number ten by an equilateral triangle $\sqcap$, which was the symbol of perfection with the Egyptians.

"The Egyptians doubled the triangle (one above) and then it became the cross of St. Andrew, or the letter X or ten, that is, perfection."

The reader will note that in Greek the D or delta, the name of Deity is an equilateral triangle.
Chapter III

The Organization of The Prehistoric World

Before the times of history the entire world was ruled by one Priesthood and the land was divided up into units much as is stated in Deut. 32:8, "When the most High divided to the nations," etc. Higgins has a similar statement in his Celtic Druids, p. 161. "At the time of which I speak, the world had become divided into tribes, but probably the priests were one" and "an attentive observation of the manners of the priests of ancient nations will show, that in general, a priest, a dervise, a Druid, a Brahmin, would pass from India to Britain protected by his sacred character with perfect ease." This last statement would be expanded to state that a Priest would pass around the entire world protected by his sacred character. The priest would have been a priest of Mercury or Hermes. Apparently only one priesthood could pass from one nation to another. All the nations were "Hermatically" sealed off from each other. No man might travel from one to the other country, nor could he communicate with another in a foreign country for the language was not understood.

Between these countries there always stood a post or pole sacred to Mercury or Hermes. Sometimes it was a plain post, at other times it had the head of Hermes on its top. The Romans had the God Terminus. Terminus - according to "A Dictionary of Deities" by B. Redfield - was represented by a head, but without feet for he never moved. Note the relation of Term and Ern or Herm.

Mr. Counsil F. S. A. Bourne, in his valuable Journey in Southwest China, mentions - "On the road from Na-chi Hsein square pillars of stone, curved at the top to represent the head of Amita Buddha. At a distance they look like Roman Terminal statues, and are loaded with votive offerings." Deut. 27-17 - "Cursed be he who removes his neighbors' landmark."

O'Neil's Night of the Gods p. 387, states "Gods were put up at the boundaries in order that they - both gods and boundaries - might be simultaneously respected and taboo, and this worship of Hermes or Terminus may very well have at length." -- again p. 383 - "The alternative tree stump representations of Terminus -- enable me to explain the wooden striped boundary marks of -- the minor German Statelets. In Grimm's Tale of Sweetheart Roland the heroine changes herself into a red stone landmark." The Barber Pole of today is a vestige of the ancient terminal pole that marked the Cardinal Points, the boundaries of the nation. DeGroot Fetes d'Errouil, 171 states "In China the greater number of barbers fix a vertical red bar over their stove."

Cardea (Cardus) was the Roman goddess of Hinges, whence Cardus means hinge - it also means red. The Cardinal points were indicated by a terminal post made red by many sacrifices. cf. O'Neil's "Night of the Gods."

It was apparently at the Cardinal Post that one Nation hinged upon the next, and here was the point beyond which there was no trespass.

In the center of the nation was set another pole to mark the center or umbra or navel, or heaven, and should the place become populated it was a "polis." The Acropolis was the Apex city, etc.

Yupa was a sacrificial post in the Rig Veda (Indian sacred poem). The Ashera was the post or pole of the Canaanites. The totem pole of Western Indians is known to all.
This center or heaven country, sealed off from other countries has many names all more or less of the same significance. In China it was the "Middle-Kingdom" Japan was the "center of the earth." The Swarga-dwara or heavens-gate at Puri is the mystic "navel of the earth." Odysseus was detained by Circe, the daughter of Atlas in the island of Ogugia, the navel of the Universe Ocean. (England) "The Orphalos at Delphi" wrote Pausanias"is made of white stone and is the middle point of the whole earth."

Agni (Lamb of God) head of heaven, navel of earth - 1, 157 - Wilson's Rig Veda.

According to Garcilasso de la Vega in the History of the Yncas (Incas), Cuzco the capitol of Peru, meant Navel.

"Jerusalem, Babylon, Athens, Delphi Papos, Samarācard were navels." - O'Neil, "Night of the Gods."

In England, Northumberland and the Humber River suggest that England had an Umbria or navel center. It is well known that Italy had an Umbria east of Rome in the center of Italy. Tara was the navel or center of Ireland. Plato's god sits in the center of the Orphalos. In Finland Ukko calls from his abode Tarvahan Napanen, Navel of heaven.

In Welsh myth, Ludd (London, Lludd's town) is counselled to measure England, find the exact center -- this was at Rytchen (now Oxford). Meath was the Center of Ireland, and the Medes of the ancient Medes & Persians was a center Median or Middle empire.

These central empires or countries all hinged together at Cardinal points or terminal posts. The polis or central point was a Haven or a sanctuary and ground within certain proximity was protection to any hurted criminal.

England was termed the Bee Country in Myth -- (of Apia) was a Bee hive heavens god. In myth Trophonics, in order to keep "the secrets of the gods" cuts off his brother's head. The Etruscan Augurs were ancient land surveyors and there was considerable haruspices at the In-Augur-ation of a polis or a temple. Among other things he waves his wand making "the sign of the cross." A fence of boards marked the boundary of the Templum, the uttered words however were sufficient to make it inviolable. Among the land surveyed out to the people, certain plots were reserved for Deity or Priesthood. This was god's acre, the harvest of which was taken from the people.

The High Priest often partook of the name of the god who was worshipped, otherwise he was god's first representative, the Vicra ma Dita, the Vice Great God. In Egypt, of which Thebes and Memphis were the central heavens, the Pharaoh was the god, there was no representation to it, he was the god. The word Keres or Cheres was often added to his name, and the reader may note the Latin word for Christian was Cherestians. Egypt was no different than other countries with regard to its gods and priests. Things that seem so utterly foolish and insane are all found in other countries if they are sought there.

The above line of thought was instigated by first noting that Hermes was a Roman, a Carthaginian, an Egyptian, and a Greek God. This was nothing unusual but when he was also found in England, Ireland, France, and Germany, the territory covered seemed too large to be passed by without further inquiry.
Considering the one way method of History, the varying sizes of the countries, the varieties of language there were many drawbacks to this inquiry. There were also artificial barriers. When some nations became too big for their "breaches" the effect was confusing, the power of the priesthood was overshadowed, the chain of events hard to follow.

For example, when the King of Tyre became powerful, he decided to become a god. He was reprimanded vehemently by Jehovah, his successes are reviewed, his enviable position, his wealth, his enjoyable position within the good graces of the Gods - so much so that he had visited Eden - the Garden of God - But the one unforgivable sin, he wanted to be a god himself, he was too ambitious, he would be put in his place - he would be destroyed - an army would be sent to destroy Tyre and so it was. Tyre was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. All this may be read in better form in Ezekiel 28:2 - "Because thou hast said I am a god; I sit in the seat of God in the midst of the seas, etc."

Some of these nations grew as did Rome and the growth of the Roman Empire was a great civil war in which Rome pitted against North, East, South, West, Gaul, Greece, Carthage, and Spain; won out and established the Empire. But Rome itself was a part of the community of nations controlled by priesthood. But Caesar, himself a high priest, usurped the powers and made himself a god, contrary to the orthodox code of the priesthood. He was astute and clever enough to gain the power (as did Napoleon later) and all the power of the priesthood was turned against Rome.

It was 400 years before the priesthood regained control and reinstigated the dark ages which for a thousand years held Europe in the grip of dark dioceses and bishoprics wherein the only control was from Rome, and not always even from there.
The Jack of Spades carries the caduceus which is the wand of Mercury, and he is the left or right bower, he holds more power than the Ace of Spades which represents the mitre of the high priest. As the High Priest outranks the king, - as even in modern England the Archbishop of Canterbury told Edward he must resign - so the aces or oaks outrank the kings. Kings and other Jacks carry swords, spears, or axes, the Jack of Spades is the only card carrying the Caduceus. This wand of Mercury - which was selected by the medical association to be the emblem of doctors of medicine - was a more powerful weapon than the sword - as the pen is mightier than the sword.

The wand of Mercury or Hermes - one should note than ERM and MER are the same, only read from left to right and right to left as were some very old writings - was a sphere with wings run thru with a rod or staff and entwined with serpents. Carthaginian coins have been found with the winged sphere or globe on one side and the Caduceus on the opposite side. Apparently they were both Phoenician emblems. The winged sphere has been found above entrances to temples in Egypt and in Peru.

Mercury was the winged god of speed and travel. It is presumed the word 'merchant' is derived from Mercury. The etymology of Mercury would be: mer - middle, and cur - priest, as cure was a word for priest even before the time of medicine.

The middle priest was the "go between" priest, the circuit rider as well as the trader.

Hermes was the only one who could unseal these hermetically sealed nations, consequently at times the priest carrying the emblem of the Caduceus would be able to tell the local god or priest or king what he should do.

Redfield's Dictionary of the Gods states "Hermes or Mercury, messenger of the gods, was god of eloquence, invention, cunning, trickery and theft. Mercury, a Roman god of commerce and gain - an image of Mercury or a shapeless post with marble head of mercury on it used to be erected by the Romans where two or more roads met to point out the way," again, "Hermensul or Irminsul - (Hermes Sun) was a Saxon god of pillar-worship in Westphalia. Charlemagne converted his temple into a Christian church and destroyed his statue. The statue stood upon a column in a deep forest recess holding a standard in one hand and a balance in the other." Hermes Trismegistus, thrice greatest Hermes identified with the Egyptian god Thoth (Thought) to whom was attributed a host of inventions among them the art of writing in hieroglyphics, the first code of Egyptian laws, astrology, harmony, the lute and lyre, magic and all mysterious sciences.

Herman is the German name derived from Hermes and Irwin is the English word. There was an ERINE Street in England shown in Putnam's Historical Atlas Pd. 5, Roman Britain.
The Jack is the Knave or bad one. He was a pirate. He stole Jupiter's sceptre, Neptune's trident, the tools of Vulcan, and the sword of Mars. It was said that altho the gods were all powerful or omnipotent they could do nothing except on the advice of Mercury.

Without entering into too long a digression, the word Jack may be identified with IACCHUS, there being no J in Greek, J was the I which preceeded a vowel, even in our late Crudens' Concordance I is so classified - and it will be noted I and J are both doted and the j only a prolonged i.

Iacchus had many prerogatives in the Greek world, and at one time was its greatest god Dionysus, but in Germany he was the Jackal or Shackal or Shishak the plunderer of Jerusalem. The Jackal was the Sheik and in the Zodiac of Denderah the Jackal wields the club or axe in the center of the heavens. He is identified as Sirius, the dog star, the brightest star in heaven. From Sheek or Shack is derived the Shekel, the coin of the Jews, for the Jackal was the weigher and is identified as weighing the soul in a balance, and from this one may return to the statue of Hermansul in Westphalia, that held a balance in one hand. The people of Germany did not know what was going on in Germany -- who then did know? None other than the Priests of Hermes.

As a scientist sometimes lets fly his imagination and tells us a certain fossil is 50 million years old, or that mankind, such as he is, is one half million years old, so let the reader just think how simple it was to keep control of mankind once the top positions were attained by a priesthood in secret possession of all knowledge. Hesiod states, "There are thirty thousand gods, that rule the world, and they keep from mankind the ways of life (Theogony) thus for perhaps five thousand years the progress of mankind was crystallized into a horrible condition the like of which may be seen in historical times when the Aztecs in Mexico slew thousands of victims in the name of their god. The supreme "secret of the gods" was that they knew the world was round and that they were in control. Sworn to secrecy, a man was trained for twenty years before he entered the priesthood and there is no telling how much farther he could progress before he became a god. There is some indication with all the genealogies that exist, that only certain races could enlist in the portfolio of gods--there must have been conflicts, or wars of the gods, and questions of policy such as the quarrel between Prometheus and Zeus as to the question of whether guile or arms should be used to control the world. "Aye, and this lord of the blessed (Zeus) shall call in the fullness of time upon me (Prometheus) whom he tortures in bondage, and shall implore me to utter the plot that will rob him of honor and throne." Prometheus Bound, by Aeschylus - "His (Aeschylus') absence from Athens has been attributed to political expedience" - Lincoln Library. Others state he was banished. Prometheus was a god gound to a rock instead of a cross. He was a god; He was benefactor of mankind; He taught mankind fire; and for his benefactions he suffered.

State and religion were one in Ancient Greece, as elsewhere, and control really lay in the Oracle - which was consulted about everything except when the Greeks fought among themselves - then it was expedient not to consult the Oracle. It is a surprising coincidence to find Crudens' Concordance defining Mercury as Interpreter, while the English word, Hermenetics is termed the "science of interpretation," and is said to derive from the Greek hermenentes, an interpreter.

All this may be very well, but what of the scriptures? Numbers 21:8 "and Jehovah said unto Moses - "Make a fiery serpent and set it upon a standard."
21-9 - "and Moses made a serpent of brass and set it upon a standard."

Thus Jehovah himself is complicated in the Cult of Hermes or Mercury, for he told Moses to make a Caduceus.

Deut. 32-8. 'When the Most High gave to the nations their inheritance, He set the bounds of the people according to their numbers."

Deut. 19-2. 'Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark, which they of old time have set."

But as in scripture so in profane literature, all over the world, the same prerogative of Hermes existed. Funk and Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary of Folklore has the following to say of boundary: - "Boundary markers were considered as sacred by many people. -- Zeus & Hermes were the protectors of Greek Boundaries, Jupiter Terminus of Roman landmarks, Thor, Frigga, and Holde were Teutonic boundary deities." " - Punishments varied from death -- a curse -- to large fines."

In the same volume, under Crossroads, is found - "something sinister about crossroads has made such a conjunction of highways a matter of interest for superstitions, beliefs, and customs connected with this particular spot. Cross-road superstition was prevalent generally thru Europe, India, Japan, Greece. --- Here were to be found, demons, evil spirits, ghosts, and Witches, --- It was the burial place of suicides and murderers, a dump heap for parricides, and a rendezvous for witches," --- "Divinities were sometimes associated with crossroads" --- "In Greek mythology, both Hermes and Hecate were connected with crossroads. Such ceremonies were practiced at this spot as sacrifice, offerings, divination, and many magic rites."

Funk and Wagnalls' "Standard Dictionary describes Hermod as the son of Odin, and a messenger of the Gods." Needless to say Hermod and Hermes are the same. According to the same volume, Mercia is "An ancient Anglian Kingdom of Central England, later annexed to Wessex." As there appears to be no other ancient land of that name, it may safely be concluded that Mercia was the name, if not the home of the cult of Mercury, the homeland of the Merchants.

At the same time Hermes, or rather the Hermes cult, probably centered at Hermopolis in Egypt. Here he was termed Thoth (or thought) for thought did everything. That this Egyptian cult could be older may be true, there are scientific ways of ascertaining this and soon it may be established. In the meantime, judgement may be withheld.

As a short summary to the above chapter, one may safely conclude that the nations of the world were frozen into a status quo; and that the badge of Mercury, the Caduceus, was the only passport. Language changed at the boundary and an interpreter went along to aid in the exchange of goods -- A balance was carried to weigh the payments -- and often it was thought to be unreliable. "The merchants became the Rich Merchant Princes as mentioned in the Old Testament."
Chapter V

The Gates to Heaven

Pi - the Greek name of the letter p. It is formed with two vertical lines crossed above by one horizontal line and forms the picture of a gate or a pylon. The pylon or pyle was the entrance to a temple or the gate to a temple, especially those in Egypt. It is shown in G. Ebers book Egypt. The gate to the great court of Heaven at Dendera, as well as the entrance to the house of Seti at Thebes, as typical entrances to the Sacred Temple Heavens, and the doorways were decorated with the winged globe the symbols of the Phoenicians. The Temple of Dendera is described as being 900 feet square, of a first, second, and third part, the last being the most holy and containing the statue of Hathor, or Neith, the Mother or Nurse. Only the elect or the initiated could behold the statue. The common people could not even enter the gate, but only look in from the outside.

Homer termed Thebes "the city of a Hundred gates. The word Memphis signified "a gate of the Gods."

The word Babylon signified gate of the gods.

The Pharaoh was called Ruti which meant Pylon or gate.

The word Mikado signified divine gate. Kad was a gate, and it should be strange, Grimm's law of language would hold for the Japanese language as well as the Aryan.

The Hindu termed the gate the toran. The Teutonic word is tor (door) and tori is the Japanese word. The Chinese Chang-Ho Mun was the gate of the Heavenly Home.

The Pylon or Gateway to the temple of Astoreth at Papos, as stamped on Roman coins was a triple gate surmounted with brick. The thousands of tori that are found in China and Japan are commonly called bird-roosts, yet originally the bird symbolized the spirit passing to heaven, and the Dove has always represented the Holy Spirit.

Beal-Peor was Bell of the Gate. Ka-Dingirra-Ki is a native name of Babylon and means Gate of God Place.

The Roman Triumphant Arch, which has three arches is a gate of the gods - the holy three. The Umph is the Umba - the Naval or the Holy One - and Triumph is the three in one god.

There were many gardens of the gods, such as Asgard, Eden, Allah, and cities partook of garden names, such as Lisbon, Carthage, Belgrad, Stuttgart and even Petrograd. The garden of the Gods was the prehistoric temple or group of temples that made a city. All were protected by gates, and the gate was a barrier to many. Solomon's temple was a copy of an Egyptian temple having the Holy of Holies in the third compartment and a pylon in front supported by the two columns Jackin and Boaz. An oracle where the voice of God spoke from the Shekina was adapted after the Oracle of Greece and Egypt. The Veil was used in Egypt to cover Hathor.

Pylon or gate seems to occupy a greater position in myth and fable than
does heaven itself and the reason might be that the gate was as far as the com-
mon people, the serfs, ever got. They could not enter heaven, they could only
stand before the gate. If the temple was only sacred ground with no buildings
it was surrounded with a fence or hedge. It was an enclosure or a sanctuary.
There are 126 names for the enclosure in the English language, such as ton, tun,
hagen, hay, haigh, park, fold, worth, garden, lis, thwait, elan, zahn, etc., etc.

The fortified sanctuary, temple, pole or polis was a haven, a place of
safety. When the Aryans were the only ones who knew agriculture the holy ones
plowed the ground—thus Zens plowed the first furrow. In Peru the Inca plowed
the first furrow, signifying the sacred character of the soil of the enclosure,
literally a garden in the heart of an incivilized country—living like ants in
caves, not knowing fire, agriculture, nor "how to build the porch."

It may be noticed guard and gard are virtually the same word. The picture
of the Garden of Eden may be multiplied many times as a picture of the enclosure
of the Elohim, the powerful gods (Elohim is plural) who moved in and started the
wheels of civilization.

There is much evidence to show that these god-people were the Celts. They
proclaimed that and derived their name from Cel the word for Heaven—or Ceiling,
as we yet have it. There are many sacred axes or celts in stone and bronze that
go to show how far and wide they were distributed. (See chapter—The Axe was
god).

There is quite a difference in the Celtic Church as found in Scotland and
that as found in Rome. Scotland was never conquered by Rome, and the Roman
Catholic Church never quite penetrated that country. Jamison's History, p. 205,
states: "The monks of Iona (Scotland) were not ordained by the bishops of Rome,
but they ordained one another at the college of Iona." Higgins states that when
the king partook of the Roman faith the Culdees continued to perform their serv-
ces secretly in one corner of the church, "So that Culdees and Popish priests
continued to perform their services in the same church for nearly 300 years."
Three hundred years is quite a long time for priests to struggle against each
other for the possession of a country.

Time is confusing however; for where in some countries civilization,—which
may be identified with priesthood, — had advanced to such a position that large
cities like London had formed; in other places the local god, or priest, con-
tinued to perform his simple tasks in some forsaken oasis in the desert the same
as in primitive times.
The local god in the Arabian desert — "God came from Teman, and the Holy o
one from Mount Paran," Hab. 3:3.—took care of the money, received children as
slaves, and performed the many minor services the people needed when there was
no state.

II Samuel 7:5 states that God had not lived in a house since he left Egypt.

Amos 9:7 states besides leading the children of Israel out of Egypt, God
had led the Philistines from Capthor, and the Syrians from Kir.

Judges 10 shows where God got mad at the Israelites and sold them into
slavery to Ammon and to the Philistines.

On Route to the promised land he said "Distress not the children of Ammon"
—"Meddle not with the children of Esau." "I have given Ariel to the children
of Lot" etc.
The gods, as shepherds, moved the people about as cattle are moved today.

It took many years for the system to pass from the guarded garden to the protected temple. As populations increased, kings were granted to the people and the gods took over control of the kings. The Druids were consulted as to places fortunate to settle in. Rhys Hit. lect. 194. Here too there was quite often trouble and often God regretted his former actions and changed his plans. Jehovah was an Eloah (singular), one of the Elohim (plural) Higgins states in Celtic Druids p. 109. "It was a custom in some countries for the priests to assume the names of their gods. This was another source of error. Thus from the union of several causes arose the confusion amongst the gods, and the multitude of gods of the same name. Hercules had almost as many names as the Virgin at Loretto under whose image the writer of this work counted upwards of forty different epithets."

In early times then, the serf had as his home the land between the garden gate and the terminal post. He could not pass beyond the terminal for his life would be worthless, he could not enter the gate for that was sacred ground. A stranger carrying the caduceus could pass the port or enter a port with protection, a people could pass a country without a war.

Thus the Rod of Aaron or of Moses was a Cudceus. The Pharoah carried one also. The staff of a Scottish highlander today looks very like a caduceus for it has a globe or large round handle.

"Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me" Psalms 23:4. "Moses took the rod of God in his hand" Ex. 17:9. Once the Hebrew God is connected with the gods of Egypt; he must come under the Phoenician influence. The Greeks also consulted the Oracle before starting a colony; and once started it passed into a new country unhindered.

It is suggested by one writer that the Saxons were moved into England from Germany by the priesthood and that there was very little warfare. This movement, as well as that of other "barbarians," deserves a lot of study in the great reshuffling that took place after and during the Fall of Rome.

What is probable is that the Romans had destroyed the Central Heaven and many bishops hastened to better the condition of their flocks before another supreme control took seat.

Thus the Vandals hastened into Spain and Africa – the Lombards into Italy, the East and West Goths went on the move as well as the Jutes and Saxons.

Rome itself went into the hands of Alaric who was under the prompting of a Druid priest, who told him to go to Rome and conquer. (History of Germany, by Ellis and Keller).
Chapter VI

The Eye of Heaven

Today the Bishop is the overseer, the Episcopate, who in his Diocese or house of God cares for his flock.

In the middle ages it was the same; in Biblical times the prophet and plain seer or divinus swayed the people. But in prehistoric times it was the Cyclops, the mythological giants, who as a race ruled the world and accounted for the vast cyclopedian structures of stone that exist in many distant places of the world, usch as the structures in Ireland, Egypt, India and Peru. Cyclopian walls are of stones, massive in size and well fitted together.
The Cyclops was the one eyed giant, literally the he was the Circle eye or the Church Eye, that sat upon the Circle of the world.

Zeus, or the high priest Zeus, is identified both as a Druid and a Cyclops in O'Neill's Night of the Gods. Zeus Triopas is Zeus the three eyed, and Zeus Endendros, Helene Dendritis and Dionusos Endendros in Boetia are identified as Druids. (c.f. Rhododendron - Rose tree).

Homer speaks of the All Piercing Eye of Atlas - Atlas who knew the depths of all the seas.

The Japanese Deity Ama-no Mahitotsu was the one eye of heaven. The one eyed Mexican water god Tlaloc dwells in the north on the highest mountain. There was an all seeing eye in the forehead of Krishna. Pausanius reports a statue of Zeus in Argos with the third eye in the forehead.

According to Hesoid, the Cyclops were gods. According to Homer they were stronger than the gods. In the Greek literature there are many Ops or eyes, all probably allied to the Cyclops. There is Sterops, the star gazer; Pelops, the Ops or eye, the rich one, the Opulent and Durant reports that Julius Caesar paid 25 million to the temple of Ops in Rome as today one might make a bank deposit.

A glyph on the Rosetta Stone pictures Egypt as Eye, Heaven, Country with the Heaven picture, the Country picture and the picture of the Eye. There is much literature in Egypt about the all seeing eye. Cheops built the largest Pyramid.

Some writers have identified the winged globe as the circle eye, the sign of the church. Bancroft pictures this Phoenician emblem of world dominion as carved above the portals of the temple of Ococingo in Mexico.

Higgins terms the gate of the Lions in Myunae as a Druid gate. He also states - "On the outside of the Cyclopean walls of Mycenae is an immense tumulus, corn, or barrow. The entrance into this tumulus is a druidical door. The lintel on top of the door is an enormous mass of Crescia Marble 27 feet long, 17 feet wide and 4 feet thick. The door posts are each of one mass, the width of the door opening is 10 feet so that the lintel projects far over each pillar. The inside of the tumulus is like a bee hive 50 feet in diameter and 51 feet high. The blocks are laid without cement. This is a very old ruin."

Spivy has proved that the Druids spoke and could write early Greek. It is foolish to think Greek culture did not extend up into Europe. Even Kit Carson, our All American scout, rode all over Western United States in the fifties and sixties and that was only one man's life. The priests knew all about northern Europe and no doubt the Bee Hive tumulus was a secret place where the messengers of Hermes could meet and exchange messages. Business and secrets of the Gods could be transacted therein.
One is reminded of the inscription at the Shrine of Neith at Sais - "I am all that was - and is - and is to be; and no mortal hath lifted my veil." This was the veil of Isis, and only a god could lift the veil. Only a god could pass the portals and meet another god and know what went on all around the world - to see what the all seeing eye could see - to know all navigation as Atlas did, etc.

If there ever was a use for the many ancient cromlechs, "every supposition has been made, by different inquiring philosophers which human ingenuity could devise" it may be suggested that the ingenuity was not human; it was that of the gods. And when a god was made after 20 years of study, after 4 years of silence, he was led through the druidical gate, the Greek Pylum, the door to heaven, as a last initiation before being accepted as a god.
Chapter VII

The Golden Ass

Josephus states: - "for Apion hath the impudence to pretend that 'The Jews placed an ass's head in their holy place.' and he affirms that this was dis-covered when Antiochus Epiphanes spoilt our temple and found that ass's head there made of gold and worth a great deal of money." To this my first answer shall be that there been any such thing among us, an Egyptian ought by no means to have thrown it in our teeth, since an ass is not a more contemptible animal than a FURONES. (in Latin, which what animal it denotes does not now appear).

True or untrue, the above accusation of Apion must rest upon something hidden from the public.

The Jews passed out of Egypt from a place named On or An, (later termed Heliopolis by the Greeks). Both On and An are words for the ass. An is the French word, Onager the Latin. With some difficulty, however, there may be un-covered a cult of the ass, the onerous burden bearer, a cult of the sun using the name of the ass and its physical body as their emblem.

O'Neill, "Night of the Gods" states, p. 116 - "God was worshipped by the Israelites under the name of An or On up to the days of the captivity." Hosea he renders as "neither go up to Bethan" - "Sound an alarum in Beth-An - Unto the calves of Beth-An." Dr. E. G. King, D.D. writes "That the Septuagint has here preserved the right reading and that Beth-On (House of God) was the ancient name of Beth-el (House of God)." He suggests that Amov, v. 5 only knew Bethel under the name of Beth-An.

The modern name of Bethel is Bethin preserving the original form. The Akkadian An had its Semitic form Ann. The female consort of Ann was Anath.

Josh. 19:38, Judges 1:33 - Beth Anath. Harpa was the spouse of Kleinis, who sacrificed asses in the temple of Apollo among the Hyperboreans (Northern Europe). This Apollo forbade - showing how ancient the accusations about ass worship are. (Durant has mentioned that the Christians were accused of worshipping the ass). (Appol. Bibl. 11, 1, 7, 111, 8, 1).

(Redfield's Dictionary of the Gods) Ana was the Sumerian sky god, corresponding to the Babylonian Anu.

(Higgins, Celtic Druids p. 170) states: "The goddess Anu seems to have considered the goddess of Ireland." Ireland is often called the Island of Nannu whence it may have got the name of Sacred Island (Vallency Col vol 4, p. 225). Ireland is said to have been the mother of the Ferni, that is the Poni or Phoenicians.

The above would infer that the Irish were the Hypéreans, who settled Greece and perhaps Hierapolis. The cult appears to have come from the north and not from the East.

Ane is the French word for ass, Annew (annulation) is the Circlet. Angle is a turning and Angle-terre is England, perhaps the turning or circle land. (Anglais). By such a translation England perhaps could be the church land or the circle land dating from the prehistoric circle pillars of the Druids in Stonehenge.
Anahita (the high Ana) was the high, powerful, immaculate one (Dictionary of the Gods). Pliny states the temple of Anahita was famed for its richness and it was from this sacred edifice that Antony, in his Parthian expedition carried off the solid gold statue of the goddess.

Ananke was the powerful Greek goddess whom neither gods nor men could resist.

Anubis was the Jackal-headed god. According to Dictionary of Gods - "Nina was the Babylonian goddess of the watery deep." "Nun was the Egyptian god of the primeval mass of waters."

"Nan was the Sun god of the West Africans" (Carthage etc.). Esignun or Ensignun was a god of the Sumerians, the forerunners of Babylon and Assyria and hence very old. Esignun was the deity who protected the sacred asses of Ningirsu, the god of agriculture.

Nun of the Egyptians in the sacred myth 'The Destruction of Mankind by Ra' is described as both male and female, able to conceive and to beget. This attribute of god antedates the time when Religion follows the male (Father) (Jupiter) and the female (Holy Mother).

Summarizing all the above, it may be concluded that the religion of AN was very old, it may have originated in Ireland, it is connected to Christianity and accords more grandeur to the Christian church rather than less. Correlating Ana with Mary, for both were goddesses of the sea, or seagoing mariners, Ana may have been the goddess of the prehistoric mariners who established gardens in all parts of the world.
Chapter VIII

The Druids

"The annotators of the sixth book of Caesar's Commentaries observe - Gallo-
run philosophos etiam philosophis. Graecis priores existimant nonnulli Graeci
scriptores, ut Aristoteles apud Diog. Laertium, qui non a Graecis ad Gallos
philosophiam devenisse, sed a Gallia ad Graecos prodisse scriptum reliquit."

"The opinion of Aristotle, that philosophy came to the Greeks from the
Gauls and not from the Greeks to the Gauls is very striking." Higgins Celtic
Druids p. 122.

Gaul or Galatia is a word from Galla - the oak apple.

The Greeks and Romans termed the people north of the Alps the Hyperboreans.
Omitting volumes of evidence that substantiate this fact the quotation of Hig-
gins may be used.-- "From the circumstances related to Abaris, and from various
particulars which have descended to us I think, that the Druids were Pythagoreans"
and, "Nobody can doubt that these Hyperboreans of Pausanias named in the poem
were Druids." "The account of Pausanias is that prophets are said to have come
from the Hyperboreans and settled the Oracle at Delphi!

"In a fragment of a poem composed by a woman called Beo, three Hyperbore-
eans, called Pagasis, Agyeus, and Olen, are named. In the old Irish books,
these are the names given to three ranks of Irish Druids, Bagol, Aghios, and
Ollam. Pausanias makes Beo say, that Olen with the Hyperboreans founded the
Delphi Oracle, and was the first who returned answers in heroic verse!"

"No Grecian yet warmed with poetic fire
Could fit the unpolished language to the lyre,
Till the first priest of Phoebus, Alen rose
And changed for smoother verse their stunning prose."

"These cannot possibly be forgeries of the bards - Circumstances of this
kind prove beyond dispute that Irish histories are not all forgeries." Pausan-
ias states - "the Curetes came to Ida in Crete from the land of the Hyperboreans."

Diodorus Siculus states "the Hyperborean island was governed by a family
called Boreades."

The Irish Boreadach means a valiant chief or noble and Vallency says "The
magistrates of Ireland were often called Boreadhach. Boreas is from the words
Bor - strong and eas - blast of wind, hence Hyperboreans, a people beyond the
north wind."

The following is an account of Diodonis Siculus - "Opposite to the coast
of Gallia Celtrea (France) there is an island in the ocean, not smaller than
Sicily, lying to the north (Britain) which is inhabited by the Hyperboreans who
are so named because they dwell beyond the North wind. This island is of a
happy temperature, rich in soil, fruitful in everything, yielding its produce
twice a year. Tradition says that Latona was born there, and for that reason
they venerate Apollo more than any other God. They are in a manner his priests
and pay him abundant honors. In this island there is a magnificent grove of
Apollo, a remarkable temple adorned with consecrated gifts. There also is a
city sacred to the same god, most of the inhabitants are harpers who play upon

25
their harps and sing hymns to the god. The Hyperboreans use a particular dialect and have a remarkable attachment to the Greeks, especially to the Athenians and Delians deducing their friendship from remote periods."

Mr. Vallency has made a great many very curious observations on the similarity of the Dadanan (gods) of Ireland and the Dodona (oracle) of Greece.

Orpheus said that Chronos was enchanted in an island west of Britain called Ogygia (Ireland), in this he is followed by Pliny, Plutarch, and Solinus. Orpheus calls the North Sea Mare Cronium.

Volney's Travels V 2, p. 59 states "One class of the Druses are to the rest what the initiated are to the profane and are called Okkals." Here again must Vallency be quoted - Diogenes Laertius states - "the Phoenician Philosophers are called Ochos and Phenius Farsaith, the great Irish hero had the title of Ochus and was the inventor of the Irish Ogham alphabet." Caesar states of the Druids - "Disciplina in Brittania reperta, ataque in Galliam translata esse existimatur." He also states they had control of civil power by the custom of excommunication.

Dion Chrysostom states the Druids were attended in the performance of their judicial functions with great magnificence, sitting on thrones of gold or sumptuously entertained in the residence of Sovereigns.

Higgins states the Druids were the sole depositaries of the law in England, which being unwritten, were retained in memory. There could be but little doubt that the unwritten law has continued down till this day. They also had a custom approaching trial by jury. The law was called Tara in Ireland and was the Tora of the Hebrews.

Mr. Daires in Celtic Res. p. 275, states the Orpheans were Druids. Strabo says the worship of Ceres and Persephone was celebrated in Britain with the same rites as the Greeks in Samothrace mysteries.

Onomacritus (560 B.C.) who wrote down the poems of Orpheus, describes Britain, and Ireland, the latter of which he learned from the Phoenicians.

Smith's History of the Druids, p. 74 - "Among the Arcana of nature which our Druids were acquainted with, there are many presumptive, if not positive proofs, for placing the art of making gunpowder, or artificial thunder and lightning; though like all other mysteries they kept it secret. Some men allow the priests of Delphos were in possession of this art, for in three separate attempts made to rob their temple, thunder and lightning kindled in the face of the invaders. In the celebration of the mysteries of Ceres the probationers were led into a temple of darkness and horror; then all of a sudden a strong light flashed and a terrible noise like thunder followed. There is also the report that the Druids' groves were often shaken and strangely moved, the forest sometimes ablaze without being consumed.

"The Gallic word for lightning was Delan (flame of god); the drui-lan, however, was the flame of the druids."

The Rev. Mr. Faber in his Origins of Pagan Idol. p. 360, says, "The religion of the Celts, as professed in Gaul and Britain is probably the same as that of the Hindoos and Egyptians, the Canaanites, the Phrygians, the Greeks and the Romans."
Conan says, "the Phoenicians once possessed the empire of Asia, they made Egyptian Thebes their capital, and Cadmus, migrating thence into Europe, built Boeotian Thebes, naming it after his native town."

Eccoli observed the close resemblance between the religion of Persia and the British Isles - and the complete identity of the old superstitions of the Druids, the Magi, and the Bramins, has been satisfactorily established by Vallency, Wilford, Maurice and Dairies.

In the Bagavad-Gita it is said Aeswara (fire) resides in every mortal being. It may here be observed that God many times appeared to the Israelites as a fire or burning bush. Isa or Iswara signifies Lord or Master.

The Gauls had a god Hesus and in Hebrew if e or He were the emphatic article the word would be literally the preserver. Redfield's Dictionary of Gods states, "Hesus, a deity among the Gauls the same as Mars of the Romans. He was represented as a woodcutter (carpenter). Hesus signified Master."

The Mother of the gods is next. She was called Eire, Eirin, Eirean, Eirinn, Anu, Nanu, Anan, Nannan, Ith, Iath, Anith, Eadna, Eoghna, Aonach, Tlachgo, Tlacht, Momo (Mama), Munham, Ana, Ops, Silhol. The term in Hebrew, am, may be traced in many languages.

The Molc of Ireland was the Moloch of the Ammonites.

The Maya of India (& Mexico) was the same as Maia of the Greeks, the same as Persephone who was Ceres and Ceres was the mother of the gods and queen of heaven. All queens in the deck of playing cards carry the four leaved emblem of divinity akin to the fleur de lis and signify Ana or Maia or Mary, Mother of the gods. Caearas is the Irish form of Ceres and has the same identity, which explains the flower.

Nath was the Irish goddess of Wisdom in Egypt; her name was Neith, and in Greek Athena.

The Irish name of Baal is well known. It is the Welch Beli who was Hu, as in Hu Rah. Baal or Bel prevailed in historical writings thru the Mediterranean into India. Baltimore is a place name worth mentioning as derived from Bel.

The Irish Chodia, the Indian Codam, or Cod signify God - for C the third letter of English is taken from G the third letter of Greek or Hebrew Gamma or Gimel.

Chreeshna, the Indian name of Apollo is the Irish word for sun. It compares with the previously mentioned word Cheres for Pharaoch and to Christ for Lord.

Iseur was the ancient British capital, Isurium now Aldborough, and near the famous Druidical temple at Brinham Craggs. Iseur, the capital of the Brigantes, was removed to York, - (Ye Orc) the Celtiberian town of Evora, or Eboro, Latinized into Eboracum by the Romans after they conquered the country. The word Iseur is curious, for it signifies savior, (compare iso, Hebrew, to save). In York one of the streets running into the most ancient part of the town is called Savor Gate. Britantia of which Iseur was the capital, brought into the field 80,000 men against the Romans.
Davies in Druid Mythologies, p. 118, states that the Great God of the Welsch was called Buddwas. Budd was a name for Odin, as also was Isca. The word Socceage, Socman, related to land tenure from soc, the right of holding court (Chambers Dictionary), and as Josephus states, 'for those who are able to understand, 'an entire nation was called Mazaca.'

Putnam's Historical Atlas, plate 5, displays the Roman Britain and the Britain of Ptolemy. It shows the town of Isca in the country of Damnonii. Isca, a name for Christ is, when spelled from right to left Acsi or Aks or Ex. Any later map will list this town Isca as Exe or Exeter on the river Exe. In the time of Edward the Confessor (plate II) the land is named Godwin, and in the Doomsday survey, plate 18, the Bishopric of Exonia is shown beside Exeter.

There is a lot of legend woven about Isca, that it was the capitol of Damnonii, the place of the dead, or the damned, the doomed. The western extremity of Damnonii was lands end, the judgement seat of Aecus (the Axe) who held the keys of heaven and hell for a thousand years. All the dead of the world were supposed to come to the foot of the throne to be judged by Deity. Ptolemy's map names Damnonii as Okrinon which is derived from Krino - to condemn. (Jarvis - Price of Peace).

The word Isca is in Chambers Dictionary as Ischium, the pelvic arch in Vertebrates and Sciatica the affection of the Sciatic nerve. The significance of this is that Isca probably means cross as well as ex.

The oak could be spelled Ac, and in the seed of the Oak the word appears as Acorn.

As the Druids are most commonly known for their worship of the Oak, the following excerpts are taken from O'Neil's Night of the Gods.

"The temple of Jupiter on the Capitol at Rome replaced, so tradition says, the sacred oak of Romulus." "Athena attributes to the prow the Argo a piece of the prophetic oak of Dodona." "Zeus, according to Hesoid, dwelt in the trunk of the oak tree." "In the Keremet, or sacrificial enclosure of the Finns, was the sacred oak at the center." "The Scotch of the island of Sky held the oak-cose sacred," "The Hessians adored a tree trunk as the symbol of Thor."

In some countries the oak was discarded for other trees, as for example the sacred Acacia - the Ac Ac or the word for Oak or Ac was used but not the tree itself. "The great temple of Edfu (in Egypt) lists many sacred trees and groves."

"The Alexandria obelisk, which came from An (Hieropolis) mentions the holy tree asheb (ash) in the interior of het Bennu."

"Holly was the sacred plant of the Welsch." The Glastonbury Myth speaks of the Sacred Thorn, where Joseph of Arimathea ran his staff into the ground at Avallonia (Heaven) and there a holy thorn grew and bloomed."

"King Arthur was buried in the isle of Avalon, a sort of Celtic paradise."

"The mistletoe was worshipped by the Druids, who cut it with a golden sickle."

"In the Argonautika III 200, in the account of the Plain of Circe are the
words - 'On it were growing in rows many willows and osiers, on whose branches hang dead men bound with cords'.'

"Odin was the 'god of the Hanged'."

"Prisoners of War, and all victims, were hanged on the trees of the sacred groves."

"The Oak Grove was given by Strabo as the place of assembly by the Galatians of Asia Minor."

"The Goddess Druopn was a 'wife' of Hercules and mother of Amphissos by Apollo." "She was a universe tree goddess."

"The Pan Drosion was the sanctuary of Pan Drosos, was next to that of Athen Polias and both deities were conjoined in worship."

Dros is the word for Druid.
Chapter IX

The Sacred Axe

The Sacred Axe was the universal symbol, and illustrates the underlying unity of the world Priesthood.

The Celts termed their axe the Celt or Kelt and stone and metal Kelts have been found in many places throughout Europe.

Cleopatra's Needle, now standing in New York City, carries the hieroglyph of the Axe, which appears somewhat like a pointed flag. The sign is pronounced nuter and is translated as god.

In Crete the throne room of Minos was discovered by Sir Arthur Evans. In the pavement before the throne the double Axe was carved upon the floor. The word labrys is translated double axe.

In Rome the Roman Fasces consisted of a bundle of birch rods surrounding the Axe. It was an emblem of Power. This emblem appears on the United States dime. Strangely, the Latin translation of Axe is Securis. The Axe symbolized the Security of the State of Rome. The earliest Creeks were termed the Achaenans. The word seems to signify axe or oak, words which are near to being synonymous. Zeus' labrados was the double bladed Axe.

In Germany, Beil is the word for Axe, and Beilage is the word for enclosure, simulating the Latin place of safety, Securis. Aix la Chaple, the chapel of the Axe, was the early capitol of Germany. Aachen, as it was also termed, was the burial place of Charlemagne.

In southern England on the river Exe, the city Exeter, formerly Isca, represents the sacred Axe, the security, the enclosure, the savior, c.f., Alexander = Al. Isca = the savior = axe = god = Jesus.

In America the Golden Axe was carried by the sacred Inca God. Following him came a bearer with a silver axe, and then a third with an axe of copper. The Axe and the Sword are related in the word Saxon, the sword people, altho their name would imply they were the axe people.

Axe and Aak, or Ak as in acorn, are virtually synonyms. X was termed in Celtic, the sacred C.

X, besides signifying Axe, signified wisdom as in our word - Skill or Scholer.

Xaca meant wisdom and is the word Sage or Saga.

Xaca is Isca which has already been mentioned.

X denotes ten, and ten denotes Deity, hence the name of the ten cent piece is Dime, D also being the letter for Deity.

The Ace was the oak, also the sword. The Mitre of the Ace of Spades symbolizes the high priest and Spado means sword in Spanish.

Also Elim signifies oak.
Ale or Eli occurs 17 times in the Bible as oak tree, 99 times as God, and 88 times as a swearing word.

Elohim is used over 2500 times in the Old Testament and is the plural form of Gods, oak spirits, or lords of Creation -- O'Neill's "Night of the Gods" vol. I.

But the Phoenicians and the Druids were termed oakals. Strong oaks. All the Old Testament may be said to be of Druid origin. Jehovah was one of the Elohim. Jehovah Elohim is his full name -- Cruden's Concordance—Adon was another of his names -- and the priesthood of Jehovah was on very intimate terms with the various other priesthoods of Ammon, Babylon, Canaan, Egypt, etc. The tree of life in the Garden of Eden was the same as the Yggdrasil of Odin, the tree with its branches spread all over the world and its roots in heaven -- a priesthood symbol of worldly power and earthly heaven.

Perhaps as a digression, but nevertheless in many ways related to this chapter title, let one consider a modern university ceremony, perhaps a centennial celebration. The faculty marches down the campus (field) in colored gowns of druid origin. Their flat caps and tassels are the caps or hats of Mercury. Their title is Doctor, (Dogma) (Doctrine) etc. or rather cure, for originally a priest was a cure or healer. They receive a degree -- which is purely a druid ceremony. The campus is full of oaks or elms, trees of ancient symbolism. The buildings are erected like temples, the orders of architecture very apparent. The Ionian order symbolizes Exonia or Ionia, for Io means God. Upon the capital of the Ionian column is a scroll or a book, for it is the tree of knowledge. The Corinthian order has the acanthus on its capital and that is the symbol of life, of the oak, of the Druid order -- the Ak.
Chapter X

The Rod of Mercury

Numbers 21:8

"And the Lord said unto Moses, 'Take thee a fiery serpent, and set it upon a pole; and it shall come to pass, that everyone that is bitten when he looketh upon it, shall live,'"

9. "And Moses made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole."

There can be no doubt, the above passages show that the Caduceus was known to Moses and his God. The Caduceus that was also the wand and healing instrument of Aesculapius, and now used as an ensignia by the medical corps, was a healing instrument of Moses and the Lord.

2 Kings 18:4 "and brake in pieces the brazen serpent that Moses had made, for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it."

Once there is found in the hands of Moses the emblem of Hermes of Egypt, there is opened up the vast vista of world rulership of the Gods, the Greek Gods, the Roman Gods, the Druid Gods, the Egyptian Gods, were all in union and the Caduceus identifies Jehovah as one of them.

Hermes was the god Thoth, the mind, from which all things sprang.

If the reader will give the book of Judges a thorough reading he will find the God of Moses, was not the Most High, but only a minor god to whom the plights of the Israelites were of special interest to him alone.

The Israelites were his chattels, to do as he pleased, to sell, as often he did, to punish, to guide, and to settle upon lands previously determined. God tells the Israelites he had previously led the Phillistines and the Syrians - and settled them. (Amos 9:7).

God tells David he had not lived in a house since he left Egypt. (II Samuel 7:6).

Eleik was the name of the God who brought them from Egypt. Deut. 32:8 states, "When the Most High divided the nations -- Jacob is the lot of his (Jehovah's) inheritance."

Glancing through the book of Judges, one may be surprised at the methods of the priesthood in securing discipline.

Judges 3:10 - The Lord sold the children of Israel to the king of Mesopotamia.

Judges 3:12 & 13 - The Lord gathered the children of Ammon and smote Israel and (14) the children of Israel served the King of Moab eighteen years.

Judges 4:2 - And the Lord sold them to Jabin, King of Canaan.

Judges 6:1 - And the Lord delivered them into the hand of Midian seven years.

Judges 10:7 - And he sold them into the hands of the Phillistines and into
the hands of the children of Ammon.

Judges 13:1 - And the Lord delivered them into the hands of the Phillis-
tines forty years.

The new Standard Dictionary states of Baal - any of numerous ancient Sem-
tic gods, especially of Syria and Palestine, each usually the local agricultural
deity, etc. This same book identifies Adonai as a name for Lord or God.

Judges 1:5 names Adonibezek as a local God of Bezek.

Judges 1:6 states the children of Israel served Baalin, Astaoreth, the
Gods of Syria, of Zidon, of Moab, of the children of Ammon, of the Phillistines
and forsook the Lord (Jehovah).

Here are seven different gods, Adonai, in competition with Jehovah. It
was Jehovah who stated he had previously settled the Canaanites (Capthor) and
the Syrians, before settling the Israelites. What more evidence is wanting to show that, Jehovah was a related priesthood, trafficking with the numerous other
priesthoods in Asia Minor.
Chapter IX

Circe And The Church

In chapter 10 there are named seven different gods besides Jehovah that were served by the children of Israel. The time was approximately 1200 B.C. About 900 B.C. Hesoid, a Greek writer, somewhat pessimistically stated, "There are thirty thousand gods that rule the world, and they keep from mankind the ways of life, else a man could make in a day enough to last him a year." Theogony. Two things are apparent here, the vast number of gods, such that if there were eight in Asia Minor, there could be thirty thousand throughout the world. The second thought is that the gods exploited the people. In other words the people served the gods - as Judges says - "The children of Israel served Baalim, etc."

As Jehovah or Eleik, settled the colony of Israelites so other gods settled other colonies. Virgil states - "What colony has Greece sent forth into Aeolia, Ionia, Asia, Sicily, or Italy without an oracle from Delphia or Pythia Dodona or Ammon."

Plutarch states - "The ancients used to receive by the oracle signs by which they built towns. Alexander built Alexandria in Egypt by the direction of the Oracle... Likewise Syrmia, Laodicia Mysa and Antiochia, were founded." -- "Heracles Cadmus, and Alcanaeon, received orders from the oracle to lead forth colonies." Josephus states, "The people took possession of the lands into which God led them."

The reader should give some study and reflection if he doubts any of the above. To make up the thousands of gods he should consider that every oasis in Arabia and Africa had its local god, - and every island in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans had its local god. The business of being a god was a bonanza. Gods were found in Mexico, Peru, Japan, India, and the Pacific Islands. China and Tibet should not be omitted from the lists. Gods existed everywhere throughout the world and some were pretty hard to eradicate.

Habakkuk 3:3 states - "God came from Teman" and if one searches out, Teman is an Arabian oasis.

Leviticus 3:16 states - "All the fat is the Lords," and so from Euripides comes the quotation - "Gone are the festivals, and songs of the dancers - gone are the festivals of the gods in the darkness of the night."

Mankind starved while the gods feasted.

Omar Khayyam puts it in verse --

"Oh, Thou, who ran of baser earth didst make,
And ev'n with Paradise devise the Snake:
For all the sin wherewith the face of man
Is blackened - Man's forgiveness give - AND TAKE."

"How greatly you exalted Troy, when she made connections in heaven --- But Troy has lost the charm that held the Gods." -- Trojan Women by Euripides.

When it appeared that a people would not accept a man as a god, he placed himself as the agent of god as Mohammed was. The Slogan was - "There is no god
but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet." The vicra madita, or vice roy or vicar of god was substituted for god in person.

The following quotation is taken from the Egyptian writings entitled: "The 75 Praises of Ra," translated by Dr. Budge:

"Praise to thee O Ra, Lord of the hidden circles. Thou restest in the secret places. Thou art the Double Hidden, and secret god to whom the souls of the circles give praises. Thou establishest the gods who watch the hours on their standards and who are invisible and secret. Thou art the governor of the holy circle. Thou art the great god Bes, thou art the great cat."

In the above is a key to the world organization of gods - Some supreme governor appoints the gods to their charge. Some lord of the circles. Leaving this quotation stand, the reader is invited to consider Circe, the goddess of the Greeks whose name is the word Circle itself. According to Homer, in the Odyssey, Circe was "a dread goddess of human speech," who lived in a "fair halls of polished stone" on the island of Aia. "There lives no man that is proof against this (her) charm. Her hand maids are born of the wells (Wells & Bath), and of the woods, and of the holy rivers."

Circe spoke in oracles and lived in a sacred house. Circe "spun a great web of imperishable, fine of woof and full of grace and splendor." (Language of a World Organization).

In book X of the Odyssey --

"She came forth and opened the shining doors and bade them in," and "all went with her in their heedlessness. But Eurylochos tarried behind, for he guessed that there was some treason. So she led them in and set them upon chairs and high seats, and made them a mess of cheese and barley meal, and yellow honey with Prannian wine, and mixed harmful drugs with the food to make them utterly forget their own country. Now when she had given them the cup and they had drunk it off, presently she smote them with a wand and in the styes of the swine she penned them. So they had the head and voice, the bristles and shape of swine, but their mind abode as of old."

"Why are your hearts so set on sorrow that ye should go down to the hall of Circe, who will surely change us all to swine, or wolves, or lions, to guard her great house?"

35
Here in the above quotations Homer lets Odysseus describe a priesthood, an imperishable priesthood, that lives on an island, seduces men into its service. It makes them forget their own home, it offers them fine food, and a mess of cheese. This priesthood is protected by lions (armies) preys upon people (as wolves) and consumes their food (as swine). It gives the converts a high seat, no doubt as a god of some colony. The Priesthood makes language as will be described later for Circe was a goddess of language.

The above interpretation could scarcely stand alone, but it does not have to stand alone. The Egyptian Praises of Ra states the Lord of the circles rests in hidden places and establishes the gods.

Perhaps the reader refrains from acceptance of the above accusations, for accusations it is against a priesthood. Then let him consider a further presentation:--

The one most renowned and holy circle was the prehistoric stone circles of Stonehenge. Stonehenge is near the sacred wells of Cornwall (Standard Dictionary of Folklore, p. 204, Cornwall could boast many Holy wells) and Stonehenge is situated near the source of three rivers all named Avon, the sounds and symbols of Heaven, the sacred rivers which ran out of Paradise. England is an island, and the mythical Alan reoccurs as Hy, the sacred island Ionia near Scotland and a home of the Druids when moved from Britain by the Romans.

The Greeks knew of Britain, Homer speaks of Scandia (Scandinavia) and Porchys (the Orchades).

Ra is the English word for king - and Bes are the Bees and the Great Cat is the Lion.

Thus in Standard Dictionary of Folklore, p. 987 the answer to the riddle "Who is the eater out of whom comes something to eat?" The answer is the lion and the honey for the word ari in Hebrew denotes Lion and also honey. Thus ari the eater, and ari the eaten. Moneopia is an island mentioned by Ptolemy as near England and is shown in Putnam's Historical Atlas. Welsh myth names England as the Bee Country. Regarding Welch Myth Standard Dictionary of Folklore states: "The Dream of Maxen is a literary fabrication. -- The main plot of Wales -- was attached to the beautiful fay Elen, whose home was a ruin near Carnarvon, conceived as in the days of its splendor." The author, knowing this local legend -- an account of the Roman Maxen who came to Britain with a large fleet and married Elen - neatly fitted the legend into pseudo -- "Historic framework."

If instead of fay Elen, there is substituted the equal words faith of Light, for fay also means faith, one may see here the theft of the Welsh priesthood by the Romans. Again page 201, topic, Celtif Folklore. -- The Bretons recount many legends of the Saints. "Saint Anne was a Breton duchess, who, turned out of doors by a cruel husband, was wafted in an angel guided vessel to Jerusalem, there gave birth to the Virgin Mary, brought her up in the ways of piety, and then returned to her native soil."

In other words the Cult of Ann became the Cult of Mary and Ann was turned out of Britain.

There is a vast field of folklore in Britain with regard to the Devil and Hell. York was Ye Ork or the Whale. The mouth of Hell was the whale's mouth. The Orchades, islands to the east of England were named after the Ore whale who became Porkys of the Greek Myth. Priesthood prepared parades with floats showing
devils forking the damned into the mouth of hell. Nowhere else in all the world were such profusion of priestly lore of the damned. All of this dates far back into British history, and is based on local circumstances such as the country of Damnomium, and Exeter, Orcades and Isca. That nearby hell, which was Cambria, or Wales, the Cirmeria, was a heaven land the Circle of Stones, the Umbria, or the Aviland, the home of Arthur, that was pushed entirely into the realm of myth. Avalon was Glastonbury, the burial place of Arthur, and a place of many stories. That the Avon rivers -- symbolizes the holy rivers arising in heaven was not permitted to be written. The river Dee was a river of Deity or god. Mercia was the home of Hermes or Mercury. Northward was the River of Eden and beyond that Edinburg, perhaps the home of Odin. All histories place the origin of these cities as After Christ but cities like Copenhagen, London, Edinburg were prehistoric.

The famous wigs worn by English barristers are portrayed in the Egyptian "Book of the Dead." Of course critics might say England copied Egypt. Who knows? Irradiation may someday decide, but Stonehenge seems to be just as old as Giza or the Sphinx.
Chapter XII

Divine Language

The Italian proverb "Traduttore Traditore" means "A translator is a betrayer." The purpose of this chapter is to discover what is betrayed by a translation.

Genesis 11:6 states:-- "Behold the people is one and they all have one language -- go to, - let us go down and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another." (Perhaps the reader will pardon the statement made here parenthetically, that no really divine Deity would resort to such trickery or chicanery). The priesthood was very wise, and subtle, and secretive. As has been said Cruden translates Mercury as a translator, and Standard Dictionary states Hermeneutics is the science of interpretation.

As the priests of Hermes traveled from country to country scales in hand to weigh the precious jewels or the gold or ivory, an interpreter was necessary. Should he know the variations of the languages, assuming all language originated from one tongue, he could go quite a long way with only one source of instruction. Take for example Grimm's Law, of course the Prof. Grimm probably assumed it a natural law. But what if it were artificial, or even partly artificial? Should a people tend to use B instead of P, or D instead of T, why not let them do so without any correction? On the other hand how easy it could have been to have a hard C in one country, say Italy, and a soft C in another, say France. Thus Shiboileth in one country would be Silboileth, in another, either from a natural or an artificial tendency, or both, the local priest correcting one who varied from the set form. Even today one does not learn English by rule. There really are no rules for spelling and very few for grammar.

There are literally thousands of instances where letters are silent, where they are hard or soft, or where they are pronounced in a way opposite to the way they are spelled.

Consider the word house. There is the Greek word for house, Oikos with a k or hard c. There is the word Di-o-cese, literally House of God. In this syllable, ocese, c is soft. In the German haus or English house the C has shifted to an s and the H is added. H is another letter for which there seems to be no rules. It would be plausible to consider that the Germanic races down to the Northern Macedonian border would say haus. Then beyond the boundary post the Greeks would say Oikos. Should any Greek perchance say haus the local priest who taught every one would correct him and encourage him to say Oikos, for there was nothing in the make up of his vocal cords that would prohibit his pronunciation either way. But it is scarcely possible for any Greek to speak the word house or haus, having never heard the word, having never traveled, and staying pretty well away from the Tabu boundary post, the head of Hermes. The Mercury or translator had only to familiarize himself with what countries used the hard c or k and go accordingly.

Or consider another novelty in language that surely could not have been natural. The Rho or R in Greek is made like the P, and the P is Ρ. Of the million possible marks possible for R it was like a P.

To make to what to some would be a reckless generalization, let one consider the English Language. In the English language there are French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, German, Green, Persian, and Arabian words.
It has been stated by some text books, and it was believed by the author when he was young, that the English language was made of other languages, mainly the Greek, the Latin, and the Gothic, and Celtic. But it is now more plausible to consider that all languages were made from the English, or rather Celtic. English has the word water and wade, Arabic has wade but not water, etc. English has know and gnostic, cattle and chattel, axe and hatchet, peace and pax. In the sacred house of Circe - "Circe singing in a sweet voice" as she fared to and fro before the great web imperishable, such is the handwork of the goddess, fine of woof and full of grace and splendor." Homer. The imperishable web of Aryan derived languages devised by the prehistoric church indeed was the "Magic sleight of Circe."

There were only fifteen letters in the alphabet of the ancient Celtic race. If they had copied surely there would have been more. These letters were given the names of trees. Let the reader refer to a Celtic Dictionary of his wishes.

These trees constituted then, the tree of knowledge - and according to Virgil, the Sibyl laid out leaves of different trees to spell words. Perhaps the quotation had better be given.

"The mad prophetic Sibyl you shall find
Dark in a cave, on a rock reclined.
She sings the fates, and, in her frantic fits,
The notes and names, inscribed, to leaves commits
What she commits to leaves, in order laid
Before the cavern's entrance are displayed
Unmoved they lie; but, if a blast of wind
Without, or vapors issue from behind,
The leaves are born a loft in liquid air;
And she resumes no more her museful care.
Nor gathers from the rocks her scattered verse.
Nor sets in order what the winds disperse.
Thus many, not succeeding, must upbraid
The madness of the visionary maid
And with loud curses leave the mystic shade."

"Aeneid"
As each letter of the ancient Celtic alphabet was the name of a tree, the
leaf of the tree represented a letter, and various leaves displayed, properly
arranged, spelled words. When the sibyl arranged a prophecy and it was blown
away by the wind, the disappointed pilgrim left the scene cursing. The trunk
of a tree was a codex, and a system of laws is a codex or code,—the code was
the law. God was the Law. In the Greek language G takes the place of C or K
hence God and Code are the same. The sacred Law, the Sacred Tree, the Druid,
fall in a natural order, unmistakably. The Tree was the symbol of god, later
the trunk of the tree became a column, a word for God, or Dove, which signi-
ifies priest or God. Columns adorned all temples, the Ionic, with the scroll
on the capital, was the tree of knowledge, the Corinthian, with the Acanthus
leaves was the tree of life. Many temples were columns standing alone with no
roof, but the original temple was only a sacred grove, a piece of ground made
holy by the priest and adorned with trees, the oak tree if possible.

Homer states in the Odyssey: -- "On the tenth day the gods brought me nigh
to the isle of Ogygia; where dwells Calypso of the braided tresses, an awful
goddess of mortal speech...."

Ogham is probably the oldest form of writing. It is either Irish or Eng-
lish in origin. England yet retains the river Og, near the holy land of Stone-
henge. Dogma, is, according to Standard Dictionary, akin to Doctrine, and de-
rives from (in orthodox etymology) dokeo the Greek word for "to think." G and
K are closely related, vic, yak and gyag. the mongolian word for Ox; and g and
k as in gnosis and know. In Spanish the J is usually an H. In Spanish Cerro
is Rock, if the C is hardened one has K, Kno or the name of Christ, and one is
reminded of Psalms 18:2. The Lord is my Rock.

In German Oak is Eiche and Eickel is the name of the God that led the
Israelites from Israel. Aleik or Eikal was the god who said to the Israelites
"Distress not the children of Ammon," -- "Meddle not with the children of Esau:"
-- "I have given Ariel to the children of Lot for a possession."

Aleik equates with Alex as in Alexander or Sander, the Savior, Iscander,
Aisla, words predating Christ from 100 to several thousand years.

Indeed Calypso was an awful goddess of mortal speech, and Circe was a
"dread goddess of human speech."

The Phoenicians had much to do with this. They were seamen. Homer says -
"Thither came the Phoenicians, mariners renowned, greedy merchant men, with
countless gauds in a black ship." Also they were kidnappers, and to quote Homer
again, "Wheresoever ye take him for sale among men of strange speech, he should
fetch you a great price."

If as legend states, Cadmus, a Phoenician, took the alphabet to Greece, to
Thebes, (a city by the way, named after Thebes in Egypt) then Cadmus the Phoeni-
cian after the crafty character of his people, altered the Greek alphabet slight-
ly, but yet enough to confuse the speech.

The Israelites were but a Phoenician colony settled from Egypt by Eikel, the
Oak, who had previously, as has been stated, settled other colonies. The Is-
raelites were staked out by boundaries, and told whom not to molest. And they
were told they would inherit the earth, a covenant, promises that yet today
cause trouble, such is the deceit, such was the "awful, the dread, goddess of
speech Circe and Calypso, the deathless Circe," the church.
Homer calls a Phoenician "a greedy knave practiced in deceit." Such were the priests of Mercury, going from country to country, knowing the different languages, weighing the gold, and cheating at the scales.

Such is the Priesthood Homer is trying to tell posterity about and yet not lose his own neck. The disguise had to be so complete the translators could not see it lest they change and alter the works to emasculate it, for all writing and translating was done by the very deceitful priesthood itself.

In Scott's Introduction to Butcher's and Lang's translation of Homer there appears the statement that the story of Circe exists in India in the Soma deva, a store of Indian tales, "Circe appears as Yakshini (the shining oak) and is conquered when an adventurer seizes her flute, whose magic music turns men into beasts."

Higgins' Anacalypses enters into a discussion of the Hebrew language that perhaps is in order here. That language consists largely of consonants and in early times, he states, the vowels were omitted entirely, even the points or dots were omitted. This was the original Hebrew. At a later time points were inserted for the vowels to assist, he states, those who were not so skilled in the language.

Funk & Wagnallis New Collegiate Standard Dictionary, page 35, will corroborate the above with regard to the Hebrew having no vowels, and also with regard to the Irish (Celtic) alphabet being the names of trees and shrubs.

In the book by Allison E. Drake, named "Discoveries in Hebrew, Gallic, Gothic, Anglo Saxon, Latin, Basque, and other Caucasian Languages," - "showing fundamental kinship of the Aryan tongues and of the Basque with the Semitic tongues," a word was selected at random, which coincidentally pointedly assists in the theme of this book, that word was (Hebrew) - Makhila, stick, or staff; (Gothic) - Walus, staff; (French) - Gable, pole; (English) - Goal, the mark set to bound a race. In the word goal, if the g is changed to k, and in turn k is changed to g, one may arrive at Maqqel. All that need be kept in mind is gl-kl-ql, ma being an adjective or descriptive syllable. That the rod was the goal, or the bounds of the race is substantiated in previous chapters. If one will consider words essentially, the vowels are not so important. Drama is yet pronounced in two ways. Stone is also stein, stan, as in Ethelstan, and perhaps stun.

Mr. Drake analyses 795 Hebrew words and relates them logically to some of the Aryan words of the various languages showing beyond doubt a kinship of the Hebrew to the Aryan.

As some etymologists think, the Hebrew was not a spoken tongue, it was a key priestly language, and once mastered the scholar had entree to many languages. When one considers that the initiate had to study 20 years to enter the Druid Priesthood, it may be legitimately assured he was well versed in language.

Drake gives four sections of alphabetical cognates, one of which follows, the Gothic Hebrew Anglo Saxon.
COGNATES > CO. NATIVITY

It might be logically suggested that the above table stand as lesson number one for the priest of Mercury, the Phoenician, or the Druid all of which stand closely related.

Tables like this for various languages and colonies would constitute quite a study in itself, and would go far toward aiding a traveler in a strange country.

Example 380 - Hebrew Rcot word LH^2 T = to burn, to blaze up, flare, to set on fire, to burn up, to consume.

Gothic equivalent - Lauhatjan - to lighten
" " - Linhath - light
" " - Liuhtjan - to shine

Anglo Saxon equivalent - Leocht - light
" " - Light - a flash of lightning

Latin " - Luceo - to shine
Sanskrit " - Ruc - to shine
Greek " - Lenkos - light

And of course the English word Light. (The reader is admonished to bear in mind none of the modern, technical words, or vogues since Julius Caesar's time could be included).

The author, Mr. Drake adds, "In view of the signal importance which Gaelic has been found throughout this investigation to possess for fundamental philology, doubtless it will henceforth be proper to commend rather than disparage the zeal of the Gael for the preservation of his mother tongue."

Geoffrey Higgins in his Anaclypsis states the Gaelic or Celtic and the
Hebrew are very closely related. It may be mentioned at this time that not until recently has the Standard Dictionary of Funk & Wagnalls given the Irish alphabet and that the new Webster Dictionary does not give it. There is quite a bitter fight with regard to all this and the above fact seems to promote the idea that the pro Gaelic zeal is not losing ground. Efforts to relate the Gaelic Etymologies as ludicrous is a sign of weakness.

Godfrey Higgins states in his Celtic Druids "A careful examination of the several letters of the alphabets...will probably satisfy any unprejudiced reader that the Irish, the Greek, the Hebrew, and the Samaritan alphabets have all been called after the English trees, or the trees after them.

After listing the letters of various alphabets to show their likeness, some of which follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irish</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Name of tree</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alim</td>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>Aleph</td>
<td>Elm tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beith</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>Beth</td>
<td>Birch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodha</td>
<td>Iota</td>
<td>God</td>
<td>Yew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muin</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruis</td>
<td>Rho</td>
<td>Resh</td>
<td>Elder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higgins states: "But tho the Mun or Muin and the Beith are the Irish names of trees, they are not the Hebrew names of trees." "From the observations it is pretty clear that the Greek and Hebrew letters have been originally called after the Beth-Luis-Nion of the Irish, or after some language whence it was taken.

Funk & Wagnall's Dictionary of Folklore states: "Yahweh or Jehovah - A re-construction of the Tetragrammaton YHWH, the four consonants making up the ancient Hebrew Ineffable name of God." ----Higgins states in Celtic Druids "A Mr. Davis learned from the Samaritans, that their nation pronounced the word Jehovah YEHUEH, in Hebrew IEUE."

"Perhaps it may be that farfetched, but, may not the name of the Yew, the very name of God Jehovah, have been given it from the supposed almost eternity of life?"

It is common knowledge that Io, Icn, John, signify God. There is also IA, and IU, or the letter I, standing alone, "I am that I am" Jehovah.

Redfield's Dictionary of Deities lists HU as "The Mighty God of the Britons...The Chariot of HU was composed of the rays of the sun, and the sacred Oxen were contemplated as bellowing in the thunder, and glaring in the lightning." Jupiter, (Ju-father) (cognates with HU) was Jeus, cognating with G and G with J. Zeus was the son of Chronus or Saturn, Zeus was the mighty god of the Greeks, Jupiter the mighty god of the Romans. HU is apparent in the word HURah or HUKing or ruler. Jerusalem was Hierusalem, etc. Such were the frauds of Circe!

Josephus states, Book V, "After this they were dispersed abroad on account of their languages; and went by colonies everywhere, and each colony took possession of the land--unto which God led them." Also--"for there is even now among them a city called Mazaca, which may inform those that are able to understand that so was the entire nation once called."
Chapter XIII

Sangre De Christo

IN a book of travels through Arizona, in 1861, recently republished, the author describes an Apache Indian crucified upon a wooden cross. The body had remained upon the cross for two years, its dried and withered remains was filled with arrows shot into it from passing Indians, and one hand was missing as though pulled off by wolves. This horrible scene was attributed indirectly to early Spanish influence.

Alice Corbin Henderson has written a book (published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.) with the title "The Penitents of the Southwest," or Brothers of Light. Should the reader not be acquainted with this strange sect of Spanish Religion, a few excerpts from Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary of Folklore may suffice - "Los Penitentes, the penitents: specifically a lay brotherhood of religious flagellants. The modern Hermanos Penitentes of New Mexico originated in the flagelantes disciplinati, and bianci of Italy and Spain and the Giessler of Germany." -- "A chosen representative of Christ totters under his crown of thorns and his heavy cross. His crucifixion formerly took the realistic form ofailing for the duration of three hours, but now has been modified to tying by ropes for forty minutes."

Alice C. Henderson intimates that sometimes the representative of Christ may have died! She dates the origin of these orgiastic rites to 1210 and the Order of St. Francis of Assisi. The Dictionary of Folklore relates the origin back to 1000 A.D. There is however, substantial evidence to infer the origin to have predated the crucifixion of Christ.

William Whiston's translation of Flavius Josephus states in Dissertation 2, p. 916-- "However it is evident from Sanchoniatho, Maretho, Pausanias, Diodorus Siculus, Philo, Plutarch and Porphyry, that such sacrifices (Human) were frequent both in Phoenicia and Egypt...may...this cruel practice continued long after Abraham, till the very third, if not the fifth century of Christianity, before it was abolished." ------"Chronus offered up his only begotten son to Uranus, when there was famine and pestilence."

"Chronus, whom the Phoenicians name Israel and who was after his death consecrated into the star Saturn, when he was King of his country and had by a nymph of that country an only begotten son named Anobret, whom on that account they called Jeud (Je-ud) (the Phoenicians to this day calling an only begotten son by that name) he (Chronus) in his dread of very great dangers that lay upon the country from war, adorned his son with royal apparel, built an altar and offered him in sacrifice." (Porphyry p. 77) again "The Phoenicians, when they were in great danger by war, by famine or pestilence, sacrificed to Saturn one of the dearest of their people, whom they chose by public suffrage, for that purpose," and "Sanchoniathos Phoenician History is full of such Sacrifices." again "It was the custom of the ancients, in greatest--dangers--to devote their beloved on to be slain, as a price of redemption."

Where else may one find such a source for the words "For God so loved the world he gave his only Begotten Son, etc." The Phoenician influence toward human sacrifice is seen all round the world; in Hawaii, Mexico, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The subjects made no resistance--Issac made no resistance when Abraham prepared for his sacrifice. The victims of the Penitents seemed to make no resistance, but rather to cooperate.
In the name "Hermans de la luz" there are recognizable the two Phoenician characteristics, Hermans, the name of Mercury, translated brother, and luz, or light; the Phoenicians being light worshippers, even the name Phoen, means flame or light. Another feature, very curious, is that in the penance there was no resurrection. But there was the "La Carreta del Muerto" the cart of death, which has no post-Christian counterpart.

It should be noted the Phoenician Jeud signified only begotten Son. Is not that a good meaning for Jesus? The U.S. is a Latin declining ending. Could not that be the purpose of the ud in Jeud. Again should the J change to G or H, the word Jeus or Jeud could be the Giess or Giessler, also the Jesus of the Druids, the god who was hanged on the Tau cross.

In the name of the order "disciplinati de Gesu Cristo" (discipline of Jesus Christ) is seen the G substituted for the J. This order according to the Dictionary of Folklore "without any apparent leadership, spread through Germany to the Netherlands and the borders of England and France."

A bleeding cut was inflicted upon the Penitent. The cut was in the shape of a large cross, inflicted upon the naked back. The cross is a very ancient symbol. It is cross in English, cruz in Spanish, Kruis in Dutch.

It may be repeated here, that Durant states crucifixion was practiced in Spain some 200 years B.C. by the Druid Theocracy. And may part of Chapter 8 be repeated to show the extreme cruelty of the prehistoric church of the Phoenicians. The Plain of Circe—"On it were growing in rows many willows and osiers, on whose branches hang dead men, bound with cords." — Argonautica, "such was the awful, the dread goddess of speech Circe" — Odysseus.
Chapter XIV

Mercury In The Middle Ages

On December 28, 1953 Life Magazine printed the colored mosaic picture of the Madonna and Christ taken at St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice. There are three convincing details which should indicate to the close observer that the picture is not that of the Madonna and Christ, but rather that of Mary and Mercury. **Mercury, in myth, is the son of Zeus and Maia, and Maia is only another name for Mary.**

First: The cross upon the forehead of Mary is a Maltese cross, and not a crucifix or a Christian cross.

Second: The Greek letters to the right and left are respectively, M, P and O, V which translated into English would be Mary and TheUs or Teus which was a name for Mercury.

Third: The child in the arms of Mary carries a wand of Mercury or a caduceus, a feature unexplainable if the representation is Christ.

All of the above symbols go to show that the religion of the Venetian was not the Roman Christian religion, but rather the Arian Christian religion which as has been shown before was purged out of the Church at the Council of Nicaea. It was more like the worship of Esther and Aconis which predated Christianity by several hundred years. In order to bolster these statements, a few instances of Medieval history might serve better as evidence rather than signs and symbols.

After the fall of the Roman Empire the Lombards came over the Alps and occupied the Po valley and built the cities of Pavia and Venice. This was in 568. They were Germans, and they brot the German religion with them. This Teutonic religion, historians have seen fit to term Arianism and for that reason the two peoples could not mix. (1) The Franks were called in by the Popes to help them against the Lombards 768-814. The Lombards were conquered by the Franks in 774 but the Frankish Empire itself became divided.

Later Otto the Great was able to invade Italy and add that crown to his own and in 926 the Pope crowned him Emperor. Thus began the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation. This Empire has been described by the catch phrase as
neither holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire. This was true. It was not holy in the sense that it was not Christian. It was not Roman in that it did not include the City of Rome. (2) And it was not an Empire in that it was only a loosely held confederation of small German states, the electors of which voted for an Emperor.

In the eleventh century confusion reigned. (3) The Normans formed the greatest support for the Pope in his struggle with the Holy Roman Emperor during his investiture struggle. 1075-1122 Christianity was gaining in the eleventh century. Then began the Crusades. The Germans who went into Palestine became enamored with the ancient religion of the Teutons. Out of this grew the Teutonic Knights and the Knights Templars and these organizations prospered greatly at home in Germany. At one time the Templars owned eight thousand pieces of real estate.

The age of the Crusades was the golden age of Medievalism. (4) It was the age of Chivalry, of Gothic Architecture, of the rise of the universities, of the friars, of expanding trade, of revived study, of great saints, great thinkers, and great lawyers. (5)

The cathedral of St. Marks which was begun in 1047, resembled the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. During this time Henry of Germany overcame and degraded the pope 1190-1200. Henry entered Italy and caused the pope to crown him. The Germans appeared to be in control. In 1213 Frederick Barbarossa under whom the medieval empire seemed to reach its apogee, made grants to the Teutonic Knights. In 1303 the Papal power declined and in 1309 the popes removed their seat from Rome to Avignon. (6)

From the eleventh to the fourteenth century a supporter in Italy of the German Emperor and one of the Imperial party as opposed to the Papal party was termed a Ghibelline. (7) His opponent who supported the Pope and was a member of the popular party and aristocratic party of the Ghibellines was termed a Guelf. The Guelfs were defeated in the battle of Weinsburg but the quarrel continued in Italy. Thus the German Teutons were really in control in Italy in Venice and that city waxed rich in money and trade.

To make St. Mark's as magnificent as possible every captain in Venice's vast fleet was ordered to bring back from his travels beautiful materials for the church. (8) St. Marks soon became covered with marbles from Byzantium, alabaster from Arabia, porphry from Egypt, and carved capitals from Greece, as well as ornamental stones from Roman ruins.

On the Mediterranean the struggle for supremacy was largely between Venice and Genoa. (9) and Pisa. Leadership was secured to Venice by the crafty manner in which the Pope, Enrico Donolo, directed the energies of the fourth crusade, first in the capture of Zara, a rival Christian city, and next in 1203 to the subjugation of Constantinople. Venice completely dominated the trade of the east, Venetian methods of banking and bookkeeping were copied throughout the commercial world.

The author of the Rod of Mercury once read, tho he cannot recall where, that in the settlement between the Venetians and the Pope of Rome, the statement was made by the Pope: "You take money, we will take religion." It does not matter whether these words were ever said or not, it is very apparent that a truce was made; and that the result was the separation of the control of money from the control of religion. It might not be out of place here, to remind the
reader that throughout all ancient times the temple was the storehouse of the wealth. The word money is derived from Moneta in whose temple in Rome money was coined.

In the thirteenth century the Hanseatic league was formed: It was an alliance of about ninety cities. (10) This league was integrated with Venice. Merchants from Central Europe were permitted to bring their metals, textiles, leather, over the Brenner Pass to Venice. By sea the Venetian galleys with their precious cargoes of spices, dyes, alum, fine textiles, weapons, paper, traveled to Flanders, Bruges, which was succeeded in the fifteenth century by Antwerp, which was the common center at which the wares of Venice were traded for the goods of the Hanseatic league and also for the goods of England.

As the taking their cue from the words of the Pope, the Lombards became the money lenders of Paris and London, so much so that today Lombard Street in London compares with Wall Street in New York.

In the temple at Szechow China, there is a golden statue of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler who traveled all over Asia unharmed during the Fourteenth Century. His name, like others of that day, was not a Christian name, but rather a result of his worldly activities, such as Richard the Lion Hearted, or Frederic Barbarosa, and thus Marco would mean Mercury and Polo would mean rod.

The ancient name of Tuesday was called Dia mercer in the Gallic language. (11) and Mercury was called Mercer by the Celts, also the limits or boundaries were called Marche in Gallic, Marco in Spanish, Marza in Persian, and Mark in English. Those words are derived from Mercury.

Many of the German states had marks for their boundaries also the land between England and Wales, and between England and Scotland was markland. A marquis ruled over such property. Exchange took place at the Mark, the money unit was the marco, the place of exchange was the market, the person who made the exchange was the Merchant, and the process was called commerce or co marc. Had there been no merchant the world would have remained stagnant, the aristocrat ruling the peasant.

Thus began the advent of modern banking, the money lenders took ten percent, and the church took ten percent. The house of Fugger in Central Europe loaned millions to the German Emperor and the charge was generally ten percent. (12) Thus at times the King and the Ace are at the mercy of the Jack as in the game of Eucher.

The pope is the Ace with the mitered hat, Emperor is the king with the sword, and the Jack is Mercury with the caduceus.

The reader may recall that Christopher Columbus was a Genoese, and that he had a very tough time in Spain both before and after he made the discovery of America. Martin Luther's going was rough also, and he was befriended by a German Prince. Columbus was about forty years older than Luther and there was no such word as protestant when he went to Spain where fared much like a protestant in a Catholic diocese. It is almost a certainty that the Venetian merchants were the legitimate heirs to the Phoenician merchants who were liquidated by Caesar. Both had a wide range of Travel. The Genoese undoubtedly belonged to the same class. This is beyond the scope of this book however.

Corroboration of this line of thought may be found in German or rather
Teutonic Mythology. The Mitgarg Serpent was the great serpent, the off spring of Loki, which grew to such a length that it surrounded the whole earth and bit it's own tail. (13) Loki has been called "The great riddle of Teutonic Mythology." (14) Also, "An enigmatic, demonic figure" (15) "a helper and an enemy of the gods."

Loki (or logi, for k and g are often interchangeable as in Know and Greece) was the word of wisdom as in our words eloquence and logical. It is the same as the word Logus in the New Testament. It is the same as wisdom where Woden had one eye and so became a Cyclops. Wisdom was worshipped as Sough as in St. Sophia, as R.A.S. in reason in wisdom, as Theus as in Theosophy or Prometheus. Hermes was the god of wisdom, Hermes was Mercury, Mercury was Loki, and Mercury was the little dog even as Hermes was the Dog Star, Sirius, the largest star in the heavens, and represented as a dog or Jackal in the Zodiac of Dendera, now in the Paris Museum.

Mercury fathered the Mitgard serpent which was the priesthood of the Phoenicians that reached all around the world. The Serpent is apparent in all religions. The Serpent was the emblem of Wisdom. "Be ye wise as serpents" says the Old Testament. The Python was the soothsayer at Delphi, The Dragon of China. The serpent at Guadama, the Snake of Ireland that was driven out by Saint Patrick. The people were separated by marches, spoke different languages, had the same gods by different names, such was the cunning of Loki, such was the deceit of Mercury. Such was the wisdom of Hermes. Thus Germany could be Germany, for G is sometimes H as the word Gard for garden equals Hort as in Horticulture. No etymology is ever given for Germany in the lexicons.

To those who might state that all this is just as clear as mud, let them consider the Saxons. In England they appear as the Wessex, the Sussex, etc. They are presumed to have come over after the Romans vacated. There doesn't seem to be any recorded battles however and it has been intimated that they were led by priesthood. On the river Exe is the city of Exeter or in early days Isca. (16) Isca is the savior. Alexander was called Al Iscander in Asia and Jesus was called Isca in Arabia. Xor Ska was the name of the Saxons, people of the sword, or axe, the saviors. X has a large and significant meaning. Xion, X the unknown, the tenth, the Deca, etc. In initializing a word X is pronounced Z thus Xion is Zion. Josephus states that there was a city by the name of Zaca, and "for those who understand" there was a whole country by that name. For further research there are several cities and countries of that name in Africa, Mexico, Japan, and Asia. Zaca, Xaca, Saca, and Saga (of Sage) means wisdom or god. Socage means tenure of land other military (17) and was the right of the Priest and nonmilitary aristocrat who held the land or dominion from god or dominus and the bondsmen (boundsmen) who were bound to the land in bondage. Thus the Aristocrats of different lands in Europe intermarried, but never the serfs. Buddha was a very old word of the Aryans, appearing in Wales as Sacca. Woden, who had a hundred names, was Sacca.

In death and resurrection there is a similarity in the rites of Osiris, Adonis, Attis, Dionysus, Demeter. (19) The Eddas speak of the death of Balder, the good and beautiful son of Odin. He was slain by a shaft of Mistletoe thrown by Hother by the direction of Loki.

This universality of religious rites is clearly shown in Frazer's Golden Bough. All that is neglected is the story of the part played by the priesthood; the Phoenician Priesthood to be specific.
"The Sun-god Ra sent down from heaven the jackal headed Anubis who pieced together the broken pieces of the murdered god Osiris." (19) The jackal is shown as the weigher of souls. Mercury always carried a balance in his hand. Hermes was the Psyco-pomp of the conductor of the souls after death. As the jackal weighed, so the piece of money was called the shekel. The voice of the Ark of the Covenant was the Shekina. The jackal and the dog were synonomous, Hermes was the jackal, the lord, Sirius, the Dog star. Icki was the little dog, Mercury was the dog. The leader of the Venetians, duly elected, was the doge. (Il Duce).

Perhaps doge and duke are the same: dogma and doctrine are the same.

There is a nursery rime much like this:

The lion and the unicorn
Fought for the crown,
Up jumped the little dog
And knocked them both down.

There is the legend of the golden jackal in France.

There are inscriptions showing dog headed men in Assyria and in Egypt.

The Estonians, seeing the Bashkirs, the Kalmucks, and the Cossacs with the Russian Army in 1854 considered them to be the dog-headed people, which was considered to be Russian influence coming in from Byzantium. (20)

In Little Russia it was the custom to celebrate the funeral of Kostrubonko at Fastertime. Part of the song that was sung was:

"Dead, dead is our Kostrubonko,
Dead is our dear one.
Come to life, come to life has our Kostrubonko,
Come to life, come to life has our dear one." (21)

Venetian Red is the symbol of Mercury. The letter "R" is the "Dog's Letter" (Littera Canina) (22) Hermatic is defined as "belonging to the beliefs current in the Middle age under the name of Hermes." (23) Ra was the Egyptian Sun God. R or Re or Ra was the sign of Regal authority even to the Canadian Mounties. Thus thru the authority of Mercury the Divine Right of Kings was an established right. Red, too, became a symbol of revolt, claimed now by the socialists, but undoubtedly used by the Kings, Barons, dukes, and princes who were in revolt against the Papal church in the Middle Ages. The Phrygian Cap which is the conical cap with the point bent over must represent the pointed miter of the pope with its authority broken.

Religious wars prevailed in the latter Middle Ages of which there are many accounts.

Gallicanism, adopted in 1682 by the Roman Catholic Church of France limiting the Papal power, is opposed to ultramontanism which was the policy of those who wished to see the Pope supreme.

All in all it was a struggle between the north that held to an older Phoenician religion of death and resurrection, the religion of Astarte and Adonis or Tammuz and that of the Roman religion which held to the virgin Mary and Christ.
One may recall that after the discovery of America, the two greatest seafaring nations of the world at that time, Genoa and Venice did not participate in the exploitation of the new country. He may also recall that Columbus was placed in chains after his discoveries. Rome was in control of Spain, Columbus, it is said, was a Genoese. Could it have been? Under the circumstances, it could have been.

Authorities cited in this chapter, listed by number:

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<td>Funk &amp; Wagnalls Dictionary</td>
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<td>Frazer's Golden Bough</td>
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Chapter XV
Conclusion

The Druids were world rulers, identified as ancient Phoenicians who were called Oakals. Zeus was Zeus Enodoos a druid. Jupiter's shrine was at first an oak grove; Jehovah was Yhoh, otherwise the yew tree, and the Elohim, the gods of the Bible, were oaks, strong oaks. The Tree of Life was also the Yggdrasil, the tree of heaven of Odin and the Goths. Circe was the Druid Church, the Kirke, the Priesthood that invented letters, settled colonies, altered language and crucified people. It is inferred no colony was ever settled without the authority of the Priesthood--herein is where other historians fail.

Among other things, Josephus states: "Cain was the first to set boundaries about lands." "God also commanded them to send colonies abroad." "God admonished them again, to send out colonies." "They went out by colonies everywhere and took possession of the land--unto which God led them."

Josephus proceeds to name about thirty-five colonies settled by God (Priesthood). Colonies were settled without interference, the Aboriginaes making room for the new settlers. (Bulwer Lytton). Later Palestine was settled under the leadership of El Eikel, a priest of An, under direction of Phoenician Priests of Egypt.

In other words, Palestine was a Phoenician colony, replacing some Canaanites at places. Moses made a Caduceus, and the children of Israel worshipped it, bona fide evidence of connections with the priests of Mercury or Hermes.

Colonies, similar to the Israelites, under theocratic rulership, were established throughout the world. People were herded like sheep, indeed the Priests called themselves Shepherds. The people were docile and easily handled, more so than cattle for a fence is needed for cattle. A post sufficed for the people. They were admonished not to pass the post of Hermes and they stayed away from it. Thus the Phoenician Priesthood administered to a world of colonies. A pony express such as was established in Buffalo Bill's time was impossible due to the artificial barriers set up by the Priesthood.

The heaven center or homeland of the Phoenicians or Druids was Oggia or the Islands of England and Ireland.

Three Sacred Rivers, the three Avons, ran out of the Sacred Heaven, Stonehenge, the Umbria of England. Many sacred names and places abound in Phoenician England and are shown by Ptolemy in his map. The River Dee, the river of God. The city of Isca, the Savior, the Exe. The land of the Darned, Darmacia the place of Judgement. Glastonbury the city of Glass, the heaven of King Arthur. York, Ye Ore, the whale god Oroclus. The river Eden near Scotland and Edinburg with a Joppa at its shore. Bath and the sacred wells. Yonopia the Bee Island for England was the Bee Country. Marioumorum the City of Mary, in Wales. Deva the city of God, later Chester, a Roman Fort. Oxford, Acra, Avebury, and Avalon or Heaven. Most important of all, the Island of Iona the Dove, the name of God, the home of the Culdee Priesthood, and the one time religious capital of the world, after Stonehenge was a ruin. Ireland a land of Irish crosses, where deity and cross are cast in stone together, like Ixion the Dove on the Cross, as named by Pindar and as found in Greece 800 B.C. France and Germany were divided up into colonies led by the Druids. Spain was likewise a Druid and Phoenician land, a place where today the powerful influence of the Phoenician culture.
may yet be found.

Primitive Rome was Druid, Romulus and Remus were Druid priests who wore the mitre and instituted Druid culture. Jupiter was Hupiter. Hu was the supreme British God. But Julius Caesar usurped the prerogatives of the Priests and became a god himself - fighting all the Druid organizations in Greece, Egypt, Carthage, Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Britain. The war had predated Caesar's time, and it outlasted him, going on until the time of Constantine who partook of Christianity and Rome became Christian or Druid. The Dark Ages were re-instituted and the Religious Center of Gravity passed to Rome.

During the reshuffling of the religious authorities, nations that were released from their bondages to the posts of Hermes went on the move. The so-called Barbarians were on the move and the Dark Ages again lasted a thousand years.

One awesome rite crossed over to America and remains as the Penitents, after enduring nobody knows what, for several millenniums.

The Hebrew language was largely a priestly language as was or is the Sanscrit (Sacred Writ). The Hebrew may be adapted via Grimm's Law to serve as an interpreter's instrument to aid in trade and travel in foreign countries. The Rod of Mercury, the Caduceus, was the passport, and the Priests of Mercury, the Phoenicians, the Jews, (of which it may be added the Spanish Jew is a very high type), made use of it to travel throughout the world.

The many characteristics of Mexican religion found by Cortez to imitate the Christian, astonished him. These rites were Phoenician rites, instituted by that Priesthood as it passed from country to country. One rite was Human Sacrifice, of which the Aztecs had too much.

Control of the human mind is stronger than control of armies, for soldiers may be encouraged to mutiny, and armies may mutiny, and civil disobedience can undermine the economy of a nation. Thus it seems apparent, the loss of the freedom of the press is the worst calamity that can befall a nation. When, from lack of information, the minds of men cannot function freely, then may a dictator assume control and make himself a god.