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THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER I

CIVILIZATION

Cities may burn, floods may destroy, pestilences may kill, and wars may ravage, yet a word may survive: the decrees of judges, edicts of emperors, bulls of popes, may not be sufficient to remove a word from the speech of a people. So long as people live in houses there will be the word for house: should all at one time forsake the houses and dwell in caves, the word house might possibly cease to exist.

For some unknown reason there exists within the midst of our languages a very significant word, the meaning of which has been lost for many generations. And like the prospector who unknowingly tramples over valuable ore, we have used this word over and over without realizing the scope and depth of its meaning. This is the word Illi or Illium, the name of Troy, and the name of one of the oldest epics in the world. From it is derived the word civilization for the Illi were the city builders and the Illi who lived in cities were the civilli. The word capitol originally means the head Illi from the chief hill in Rome which was originally possessed by the Illi.

The original home of the Illi was the islands or the land of the Illi. The names of many islands today still bear the Illi name: for example, the Skilly islands near England; Heiligoland near Germany; Ille near France; Illiun in the Aegean; Elephantine in the Nile; Laaland near Denmark; and so on. Apparently thousands of Islands were used by the Illi before the time of civilization; before the time of Troy; even before the time of any written history. Knowing navigation the Illi sailed the seas, the oceans, and the rivers. Up the rivers they went for trade, and later to settle in the high places, whence we get the word hill. Thus there were two homes for the Illi, the islands and the hills. Mountains were even called Cordirilla, or the ropes of the Illi.

Upon the hill the Illi built a castle, a castelle, or a citadel, which literally means a house of the Illi. Up the high mountains in Spain the whole country was called Castille. The word "cassa" for house comes from a very great tribe of the Illi who originally lived in the Cassiterides near England.

The natives who contacted the Illi upon the hills called them the Nobilli or the high Illi for "nob" means high. A general all embracing term was the Gentilli or the race of Illi for "gens" means race. Genesis speaks of the Gentiles and the Isles of the Gentiles. The British carry both terms in their words nobility and gentility, the gentility ranking a little below the nobility, yet far ahead of the people in the slums.

Now the nobility termed themselves the Elite or the refined. They took possession of the favorable tracts of land in Europe, Asia, and Africa, by decree or self inspired divine sanction, similar to that used by the Pope in dispossessing the American Indians when he gave away half of the continent at one time. The movements of the Illi were always from some island to the continent by way of a river. Examples of the same would be from Crete up the Nile to the island of Elephantine and thence to conquer Egypt; or from Illes, home of Charles Lindberg, off the coast of France to Ille at the center of Paris and from there to conquer France; or from Heligoland off the coast of Germany up the El (be) river to upper Germany; or from the small island of Ely in the Indian ocean up the Euphrates to the site of Babylon to conquer Elam. Rome on the Tiber river was so founded.

Such a name as Heidelberg, a Teutonic city of learning, means literally the burg of the high Illi. Himel was the home of the El, it may have been a castle or it may have been an island. The Scandinavians and the English called the castles the Halla and Valhalla was to them a sacred place. The French and Roman word pavillion stood for a home or tent of the Illi. The Irish word for house was bally, and ailaille was the high house; while the American Aztex word for house was the Xacalle, whence we get our word shack.

Considerable complications set in as the Elite Nobility moved into the high places. Those who were against them were termed exiles, and those who were for them were called allies. Walls or murailles were built for protection and those outside were beyond the pale, for the wall often was also picketed with a fence. War was termed bataille the bats of the Illi. Large implements of war were termed the artillery of the art of the Illi. Large observation towers were built, as in Ireland, Bell towers called Campanille or the bell of the Illi, summoned all within hearing to the vassalage of the Illi. The Ells-bells predated the Christian era by many centuries. The word "lord" was originally Laford and the vassal was his servant. Beal time was bell time and the word bell is derived from the name of the god Bell, famous in Ireland, Phoenicia, Central America, and Babylon. Baltimore means the big house of the god Beal.

Whatever possessed excellency was said to possess a quality or to be like the Illi for "qua" means like. Ability was from the Illi and utility was the use of the Illi. The Illi were the first to cultivate, they tilled the ground and milled the grain into aleuron or flour. They were great artists in the making of beer or ale in the lager or wine press.

The Illi were the originators of the institution of marriage. Parents, children, kinfolk, servants, made up the household and were termed the family or the famous Illi.

One favorable to the advancement of the Illi was possessed of fidelity for he knew the Illi, and one opposed was hostile. The artistry of the Illi brought in the word "facille" or made by the Illi and, of course, it was done easily and gracefully. The Illi were the only ones who could write and their lettering was called the "sigilli" or the signature of the Illi. Stamped upon a paper it was a seal. They passed news swiftly by means of signelle or signals.

They legislated, legally, lawfully for they were the Les as well as the Els.

In France and in Egypt the Illi used the Lilly as the flower emblem. In France it was termed the Fleur-de-Les, or the flower of the Le or Illi. The rulers in France termed themselves the Ille. The famous Bastille was the whipping post of the Ille where the prisoners were (lam) basted. Early churches were Basillicas or ramparts of the Illi. The older home of the rulers of Paris was Tuileries and the new one was Versailles.

As well as the vassals there were the serville or the ones who served the Illi. Rabble or poor people were called proletarians or in Latin proles: the people who existed before the Les, and hence very inferior in culture. Fights were feuds and feudal times consisted of the times when the Illi contested among themselves for hegemony.

Early seafaring boats were the ellide ships. Oars were skulls, and servants were skullions--probably the oarsmen of the Illi.

Hill is Tel in Hebrew and in Greek it is Poli. Polis politics, police, and polite are the Greek and French forms of Illi that designate the city living folk as civilli does for the Latin.

Below the crest of the hill was the dale, and lower down, the vale. In the vale was the ville, the vil, and the villian, who was a peasant and sometimes a slave, and in later days a devil.

All of this may seem a bit jumbled with regard to time, so in order to satisfy a time sequence let the history of Rome be used as an example.

Upon the Tiber River a short way from the sea are a group of hills. These hills were possessed by a tribe of the Illi in very early days and five or six of the hills still bear Illi names; to wit: Caelius, Esquilinus, Viminalus, Quirinalis, Palatinus, and Capotilinus. Aeneus was an Illi from Illium. Romulus or Romilius was also an Illi. The early king, Latinus, was also one. The most Ancient Romans were the Sic-eli or the Illi who cut, (for sic means cut), and now is the present Sicily. Seventeen generations before the Trojan War Oenotrus left Greece and went to Rome; there he found the Elymi, a primitive Illi tribe. On the coast he found the Paralli. On the crest of Capotiline hill, there was a sacred shrine and later a citadel built to Jupiter--Capitilinus or in literal translation "Ju the father--the head Illi." Caesar was from the line of the Ju-illi--whence his name, Julius. Caesar traced his lineage back to the Illi but Christian books have smiled at the idea of his descent.

The Illi brought to Rome the famous Sibylline books. "Sib, Sibbi"--related by blood, means akin to and sig means write. Sibilli means akin to the gods and Sigilli means the writing of the gods., so the literal meaning of sibylline is "akin to the Illi." These books warned against warring with Egypt (for the Illi also ruled Egypt) and proved of aid in Antony's undoing. The young Siby-

lline books were memorized by the Sibyls, or young virgins, whence the name Sibyl now given to girls.

The name of Caesar's mother was Aurelia; that of his Cornelia; and of his paramour, Servillia.

Only a few of the nobility ruled Rome. Most of them were related in some manner or other. Caesar's sister, Julia, married Marius; Julia's cousin married Marc Antony; Sulla's daughter, Amelia, married Pompey. Antony also married his cousin, Antonia; Tertia, wife of Cassius, the assassin of Caesar, was also the mistress of Caesar. Octavius was the son of Caesar's sister's daughter; and Brutus was the son of Caesar and the brother-in-law of Cassius. Antony was related to Caesar through his mother, Julia. The Quintillian family was the fifty Illi family. From millions to billions the numbers illustrated the greatness of the Illi. The House of Pompey claimed descent from Neptune, the Illi god of the seas, and quite significantly, Sextus Pompeius was a great sea pirate in the time of Antony and Octavius.

"Drilled" "Legions" are both Illi words. Civillius was a Roman general; even the name Virgil means Strong Illi.

The Sibylline books promised Rome rulership of the world. It was not a prophecy but more a bit of sequence. Troy had ruled a thousand years before, and much the same story could be told about Dardanus, the Dardanelles, and Illium; or, about two thousand years before, about Babylon and the Els that settled there on the banks of the Euphrates. Again another story of the Illi could be told on a later day about London and the Thames or Paris and the Loire. It is an ever repeating story of the high Illi and the masses or the Plebs. Dark intervals of time such as the Hellenic dark ages, the Christian Dark Ages, do not interrupt the continuity of blood. When the Roman legions withdrew from Europe the local kings were thereto begin their feuds.

Charlemagne (Great Illi of Carlots) Martel (Illi of war), and Taillifer (Small man, the tax collector of the Illi), were all Illi noblemen, "facile princeps." In fact, the culture covered up by the Roman dictatorship of Europe was much the same as that which sprouted again after Rome withdrew. The Lancelot and Elaine story is Idylli, (specifically Illic) and the many names connected with the story verify it.

Summarizing all this leads to the statement that a find is possible of anticipation. The words "festival" and "holiday" or "galliday" direct us to the word "Jubille" or to a specific occasion such as a Saturnalia. Rich and affluent Illi take us to the word idle or the eldi-gangen (a gang of idlers who lived on interest in the middle ages). When we find words that mean the same whether spelled forward or backward we are guided to the fact that the Phoenicians, the Hebrews, and the early Greeks wrote from right to left; and at one time the Greeks wrote both ways alternately. Vowels were omitted at times or placed in for accent. There is the word for sun, probably written as often as any word. Helios is the Greek word L-O-S but in the word Soloman S-O-L is the word for sun.

And Sol is now our nickname for the sun. Illiun is the word for light and the Illi worshipped light. Having attained this point it was possible to anticipate the surname of Thor, of Zeua, of Jehovah, and of Jupiter, and to find them all one and the same word: Illi. The process of this discovery makes another story too long to be told here.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER II

ATLA, AEDL, AND ATL

"Their gods are the gods of the Hills."--I Kings 20:23.

A geography is usually called an Atlas. Atlas was the god who supported the world. The House of Atlas was the family of gods who ruled the world, and who lived on the island of Poseidon.

The myth of Zeus centers on the island of Crete. He was of the House of Atlas. The Myth of Thor centers on the island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea. Thor's name was Aedl. Part of the subjects of Zeus moved to Phoenicia. Fin and Phoen correlate very well.

The myth of Atl or Quetzalcoatl in Mexico relates to the white god who, after teaching civilization, sailed away to Tla palin, his island home. The city of Mexico is named from Mexitli, the god of war. Prescott speaks of the great ruins of Mitla.

It, at, id, the, this, that are words of designation or words for distinction. When Mustapha Kemel Phasha changed his name to Kemel Ataturk he became Kemel "The First" Turk.

Atla means the first "la," Itla or Italy is the same word, for Saturn or Chronos spent part of his time in Italy and there could be scarcely any other origin for the name.

While there may be some difficulty in classification it is possible to show that all the gods of all the nations and languages bore the same surname, the name of Illi. The vowel before and after is of little consequence, for such early languages as the Phoenician, the Hebrew, the Greek, or the Egyptian, generally omitted the vowels. Today such words as "drama" or "either" are pronounced many ways. Illi is shortened to "el" or "Al," "la" or "le." A list of some two hundred names for the gods is given at the end of this book for reference.

It would appear from all this that Eumerus (the Greek who taught that the gods were deified men) was right. He stated that he once sailed to an island where he found all the names of the gods with their ages and dates of their deaths engraved on stones. Barring coincidence, how may one account for the same words for the same things appearing in distant lands. In Hawaii Aloe is the word for Hello. In fact, our word "hello" is a word for the Illi, the same as hail or allo. The Mexican word Teo for god is the same as our word Theo in Theocracy.

The answer to all this is that the gods were a race of world navigators. Neptune, the god of the sea, carried the name "Earth

Girdler" and Atlas, the supreme god, "Knew the depths of all the seas." Their ships were larger than those that Columbus sailed in. Being the only race of navigators, the Illi committed no piracy among themselves. Plunder enough there was among the savages on the mainland.

Hesiod, a contemporary of Homer, passes a remark that "There are thirty thousand gods that rule the world." He also said that "The gods keep mankind ignorant of the ways of living, else one would do enough in a day to last for a year." And that indeed was the way of the universal hierarchy that ruled the world through the priesthood. The priests of Mexico, the Druid priests of Ireland, the priests of Egypt, each and all took such advantage of the ignorance and the superstition of the savage people that they were able to rule the multitude to such a degree that in Mexico twenty thousand victims stood in line at one time ready for the sacrifice and not one remonstrated.

And who ruled the priesthood except the Illi. The oracle or literally the word of the "le" spoke from the rocks or from "behind the veil" and the sibyl or literally the writing of the "yl" guided the Romans or even was recited to the populace in Iceland down through the Middle Ages by a virgin maid who was reared for that purpose only. The Greeks listened to the oracle until at last the Sophists decided there were no gods. A god or in other words a "le" could speak from behind the rocks, walk out, and look like any other man. He undoubtedly was initiated into the "Ele" usian mysteries which were given at Eleusius and which were undoubtedly the "ways of living" spoken of by Hesiod.

The secrecy of the knowledge of the arts and of writing was of great benefit to the Illi, and it was of great benefit never to let that knowledge pass to the mainland. Indeed, Diodorus says, "The rites and initiations practiced by the Athenians in Eleusis and in Samothrace, of which Orpheus was the institutor; are celebrated darkly and mystically, but in Crete, at Cnossus, by ancient law, they are celebrated plainly and openly, for many gods went out of Crete."

This condition and this situation of mankind being ruled by a hierarchy of gods who passed the pleasantest part of their own existence upon the islands while the people brought the first fruits to the hilltops for the sacrifice was a phase of mankind's existence that lasted for thousands of years. Islands did not need fortifications. Wealth flowed from the hilltops down the rivers to the islands where luxury flourished. Odysus at the home of King Alcynous enjoyed music, tap dancing, gymnastics, and other pleasant diversions. No one seemed to work. There is the legend of the Isles of the Blest. There is the legend of the island with the gates of pearl, a forerunner of the expression of "Pearly Gates" in Revelation.

On the contrary cities on the mainland were walled. Babylon, Troy, Rome, and Paris all had walls.

The legend of Prometheus is simply the story of a disagreement among the gods as to how much knowledge could and would be passed on to the people on the mainland.

Gibbons's HISTORY OF ROME gives a hazy picture of the gods in northern Europe before the time of the expansion of Rome. Gods or goddesses ruled the tribes from their abode in some island or from some sacred grove. "The unknown symbol of the earth, covered in a thick veil, was placed on a carriage drawn by cows; and in this manner the goddess, Herda, whose common residence was in the island of Rugen, visited several adjacent tribes of her worshipers. During the progress of her visits the sound of war was hushed, quarrels were suspended, arms were laid aside, and the restless Germans had an opportunity of tasting the blessings of peace and harmony."

He also states that "The Suevi (most valorous and ancient German tribe) always returned to a sacred grove in upper Saxony beyond the Elbe." This Saxony is the upper highlands of the Elbe river. Heligoland is an island at the mouth of this river. Herda or Earth was worshiped there.

After the time of Caesar the Germans were ruled occasionally by goddesses. Gibbons says "some of the interpreters of fate, in the Batavian war, governed in the name of the deity, the fiercest nations of Germany."

Today, the Germans are on the brink of falling in with the idea that they are the original race of the gods. As a matter of fact the barbaric Germans were just as docile as any other wild race under the dominion of the "Els."

News Flash September 20, 1938

Berlin--

It was understood that Hitler would wire Chamberlain today inviting him for a conference probably tomorrow at Godesburg, on the Rhine near Bonn. There by the "Hill of the Gods" which was a Germanic place of sacrifice in the days before the Romans came 2000 years ago, Hitler intends to receive Chamberlain.

Ellmen and Ellwomen worked up the rivers from Elsheimer the home of the Els (Himmel) and procured the Rhinegold, which passed to Heligoland (Eliogland) at the mouth of the Elbe river. Ancient rites were practiced there. Great castles of wood were built there. Some were burned according to the legend of the Nibelung as told in the Wagnerian opera. Niflheim was another Norse home.

The Loreli were the Rhine maids who sang on the river. All myths and stories are strung to the word "El."

The greatest Phoenician god was Oel (identified by some as Kronus) and the commonest Scandanavian name is Ole Oleson or Ole the son of Ole. What might be termed Phoenician influence is quite apparent in Northern Europe.

Phoenicia was in reality a small group of gods that ruled a Semitic people. These gods according to inscriptions styled themselves the Royal race. Carvings on stone always show the Royal pair moving on a ship and the Semitic scullions at the oars below. Bible critics are not able to definitely locate Tarshish, another of their cities. Hannibal of Carthage was a rich general of the Royal Race who purchased an army in Spain. Bel or Baal or Beal was their chief secondary god. Baal appears universally as a god. The name Bailey is common Irish. Balin-Quintz, Balan-Agab, Iqim-Balam, were divine gods of Central America. What is termed Phoenician influence in Ireland would fill a separate volume--the exception that we take is that it might be Irish influence in Phoenicia. There are ten times as many exhibits of fine workmanship belonging to the Bronze Age found in Ireland as in either Italy or Phoenicia.

But Tara was the ancient prehistoric capital of Ireland. And Tyre was the prominent city of Phoenicia. Moore's song, THE HARP THAT HANGS ON TARA'S WALLS is dedicated to the ancient capital. A grass hill marks the place today--beside the headwaters of a small river. Ireland comes into history as a full fledged kingdom, and its origin has baffled many an historian. Ireland having never known the tread of the Roman soldier, was far along in 500 B. C., as far as Europe was in 1500 A. D. One Irish Philologist has admitted that he could not account for the "I" in so many Irish words. Such words as Tralee and Erill are examples. Ailail is the old Irish word for "house." Bally is the name for village. Baal names are innumerable. But many common Irish names are the names of kings and gods elsewhere.

Without appearing ludicrous may we ask the indulgence of one example. The expression "the Deuce" is a common by-word. Deuce has been identified with Teus of the Teutons and our word Tuesday. It has also related to Zeus of the Greeks and Dyas of the Indians. Duke is the same word. Il duce of Italy carries it for prestige to his name. We find it hitched to the Illi surname in the word Deucalion the name of the Greek Noah who was washed ashore in Greece in prehistoric days. We stretch a point to say that the Greeks never named a man Zeus; nor did the Germans dare to name a man Teus; but in Ireland, Mr. Dooley is so common we have a song O Mr. Dooley the first and last name of a god..

As we have said before the gods generally took to the hills not far from the rivers nor from the seas. Olympus was the home of Zeus, and Capotiline hill was the home of Jupiter. Sinai was the home of Jeal or Jehovah (for Jehovah said "Jealous is my name"). Beal probably lived at Beal-bec near Phoenicia. The shrine to Quetzalcoatl is at Cholula in Mexico. Thor commuted between the upper Elbe and the Sea. And Osirus went up the Nile from the sea. The shrine to the Casian Jupiter is in Asia Minor.

Teocalli is the Mexican word for pyramid. It means the house of god. Teo compares with our Theo for god--calli compares with the word "Bally", the Irish word for village or the word "ailail" for house. Jupiter-Capitol-inius literally means Ju the father, the head Illi. The Capotiline hill in Rome parallels the vocano in Mexico Popocatepetl, not unlikely papa or pope the head of the Illi. Very much evidence can be strung along that the gods

occupied the high places in Mexico and Peru. Awe-inspiring ruins are found in the very highest places in Peru.

Egypt correlates very well with all this. The first god, before whom there was nothing of any consequence in Egypt, was Osiris. Osiris came from the Nile Delta, or in other words the Sea. His name means "Lord." And today the word "Sir" as addressed in letters means the same thing. Osiris was white as was all early Pharaohs. Typhon, his brother was red haired. The word "Pharaoh" means great house. Tyre (sur) Syria, Mount Seir, the plain of Shur, near Sinai, and Assyria are all one family name. Such manuscripts as the Tel El Armana Manuscript shows the interrelationship of the countries.

The Elohim were the gods of the Bible and of Babylon (the gate of the gods). Babylon was built on a river and was protected with fabulous walls. But down the river near the sea they are NOW uncovering the ruins of "La" gash, the older town, the home of Sargon the "lord of the Sea." Sargon the first was the first great god of the Tigris Euphrates valley, the vale of Elam.

Sargon, Osiris, Jehovah, Jupiter, Deuce, Thor and Quezalcoatl were all "El" gods. The derivities of the name "Illi" can hardly be counted.

But to go on farther take the gods of India. Andara the first god of India sailed up the India river to the highlands of Kashmir. (Kask, Cass and mir, mere that is the sea of the Kassites). Cassi is an early branch of the Illi. From the Cassiterides in the British Channel, to Spain, to the Hittites or Kassites, to Circasia, to the mountains of Cassia, and the river to Cassis there tread one race that eventually went to India. Casey, Cassidy, Cassius, are later family names. At Kashmir, famous for its beautiful women, at Circassia, likewise famous for its women, the high places were sought for by the "Els." The superstitions of the natives were utilized for the mastery of the country and the Illi played the role of the gods.

China's history includes the story of the god Fuhhi, who came in to teach civilization and the city system. The rivers of China furnished the highways to the upper hinterland. Today the foremost men of China carry the name of Lee or Li as their surname which comes first. Allee is common. Alishan is a province. The walled cities of Canaan in the days of Joshua. Like a vast sponge the lethargy of the natives obliterated the veneer of learning brought in by the "Lees."

Today Japan makes no excuse for telling the world that her Emperor is a god. His ancestry is traced back one hundred twenty five generations to that of the gods. A group of early navigators passed into Japan the same as elsewhere. They were the Harries. A separate chapter will be given to the Harries. Should the Europeans have kept their genealogies as well as the Japanese did, they also might claim descent from the gods.

In Hawaii as in Mexico and Rome the high places take the name of Alla. Hello changes to Aleo there. The flowers are the Lei and

are placed upon the incoming visitor the same as the gods did in the Atlantic before the time of Rome.

And now to complete the circuit let us pass to the American Indian. Recall the word Illinois, Or Illini, and word which means men, not gods--and for once, perhaps, the Indians were wiser than the white men.

"A hair perhaps divides the false and true
Yes; and a single Alif were the clud--
Could you but find it--to the Treasure-house,
And peradventure to the Master too."
--Fiftieth quatrain,
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER III

THE ARI, THE PRINCES OF CREATION

There is another word of vast importance in the scheme of things throughout the world in prehistoric times. This is the word Ari, the name of the number two men, who ranked below the gods, yet above the people.

The Aries were at first the plowmen: Agriculture is Ariculture. It was first introduced in each country from Mexico to China by the gods. Fable says that "In Zeus' garden only the sacred ones may plow." In Peru a sacred plot is reserved in the garden where only the Incas god plowed. Ideas such as the Garden of Eden, the garden of Zeus, the garden of Alla, the garden of Hesperides, the garden of As, all suggest the primitive importance of agriculture.

Ari took on the meaning of "first." Aristocrats were the first of the land. Many Greeks had the word incorporated in their name. Aristotle and Aristophanes are examples. The word first so originated and is the same word as prince. Princes under the kings were a later formation of the Aries under the gods. Harry, Andari, Henry, Indara, India, are formations of the same word. In ancient Ireland the Aries were second rank under the Leuds or the Lees or the gods for such were the Tuath de Daanan. Ireland itself is named after the Ari and called Erin or Ireland.

The German word of salutation "Herr" is the same word. It means lord or Prince or is left untranslated. The "Old Herr" was the man who bestowed the emblems of royalty to the aristocrats and the custom became known as Heraldry. The practice became a ceremony attended with trumpets and trappings.

Our salutation "Mister" or "Master" is simply a return to the seafaring days of the gods. The Herr of the Mast, or the mist, (that is darkness) the herr who dared go beyond known land, hence mystery, or the ship was the number two man below, the owner. The word "Sir" or Lord is the abbreviated form used in letters. Osiris, or the Lord of the Sun was the first god of importance in Egypt as we have mentioned before. Darius, Cyrus, are variations of this word.

As the Herrs became more numerous, work was more diversified. The boss of the meat shop was the Butch herr; of the baking, the Bake herr, and of the banking, the Bank herr; and so on until it became a common ending for any word of action. The place of action was the "ary". Thus the brewer brewed in the brewery.

The Ari were the leaders of armies for the gods. The Ari were the first rank in the Lygian nation of the Silesians that invaded Gaul. The Ari were the leaders of armies in general. The Tokhari were a Celtic tribe that fought in Egypt in 1300 B. C.

Switzerland is the land of the Zwei herrs or the second herrs, and furnished tall good-looking soldiers (Herrs who were sold for money) for the Pope's guard as well as for many kings in the Middle Ages.

Almira was the Arabian high priest. Ilkhari was the khan of the tribe.

The Darri is the sacred emperor of Japan, whose face like that of the sacred emperor of Peru, must not see the sun, and whose foot, like that of the sacred Montezuma of Mexico, must not touch the ground. In fact, anyone who will take the time to search out, will find the Japanese nobility a group of harries who placed themselves above the people as gods some 125 or 126 generations ago. Arito was ambassador to America, and Han i Hara was the name of another Japanese of high repute. The Samuari are the leaders of Japan now.

In China the secondary men of importance are the Mandarin or the religious noblemen who administered to the people.

In Egypt at Delr el Bahari, at Luxor, is shown in stone, the marriage of the queens to the gods. Harem is a related word to the ceremony. Ra signified the "supreme ruler" as an Ammon Ra Pharaoh of Egypt.

Prince Herremon was king of Ireland about 2500 years ago. He was a Tuath de Danaan, a god who reigned at Tara. The name Harri-man was held by an American financier not long ago. Herman is the German form.

Hera was the wife of Jupiter. Eris was a Greek god. Demigods or Halfgods were Heroes. But perhaps the Irish called them the O'Harras.

The word Caesar means a Herr of the Cassites who in turn were probably the greatest and most powerful tribe of the Els. Upon a high peak of the Cassian Mountains is a sacred shrine dedicated to the Cassian Jupiter. Cassius the assassin of Caesar bore the same name.

The German and English name, Henry, was furnished the name of kings for time immemorial. Eighty consecutive kings of a tribe of Germans bore the name Henry which means "the harry". Harland, Harlem, Orlando, Harrison, Eric, Andrew, are but wide variations of the same name and all have the same meaning.

The original home of the Phaeacians (a tribe of gods) was Hyperia a land "beyond" Eria. Hyperion was a "very" early Greek god. Shakespeare placed the word in Hamlet's mouth. Hesperides was the home of the fabled daughters of Atlas. Hiberia was in Spain; Siberia was in Asia; Algeria in Africa; and Bavaria was in central Europe and possibly not unrelated to the hills of the gods for it contains the headwaters of both the Rhine and the Danube. The Danube river, the Dardanelles, (Thor of the Danites of the Illi) the Tuath de Danaan of Ireland are not so hard to correlate when one will remember the locale of the gods always included an island,

a river, and a hill.

Ariola was a very ancient city in Belgium, a land named after the god Bel; and Aroi Ovistus was a king of ancient Germany. The King of Ancient Ireland was elected by the Aires and was called the Ard Rig Erind.

The word "write" or "cryptos" is derived from the Ari, as is also the word "arithmetic" the measure of the Ari. The word "heir" leads to the belief that the gods had descendants who were first in line for receiving the heir. Such words as Alfrederic, Roderic, Ira, Hiram, Pateric, Katherine, Mary, and Sara, are variations of the word Ari and all mean Noble. And Noble means the high El.

The word Mary is more common than Henry or Harry. Marie was the star of the sea. Mare was the word for sea, as now shown in Marine or Mariner. As in Roman days every girl was named Julia, so in very early days every woman was a Mary.* Women attended their husbands in sea expeditions from the islands. The Els or the Illi gave them numerous names such as Helen, Silvia, Belle, Ethel, Kallie, Luka, Nellie, Ophelia, Phyllis, Tallulah, Mahala, Amelia, or Adelia, but to the people every woman was a Mary. As the Els instituted family life they also instituted Marriage or "the taking of a Mary." Before the coming of the Famous Illi the savages ran in tribes and were polygamous, the strongest man generally succeeding, but the blood and lineage coming from a holy mother, who was queen of the tribe. This held almost universally. Eve was a queen mother, "The mother of all living." The poem Prometheus Bound relates how the people at that time were without knowledge, "No craft they knew, to build the sunlit porch." Rome was divided into two classes: the patricians or those who could identify their father (patri) and the plebs or bastards who could not. The Patricians were of the Illi blood as they always paid much attention to their genealogies. The plebs (a backward spelling of the word people) were a mixed lot carrying some of the Illi blood and a lot of the aboriginal. The institution of marriage threw the line of inheritance to the male where it has been ever since.

It seems evident that the Arries were not a separate line in themselves. They were selected men, perhaps partly of royal Illi blood and part plebian. The point is not fully settled. Enough has been established to show that the method of the Illi was to have an intermediary link between themselves and the people. As today, it is very difficult for an ordinary citizen to gain a conference with any man of national importance, so in prehistoric days the gods never came in contact with the people except through the offices of a number two man, an Ari, such as Moses or Aaron. The Mast Herrs of the ship did the navigation but the royal Illi passengers told them where to go and the orders were given to the scullion slaves.

*"Amaryllis" shows the relation of Mary and Illi.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER IV

JEHOVAH WAS A MAN.

"For I have not dwelt in an house since the days that I brought up Israel." --I Chronicles 17:5.

"Whereas I have not dwelt in any house since the time that I brought up the Children of Israel out of Egypt, unto this day but have walked in a tent and in a tabernacle." --II Samuel 7:5.

Idalia (that Alia) was a town in the island of Cyprus in ancient days, sacred to Aphrodite and to Venus. Cyprus was the home of the Adonai, the lords who ruled small cities on the mainland. A local god was called Adonai. The name is joined up with that of Jehovah in the word Adonaijah, a Bybical surname. The story of Venus and Adonis as told by Shakespeare is but a poetical sublimation of the orgies held upon Cyprus and even at Byblos on the mainland. The Israelites were often admonished not to attend such degenerate pleasure jaunts.

Bel or Baal or Beal was the supreme deity. It is a name common in many countries throughout the world. Belgium, Baltic, Belfast, and Baltimore are northern words derived from Baal. Venus, Adonis, Uranus, and Aphrodite were of the El line and were of the Royal Race of Cypress.

To the south of this locality in Egypt Osiris was the first god of any consequence. Predating Osiris there was nothing of importance in Egypt. East of the Nile there is the plain of Shur, the mountain of Shur, and the river Shur. Likewise there was another great Egyptian god, Horus (from which we get our word horse) the god of time (hours) and who brought the horse into Egypt. East of the Nile there is the Mount Hor, which is the locality of Mount Sinai, and there was a race of Horrites, a not uncivilized people, yet profligate like all at that time. Horus and Osiris were the white men of the El line. The river Nile was their river. Elephantine island and Crete were their islands. As Horus brought in the horse, so Osiris brought in the bull, Apis. There was the cult of Osir and there was the cult of Apis; and later they were joined into the cult of Osir-apis or Serapis from whence sprang the word Seraphim the name of the Angels that guarded the gates of Nineva and which now may be seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Osiris was the Eldest son of Saturn, a famous world god, from whom we get the word Saturday.

Between these two locations, Byblos, Cyprus, Tyre, and Phoenicia on the one hand, and Egypt, the Nile and Memphis on the other, there came into play the maneuvers of another strain of gods. Jehovah states that "Jeal" is his name, and Je means lord and el means god. Jehovah Elohim is his name and there are two original manuscripts of Genesis, in the one the word god is Elohim (Elohistic) and in the other the word for god is Jehovah (Jehovistic).

Jehovah told Moses that he had a somewhat different name from the god of Abraham for he was not known to Abraham by the name Jehovah.

That Jehovah was a man; that Moses and Israel thought of him as nothing else but a living man is evidenced in many places. Jehovah agreed to show his feet, his hands, his back, in fact, his whole person except his face. But Moses and Aaron, Nadab and Abihm, and seventy of the Elders of Israel went and saw the god of Israel and there was under his feet a paved work of Sapphire stone and upon the nobles of Israel he laid not his hand. Many instances show that god ate and drank. To Moses he said "I come to thee in a thick cloud that the people may hear when I speak to thee." "Ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests." "Take heed, go not up the mount (Sinai), whosoever toucheth the mount shall surely be put to death." "Set bounds upon the mount and sanctify it." "And thou shall come up, thou and Aaron, but let not the priests nor the people." All this and many passages too numerous to quote show that the person of Jehovah was concealed from the people, that Jehovah lived on Sinai and did not want any people to visit there.

That he led the children much after the fashion of an army is also shown in many places. "The Lord is a man of war." "And the lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, and by night in a pillar of fire." . . . "Thrice in a year shall all your men children appear before the lord."

He directed the Children of Israel to build the tabernacle which was his traveling tent. In the tabernacle there was a dividing veil behind which he stood and gave his directions. The best of all the food, the gold, the women captives were brought to the tabernacle for the lord. The veil and the concealed face served to provide a substitute and also prohibit recognition of the god when seen in the open. Thus one god apparently led the Children of Israel for four hundred years. Jehovah spoke from Mount Sinai, in fact, his home was there for he told Solomon that he "had not lived in a house since the Israelites left Egypt."

Moses and Aaron were the Aries, the number two men. (The Roman word vicar means vice harry.) They served as the link between the god and man. The angel of the lord was a messenger of the god and man. The angel of the lord was a messenger of the god for that is the literal translation of the word. The Angels served much as the prime ministers of today. Jehovah also had a small but good private army of his own. Occasionally there were seen the soldiers. "The first fruits of the land, thou shalt bring into the house of the Lord." "The rich shall not give more, now the poor less than a half a shekel." He gave Moses the commandments and "the writing was the writing of God."

It was puzzling to know where the Israelites got their wealth to give Jehovah until the following passage was found: "But every women shall borrow of her neighbor . . . jewels of silver and of gold and raiment, and put them on your sons and daughters, and ye shall spoil Egyptians." "Sanctify the first born, both of man and beast; it is mine." "Thou shall not not revile the gods." "Moses alone shall come near the Lord." "Come up to me into the

mount and I will give thee tablets of stone." "Thou canst not see my face, for there shall no man see me and live." "Thou shall see my back parts, but my face shall not be seen." "Neither let the flocks or herds feed before the mount." "An offering to the Lord gold, silver, and brass." "And he set bread in upon it before the Lord." "And we compassed mount Seir many days."

Thus the Lord set about to lead the Children of Israel and at the same time to live upon them. For "When the most high (Ammon-Hoteph, an Egyptian Pharaoh) divided the lands, Israel was the Lord's."

Such a levy of the Lord could be taken down the river. "For the day of the Lord shall be upon every one that is proud and lofty,

Upon all the high mountains,
Upon all the hills,
Upon every high tower and fenced wall
and upon all ships and pleasant pictures."
--Isaiah 2:14.

At Jerico and other towns the women and children all were utterly massacred and all the houses were burned and only the gold and silver brought to the Lord. To what benefit was gold and silver to the Lord if not to trade? From the hill top down the river to the islands prompted the words of Isaiah "Keep silence before me, O islands, and let the people renew their strength." In other words the draining out of the country of the gold and silver, the first born of the beasts, the first fruits of the land, not to say the first born of the people, was too much for the people. The islands grew richer, hence the prophet said let the people renew their strength. "Be still we inhabitants of the Isle; thou whom the merchants of Zidon that pass over the sea have replenished . . . the harvest of the river is her revenue and she is the mart of the nations."

Apparently Jeal or Jehovah never compromised very much with Beal. Beal and Jeal were constantly at war. When things went wrong Jeal had an alibi--Israel had disobeyed. Jeal constantly reminded the Israelites that he led them from Egypt. In fact, the personality of Jeal then was about that of the average politician of today who is constantly reminding the desired voter of an unfulfilled obligation.

Jeal sold the Israelites here and there at odd times, not unlike the head of a lodge today would sell the proceeds of the collections to the head of another lodge. Just before the time of Saul there was a lull in the activities of the god. Eli the chief priest ruled in his stead. Perhaps Jeal was sojourning upon some island as the work of his plundering would necessarily require a vacation. The arrangements of the veil were very satisfactory.

But when the god had found a successful line in the persons of David and Solomon, wealth poured into Jerusalem.

Shortly before, Troy had fallen. Illium was the favored city

of the gods. When a successful king favorable to the gods ruled in Jerusalem the wealth of the fleeing gods flowed into that city. Word went out, Jerusalem was safe, wealth flowed in, ships brought gold.

But Jeal and Solomon parted ways and the wealth went away as fast as it came. Jeal left also. He went back to Mount Hor and to his home on the mountain. Here is where Elijah (God is Jehovah) went to consult him. Elijah was one of the faithful. Here it was in the Bible, that Jehovah was raised to the eminence of divine ruler of the universe. Here it was that the glorification of Jehovah began. But Jeal was never active again. The Oracular ways of government were on the wane. Indeed the El line was finding better lands to plunder in Rome. Rome was virtually founded after the fall of Troy and many gods may have migrated there. There was a dark age about 1000 B. C., just like the one after Charlemagne about 1000 A. D.

Paralleling this was the passage of the gods in the north, The Gotterdamerung, or the twilight of the gods, was taking place. Thor had ruled in the island of Gotland. A Finnish legend states that part of the population of that island moved to Finland. Helsinki is the Finnish capital and is likely named after the Els.

The Greeks were no longer consulting the Oracle, the word of god. The Sophists were maintaining that there were no gods, that the gods were a myth. In fact, the remote control method of the gods made them seem mythical.

The position of the gods in Egypt is best illustrated by the quotation of Aesculapius:

"The day is coming when the world will know nothing of the faith of the Egyptians. Our land will stand desolate. Tombs and the dead will be its only witnesses. O Egypt! Naught but fables will tell of thy faith, and no posterity will believe them. Nothing will remain but the word hewn in stone, to tell of the ancient gods."

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER V

A PREHISTORIC RACKET

"All the fat is the Lord's."
--Leviticus 3:16

"Sack" is a word common to nearly all languages, and is pronounced the same in all. The beggars and the poverty stricken Negroes of the South of today carry sacks for luggage. Cities were "sacked" in prehistoric days, the half-starved robbers plundering with "sack" in hand.*

But before the time of cities the sack of the harries were filled daily by the toiling peasants. Daily sacrifice was made on the high hill, either of free will or of coercion. Were objections or omissions made, the offender would suffer either at the hands of his fellowmen or from the instrument of the Els.

The sacrarium was the place where the sacrificial objects were kept. Food was the primitive gift; gold and silver that of the later times. In the middle ages the church collected a tenth and the landlords, the descendants of the original Els, took more for the rental of the land the title of which was lost in antiquity. Paralleling the word "sacre" the sack of the harry is the word "sacellum;" literally the sack of the Els. The sacellum was a small temple, roofless, and not unadaptable as a repository for a small sacrifice. In historical times the temples (house of the Els) were filled with precious objects placed as gifts to the gods

The El or god was never present when the gift was made. It is typical of all myths that no man could live and see the face of god. Thus possessed of the secrets of writing, of fire and lightning, of Bronze making, and even the secret of his own identity, a god could easily dispose of any recalcitrant victim. Thus thirty thousand gods from thirty thousand hills, disgorged the people of their first fruits and sent the cream of that down the rivers to the islands.

Sacrilege is literally translated as the gathering of the sacks of the harries. Any one who would steal a sacrifice was guilty of a very great crime. It was only in later times that the word sacred took on its holy meaning. Once the gods were gone, even the temples remained filled, so much and so firm had the idea of sacrilege been implanted in the common mind. For years the temples at Athens remained filled with precious gold and silver vessels and no one desecrated them. It was only in later wars that the temples were pillaged.

* Saccharilla--muslin?

The nobility of the Greeks all traced their lineage to the gods. The people on the other hand might better be described by a quotation from Prometheus Bound: "No craft they knew, with woven brick and jointed beam to pile the sunward porch; but in the dark earth burrowed and housed like sunless ants in sunless caves." --(Aeschylus.)

But it was from Crete that the Sophists came and taught that there were no gods and that there never had been any. And Crete was the home of the gods. It was in their home that they lost their honor. Where the living had been the best the worst came. It is the same today in Spain, Russia, and China. It was indeed a great blessing that the Sophist ever came at all.

It was quite possible for a man to bring a gift to the high hill for a sacrifice and never know its final destination. Secrecy of face was matched by secrecy of writing. One secret writing of the ancient gods was the "Runic." Runic literally means "secret." The Slavs, the Saxons, the Finns, all had runes. The alphabet was not unlike the Latin except that it was fitted better for carving on stone.

The secret of fire was watched by special servants. Not unlikely gunpowder was also a secret not desecrated until the time of Roger Bacon.

Were it necessary for a god to appear before the public his face was hidden or veiled. Thus Zeus on coming down from Mount Olympus veiled his face. We have already quoted Gibbons to the effect that the goddess Herda was veiled. Jehovah spoke from behind the veil in the Tabernacle. Such secretiveness added to the prestige of the god or goddess, and also to the awe and respect if not the reverence of the public.

We have spoken of the secret rites of Eleusis and Samothrace. The school of Pythagorus also required the initiate to maintain secrecy and not to speak for four years.

It may have been purely accidental that writing ever came into the hands of the people. Cadmus a Phoenician god settled at Thebes in Greece and brought writing with him. This according to legend is the beginning of writing. The writing of the Pharaohs and the gods of Babylon was not in the hands of the people.

The brewing of Beer or Ale (significantly an El word) and the mysteries of the wine press were secrets of the gods. Bacchus was worshiped throughout Europe and western Asia. The Egyptians brewed beer centuries before Christ. Brewing in Ireland and in Germany belonged to the Lueds and to the Les; and was held in secrecy till late in the middle ages. In fact, one prominent American Brewery imported its first brewer from a clan of Les a scion of an ancient family on the banks of the Danube who had held the recipe to brew beer for ages, and his name was Steinle.

Another great secret of the gods was death. The gods were supposed to live eternally. If it were possible never to show the

face it was an easy matter never to let the people see the deceased body of a god. The wealth of legend about the immortality of the gods and the islands of the blest can only be unravelled by accepting this interpretation of the selfish secrecy of the gods.

What might best be pictured for illustration is the wealth and splendor of the old sea god, Minos, and the Labyrinth at Cnosus at Crete. All this site has been excavated and described in detail by Sir Arthur Evans. Plunder from the mainland, "The Harvest of the River" reposed in specially prepared rooms. Shields like that of Achilles adorned the walls. Bronze war implements were manufactured in quantities. Boys and girls were sent over from Greece on the mainland as gifts of sacrifice. Jehovah was a piker compared to Minos at Crete. Such were the Blessed Isles, the home of the IIs, who loafed and played as the wealth rolled in. For it must not be forgotten that when a god pre-empted a hill, he was there only by the consent of the super god, the At Il, the Ed Il, or the Et Il, who had his divvy in the take, and who reposed in a luxury that would dazzle a Capone.

Such is the way the Bronze Age conquered the Stone Age. Added to the skill in preparing more scientific weapons was the Michavellian understanding of the superstitions of the people and the inclination to take advantage of them.

No matter the clan, no matter the religion, the god could superimpose himself and use their beliefs to his advantage. The god who came from "The Land of the Lead" the unknown land of happiness, or from "Avalon" the isle of Fairyland, dwelt on the high hill till rich enough to go back home. Thus Archeologists find the picture of the ship engraved on rocks, an emblem of the passage to paradise. Many such carvings have been found in northern Europe. Even the great Pharaoh Menes wrote of his visit to his homeland to the West. Passage to the afterworld at death is described in the Book of the Dead as a passage by ship and was symbolized by crossing the Nile.

Paradise was always an island in Myth. Even in India the White Islands were the Islands of Paradise, where ambrosia persisted and where the supreme god ruled. In Egypt the home of Osiris was to the west. The Home of Atlas was on an Island. Tarshish, Crete, and Tyre were later abodes of the Els.

The Indian Epic, the Rig Veda, describes the islands in verse:

"Where desire and fulfillment are one,
In the red spaces of heaven (West)
Where the ghostly food is (Ambrosia)
There let me be immortal."

As the Bronze Age came in, one useful tool was the bell, which could not be made from stone. It took its name from Bel, the number two god of the Els. The peal of the bell at the stroke of the hammer of Thor imitated the peal of thunder from the sky; as the flash of the bronze sword and shield resembled the shining brightness of the sun. The bell took on a symbolism of its own. The

priest wore a small bell as a token of his office as the first below god. Bells and pomegranates were woven into the hem of the robe of the priests of the Israelites; bells and pomegranates were chiseled into the stonework in the round towers of Ireland. These towers are so old their origin is lost in antiquity. The Round towers were the Towers of the gods, the Campanille or Bell towers. The bells summoned the people to vassalage, the same as today.

Possessed of the hill the god built a cassa, a house, so named from the Cassiterides, the islands which were located near England, and not unlikely the Skilly isles. Tin, an ingredient of Bronze was mined there. Thus the Greeks called tin, Kassiteros. The cass later became a castle the house of the El. Horses and chariots were brought in and the rule extended to the plains. All Europe today abounds in evidence to this effect.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER VII

THE ORACLE

"Have not I brought up Israel out of Egypt? And the Philistines from Capthor, and the Syrians from Kir?"
--Amos 9:7.

"They will kill you and me if I break the god's oracles."

--Agamemnon, by Euripides.

"And thou shalt make a veil of blue, purple and scarlet, etc., etc. . . . And thou shalt hang up the veil . . . that thou mayest bring within the tabernacle and the veil shall divide unto you between the holy place and the most holy."

--Exodus 26:13.

"And the Oracle he prepared in the house within, to set the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord. . . ."

"And the Oracle in the forefront was 20 cubits in length, 20 cubits in breadth and 25 cubits in height thereof; and he overlaid it with pure gold and so covered the altar which was of cedar, etc."

--I Kings VI:19,20.

"To savage and barbarous tribes--the first appearance of men whose mechanical inventions, whose superior knowledge of the arts of life, nay, whose exterior advantages of garb and mien indicate intellectual immensity till then neither known nor imagined,--presents a something preternatural or divine. They yield as to a teacher--not succumb to an invader."

--Bulwer Lytton.

The ancients were so steeped in their ideology about the gods that when a hypnotized virgin chanted in ill-constructed hexameter Greek they accepted the words for final authority from god and shaped their conduct in things of major importance accordingly. By this important method of chicanery the Oracle ruled for a thousand years. Heraclitus states, "By her maddened mouth she reaches a thousand years with her voice by the power of god." Historians rough estimate this period from 700 B. C. to 300 A. D., but the oracle predated the fall of Troy 1100 B. C. Virgil states, "What colony has Greece sent forth into Aeolia, Ionia, Asia, Sicily, or Italy without an oracle from Pythia (Delphia) Dodona, or Ammon." (Apollo spoke at Delphia; Zeus at Dodona; and Ammon at Ammon.)

Plutarch states, "The ancients used to receive by the oracles

signs by which they built towns. . . . Alexander built Alexandria in Egypt by the direction of the oracle. . . . Likewise Smyrna, Laodicia, Nysa, and Antiochia, were founded.

When Alexander proposed to relocate Smyrna the inhabitants first consulted the oracle for a favorable reply. Heracles, Cadmus, and Alcanaeon received orders from the oracle to lead forth colonies. Even Plato said, "No sensible man would try to disturb the directions delivered from Delphi, Dodona, or Ammon."*

Abbott stated that the emigrants were surprised at the accuracy with which the oracle directed them. Oman stated that the Delphic Oracle was a well trained emigration agency, a systematic agency for news.

The sanction of the oracle served as a warranty deed to the land of colonization; even the aborigines accepted the word of the virgin sibyll and let the colonists move in peacefully.

Abbott states that the priests of Delphi claimed to possess the whole world beyond Hellas.

There were about 260 oracles in Greece but only a few were prominent. The Oracle at Dodona laid claim to be the oldest. Herein lies the secret of the gods. Dodona, the oracle of Zeus, was a product of Crete. Before the time of the Trojan war Zeus sailed from Crete and founded the Dodonan Oracle. Zeus himself was never seen. His voice was the voice of the frenzied sibyll. According to Plutarch the Sibyll was selected from the simple daughters of the poor farmers. She was beautiful but uneducated, a virgin, and young. She lived in the Temple. She gave her answers in verse. If specific attention was desired the petitioner might sleep in the Temple overnight and then he would receive instruction--presumably in a dream. Thus was Alexander as a boy, appraised of his great mission and given a vision of God garbed as the high priest of Jerusalem. And thus did Samuel converse with God in the temple of the high priest Eli.

"And the priests brought in the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord in his place, unto the Oracle of the house to the most holy place, even under the wings of the Cherabin." --Kings (I) VIII, 3, 6.

By such methods the policies of any country could be swayed. For example, when the Pythian Apollo was asked at Delphi, "How best might one worship the gods?" the answer was "After the customs of your own country."

Meyers intimates that the organized oracle might be like the papal priesthood, he is not certain however. That they were organized there can be no doubt. The ten greatest oracles were the Delphic, Persic, Erythraean, Samian, Cuman of Cymae in Aeolis, Hellespontic, Phrygian, Libyan, Tibertine, and the Cumean in Italy.

 *The king's name, Telamon (King of Salamis), means Atalamon, or the high amon. --Atlas Amon.

The oldest and probably the greatest was the Lybian, or the Oracle of Ammon, in Africa on an Oasis near Egypt, and which we have inferred to have been the centralized authority for the control of the world of theocracy. Closely related to this Oracle of Ammon on the Lybian Oasis was the Oasis of Teman in Arabia the home of Jehovah and the Wise Men of Teman. Colonizing directions were sent forth from here. According to the Old Testament the Syrians and the Canaanites were colonies of the gods, the same as Israel. The Oracle that led the Israelites was the Oracle of Jehovah in the Tabernacle, the voice of the Shekina that stood on top of the Cherubin on the Ark of the Covenant. Thus were the Pelasgi of Greece divided and part of them led forth to Italy by the Oracle.

That there was in progress a great colonizing movement by the gods is evidenced by the names of the countries of Europe. Each European country has an El derivative name. This deserves more research. We shall enumerate some of them: Belgium, Allemania, Angel-land, Gaul or Gael, Kel or Caledonia, Val or Vals and its reverse Slave, possibly from the Runic language; Italy from the word Atlas; Palestine from the word Pales the god of pasture lands; Illyria, Wallencia, and so forth. Somewhere else in this book we have shown the Eri place names of these same countries and the influences of the Harries.

That the oracle was organized is also evidenced by the fact that there were several times when they were simultaneously silenced. Again all were not equal: When Croesus, fabulous rich king of Lydia, sent seven men to ask the seven oracles what he was doing at that time the Delphian was one to give the correct answer. Croesus sent a reward of great wealth that reposed in the Temple at Delphi for hundreds of years.

Marcus Aurelius (The El of Thor) once rebuked the Roman Senate for failing to consult the Sibylline Books of Rome. This was after the time of Christ.

Like the Amphictryonic League there was a priestly board of Decemvirs half plebian and half patricina, first appointed in 367 B. C. that took care of the Sibylline Books and received their interpretations from two Greek Interpreters. These books reposed in a stone chest in the Temple of Jupiter on Capitoline Hill at Rome until 83 B. C. when a fire destroyed them.

Spurious Sybilline books appeared later, some composed by the Jews of Alexandria. Christian Sibylla also came in vogue. The last Oracle spoke about the time of Constantine and after that the voice ceased. A thousand years before they had been numerous, even the voice of Beelzebub (the Devil) was heard at Ekron in Canaan from whence Jehovah had unsuccessfully advised the Israelites to keep away.

Historians have stated that the various states of ancient Greece went through the forms of government from Royalty to Tyranny, passing through such stages as oligarchy, aristocracy, timocracy, and democracy. They omit the one supreme control that

prevailed throughout Greece during any and all the different forms of government: The Oracle held sway in Greece no matter what the form of government. No great design was enacted, no city founded, no colony planted, no war undertaken, without the advice of the Oracle. Barbarian kings who stood in awe, credulously presented gifts to enrich the Oracle. Thousands of people consulted the Oracle at Delphi, possibly the most famous Oracle in Greece.

To add to the prestige of the Oracle, the advice and the answers given were generally correct; the predictions of the future were generally true. And such a condition requires more than the usual explanation of coincidence.

Oracle literally means the word or the mouth of the El. It comes in with primitive Greece from prehistoric times. Beside a spring, within a grove, inside a cave, or from atop a hill, there came the voice of the Oracle in answer to the questions. The voice was generally that of a woman. The first two Oracles of Greece were said to have been stolen from Egypt. The witch of Medieval Times is a related phenomenon. In later Greece there were temples and well built places for the Oracle, places filled with the rich and precious gifts of the people. There were special places built for the Oracle in Solomon's Temple. In the Ark of the Covenant the Voice came from atop the cherubim on the Ark inside the Tabernacle. There is nothing to hinder the statement that the Oracle of God in Solomon's Temple was like that Oracle of the Greeks at Delphi. It was the word of God. It consisted of directions for the ways of living. It gave advice to Kings.

Alexander the Great consulted the Oracle at Delphi. Caesar Augustus consulted the Oracle or the Silyl at Rome.

That the Oracle was organized, that it represented a subtle rulership, may be inferred from some of the following accounts of its activities and some of the results of those activities. The great Olympian Games that were held every four years, and that in a way co-ordinated Greece and served as a check to the constant warfare of the Greeks was started by the Dorian Oracle at Delphi.

"It was a rule from old time that Greeks should not consult the Oracle with regard to war against Greeks."

--Xenophon in Hellenics.

The Oracle was instrumental in getting a tribe of the Pelasgi to migrate from Greece and to settle in Italy. (Such similar movements of people guided by the gods took place when the Canaanites were moved from Capthor, when the Israelites were moved from Kir.) When the Territory of Cirrah revolted, the Oracle told Solon to appropriate the whole territory to the service of the Temple. Directly the Athenians conquered this island and dedicated all of its wealth to the Oracle. The Oracle at Delphi was the consultant of Lycurgus in the framing of his famous laws for which Sparta was renounced. Pythagoras, the famous philosopher and mathematician, and the founder of a great secret society, visited the Delphian Oracle and received instructions. Four years of silence was the prerequisite for admittance to the Pythagorean Society.

The entire state of Ellis was as one temple devoted to the gods. It was sanctified and sacred. It was not necessary for it to be fortified. Many rich Greeks drifted there to live and to build wealthy homes. The Eleans managed the Olympian games during which the entire peninsula underwent a holiday, a sort of universal truce. Weapons were laid aside, even as in ancient Germany, and a period of universal peace reigned.

The Eleusinian Mysteries were related to the gods and to the Oracles. They were renowned for their purity and decorum. They had a good effect on the morality of the people. The Greek law protected the Eleusinian Mysteries. Part of their program was a sort of morality play. Criminals upon proper approbation could be absolved from their crimes. They could be restored to their former places in society. It was not unlike the restoration of the backslider in the present day Christian religion.

To protect the Temples, the Oracles, and the gods, the Greeks established the Amphictyonic league (Named from Amphictyon, the father of Hercules). This league consisted of two members selected from each Greek State. This league was longlived and strong. It once declared war against the state of Crissa for some offense against the gods, captured the state and dedicated life in Greece, and on down in time till the period of the Roman Emperor Constantine whence it was supplanted by the papal activities of Rome.

Thus was the Oracle of the Temple protected and in turn the Oracle made peace between states and between princes. It gave advice in time of war. It framed laws. It settled states. The wealth deposited in the temples was enormous.

It may be stated in general that the Oracle was a fundamental Greek institution. The El in oracle is related fixedly to the Greeks in the word Hellenes, the name of the Athenians. The founder of the Hellenes was Ducalion or Duke Ali, a nephew of Atlas, and the son of Prometheus. "Duke" means leader, "ali" means god. Ducalion identifies himself as belonging to the race of Els, from which sprang the Greeks.

Extensive reading in Greek history will convince one of the relation of the Greeks to the Great Race of Els, who lived partly in Crete and in Memphis. Cecrops, the earliest teacher of the Pelasgi (the earliest Greeks) was presumed to have come from Egypt.

Minos, the early king of Crete, received his laws from the Oracle of Jupiter. Minos brought Greece into the vassalage of Crete. Hostages were taken from Greece to Crete. Excavations at Knossus in Crete show the Cretans as highly civilized whites. Many fables placed Crete as the home of the gods. Like Cyprus it received its wealth and lay unfortified.

Rhodes erected a great statue to the god Helios, a primitive Greek god of light which is the meaning of the word Helios. But the Egyptians also worshiped the god Helios and the city of Heliopolis was the reputed starting point of the Children of Israel when they departed from Egypt. Rhodes indeed erected the statue as a thank offering to the Egyptians for favors given in time of war.

Illiun or Troy (Troilius) was fortified by walls supposedly built by the gods. Inscriptions of the Phoenicians reveal a royal race and the relationship of the king or prince of Tyre to the gods will be shown more fully in a later chapter.

The Greek Athens, the goddess of education, was said to be the Egyptian goddess Naith of Sais Egypt. Naith is the same word as Athene with the "N" placed before instead of after as in Dog-Latin. If this is discredited as accidental, consider the word Mazda; the god of light for the Persians, and its correspondent Tamuz, the name of the Phoenician god of light.* Or consider the Egyptian No-Ammon and Ammon-No. As ancient names were generally subject predicate word sentences, to change the form is not unlike the reversal of sentence form in passing from English to German. Our word "people" is a form of the Latin "plebs" which has the same meaning. The names Isabel and Velicia, Nell and Helen pair as example of backward and forward writing of the same words.

*Our word light (lt) is but the reverse of Atl (tl) the universal word for god and perhaps hill (tel).

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER VII

GOD CAME FROM TEMAN

As there is no written record of the way in which Thor led the people out of Gotland, nor how Apollo Miliesius led a colony of the Milesians into Ireland, nor how the Oracle of Delphi sent a colony to Italy, nor any of the many other colonizations that took place in the first and second mileniums before Christ, we must of necessity turn to the written works of the Old Testament to find the details of the workings of the great theocratic government that moved and controlled the lives of so many people.

For a period of time the vast area of Asia Minor and adjacent Europe was controlled by the Theocracy centralized at Egypt. Amen-Ra was king of the gods. The word Amen seems to mean verily as it does today, and the word Ra means the king. Rah, Ray, Rajah, are words for king. The Hurrah is a vernacular variation. The word Amen appears in such words as Tut-ank-amen a great Pharaoh about the time of Moses, and in Amen-hoteph another Pharaoh.

Thus without the intention of hurting the feelings of any seriously religious Christian we launch into some of the records of the Els that appear in the Old Testament.

"God came from Teman, and the Holy One from Mount Paran." --Habakkuk 3:3.

In the Persian Gulf is the sacred island of Dilmun; with which the Babylonians had connections by sea. At the head of the Persian Gulf there was the earliest settlement of Lagash, a white settlement of Gentiles who later went to Sumer and Akkad. Babylon was later planned and built; it did not grow as some other cities did. Babylon means the gates of the Elohim. It was so named from the many famous gates that pierced its walls.

At the head of the Red Sea on the Gulf of Alaba was the ancient city of Elath (the El). Elath was very close to Mount Sinai, Mount Seir, Mount Hor, and Mount Paran, all on the left. Below Elath on the right was Edom and Teman and Yeman, the home of the wise men of Edom, the Dukes of Edom, and the highly educated queen of Sheba who visited Solomon. From Elath there is a dry river bed that leads to the Dead Sea and to the Holy Land.

There seemed to be an understanding that the Mediterranean was the sea for one race of Els and the Red Sea for the other. When Solomon was at the height of his power he decided to build large ships which he launched at the port of Elath. Hiram of Tyre had a fleet with that of Solomon and they sailed together on long voyages of three years each bringing back rich cargoes and hundreds of talents of gold. So, near as Jerusalem was to the Mediterranean, it yet was at the time of Solomon the capital of the Red Sea. It may be seen that Solomon's achievements fit-

ted into an already established extant sea economy. It was not voyages of discovery, it was rather voyages of commerce. But later, after Jehovah had divested Solomon of his power the great King Jehosphaphat arose and tried to imitate Solomon. He built ships at Elath for trade, but God destroyed those ships.

It seems the Israelites were destined only to go so far. A greater Hierarchy ruled from somewhere in the nearby southland.

Solomon was the first king to use chariots. Chariots and horses were used in Arabia and in Egypt. The royal chariot of King Tut was found in 1922. God is represented by Isaiah as coming in a chariot. Habakkuk states "That Thou didst ride upon thy horses and thy chariots of salvation . . . thou didst walk thru the sea with thine horses." Literally the royal race of the Els used ships, horses, and chariots in the reduction of Arabia.

Early Arabia was divided into small city states each ruled by an Ilah which was a god, and each having a local temple and a high priest. Contracts for all business were recorded at the temple so that the gods could keep tab on what was going on. At the locality of Teman an ancient stone inscription has been found which depicts a new god as taking power. The new god stands before the priest. The stone was smuggled out of the country and is now in the Museum of Paris. Pliny states that the priests of Arabia placed a tithe on the incense trade. Later the priests became priest kings. Many local names of Arabia have the word Ilah as a root. Elula lies just below Teman; Hail is a little east and further in the desert. That Ila is important follows from such words as Samuel which is Hebraic for "the name is God," as Shumuhualay which is Arabic for "the name is high," as Shemuel which is the Bybical word for "the name is God" and as Shumualailu which is Babylonian for "the name is surely God." It is said that the same words appear in the Phoenician, the Elephantine papyri, and the Telel Amarna Mes.

All the local gods were called "Als." Mohammed framed the word Allah from the article il and the word Al thus ila or Alla.

The Arabian word Samsuiluna means the "sun is our god" and thus connects the Els of Arabia with the Els of Illium or of Troy, and with the Pharaoh Amen-hotep of Egypt who was at first a worshiper of light. Today the sultans are generally men selected from a superior race and are not of the local people.

The great vacant space in Arabia Rub Al Kaali, whence we get our word Alkali, is a form of the word El. The nearby Somaliland gets its name in the same way.

Numerous writers have shown that Arabia was the locale of the Book of Job. They have shown how the place names agree with the personal names, and how the Arabian scenes fit those of the Book. In Job 1-6 the sons of God (Elohim) presented themselves, before the Lord, and Satan was among them. A clan of the Els would fit in well as the sons of God, and Satan seems to be a high priest of the serpent cult, a form of worship that was dying out before the onslaughts of the sun cult. In such and only such an interpretation

can any sense be placed in the lines. Job was the follower of the El and no serpent cult could dissuade him. The two cults were at friendly parlance. Such rich shieks as Abraham and Job presented valuable gifts to the gods and they were a source of living for the heads of the theocracy.

In the Yemen in south Arabia rich and precious gifts were brought as thank offerings to the temple. Sometimes entire families presented themselves before the temple as a gift. That was not unlike the Levites (Followers of the Els) who were to present themselves to the Tabernacle as the servants and luggage bearers of the Tabernacle. Later they became the servants of the Temple of Jerusalem. Early Yemen inscriptions are now being deciphered. The language resembles the Gothic but its characteristics are of a derived language resembling the Phoenician.

In several places we have found the Chaldeans of Babylon called Kasdeals. This related them to the people of Circassia and of Caucassia. Indeed the word is of importance secondary only to that of the El. The Hittites were Kassites. Cassiopes means fort of the Cassites. It is the same word as found in Kassiterides of which we have spoken previously. Cassi will relate the city builders from Ireland to India just the same as the word El.

In considering the ways of the governments of Arabia wherein the local gods took direct providential control of the most minute details, there is an astonishing parallel in the details and descriptions given us in the Bible. In I Kings 7:27 there is described the wheel cart which carries the sacrifice. In I Samuel 2:21 "And the Lord visited Hanna so that she conceived. . . and the child Samuel (His name is God) grew before the Lord." In view of the greatness of Samuel was he indeed a child of the Temple? And was not the Temple a great organization that was living off the sacrifices of the people? Consider the walls that surrounded Jerusalem--such names as the "Fish Gate" and the "Sheep Gate" indicate that the sacrifices were enormous. Should the sacrifices cease there would be great commotion among the Temple parasites.

That other nations beside Israel were led forth by some agency of the Els is indicated by the passages in Amos: "Have not I brought up Israel out of the land of Egypt? and the Philistines from Caphtor? and the Syrians from Kir?" If Caphtor is Crete, as some say, then there is a relationship of the Els at Knossus and Paestos to the Els at Egypt. The relation of Crete to Greece has already been shown. The Bibylcal words Kirjath Sepher, which means city of books, and the word Kirjath-debir, which means city of words designate an oracle that predates the coming of the Israelites under Moses. All the information that may be gathered about the Canaanites indicates a form of Theocratic control just like that of Israel except that the god was Bel.

Going farther into the method of control we find in Judges 10 "the Lord was hot against Israel and he sold them into the hands of the Phillistines . . . and into the hands of the children of Ammon." This intimates a relationship between Jehovah and Bel and Ammon. The gods of the Red Sea recognized the gods of the Mediterranean! This indeed shows that the lands were divided among the gods as is

indicated in Deuteronomy 32:8 "When the most High divided the Nations . . . Jacob is the lot of His (Jehovah's) inheritance." The Most High may have been Amen-Ra, it can only be inferred.

When Moses led the Children of Israel forth he did not go by the short route of Canaan, but he took them by the back door, the Arabian desert. On the route he said, "Distress not the Children of Ammon" . . . "Meddle not with the Children of Esau" . . . (on Mount Seir) . . . "Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them." I have given Ariel (a city named after the first and second Lords of the world) unto the children of Lot for a possession. Such references show a recognition of the rights of the other settlers and the other gods.

The usefulness of the other gods came in the disciplining of the Israelites. For unfaithfulness the Israelites were sold to Cushan in Mesopotamia for eight years; to Eglon, king of Moab for eighteen years; to Jabin, king of Canaan, to the Phillistines, to the children of Ammon, and to Sisera. Again Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, took Israel to Media "because they did not obey the Lord" and Nebuchadnezzar took them to Babylon for seventy years. Jehovah states "I will bring again the captivity of Moab, of Ammon, of Elam, of Egypt, of Jacob, and Judah. That Assyria and Babylon were kingdoms under the influence of the El theocracy one needs only to inspect the stone carved statues that survive today. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York there are large stone images of Angels (winged) doing homage and service to the god. The god administers ablutions to a sacred tree. Nebuchadnezzar was under the influence of the priesthood as told in Daniel and in the Book of Bel and the Dragon.

It was not difficult for the priesthood or the oracle at Babylon to advise Nebuchadnezzar to war upon Jerusalem. It was not hard to get help when needed to chastise a recalcitrant people. Thus in II Chronicles "You have forsaken me, I will in turn forsake you, and deliver you into the hands of Shishack." Then Shishack came undoubtedly at the order of the Egyptian priesthood and (12:8) Shishack took away the treasures of the house of the Lord.

The treasures were not lost to the priesthood, they only reposed in Egypt; or in Babylon as when Nebuchadnezzar took the golden vessels away from Jerusalem. The same priesthood and oracle was in control and upon the proper time resettlement was possible, after enough chastisement had been administered.

To broaden the view of this Theocratic control of the near East, consider the case of the king of Tyre. As in the Middle Ages the Pope of Rome stood above the kings, so in the first millennium before Christ the gods yet stood above the Kings of the Levant. We quote at length, for the passages give a vivid description of the wealth and splendor that the rich enjoyed once they were ensconced in the high places.

"(3) And say unto Tyrus, O thou that art situate in the entry of the sea, which art a merchant of the people for many isles, thus saith the Lord God: O Tyrus, thou has said, I am of perfect beauty.

(4) Thy borders are in the midst of the seas, thy builders have perfected thy beauty. (5) They have made all thy ship boards of fir trees of Senir: they have taken cedars from Lebanon to make masts for thee. (6) Of the oaks of Bashan have they made thine oars; the company of the Ashurites have made thy benches of ivory, brought out of the isles of Chittim.

"(7) Fine linen with embroidered work from Egypt was that which thou spreadst out to be thy sail: blue and purple from the isles of Elishah was that which covered thee. (8) The inhabitants of Zidon and Arvad were thy mariners; thy wise men, O Tyrus, that were in thee were thy pilots. (9) The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers; all the ships of the sea were in thee to occupy thy merchandise.

"(10) They of Persia and of Lud and of Phut were in thy army, thy men of war. They hanged their shields and helmets in thee; they set forth thy comeliness. (11) The men of Arvad with thine army were upon thy walls round about, and the Gammadims were in thy towers. They hanged their shields upon thy walls round about; they have made thy beauty perfect." (In much the same way were the shields hung upon the walls of the labyrinth at Cnossus in Crete as found by Sir Arthur Evans.)

Then in turn are enumerated the various merchants and their wares. Commerce from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean is indicated.

"(27) Thy riches and thy fairs, thy merchandise, thy mariners, and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the occupiers of thy merchandise, and all thy men of war, that are in thee, and in all the company which is in the midst of thee, shall fall into the midst of the sea in the day of thy ruin. (35) All the inhabitants of the isles shall be astonished at thee and their kings shall be sore afraid."

Chapter 28 "(2) . . . Say unto the Prince of Tyre . . . Because thou hast said "I am a god, I sit in the seat of God in the midst of the seas, yet thou art a man and not God, though thou set thine heart as the heart of God. (3) Behold thou art wiser than Daniel; there is no secret which they can hide from thee. (4) With thy wisdom and thy understanding thou hast gotten riches."

"(7) Behold, I will bring strangers upon thee, . . . and thou shalt die the death of those that are slain in the midst of the sea."

"(13) Thou hast been in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone was thy covering . . . (14) Thou art the anointed Cherub . . . Thou wast upon the holy mountain of God . . ." and finally "(16) I will destroy thee."

Chapter 24 "(7) I will send upon Tyrus Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, a king of kings . . . (9) He shall set engines of war against thy walls. (12) And they shall make a spoil of thy

riches."

Such were the consequences for the king desiring to be a god. A king who had found out all the secrets of the gods was a danger. Such a king was Solomon. Nebuchadnezzar also filled his temple with gold from the temple at Jerusalem. Thus it was that the Theocratis priesthood adjusted the balance of power. A king could only become so great. If he attempted to go farther he was checkmated. Win, lose, or draw, the Temple always won. Whether in Tyre, Jerusalem, Babylon, or Memphis, the gold was always in the Temple. Should a king desire to break the shroud of their mysteries and desire to become one of them he was generally cut off. Only the initiated could be a god: such as Enoch (whose name means initiated) who walked with God and God took him. That is, he went with the gods and lost direct contact with the people.

It mattered not that the Prince of Tyre worshiped Bel, it mattered not that Nebuchadnezzar worshiped Bell. Both were at one time or another, favorites of the Theocracy, and both were creatures of its despotism.

"O Thou, who man of baser Earth didst make,
And ev'n with Paradise devise the Snake:
For all the sin wherewith the face of Man
Is blacken'd--Man's forgiveness give--and take."
--Eighty-first quatrain,
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER VIII

ALEXANDER, THE TOOL OF THE ELS

Once there is opened up the evidences of a theocratic despotism controlling Asia Minor, the circumstances surrounding the short life of Alexander the Great grow increasingly suspicious. Was he the tool of the El Theocracy? Briefly the events that touch upon this question may be rehearsed.

Alexander, noble, well educated, but young, at first consulted the Oracle at Greece with regard to the conquests that he had in view. "Thou are irresistible" was the enigmatic reply of the voice from the Temple.

Starting to war he crossed into Asia Minor. At Gordium he cut the Gordian knot, concerning which it had been said by the Oracle that whosoever untied the knot would be lord of all Asia.

Defeating Darius he proceeded to Syria and Phoenicia. He captured Tyre and presented himself before Jerusalem. Jerusalem, however, opened its gates to him for the high priest had been instructed (by god, the Oracle in a dream) not to resist. Alexander did not molest Jerusalem. He is reputed to have stated that a high priest resembled the person he had seen in a dream back home in Macedonia, and that the person garbed like the high priest had told him about his destiny to conquer Asia.

Alexander proceeded to Egypt and to the shrine of Ammon (Amen) and asked the voice of the Oracle if he (Alexander) were indeed the son of god. Ammon is reported to have answered in the affirmative.

From Egypt Alexander went to Asia, conquered the Persians and part of India and returned to Persepolis and Susa. He provided bountifully for the Jews, establishing a place for them at Alexandria and inviting them to settle there, which they did, forming a large part of the population. He also extended privileges to the Jews of Babylon and Media. He reestablished the old regime in Egypt. (This would replace the priests in higher standing than with the government head at Persepolis.)

After conquering the so-called world he established himself as an oriental despot which in other words would mean that he desired to be a god. He was learning fast, after the fashion of Solomon or the Prince of Tyre. But his life was short. He died, aged thirty-three, after a drunken orgie.

He was said to have been the fulfillment of the prophecy of Daniel who foretold the destruction of the Persian Empire.

Such briefly are the facts of history. No Sherlock Holmes is

needed to note that Alexander contacted three forms of deity, the Oracle of Greece, the Temple priests of Jerusalem, and the Shrine of Ammon of Egypt. He did obeisance to each of the three, indicating that he acknowledged each of the three as superior to himself, openly at least. The way was paved before him by the wisdom of the priests who played the role of spies for they were tired of Persia and wanted Greek influence favorable to them to come in.

Alexander's fault lay in the fact that he thought himself a god and undertook to exercise that divine prerogative. This was too much for the bosses in control. He possessed the fault of the Prince of Tyre. He was like a Cherub. He was blessed. But he died, aged thirty-three. If drunken orgies killed men all potentates would have died, aged thirty-three, or earlier.

Thus through history we see the destruction of Ammon-No; of Tyre, of Jerusalem, of Ninevah, of Babylon, of Persepolis; through the instrumentality of the subtle control of the Els, selfishly seeking the riches of the treasury of the temple. Each conquering king was favored by the priesthood on coming into power. As he waxed rich he lost his power.

Nebuchadnezzar protected Jeremiah who was virtually a spy and who advised Jerusalem to capitulate before the Babylonian king, the same as later before the Greek king. Cyrus the Great resettled Jerusalem through the efforts of Jerubabel, a possessor of the secrets of the priesthood.

Control of the seas had been achieved in the previous millennium when Dionysius ruled as "King of the gods" in Crete, and Ammon ruled at Amen-No as "King of the gods." In the first thousand years before Christ the control was also sought for the land.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER IX

ATLAS

Miracles are ceased,
And therefore we must needs admit the means
How things are perfected. --(Shakespeare, King H. V.)

The utmost bounds of earth far off I see
Where Thetys and Ocean boast to be
The parents of the gods. --(Homer.)

The house of Atlas ruled the world in the age before the beginning of written history; an age that we shall approximate to extend from 5000 B. C. to 2000 B. C. The Atlas myth sprang from the fact that the house of Atlas bore the burdens of the whole world. Thus the Greeks gave us the statue of the powerful man actually upholding the earth. In fact whatever the Greeks gave us has been glorified and sublimated so that a lot of it is doubted.

In the Bermuda Islands Professor Beebe discovered the pre-glacial beach of the Islands. It lies several fathoms below the present beach. In his famous bathysphere he traveled along the bottom of the sea. Following his vivid descriptions one is led to believe that there was much more land in the Atlantic Ocean during the Glacial Age. The gulfs along our Atlantic seaboard were once river beds. While the continents were covered with ice, the islands were larger than now and furnished favorable havens for the development of mankind.

The Glaciers in the Ice Age did not come down from the poles; they formed upon American and upon Europe. The Gulf Stream led northward between the two continents. It was on some island in the Gulf Stream (Ireland) that man advanced so far. The process of development of mankind is a process called "orthogenesis," or straight line development. (In this process Nature develops a specialized organ without knowing when to stop. For example, the large tusks of the elephant outgrew their usefulness and dragged them down.) (Scientists are worried about this development; insects and bacteria are susceptible to the process. New diseases may come from the effects of the process.) The brain of mankind is a result of orthogenetic development that took place very rapidly. It is not too far fetched to state that the possessors of the highly developed brain may have thought that they were gods.

The Greeks had a myth about the Hyperboreans, or the people who lived beyond the North Wind. Thomas Moore wrote a poem called the Song of the Hyperborean. Pythagoras claimed that he, spiritually, was a hyperborean. These Hyperboreans were a highly ta-

lented, musically inclined race of superior men.

During the Ice Age, Ireland was separated from Greece by the Glacier on the continent of Europe. Southern Ireland lay basking in the sun when Germany was covered with ice. During the Ice Age the Hyperboreans would have had time to develop orthogenetically a superior brain. The three specific things resulting were agriculture, city or hall building, and the theocratic control of the world. Greek culture approached the culture of the Hyperboreans, which came in through the Islands. English culture of today is vestigial of that same process; they still have their Halls, their Lords, their gardens, and they, in a way, control nearly all the world by a process that is questionable, if not theocratic.

For lack of any other likely place we assume that the gods evolved from the Hyperboreans, and that the house of Atlas gained control of the race of gods.

Euripides called Atlas "a warder of the heavens":

"There stands Atlas, warder of the heavens bounds,
And there the daughters of the Hesperus,
Who watch over the golden apples.
There is the palace where was wedded the immortals,
There nectar foams, and earth yields up to the gods
The undying food of this blessed life."

Homer calls Atlas "the wizard":

"A seagirt isle, where is the naval of the sea,
And where a goddess hath her habitation,
The daughter of the wizard Atlas,
Who knows the depths of all the seas."

Homer called Poseidon "the Earth Girdler." Poseidon was the sea god of the Atlas Dynasty who circumnavigated the earth. The Romans later called him Neptune. Neptune is a later form.

The house of Atlas furnished the first astronomers who charted the stars and thereby the seas. They took the Zodiac from their homeland isle so far as from Mexico to Chaldea. The Atlas Empire was primarily an Empire of the sea. Cities built on islands were unfortified. (Cnossus, Phaestus, Tara.) Cities built on continents were fortified. (Troy, Babylon, Cusco.) The Atlantic ocean took its name from the house of Atlas. There was a city on the gulf of Mexico by the name of Atlan. The Atlas Mountains in Africa were also so named. The "Atl" syllable ending is found in the names of nearly every god of Mexico.

A fragment of the writings of Plato (400 B. C.) gives a peek at the culture of the time of Atlas. We incorporate a part of it in this chapter to show that it integrates well with this story about mankind.

The palace of Poseidon is described as a stone building with silver roof and doors of gold. Inside there is an ivory dome above

a golden statue of a god standing in a chariot driving six winged horses. This statue was emblematical of the sun for the gods were sun worshipers. Hundreds of other statues stood in the palace for it was an eighth of a mile on each side. Inside at the center there was an untrodden sanctuary, sacred to Clito and to Poseidon. Outside there were hot and cold springs surrounded by buildings and trees and basins for the baths of the gods, the kings, the citizens, the women, and, last of all, the horses and other beasts. Waste from these baths was conducted to a grove of orchards and gardens. Gymnasium, race tracks, harbors, and ships furnished a complement to the sanctuary.

Farther inward was a sanctuary in an assembly place. Here were written the laws on a large stone column. Here roamed at large the sacred consecrated bulls for the sacrifice.

Once each four years the assembly of the gods gathered there and a bull was sacrificed and bled on the column of stone. Each god took a goblet of wine, dropped in a small clot of blood, and made a libation, and swore that he would give judgment according to the laws on the stone; that he would take council in all the affairs of war, and that he would acknowledge the high command as given to the house of Atlas.

Plato also states that so long as the laws were obeyed and "while the god strain in the people was yet vigorous" everything went along O. K. "The wealth of gold, the wealth of their possessions they considered a light load, for they were masters of themselves."

Francis Bacon, the father of modern inductive reasoning and perhaps the author of Shakespeare, also wrote a fragment like that of Plato. In his New Atlantic he states:

"You shall understand that about 3000 years ago, or somewhat more, the navigation of the world (especially for remote voyages) was greater than at this day."

--(1600 A. D.)

It is a matter of recorded history that in Caesar's time the ships of the Atlantic were larger than those of the Mediterranean. And in the days of Solomon, about 1000 B. C., the ships of Tarshish were considered as large ocean going vessels.

Thus as a matter of recorded myth there are three men who style themselves the king of the gods. First Atlas of Poseidon, then Dionysius of Crete and lastly Amen-Ra of Memphis.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER X

THE GODS OF IRELAND AND THE TUATH DE DANAA

"No wonder tho their strength be great,
Sons of kings and queens are one and all."
--(Old Irish Saga.)

The history and the mythology of Ireland goes farther back in time than that of England, Scandinavia, France, or Germany. The treasures of the Museum of Dublin show the proof. While the continent was covered with ice, Ireland enjoyed a pleasant climate. Ireland belongs to the sea; England to the continent.

The poetry and music of Ireland are rich in mystical loveliness. The relation of Ireland to Greece grows more evident as the study of their myths increases.

Bronze musical instruments; ornaments, tiaras, necklaces, razors, swords, harps, trumpets, eating utensils, all of exquisite workmanship, have been found in Ireland.

The prehistoric round towers of Ireland are of intriguing interest. There are over an hundred of them, each of which is from 80 to 150 feet in height and some twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter at the base. They are made of stone and are so well built that in the Middle Ages a cathedral was built about one of them. The cathedral has since fallen away, but the tower remains. Prizes have been offered for the best explanation of the origin of these towers. The masonry is of such character that it is very lasting. The stones are laid neatly together, so close that the joints are scarcely perceptible, which was a custom of the master masons of the gods. This was the style of the ancient masonry in Cusco, Peru, in Phaestos in Crete, in Gaza in Egypt, and perhaps in Alba Longa in Italy. It was a semi-dry masonry in which the stone work is carefully laid out and cut with a very hard tool, perhaps a tempered bronze chisel. Over the opening of one tower is chiseled some pomegranates and bells. This is the insignia of the priests of the Children of Israel for upon their robes there were woven the same design, pomegranates and bells.

(In fact, it is apparent that the culture that Jehovah imposed upon the Israelites was an already extant system of priesthood.)

These round towers were the thunder towers of Thor. Thor was the handsome red bearded god mentioned in the Islandic Edda. He might possibly be identified with Arthur in the legend of King Arthur; or with Hathor of Egypt; or with Capthor of Crete; or with Dar or Dardanus the founder of the Dynasty of Troy at the Dardanelles (The Elles of Dar). The home of Thor might have been at Tara, the most ancient capital of Ireland. (The slide from t to th is a factor of Grimm's Law.)

In the Eric Vidforlas Saga of the Eddas, Eric reached Odain Sakir by being swallowed by a dragon. (This probably means that he was shipwrecked by a typhoon.) Odain Sakir was a place of great beauty, with a tower suspended in midair. The tower was reached by a ladder. (This is the way the entrance to the round towers was reached.) Delicious food and wine were served to Eric and he was treated to a bed to sleep upon. A youth told Eric that he was in Odain Sakir and that it was near paradise. (Eric, was shipwrecked, reached Ireland when it was inhabited by the gods, the Tuath de Danaan.)

Another parallel is in the story of Ifing, the great stream between the earth and the sacred land, whose waters never froze. (This must have been the Gulf Stream that divided the Island from Europe.)

In the Norse mythology, Asgard, the city of the gods, was separated from the continent by a bridge or by the rainbow. It was situated on an island. Its ruins will someday be found as were the ruins of Troy and of Mycenea and of Cnossus.

Gladshheim, the great hall in the Palace of Odin, had twelve seats for the council of the gods. This is very reminiscent of the council of the gods for the house of Atlas in the Palace of Poseidon, (Sidon). The Palace of Thor, Thurdvange, had 540 halls, which suggests that it was built like the Palace of Minos in Crete.

Valhalla, the gold and silver Palace of Odin, also suggests the gold and silver Palace of Poseidon. Valhalla was the halls of the Vals. It also suggested the halls of Lokapala Bhakhyana-Parva, the Indian Sanskrit name for the Halls of the Celestials. It suggests the Halls of Tara, and the Halls of Olympia, and even the halls of the English Aristocracy of the Middle Ages.

Himenbiorg, or Heaven Tower, of the Thunder gods, Thor and Valaskialf, whence Odin could watch all gods and men, was the round towers of Ireland, each of which had windows at the top to command views in all directions. Here were the "El's Bells" of which we have spoken previously.

Today, ruins of the round towers may be seen at the bottom of the shallow seas near Ireland.

The Valkyries, the battle maidens on swift horses, were without doubt the Amazonian maids who went into battle, the same as men did. The word Hilda is a present day connotation of the same thing.

As the red haired gods went up the Shannon river and settled in central Ireland, they met the dark haired, dark eyed, smallish cave-dwelling type of the Mediterranean savage. The Conquerors, the Tuath de Danaan, were a tall, blue-eyed, red-haired Caledonian type of Hall dwellers. Today both types may be seen among the Irish people.

Let us quote some of the poetry of Ireland, which relates to the Happy Land, the possible abode of Atlas.

"There are thrice fifty distant isles
In the Ocean to the west of us;
Larger than Erin twice
In each of them or thrice."

(Erin was small in Glacial times.)

"A folk that thru ages long
Know no decaying;
No death nor sickness there
Now voice raised in wailing.

"Such games are played there
Coracle on waves play
With chariot on land contends;
How swift the race is."

(From the Voyage of Bran to the Land of the Immortals. An old Irish Saga.)

The above lines compare favorably with the following quotation from Hesiod, a very early Greek writer.

"While Saturn reigned, those then his subjects were,
Who lived the life of gods without all care.
Whom sorrow, labor, nor old age oppressed,
But soundness, both in hands and feet, them blessed."
--(Hesiod.)

Diodorus, a Latin writer, states of the visits of Apollo to Ireland. The surname of Apollo was Milesius, Irish legend states that the Milesians went into Ireland some 2500 years B. C. Queen Tea, the daughter-in-law of King Milesius, is said to have been buried at Tara.

The word Apollo may come from the word Apelo or Apple. The Apple Grove is famous in Myth. Avalon was the island of the apple groves. Tennyson speaks of Avalon in his poem the Passing of Arthur.

"But now farewell, I am going a long way
With these thou seest--
If indeed I go
To the island valley of Avalon (Havila of the Bible)
Where falls not rain, nor hail, nor snow,
Nor ever the wind blows loudly;
But it lies deep meadowed
Happy with fair orchard lawns
And bowery hollows crowned with summer sea."
--(Tennyson.)

Stories of the golden apples are found in the Scandinavian as well as the Greek myth. The golden apples guarded by the Amazon-

ians maids were the orange groves of Atlas or the so-called apple orchards of Avalon. The southwestern lake district of Ireland is semitropical in climate. The Isle of Man, which lies between England and Ireland, has a temperature range of only seventeen degrees.

The Faroe Islands have a bay named Gods-haven. The Baltic sea has an island named Got-land. Quite recently remarkable finds have been reported at the latter place. The historical museum at Stockholm recently reconstructed a strange type of helmet from a piece of copper found in a peat bog on the island of Got-land. The name Got is a favorite prefix for surnames.

Today the Shetland Islands carry as high a type of people as may be found anywhere. Their blood dates back to the Bronze Age. The remains of Bronze Age villages have been uncovered there.

Contrary to nineteenth century historians, England was a highly developed civilized country before the Roman occupation. London was a thousand years old. There were good roads; good houses, horses, and cattle. Some of the mythical kings, such as Lear (Le the Harry) were the inspiration of Shakespeare's plays. Good horses seem always to have been a possession of Ireland.

England and Ireland were in decay before the time of the Romans. The poem of Thomas Moore shows the change:

"The harp that once thru Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute as Tara's walls
As if the soul were fled."

"So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er.
And hearts that once beat high for praise,
Now feel the pulse no more."

"No more to chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells;
The Chord alone that breaks at night,
Its tale of ruin tells."

--(Moore)

The Voyage of Bran pictures the horses:

"There are at the western door
In the place where the sun goes down,
A stud of steeds with grey specked manes
And another crimson brown."

--(Cuchulinn's Sick Bed.)

Moore relates Ireland to the Hyperborean:

"I come from a land of the sun bright deep,
Where the golden gardens glow,
Where the winds of the north becalmed in sleep
Their conch shells never blow."

--(Moore, Song of the Hyperborean.)

An old Celtic oath is suggestive of the rise of the sea in the time of the melting of the glaciers:

"I fear no man,
Only the sea to fall;
I fear no priesthood,
Only the sea to rise up."

O'Flaherty's Sketch of the Island of Arran (west of Ireland) leads in the direction of other Irish Myth:

"The people of Arran fancy at certain periods they see Hybrasail elevated far to the west in their watery horizon. This has been the universal tradition of the Irish who supposed a great part of Ireland had been swallowed up by the sea and the sunken part often rose and was seen hanging in the horizon."

--(O'Flaherty.)

This story fits well with the geology of the western isles of Scotland which bears marks of prodigious earthquakes, as told by Plato in his story of the Island of Poseidon.

G. Griffin had said the same thing in verse:

"On the ocean that hollows the rock where you dwell,
A shadowy land has appeared as they tell;
Men thot it a region of sunshine and rest,
And they called it Hybrasail the isle of the blest.

"From year unto year on the Ocean's blue rim
The beautiful spectre showed lovely and dim;
The golden clouds curtained the depths where it lay
And it looked like an Eden far, far away."

--(Griffin.)

Almost too preposterous is the legend of the Greeks of Oneiros (Henry) and Morpheus coming from the island with the gates of horn, cannoting a celestial paradise with gates of pearl.

In the Odyssey, Homer describes the Palace of Alcinous on the Island of Scheria. It is much the same picture as that Plato gives of the island of Poseidon. It was the home of the Phaeacians, who were skilled beyond all others in the driving of "swift ships." He states the Phaeacians originally came from Hyperia. Hyperia means beyond Eria. There was an early God. The surname Hyperides was held by a Greek orator. This name "Hyperides" coincides with the Irish legend of the Isles in the west, which were beyond Erin. Eris was the Greek goddess of Discord.

A list of place names is not out of place in a discussion of Ireland.

Erin or Ireland: the home of the gods, literally the noble land mentioned in the Exter book. Noble land in the sense that it was plowed land, not marsh, nor mountain, nor desert: from Ar, to plow.

Hyperia: a legendary land beyond Ireland and the original home of the Phaeacians of Homer.

Hesperides: the garden of the gods--legendary islands of the Atlantic--home of the daughters of Atlas.

Heberides: islands off the coast of Scotland.

Hiberita: the Spanish peninsula.

Tercira: an island in the Azores.

Siberia: in Asia.

Maderia: islands in the Atlantic.

Shceria: a legendary island.

Algeria: in Africa.

America: across the sea land--A and Mere, sea--so named in Switzerland from Americus Vesputius.

Bavaria: at the junction of the Elbe and the Danube.

Arabia

C (a) rete

Arran: islands off the coast of Ireland. (Found in two places.)

Ari: islands off the southern coast of Arabia in the Indian Ocean.

Paris: originally a small island in the river Seine.

Illyria: on the Adriatic sea.

Cairo

Situated on the Shannon river facing the sea is the city of Limeric--literally the city of the gods of the sea--or the Els of the sea.

The living words of today are the best way of studying the remote past. Although the district of Harlem in New York is the Negro district of that city, the word shows us that New York was once settled by whites who came from Holland. There probably is no other evidence of that history in the district that may be found so easily.

As the glaciers of the Glacial Age are studied by the moraine of today; so the words of today may be studied as the moraine of our prehistoric past. The following list of old Irish words is taken largely from the works of O'Curry entitled "The Ancient Customs of Ireland" and published in 1880 at the request of the Uni-

versity of Dublin:

The nobility of ancient Ireland was called the Aries, whence the name of the country Ireland. The Airemen were the free lords. (We have the name Harriman, a late American Financier.) Above the Aires ranked the Foleith (the modern name is Foley) who were the Leuds, (the Lees). The Irish name for chief was "cleith." Mal was the name for prince. The Aires elected a king, the Rig Erind; The Ard Rig Erind. Rig appears in the Indian literature in the words Rig Veda.

The Irish word for homestead was the Les, Lis, or Lys. The word for year was Airles (Geo Arlys). Ailill was the word for Royal House. Aryan words for palace are: seld, selida, sella, sala, salle, sele, salr, selda, and are a backward form of the word palace with the "p" omitted. Aryan words for the land grants were: alod, ethel, odil, nodal, athal, and edel. (We have already shown that "d" or "t" are accents, and the land grant was That El, that is the place which came from the El.

Deuce or Deaus was the Irish word for Zeus.

The brewing of Ale was the privilege of the Flaths in Ireland. The Flaths were the Lee Mén. (In Germany the privilege of brewing belonged to the Lee Men or the nobility and there stands the legend of Thor carrying away the giant's boiler for brewing ale. The Ale of Ireland was celebrated for its quality. The ale feast was given in the fall to the god Lagenian. "Whence the word Lager.)

The Roman word "clietes," the German "laeti," the Irish "ceiles," all connote the word vassal or servant to the El as does the word feudal. Noill was the word (Irish) for oath. Leach was the word for monument. Fidil was the old Irish word for harp. Aryan words for stringed instruments are: viheula, viula, viola, viele, vidula; vitula; fitola, phiála, violin, voil, fithele, fidel, fidula, videle, vigele, and fidil.

Proper names of the Tuath de Danaan carried the El formation. LaBrad was a Tuath de Danaan. Bradley is the modern version. Illand was another name of a god. Claiden was the word for sword. Gladius was the Latin word.

O'Curry states that a marked characteristic of the Irish legend is that it is inseparably interwoven with the ancient topography of Ireland, in contrast to the British, Norse, and Germanic, which are nomadic and without habitat.

Hilary was the name of the god of joy. Hilary is a common Irish surname. Hilarius is the name of the word for laughter.

Mr. C. Wadeel of England states that the Pharaoh Menes of Egypt was buried in his homeland in Ireland, upon a watershed hill be the name of Manyland. (For a view of the Aryan features of the Pharaohs see pages 226 in A. Weigal's History of the Pharaohs. It is a statue in bronze of the Pharaoh Piop and his father Toti.)

A part of Tipperary, Ireland is named Ele or Ely. Elymi were the early people of Italy. Limeric is situated near Ely.

To relate the Norse Myth to the Irish we make a few notes from the Saga (Saying) of Thorstein:

Haloge was king of Norway.

Halgoland (Heligoland) was his home. The Roman writer Tactius states that the Germans adored Herthus (Earth) and that ceremonies for her were held upon this island.

Gladwas was the wife of Haloge.

Elivagar was their home (Eli).

Alvor was the wife of Grim and the sister of Alf who ruled near the Elbe river.

Viking was the son of Vifil (King after God).

Refil was the son of Mefil.

Upsala was the shrine of Odin.

Vala was a goddess prophetess. (Compare Sibyl.)

Valkyries were maids who went to Valhalla.

Ellide was the ship.

Hild was the goddess of war.

Hel was the god of death.

Heimdal was the god of the rainbow.

Havalmal was the song of the high one.

Jumala was the supreme god of the Fins (not Norse).

(Jumiel was the angelic prince in the book of Enoch.)

(Enock-initiated.)

"Heady to you the ale of Erin,
But headier the ale of the great land,
The land of which I speak,
No youth there grows to old age."

--Old Irish Saga.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER XI

THE ARYAN GODS OF MEXICO AND PERU

"Free me from this slaughterous priesthood, in which it is my office to kill strangers."

--Iphigenia, by Eruipides.

Temporal and divine power had been united in the governments of Mexico and Peru. The priesthood was united to the emperor. The empires had stood still too long. Before Mexico and Peru fell into the hands of Cortez and Pizarro decay had so progressed that those empires resembled overripe fruit, ready to fall at the first slight disturbance. The conquests of those two empires were similar in most respects. The main impulse that urged the conquerors forward was gold. The wealth of gold in the empires was fabulous; the gold offered Pizarro filled a large room; more would have been added had not the flow been stopped.

The golden age of fable edges out into the light of reality in Mexico and Peru. But all that was left was the metal itself; the golden qualities that had existed in the infancy of the empires had long gone before.

In both instances the progress of the invaders was aided by the fact that the people expected the white men to come again as gods. The legends of these countries tell that the original conquerors who came centuries before the time of the Spaniards were bearded white men, who came in the ships from the north and that they were considered as gods. The white gods brought in a new way of living. Quexaquotal and Packacamac, the respective gods, taught the people agriculture, weaving, and masonry.

In Peru the first civilizers took possession of an island in Lake Titicaca. This is indicative of an island culture.

Today all Peruvians are not colored. There remain some red haired white people with blue eyes.

The father of Tupac Amaru (the Emperor) possibly had more wives and concubines than had Solomon or David.

In Mexico the legend related that the bearded god Quexalcoatl came in and taught the natives all the arts. In both countries the chronologies indicate that this happened about 3000 B. C.

In the sacred book of southern Mexico, the Popul Vuh, there are many instances of parallelism between the culture of Old Mexico and of Old Egypt. Prescott states that the aristocracy of the Old Mexico was in many ways like the aristocracy of the Europeans in the middle Ages. They feasted, drank, danced, and enjoy-

ed music in a very refined way; there was, however, a very sordid vestige of cannibalism that remained as though the high breeding of the nobility had been stained by the admixture of a baser influence. The gods of the Popul Vuh were a reasoning and thinking people. As in Egypt, they resorted to inbreeding to keep their blood strain pure. Apparently that was unsuccessful.

In Cusco, Peru, the ancient stonework remains today with the more or less crude rubble work of the later Spaniards superimposed.

The old work is random ashlar finely cut and very closely chiseled. It seems that the master masons laid out each stone with lines and set the laborers to work chiseling them to the line with very hard tempered bronze tools. Very hard rock was easily cut. All sizes of stone were quarried. The largest stone ever quarried lies near Belbeck in Asia. The largest stone quarried in Peru approaches that stone in size. Modern stonework looks shabby when placed beside or imposed upon the work of the Inca. It is well worth recalling that a parallel exists in the round towers of Ireland and the later stonework that was placed upon them.

Four highways led out of Cusco to the four parts of the Empire. The highways led out of Cnossus in Crete the same way. In Cusco there was a vast temple of the sun with golden decorations which was similar to the temple of Poseidon which was a temple to the sun. The Myth of the Incas relates that their rulers came from the "Island of the Sun." (Poseidon.) The cult of the sun was universal for the Elms had circumnavigated the globe. Standing opposed to this cult of the sun was the much older and more savage cult of the serpent. In the Popul Vuh one speaker states "I am a snake," which meant that he belonged to the serpent cult. The serpent on the cross was just as appropriate in South America as in Europe. Coins bearing the serpent on the cross have been found in Central America.

Then there was the cult of the Battle Ax. With the Inca as with the Cretans the Ax was the symbol of power. In Peru bronze, silver, and gold axes were used by the three classes of people. The gold ax was carried by the Inca. In Crete at the Palace of Minos the ax was carved on the sacrificial stone in the sanctuary. (There was a sacrificial stone at Minos, Labyrinth at Cnossus the same as described to be at Poseidon.)

The falcon or eagle was used as a symbol of power in Peru that same as in Egypt. The falcon-headed man is chiseled on the gate of Tiahuanaco in Peru; the falcon-headed man appears, too, in Egypt on the Tombs in Memphis.

Philological paleontologists have shown the similarity of hundreds of words in the Inca language to the Aryan roots, either in Sanskrit, Greek, or English.

The anal drainage systems of the Inca were like those found at Cnossus, or like those spoken of to be in the Palace of Poseidon.

The Aryan Inca developed the Llama, the lima bean, and the Indian corn.

The hieroglyphies of Mexico remain undeciphered.

The pyramids of Mexico resemble those of Egypt.

To get a picture of the ancient Peru one should read the Aryan Incas by Miles Poindexter, who was American Ambassador to Peru at one time. His picture of the people of Peru worshipping the dissevered head of Tupac Amaru (their emperor god) who was foully murdered by the Spaniards, can only be likened to the followers of Christ at his crucifixion.

The late conquest of Ethiopia in some respects parallels that conquest of Peru. Haile Selassie is but the vestigial remnant of a once glorious empire that in the time of Solomon came near to being a world empire.

THIRTY THOUSAND YEARS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER XII

THE GODS OF CRETE

"Now when the blessed gods had finished their toil and settled by force their struggle for honors with the Titans, they pressed far-seeing Zeus to reign and rule over them, by Earth's prompting. So he divided their dignities among them." --(Hesiod's Theogony.)

From what has been found among the excavations at Cnossus in Crete there is considerable evidence that there was a race of gods and that Crete was one of their strongholds. Whatever traces of the gods that may be found on the mainland of the continents is secured by uncovering the veil of a vast sacred organization. At Crete, however, there is evidence that it dropped the secrecy from many of its activities.

When the Cretans said that Crete was the home of the gods, the Greeks called them liars. There is record somewhere in the Old Testament that the Hittites thought the Cretans to be great liars. Diodorus, an important Roman Historian, wrote that "Many gods went out of Crete." When Minos and the Labyrinth appeared in Greek Myth they were fictitious; but after the excavations at Cnossus it is now agreed that they are historical.

Minos was reputed to be the son of Zeus. Today up in the mountains in Crete along a rocky path, there may be found the throne chair of Zeus and the seats of his council where they met to consider their matters of conquest.

The labyrinth ruins are described by Sir Arthur Evans in his "Palace of Minos." The indications are that the culture that built the "Palace" was the same that built the Sanctuary of Poseidon, and the same that settled in Egypt. The Labyrinth at Egypt was larger but no finer. Refinements and details of the findings at Crete are just as nice and bear markings of just as great a civilization as those at Egypt. There is evidence of this difference. The people in old Crete had more time for leisure and sports than those in Old Egypt. That is, there were more of the leisure (lee) class proportionately in Crete than there were in Egypt. Egypt appears as a vast horde of slaves and a few rulers. Crete appears as a civilization with a great many of the leisure class, or with a greater proportion of distributed wealth. The working class lived in fine houses away from the palace. Throngs of refined people attended the athletic contests. Paintings indicate that there were other races on the island, but they were not in the majority.

Profiles of the pictures on the murals invariably show the classic nose. The Greek nose is common to the Greek statues.

The gods were long headed "diphlocephalic" people. (There was a considerable development of the lower or little brain, the cerebellum.) This is the seat of artistic endeavor. The sloping forehead was an advantage over the people of today, for the front part of the brain is the seat of worry and ambition. A recent report of Drs. Freeman and Watts of the George Washington University states that after operating and removing a portion of the front brain and improving the condition of the patient, they conclude that the frontal brain has more to do with emotional tone and ambition than with intelligence. As a further digression may it be stated that some anthropologists believe that the sloping forehead represents the fully developed skull; while the perpendicular forehead of the baby-face type represents a stunted development. In other words man of today is an infant; he is paedomorphic, which means that a child may bear a child. Literally paedomorphic means child change. With regard to insects it means for the larvae to lay eggs. In a cave in France the sloping forehead type of skulls were found beside the erect forehead type of infants. The latter was supposed to develop into the former type; today we do not develop; we are stunted.

Today it takes twenty-five years to educate a child, and corporation considers him **unfit** to hire when he is forty-five. That is, twenty-five years for preparation and twenty for service.

Egyptian natives placed boards on the foreheads of their infants to make their skull slope.

The gods placed belts about the waists of their children at infancy. Greek myth states that the nurse placed a belt of gold upon the waist of Apollo when he was an infant. In the Cnossus murals all the people of a certain class have belts, and their waists are very slim.

Shields of great ornament hung upon the walls of Cnossus. The ornamentation and method of hanging are much as described by Homer in his descriptions of Hercules, Achilles, or Zeus.

Pictures of the Bull adorned the walls and the vases. As at Poseidon the sacred bulls roamed the enclosure. The stone of sacrifice was also there. It is no more than logical to suppose the gods of Crete actually took the oath to abide by the decisions of Zeus, and to take the divisions of the spoils of the continents as given out by the "King of the gods."

Between Crete and Greece there are innumerable islands that were peopled with the god race. Here it was that Odysseus met a goddess who prepared a meal for him. Here was the way for the gods to penetrate to Greece. In later days the greatest school of Sculpture, of Oratory, of Mathematics, lay upon the islands. On one such island Octavius studied as a youth.

Near the city of Alexandria there was an ancient port for the ships that came from Crete. It now lies six fathoms below the surface of the water; it was even undiscovered when Alexander went to Egypt. The large quays were built to accommodate ships

up to 300 tons.

War chests of Crete included rooms full of bronze arrow heads, sharpened like razors. Homer states that "The Aethiopians are split asunder, some to the east, (in Asia) and some to the west (in Africa)." He also states that the god Poseidon had gone to Aethippia to collect tribute. Aethiopian soldiers are shown upon the walls of Cnossus. Here is indication of a penetration of the Red Sea by the gods. (In the Old Testament is the reference of the Canaanites coming from Capthor (Crete) under the leadership of a god.) Memnon, the handsome white god, with his wife, Cassiopea (The fort of Casey) a goddess of the Cassi tribe, was given suzerainty over Ethiopia. It was he who came with a troop to aid Troy in the Trojan war.

Today the white blood of the Cretans shows in the Ethiopians. Haile Selassie is partly white. His picture, in the papers, standing holding a highly ornamented shield harks directly back to the time of Zeus "Who holds the Aegis" (shield). Haile Selassie did not lose his head as did the Emperor of Peru, but in many ways there is a parallel for the two empires and the two leaders. They both were rulers of a wasted and degenerate empire. Both belonged to the Bronze Age of 2000 B. C.

It is highly evident that Crete was one of the "Isles of the Gentiles" from which those came that "divided the lands" among themselves. From the Red Sea they penetrated as far as Japan and the Pacific Islands.

There is a quotation from Lucian, a Roman writer, that described conditions in the Atlantic ocean 3000 years ago. The picture drawn then will fit the Pacific Islands of today:

"As we were walking thru the meadow full of flowers, we met the guardians of the Isle, who, immediately chaining us with flowers, for they were the only fetters, conducted us to their king." Today this is the manner of greeting with the Lies (le) in Hawaii.

Born to the sea, on islands in the sea, the god no more feared the sea than the Arab fears the desert. Each was in his own element. The gods knew the ocean, (named from O Kean, an Irish name and probably means to know--Keen O). It was Atlas, the wizard, who upheld the world; and Poseidon the Earth Circler who circles it.

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER XIII

EGYPT AND OSIRIS.

"Nor Thebes so much renowned
Whose courts with unexhausted wealth abound;
Where thru a hundred gates with marble arch,
To battle, twenty thousand chariots march."
--Homer.

Arising from mud houses and sand pit graves the Pyramid Age appears as if by magic. Five thousands years B. C., Egypt was a land of ignorant savages. It was the same four thousand B. C. The change that came was the result of the coming of the gods. Nothing great in the history of Egypt predates the coming of the god Osiris. Tradition states that he came from the Nile Delta. With his coming, the appearance of Egypt changed much after the coming of Columbus.

Osiris was canonized by the people who worshiped him. He taught them the ways of agriculture. He gave them Apis the bull. Consequently his picture is drawn sometimes as a man with a bull's head and sometimes as a bull with the head of a man. Vestiges of the latter extended over to Babylon and Ninevah where recently there was found statues of large bulls with human heads. One of these grotesque creatures now rests in the Chicago University.

There was the cult of Osiris and there was the cult of Apis. Then there was the joining of the two into the cult of Osirapis or Serapis. Seraphis is the winged bull of Ninevah. Seraphim was one of the winged bulls that Isaiah saw in the king's palace near the throne.

There was a cult of Isis that came and lasted till 600 A. D.

The veneration of Osiris was so great that after his death parts of his body were worshiped, in a way not unlike the worship of the dissevered head of Tupac Aramu the Inca god of Peru.

An Egyptian song to Osiris translates thus.

"To the west to the mansion of Osiris,
To the west thou art going.
Thou who wert best among men
Who did hate the untrue."

Osiris came from the west according to Myth. He was borne from the sea. He appeared as a local god in the city of Ded in the Nile Delta. Isis was sometimes called the goddess of the west.

There can be but little doubt that Osiris came from Crete.

We give another quotation from Diodorus to show the connection of this god to the gods of Crete:

"My father was Saturn (World ruler, sometimes called I am Osiris, Chronus, father of the Atlas line.) That led an army thruout all the nations. I am the eldest son of Saturn A branch of a famous noble stock."

Another way of relating all these gods is by the meaning of their names and the place names of their countries.

The word Zeus means "Light or Sun"

The word Crete means "Belonging to the Sun."

The word Osiris and the word Isis both mean "Sun."

The word Sargon (the first king in the Euphrates Valley) means "Sun."

Assyria (probably a formation of the word Osiris) means "Sun."

The Persian word Cyrus means "Sun."

The word Ur (the home of Abraham) means "Sun."

The word Baal means "Lord of the Sun."

The word Illium (Troy) means light of "Sun."

The word Helen and Llewellan both mean light or "Sun."

Helios or Los (Sol) both mean "Sun."

Elohim was the surname of Jehovah. (Gods of Babylon.) The lights of the world.*

Such a list as the above should be convincing evidence that all the nations of the related districts were ruled by sun-worshippers or the gods who worshiped light.

These worshipers of light were the Elohim, the Ely, the gods of the Old Testament. All six Pharaohs mentioned in the Bible bear the subtitle, Son of the Sun, and two bear title of Amen, viz., Ra-messu Mein Amen, and Shashang Mein Amen (Shishak). Such words as Daniel, Israel, Michael, Samuel, Uriel, Elijah, and many others are words that refer to gods and come from the time when the gods were first penetrating the continents. A

*The syllable as in Assyria and sa as in Sargon are examples of backward and forward writing for both syllables mean light. See chapter on Asgard.

complete list of the El words of the Bible is given in the Appendix.

The great gods divided up the lands among the lesser gods in Egypt as well as in Asia. Jehovah was a lesser god. His line became more powerful at the time of Solomon (Man of the sun).

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER XIV

GREECE

"All who have courage to remain steadfast thrice in this
life,
And to keep their souls altogether free from envy;
Pursue the road to Zeus, to the castle of Chronos,
(In my Father's home are many mansions.)
Where over the Isles of the Blest ocean breezes blow
and flowers
Gleam with gold; with bracelets of flowers they entwine
their hands
And wreaths crown their heads.
(Pindar.)--(Compare Leis, Hawaii.)

So saying, Minerva, goddess, asure eyed,
Rose to Olympus, the reputed seat of the gods,
Where never storms disturb, . . .
There the divine inhabitants rejoice forever.
--(Homer)

There are the turning places of the sun. (west)
The land is good
Rich in herbs and flocks.
Death never enters the land;
No hateful sickness falls on wretched mortals."
--(Homer)

"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.

"Yet Castor was there--a strong man--not yet
translated to the stars."
--Euripides.

"Gone are the festivals and songs of the
dancers--gone are the festivals of the gods in
the darkness of the night."
--Euripides.

Greek culture begins with Homer who wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey. He lived about eight or nine hundred B. C. His writings were of supreme influence upon the Greeks who in turn influenced the entire European World. Homer was supposed to have been blind, which was not uncommon for poets in Fabulous days. The Bards who

were to devote their lives to remembering the legendary poetry were purposely blinded so that their memory would not be hampered by the sight of things.

The greatness of Homer's poetry implies that there was something that went before. There were legendary poets that predated Homer. Orpheus and Museaus were two of marked ability but there is none of their works extant.

Were our only access to the Roman world to be by the way of the Shakespearian Plays, we would still know Caesar, Antony, and Brutus; yet we should hesitate to count them anything but fiction. The whole Roman world might have been but the fabrication of the Shakespearian mind. Thus the story of the Trojan War and all the "Olympian gods that live forever" and the "Phaecians who are of near kin to the gods" were and still partly are considered the fabrications of the mind of the blind poet Homer. After the ruins of Troy, the way was opened up for a rational explanation of the wonderful fancies of the Epics.

The Hellenic Dark Ages obscured the golden age of the gods mentioned by Homer and Hesiod. The age of disorder which followed the disappearance of the gods affected the Greeks just as the Christian Dark Ages of the days after Charlemagne affected Europe. Control of the seas passed from the gods into the hands of pirates. The port of Athens was called Pireus. Hundreds of years later, Athens came out supreme, as England comes out today after the days of piracy of the Drakes and the Morgans.

Troy was the civilized city, the Greeks were the barbarians in ancient days. Troy was the city of the gods. Apollo and Neptune had worked upon the walls of the famous city. Zeus was the supreme god of the Greeks. He came from Crete. He landed at Dodona, and established the Oracle. "No craft they knew, with woven brick and jointed beam to pile the sunward porch; but in the dark earth burrowed and housed like sunless ants in sunless caves. (Aeschylus, Prometheus B.)

The greatness of classical Greece was due to the culture of the Illi which for the first time in the history of the world was made available to the public.

Cadmus, the "Phoenician God" that brought the alphabet to Greece and founded Thebes may have been a god of the serpent cult who opposed the sun cult and broke the bonds of secrecy that surrounded all the mysteries of the Illi by making written language available to the public.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

Jehovah

CHAPTER XV

BABYLON

There is an expression among historians that denotes confusion about the source of civilization. It is the phrase "The lost origin of the Aryans." The hunt fades out in the Euphrates Valley where as elsewhere they are supposed to appear full-fledged as Minerva from the brow of Jove.

The earliest settlers of the Euphrates Valley that were civilized were the Sumerians. "Sumerian" probably means the great Eri, or the great of the sea.

There have been found lately the ruins of the earliest settlement by name Lagash, (an L word). The first Sumerian king was called Sargon, the sun, or "Lord of Plants" or "Lord Digger of the Earth" or "Lord of the Garden." Sar in pictograph language was the picture of a garden. The word garden today carries the "ar" syllable. Aryls meant garden in Irish.

Like Moloch, Sargon was a man represented as half fish, that is that he came from the sea. As Osiris came from the Delta of the Nile, so Sargon came from the Delta of the Euphrates. Next after Lagash, Sumer and Akkad were built.

In one of the latest books on Sumeria (The Sumerians, by C. Leonard Wooley, 1938) the author states that the explorations in Sumer discover a civilization dating back to 4000 B. C. In the form of society discovered there the king was either a divinity or was presided over by a very anthropomorphic god who ruled the king. Each city had its man god who dealt with the people only by proxy, which necessitated the long list of lower gods who acted as intermediaries for the people. He states that the sign for the upper class was "amelu." The first wife of the god was generally the eldest daughter of the king. There were many other wives however. Sargon the Great extended his sway over the entire part of Asia Minor.

In the sands of the Delta of the Euphrates there has been found gold and silver jeweled carvings and beaten work of greater refinement than farther up the river. The gods and the upper class were Caucasian and not Semitic. The words "Ali" and "Harri" also appear in the king lists as "Shargalisharri" a king who reigned about 2600 B. C. Alulim and Alagar were kings who reigned before the flood. Sumulailu (undoubtedly the same as Samuel) was a King-God that reigned shortly before the reign of the famous Hammurabi (1940 B. C. coincidentally just so far B. C. as we are now A. D.) In reading the code of Hammurabi, and familiarizing oneself with the social scheme of things in Babylon a close resemblance between the gods of the Euphrates Delta and those of Genesis may be seen. In the very first and

second chapters of Genesis may be seen the coming of the Eloihim (ilu) to the valley. Genesis 2:6 starts the description "there was not a man to till the ground." "But there went up a mist from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground." (The deserts formed during the Glacial Age were watered during the melting of the glaciers. At the same time the gods came to the valley and brought agriculture to the troglodytes. "And the Lord-God (Eloihim the original--and plural) planted a garden eastward in Eden." There may have been many Edens, or Gardens.) The word paradise is from the Greek "paradeisos" a park of the gods. It was to such a paradise or Eden that the Prince of Tyre had been, Ezekial 28:13 "Thou (King of Tyre) hast been in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone was thy covering," etc. And 28:2 in the same "Thou hast said 'I am a God' . . . yet thou art a man." 3 "Behold thou art wiser than Daniel; there is no secret they can hide from you." (We see here the aspect of trouble between the kings and the gods and the way the gods ruled.)

In a book on Arabia (Wooley, C. L., is the author) the description of the activities of the gods coincides with those of Sumer. Wooley states the relation between Sumer and Egypt of the times of Menes seemed very close. Egypt before the time of Menes compares with Mesopotamia before the time of Sumer.

The city of Babylon had walls eighty feet high, about a hundred gates, and the river ran under the walls to furnish water. Hammarapi (Api) the great king had a great library in Babylon. In a translation of some clay tablets a story of Arrapha (the city of gods) is given. It is a story of much corruption.

After success in the valley the gods pushed on to the Iranian (Erinian) plateau to found the Persian Empire, named after Perseus, a god so called by the Greeks. The cult of the sun was established in the worship of Ahura Mazda. And the language was phalavi. (Compare Phalaver of the Irish.)

Assur (the god of sun disk) was founded by the god, Assur, who came from Babylon.

The Chaldean name for god was Ilu while the Indian name for the first king was Aila.

East of the delta was the land of Limerica. (Compare the word Limeric in Ireland.)

Up toward the headwaters of the Euphrates there was the city of Khatti or Kassi a city of the Cassi tribe and perhaps settled from Troy.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

J EHOVAH

CHAPTER XVI

YGGDRASIL, THE WORLD ASH TREE

According to Norse and German legend Yggdrasil was the world ash tree that encircled the earth with branches all over the world and with roots in heaven where knowledge and wisdom were concealed by the well of Mimer and the sacred fountain of Urd where the gods had their doomstead (place of justice).

The etymology of this word Yggdrasil explains this myth which coincides definitely with the theme of this book. Yggdr was a name for Odin and it meant thot: as and il have previously been shown to mean both god and light. Ash also means light. Thus the thot of the gods of light encircles the earth as a tree of light with branches or god empires established all over the world and with roots or origins in heaven the home of the gods where wisdom and knowledge existed as a source or root. Thus Yggdrasil was the tree of knowledge which was forbidden to the occupants of the garden of Eden (Woden, Odin, Weden, Wednesday, Eden, Garden of Eden).

The tree was sacred in many places. The Druids worshipped the tree and especially the mistletoe. (The kiss under the mistletoe is a vestige of the feast of the Saturnalia and the worship of the tree.) There were many gardens and many gods with a central home or doomstead where judgment was given to all the gods and where they swore allegiance as mentioned in the story of the island of Poseidon.

Denmark was originally called Gotland and the many islands in the Baltic presented a condition like that near Greece.

Odin had a hundred names according to the Eddas. Wotan in German is not unlike Votan the god of Gutamala in America. The Asen gods gave names to many places in northern Europe. Ostend, Essen, Esthonia are some. Asasen was another name for Odin. Asis was the land of light, or the land of the rising sun.

The thirteen celestial gods of Asgard were the Aesir or the Osir. This is the same word as found in Assyria and in Osiris. It carries the same meaning in all instances.

Assyria was founded by Assur who came from Babylon; and Babylon was settled from Lagash. Lagash carries the pictograph of a garden and no doubt is related to the garden of As or Ash. The Assyrians were a heavy bearded white people of Aryan stock and could not have been indigenous to the Euphrates valley. That they were a seafaring people originally is shown by the fact that Sargon, "Lord Digger of the Earth," was pictured as half fish, like Moloch, and was also called lord of the seas.

Indeed such words as Aesir (Norse), Osir (Egyptian), Assyr (Assyrian) or Asathor (Norse), Asthorth or Asthart (Phoenician),

Astara (Saxon), Easter (English), Esther (Spanish), are too widely spread over the earth to indicate an Asiatic origin. The land of the Hybrasail, the mythical home of the Irish west of Ireland is very suggestive of Yggdrasil. It is true the settlement of Lagash below Babylon was very early, about 3000 B. C. The Invasion of the Baltic may have been later, yet it was to our conclusion a more direct settlement from the west. Yggdrasil was nearer the truth than the tree in the garden of Eden. There the sacrament was made over a small tree as shown by inscriptions. In other words the tree of Eden was vestigial. The tree that Abraham planted (Gen. XXI) was the Eshel (literally the tree of god). The sacred tree of the Canaanites that stood beside the altar was the Ashera (literally the tree of the Lord). The tree of Knowledge was forbidden Adam for it was not the intention of the Gods (Elohim) to have man partake of the secrets, even as a southern slaveholder could baptize and convert a hundred slaves to Christianity and not share the proceeds of his plantation with any one of them.

Asgard, the German Heaven

Asen was the name of the family of gods of Odin, Thor, Balder, Freya, and others. Their home was Asgard or literally the garden of As. (Such names as Oswald, Oscar, and Osmond, are derived from As.) There was a race of people in early Italy named Oscan, and also a city at the sea coast near the present site of Rome called Ostia and founded at least 1500 B. C.

The giants were a slothful dull older people than the gods. The gods built Asgard and drove the giants to Utgard or "Beyond the Garden." This was very much like the Elohim drove mankind from the Garden of Eden in Babylon. The King of Utgard was Utgardloki. There was a river "Gioll" between Asgard and Utgard or between the gods and the giants. Griotunagardr was the rock boundary of the garden and was the site of the fight between Thor and the giant Hrungrnir.

Thor was also called Asathor, the mighty god. The Asen gods were the gods of light as such names as Halogi (flame) (cf. the Greek Helios or Logos) and Elivagar indicate.

Baldur was the best beloved and most refined Asen god. His home was a castle named Breidablick (Broadview).

The most important beings below the gods were the Einheirar or literally the "First Harries" and the name is the same as Henry. Thus we can see a reason for so many German kings bearing the name of Henry. It is also to be reminded that the number two men of ancient Ireland were the Harries. There they ranked below the Leuds. It should not be out of place here to mention the sacred writing secretly known to the Egyptian Priests which was termed the Heiratic.

There was a second and older race of Nordic Gods, the

Wanen, who dwelt in Wanenheim or Mitgard. The Mitgard Serpent and the Mitgard Dragon ship indicate that the Wanen were the serpent gods, an earlier organization than the Ely Gods everywhere. There was a war in heaven between the Asen gods and the Wanen gods. When peace was finally established hostages were exchanged to guarantee good faith. Thus we can see that the Asen gods conquered to some extent the giants and the snake gods. This coincides with the story of Hesiod who told of the gods warring the giants and of the final supremacy of the gods with the selection of Zeus to reign.

Warfare existed mainly on the basis of single combat: Armies were practically unknown. Many of the escapades of Thor were incursions into the giant land, the untillable mountains, the forests, and the glaciers.

Fricia's palace was named Fensal or Sea Hall, and Niodr's Castle was Noatum or the Ships Harbor. Oegir was the sea god who lived far out in the sea. He often visited the Asen and one is led to believe the Asen lived on Islands, in Halls, surrounded by Gardens. The gardens were walled and had large gates. This must have been the way of living throughout the entire European and Asiatic world for thousands of years during the age of the gods. Gold seems to occupy a fundamental place in the world of the gods. Valhalla or Asgard was topped with gold. There was a golden age like that mentioned by Hesiod.

The Roman writer Tacitus states that human sacrifices were brought to Thor by the Semnones, the oldest tribe of the Suebi. Thor also had living slaves given to him by devoted followers as tokens or sacrifices. They would correspond to the Levites given to the Lord by the Israelites. Of course Thor probably represented a line of gods the same as did the word Jehovah.

Christianity pushed the religion of the Asen gods to Norway and Sweden. From there as the Christian religion moved in, a band of settlers moved to Iceland to have their freedom of worship unhampered by the religion of Rome. It was here that the Eddas were collected together and written down. They were already old at this time. These Saga or Sayings combined with the oral myth of the northern Europe are the source of the information relative to the prehistoric gods. It is scanty indeed. The Greek and Roman material is one hundred times so plentiful. Enough exists however to show that the Nordic Gods were the same as the gods of the Levant. The Gardens; Halls, warfare, altars, sacrifices, marriage and family life; were the same. Most of the stories are primitive exaggeration, yet the raw material could not have originated sui generis. The savages of the north could not have invented the civilization of the halls and gardens of their own accord. The gods were agricultural pioneers seeking a foothold on the continent. There was a partial failure.

While they did mingle with the aborigines of Northern

Europe and while their blood yet remains on the continent, there was some event, partly human and partly seismic that caused Ragnarok, the tragedy like that of Iceland in 1783 that ended the direct control of Asgard. Golden Asgard with its palaces was destroyed by flames while its queens were inside. The gods died fighting and the Gotterdamerung ensued.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER XVII

THE GOD INDARA

There is a Myth in the Maha-Brata, the great epic of India, where Ekata and Dvita testify that they had seen the beautiful white island and its inhabitants, that there were great and wonderful things there, and that it could be compared as a way to heaven.

Indara sailed up the Indus river as far as Cashmir to build his palaces and celestial halls. Indara is a form of the Aryan word And-ari or Henry. The Mahas-Bratas were the High-Brits a word that is far reaching and descriptive in its import. Berith means covenant. Baal-Berith means lord of the covenant and the Britons were a race prone to make covenants. Hon. L. A. Waddell (ell) of London shows in an almost indisputable manner that the Maha-Bratas were the high Brits, the word Maha meaning high as it does in Irish and the word Brata being the same as Brit.

The social system of India drifted into the caste system that they have there today. The gods are still on top.

A few of the Maha-Bratas penetrated across the mountains and went into Tibet to establish the godship of the grand Lama (Dalai) and to build the sacred city of Lassa* where today about half of the men are priests.

*Reverse form of as al.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

J EHOVAH

CHAPTER XVIII

THE SERPENT AND THE CROSS

"The cloud capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea; all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a wrack behind."

--Shakespeare, Tempest.

"Myself a serpent--a wild and savage serpent, too--
shall lead an army of spearmen against Hellas."

--Cadmus, in the Bacchants,
by Euripides.

The Druids of Britain called themselves the Snakes; the Chiefs of Votan, mentioned in the Popul Vuh in Guatamala, styled themselves the great race of the Dragon or the Snake. In later Babylonia the Hierophants were the reputed sons of the Serpent God. In Crete the famous image of the Serpent Goddess has been found and some call it the image of Eve. In Greece, Apollo slew the Phythion or Serpent. In Israel, the common people were always making images of the Serpent and offering worship. In India the serpent is still worshipped.

It is plausible that there was quite a conflict between the cult of the Sun and that of the Serpent.

The story of the garden of Eden and of Adam and Eve is but the sublimation of the story of the struggle of the Snake worshipping aborigines of the Euphrates Valley against the gods of the Elohim, who in Sumerian were termed the "Ilu." The Garden there spoken of was Babylon "The gate of the gods" as the name means. Babylon surrounded by high walls was indeed a garden in the strict sense of the word for it was large enough to hold agricultural grounds as well as houses. Into this garden the gods took the proletarians or "forerunners of the gods" on probation, to make "like us." The Serpent priest or Satan warned them they would only be slaves.* (The Pharaoh of Egypt was called a Dragon, Ezekial 29:3, and the soldiers of the Pharaoh were called Dragons. Thus it may be easily seen why the children of Israel were prone to worship the Serpent, the emblem of the gods from whence they came.) Such conditions might be almost modern comparatively speaking, had the Pilgrim Fathers invited the Indians into their villages "To make men of them or to make them in their own image." Indian Snake doctors and priests might advise to the contrary.

*Echion, in ancient Greece, belonged to the Dragon race.

Thus man, unwilling to follow the advice of the gods, was suffered to go without the fruits of the garden.

There is the legend in Egypt that the Serpents robbed the gods of their immortality. In Babylonia the Legend of Napishum states that the Serpents stole the ambrosia from the gods and the gods lost their immortality. In India the god Indara was supposed to have preserved the ambrosia from the Snakes. In the garden of Eden (Babylon) the gods (Elohim) drove the Snakes (Adam and Eve and the Serpent) out of the garden. Legend states that Saint Patrick drove the serpents out of Ireland, (possibly the passing of the Druids who were Snakes). There are no real snakes on many of the islands of the earth today. There is a universal pictograph of the serpent entwined about the cross. This symbolizes the universal struggle between the two cults.

The worst (or perhaps the best) happened; the gods interbred with the snakes and lost their identity in the lands that they conquered. With the passing of the gods, universal decay set in. All the countries that we have mentioned took on a depressed condition and there was not one that withstood the great world depression.

"And Zeus will destroy this race of mortal men also,
When they come to have grey hair on their temples
at their birth." (Hesiod.) (Greek.)

"And the gods will depart from mankind;
All the voices of the gods will of necessity be silenced and dumb.
. . .After this manner will old age come upon the earth.
All things will be disordered and awry."

--(Hermes Trismegisits.)
(Egyptian.)

"And so the lord scattered them abroad from thence
upon the face of the Earth; and they left off to
build the city."

--(Genesis XI.) (Hebrew)

"The gods, to punish so much vanity and presumption,
had consigned to everlasting oblivion the founders'
names, dates, periods, and all records of them."

--(Pliny.) (Latin)

"The day is coming when the whole world will know nothing of the faith of the Egyptian. Our land will be desolate and tombs and the dead will be its only witness. O Egypt! Naught but fables will tell posterity of thy faith and none will believe them. Nothing will remain but the word hewn in stone, to tell of the ancient gods."

--(Aesculapius.)

In the myth of the north European countries there is the story of the Gotterdamerung, or the Twilight of the gods. It

portrays the same story. The great Els became the little Els the ending of names that so many people thought to be the diminutive sign. The el or le ending of nearly all names is a sign of the El blood continuing in the blood of the person who bears the name.

Mankind in general; in the desperation of the realization of its own incompetence, grasped at the god of the Israelites, and accepted him as the ruler of the universe.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER XIX

THE GOD, JESUS CHRIST

There is a connection in the secret mysteries and rites of the Ancient World.

The oldest mystery is the story of Osiris, son of Saturn, brother and husband of Isis, father of Horus, and brother to Typhon. Typhon kills Osiris and Isis retrieves the body in dismembered parts and Osiris is proclaimed arisen from the dead. Zoroaster brought this mystery to Persia, Cadmus brought it to Greece, Orpheus brought it to Thrace, and Melampus brought it to Athens.

Similarly the mystery of Adonis was the funeral feast and his reported arrival the following day alive. The Orphic Rites celebrated in secrecy at night the funeral lamentations for a great person. After bewailing his death he is understood to be restored or resurrected.

Baptism was one of the rites celebrated in the worship of Mithras, the Persian God, who, by the way, was ascendant in Rome before the time of Augustus. The Orphic rites celebrated a holy trinity and the mysteries of Samothrace taught the worship of the Holy Mother of the Gods, a future life, and eternal punishment for the wicked.

Dionysius or Bacchus of Crete was said to have arisen from the dead.

The Essenic customs are said to be like the customs followed by the worshippers of Orpheus, the pupil of Apollo, and together with Musaeus, a poet of the darkest age of Greece. Christ and John the Baptist were said to have been Essenes.

The Ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead and the Modern Lodges of Masonry both observe a rite of resurrection. A young man approaching initiation into Masonry must profess his belief in God, such also was the requirement for the young neophyte in seeking entrance into the Eleusinian Mysteries.

Mystery is mentioned in the New Testament twenty-one times. The word signifies mastership. Whatever the Master did in ancient times was a mystery. In London in 1666 a paper mentions "The freemen of the mystery of Carpenters." Above the mystery stood the miracle, the wonder of the gods. Between the miracle and the mystery stood the magic, or the work of the great one, the Magi, such as the three wise men.

The ingredients of Christianity were already prepared by the secret mysteries of the Illi gods, though they contended

among themselves very often. Such similarities and many others are mentioned in such researches as The Golden Bough. They bring one to the brink of wondering if, after all, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ were not a "super colossal" miracle play, based on such secret rites as were given at Eleusis and Samothrace, played on a grand and real scale in a large city for the benefit of the secular public--or as Diodorus said, "What was done in secret, later was done openly." If so, for this drama Christ was prepared and schooled from infancy.

Such a thesis leads to other evidence. At the time of Christ, Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt, were prostrate before the Roman barbarians. Sacrifices to the Divine Julius and to Augustus were made by the populace. The culture of Greece and Egypt would have had to seek cover. The home of Apollo, Demeter, and Orpheus had been desecrated. Golden plunder was carried away to Rome.

The Island of Patmos was not far from Eleusis and Samothrace, the homes of the secret rites. It was on the Island of Patmos that Saint John saw Christ, pictured as an old man with white hair, garbed in white, with a golden girdle. (Rev. I.) This was about 90 A. D. If this were not a vision, Christ is presiding there at the head of a meeting of Elders. (II.) He held the place as a result of going through the ordeal of being crucified. In Rev. III Christ speaks of "the Amen," using the word as a noun, calling them the "faithful and the true." Can not this denote a relationship with the Amen of Egypt? The Amen or Ammon were the secret rulers of the world, the same who controlled Alexander and told him to found the city of Alexandria. They were in turn to control Roman Empire during the attempted world theocracy during the Middle Ages. In somewhat glorified terms John describes the twenty-four elders wearing crowns before Christ.

The Greek word for king is Basilius. Base is the word for foot, bass the word for low, and bas means down, so surely baseli means below the gods. Thus the king was below the gods. This furnishes the basis for the European King's claim for Divine Right in ruling.

Earlier in Matthew 19 Christ promised the faithful twelve rulership over a restored Israel. It would seem at first that the aim of the early Christian movement was to control Israel, but first aims are not always last accomplishments.

Christ's words upon the cross are enigmatical. "Eli, Eli why hast thou forsaken me?" They seem to indicate the expectation of some one who was to help him down. He was, indeed, taken down by Joseph of Arimathea, a rich man, who only claims him after he was crucified, as if that were his only cue. At the same time there were displays of supernatural commotion not unlike the displays at the time of the murder of Julius Caesar as told by Plutarch. As told by Matthew, Mark, and Luke, the veil of the Temple was rent. Someone has passed from the outside through to the holy of holies. Some person, for it would need

not be rent were it a spirit. Haliburton speaks of a tunnel that was supposed to lead from the Temple to the outside of the city. The Temple is gone now but there is some evidence that there was a tunnel. If there was the High Priests knew it.

The Jews and the High Priests of the Jews did not accept Christ. Matthew 28, "This thing is commonly reported among the Jews to this day" that is "that his disciples came by night and stole him away." Later Christ's ascension took place in a cloud. A spirit would need no cloud. It is reminded, Jehovah himself, moved in a cloud by day.

Christ's words, "In my fathers house are many mansions" might be taken literally. The word paradise means park in Persian, in Greek it is park of the gods--paradeisos, deis means god, the same as theos. The gods as we have said stayed in the sacred groves even in upper Silesia or in Southern Arabia. The word Elath (The El) means grove (it was the name of the home of Jehovah and was located on an arm of the Red Sea) and the word Elim means oak grove. The wonderful facades on the bluffs at the site called Petra, or perhaps Sela, south of the Dead Sea and on the border of Arabia deserve more attention. The place which is beyond description in grandeur is about two miles long and several hundred yards wide. Facades of Temple entrances perhaps two hundred feet high and wonderfully carved face the enclosure. There are many of them. The whole area may only be approached from a narrow passage a few feet wide. The knowledge of its existence has been lost to the world for many years.

Britannica states "Petra was the home of a very early sanctuary of the Horites: That the name of the place was not known--that the style of the architecture is Nabataen at first but later partly Greek and partly Egyptian. Strangely enough few inscriptions have been found in Petra. The most eminent find was a rock hewn altar named the Highplace consisting of a place for killing victims and a shallow court perhaps intended to hold water; the most complete Semetic sanctuary that is known." Further--"One part of the site was called Pharaoh's Treasury," and also "that Christianity was at Petra very early." How could this place be built by wandering robbers--it must have been constructed from the continuous flow of wealth from the offerings at the Temple in Jerusalem running for hundreds of years. Such a place might well have furnished the resting place for the intellectual recluse, rich and safe and secluded: it might well have been the Abode of the Gods.

But if it were it ceased to be when the Romans destroyed Jerusalem and plowed up the ground. The Romans feared the Theocratic Organization, and well they might, for it would eventually conquer Rome. No other city in the world was so utterly destroyed as was Jerusalem. But the controlling men were safely hidden away from the Romans. The Papacy of Rome can be foreshadowed. The Illi theocracy went underground during the Roman ascendancy. For about three hundred years Christians were persecuted, churches

were held in secrecy. But when Constantine was converted, supposedly by a miracle in which he saw a vision in the sky, the Christian Church came out of hiding and took open secular control in Rome. All the Oracles simultaneously ceased to speak: Christ's words were fulfilled. Power had shifted to the control of the Emperor. The Pope took to himself the prerogative of crowning kings. At this point Christian Scientists claim that the power of healing was lost to the Christians. As worldly power was gained, spiritual power was lost.

Thus the organization of Ammon continued through to the Christian Church of the Middle Ages.

Beyond the history of Masonry there is unwritten evidence that the lodge is the product of the religion of Bell or Baal. Scotland, England, Ireland show evidences of the religion of Bell. Christianity and Masonry join up in agreement on anti-diluvian mythology, yet Masonry differs from Christianity in doing no proselytising, in doing no healing, in avoiding many emotional disturbances common to Christianity.

Masonry acknowledges the Great Architect, makes morality a skill and a training--not a miraculous conversion. Hiram of Tyre was a worshipper of Baal (History of Masonry) and knew not Jehovah. Hiram belonged to the Naphtalia or the priests of the apron or linen. Hiram's craftsmen built the temple for Solomon who had no craftsmen. Solomon was practically converted to Baal for he admired the higher cult and Jessica introduced the worship of Baal to Jerusalem. This Jehovah would not stand for he above all was a "jealous" god. Hence the line of Solomon was to be destroyed. As a matter of fact Jehovah's jealousy was the destruction and the dispersion of the Jews, as Jehovah undertook to wreak vengeance by bringing in the armies of nearby nations.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

CHAPTER XX

CONCLUSION

Religion of the historical and the prehistorical past lies deep-rooted in the present.

Where superstition and ignorance still survive, religion flourishes as an ancient times. Father Divine of New York styles himself god--the nearest approach the Twentieth Century, A. D. has to the Twentieth Century B. C. Prerevolutionary Moscow was called the city of churches. Four hundred churches with golden domes looked down on the slum-like dwellings of the poor. This was a Nineteenth Century exhibiton of the religion existing on the superstition of the masses. Money flowed into the churches to furnish their golden domes but none of it ever seemed to pass out to benefit the poor.

During the Middle Ages the Papacy struggled with the German Emperors to maintain world supremacy. The Germans complained of the Ultramontainism, the money that passed beyond the Alps to build the cathedrals of Rome and never to return.

The supremacy which the Papacy inherited from the time of Constantine was indeed the supremacy of the Amphictyonic League of Greece. The League of Amphictyon goes back to the time of Troy. Before the time of Troy the Pelasgi of Greece were settled by the Priests of Ammon. Priests directed more then than in the time of Marquette and La Salle.

Direct evidence may never be found, but circumstances indicate that Julius Caesar's main business in Egypt was to secure the consent of the Priests of Ammon to his world rulership. Caesar himself was a high priest according to Josephus. When the weakness of the organization became apparent Caesar's ambition mounted, ambition not to be king, but to be god. Indeed in the time of Augustus Caesar daily sacrifices were made by the masses to Octavius as a god. Unlike Alexander, Julius Caesar preempted the powers of Egypt and was directly assassinated as a result of a whispering campaign of the priesthood. Egypt and Rome warred under Antony and Octavius and Rome won, but three hundred years later Constantine was won over to the other side. Such fluctuations of power had happened often. The seclusion of the Popes at Avignon is another example. The struggle between the priests of Typhon and those of Osiris is a third. Milton has dramatized this sublimated story in his Paradise Lost. Satan was the symbolized form for the Priests of Sat in the temple of Sat in Egypt under Typhon.

All the Devils of Milton's story were the local gods mentioned elsewhere in this book. Existing side by side they sometimes maintained control by coalition, even as the wet and dry politicians of today sometimes swing their forces together. Exposure was impossible for they all were practicing the same

methods, and for one god to expose the methods of the oracles of the opposing god would be suicide for himself. Thus the Jews consulted the oracle of Beelzebub against the direction of Jehovah, yet Jehovah would not expose the methods of Beelzebub, lest Beelzebub expose Jehovah.

A disciple of one creed (such as Job) could be robbed indefinitely but he always remained faithful. (Do anything to him, but spare his life.)

Today continuity of organization exists through the church of Rome, the Oracle of the Delphi, the Priests of Ammon, to the House of Atlas on the island of Poseidon. But there is no continuity of personnel. In the days of Atlas the rulership belonged to one race--an inbred race and hence a race that tended to sterility, the biological result of inbreeding. Many of their leaders were either sterile or had only one son as had Ulysses. Brother and sister mating were common. Caesar for lack of a son settled his estate upon Octavius. Alexander died without issue. The slow decadence may be seen in the European nobility of the last few centuries. Biologically an outbreeding was necessary; but even to the time of Marie Antoinette of France the demarcation between nobility and plebian was supremely distinct.

Thus today, even though we outbreed, we bear marks of deterioration. We dwell upon the threshold of hysteria. The mental troubles that harass the multitude are brought about largely by the universal system of exploitation. When submerged races are not available for exploitation, the descendants of the Illi exploit one another, and thereby increase their mental ailments.

Who knows but that possibly the happy days of ancient pastoral-Saturn may return in our own machine age. In the days of Saturn exploitation was not felt. The fields were new and unfallowed. Likewise exploitation was not felt in America when the land was new. Conditions such as came about in Egypt and India were the result of the exploitation of the gods who in turn made no effort to rationalize the superstitions of the masses. The gods were to blame. All the beauties of the splendid Christian ideals cannot make recompense for the damage done. Nor today can the church explain away its neglect, its failure, its procrastination in the elimination of worldwide slums, the slums of the Troglodites. Indeed the belt of rural slums in America is sometimes otherwise termed the Bible belt.

All cities have slums. Evidently slums are needed for a system of exploitation to succeed. A populace cannot be continually robbed and not become poor. Thus indeed the Bible may say: "The poor ye have with ye always." Yes, indeed, the poor we have; unless the system be changed. And the church places emphasis upon the individual, who is helpless, and forebears to mention the system.

THIRTY THOUSAND GODS BEFORE

JEHOVAH

NOTES

(1) There is a touch of modern Christianity in the words of Aesculapius (Asklepios) that predate Christ:--

"Gross matter is the nature of bodies: Spirit, the nutrient of the soul: Beside this there is mind, which is a gift from heaven: . . . By the light of mind, the human soul is illumined as the world is illumined by the sun."--Aesculapius III.

(2) Face to face.--Judges 6, 22: "Alas O God for because I have seen an angel face to face." And the Lord said unto him "Peace be unto thee, thou shalt not die." . . . Genesis 32, 30: "And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, for I have seen God face to face and my life is preserved." . . . Judges 13, 22: And Manoah said unto his wife "We shall surely die because we have seen God." . . . Deuteronomy 5, 26: "for who is there of all flesh that hath heard the voice of the living God speaking out of the midst of the fire as we have, and lived?" . . . Numbers 14; 14: "For they have heard that the Lord is among his people, that the lord is seen face to face, and that thy cloud standeth over them."

It is reported that in ancient Egypt as the Pharaoh walked past, the people would bow their faces to the ground.

(3) Sela (Petra, the rock).
Psalms 4: "The Lord has heard me out of his holy hill."
Deuteronomy 32, 2: "The Lord came from Sinai and rose up in Seir."
Exodus 3: "Moses came to the mountain of God, to Horeb."
Exodus 17, 6: "I will stand before thee on the rock of Horeb."
Exodus 18; 5: "Where he encamped at the mount of God."
Genesis 8, 10: "It was well watered even AS the Garden of God."

(4) Organization (Probably operating from Petra).
Joshua 5, 14: "And he said 'Nay, but as Captain of the host of the Lord am I now come.' And Joshua fell on his face to the earth, etc."
Genesis 32, 1: "And Jacob went on his way, and the Angels of the God met him, and when Jacob saw them he said 'This is God's host.'"
Genesis 38; 7: "And the Lord slew him."
Genesis 38, 8: "And the Lord slew him also." Note: In the early days it was easy to slay one who did not obey the commandments of the Lord. Later when there were thousands that followed Astoreth or Baal it was necessary to send armies of vengeance.

(5) "I am the Lord that brought thee out of the land of the Chaldees to give thee this land to inherit it." --Genesis 15, 7. There is indication that while the men or mankind owned

the land, the gods owned the men. How much more profitable would be a herd of men than a herd of cattle, for men brot everything for the sacrifice? for how much more valuable is the possession of man's mind than the ownership of land. There is also evidence too lengthy to quote in detail that the gods of the Jehovah strain proclaimed an equity in the Israelites that required the gods of Egypt to acquiese to a removal. And thus only certain lands were offered, and the Israelites passed over some lands almost as trespassers.

Arc: The oldest name for a ship was Arc. The word has a variety of meanings that would indicate the invasion and conquering of Greece by way of the sea with ships. Archi is Chief: Arche is beginning: Arc is guard: Arc is a bow: Arcanun is secret: Archon was the chief ruler: Architect was the great technician: Monarch was the king.

Amphictyronic Council appointed Phillip of Macedon (330 B. C.) commander in chief for their forces. (See chapter on Alexander.)

Aristarcus (first shipman). Born at Samos 280 B. C. An astronomer who anticipated Copernicius in Heliocentric theory.

Aesculapius, the son of Apollo, was taught medicine by Cheiron and was able to restore the dead to life, for which he was killed by Zeus. His daughter Hygieia was the goddess of health. Greek physicians were the priests of Aesculapius.

Agricola, a Roman general, was forbidden by the Roman Government to invade Ireland (80 B. C.). (Was Ireland sacred to Rome the same as was Egypt?) Britain was conquered shortly before this time.

Greek Culture appears to come into Greece already differentiated: It came from the adjacent islands: Many if not most of the important talented Grecians were born and lived on Islands: Sappho was born in Lesbos, Pythagorus in Samos, Peisandra in Rhodes, Herodotus tells of the largest temple of Hera on Samos, whose literary tradition is singularly defective.

Oscan: An ancient race in Italy.

Ossian: Gallic legend places Ossian as the son of Finn. Finn-land has too many place names and too many names of their important citizens not to be related to the gods. Sibelius the great Finnish composer: Kallia the President: Mickala and Kareli and Helsinki are examples. The name Finn is probably related to the same word in southern Ireland. The late war could symbolize a modern version of the war between the gods and the giants in which the gods lost.

Dwarfs: In Norse legend the Dwarfs were favorable to the gods; the giants opposed and fought them. Lapland today has dwarfs genteel in many ways.

Atli: Another name for Thor in the Eddas.

Odin (Asason) was the father of Tys or Teus.

Ocean was the father of Zeus.

Fricca: The wife of Odin. Cf Frau. Unlucky Friday.

Utgard Loki: The king of the Giants. The Snake or Serpent.

Griottunagardr: The rock garden where Thor meets and fights giant Hrungrir.

Giants predate the gods: Indicating the giants as aborigines.

Druids: Tree worshippers: Cf Dryads, the same, in Greek for wood sprites.

APPENDIX

Illos--the founder of Troy
Illias--the surname of Minerva.
Illitheria--a Greek Goddess.
Illirius--the son of Cadmus who was the founder of Thebes
and who brought the alphabet to the Greeks.
Hellinius--the surname of Jupiter.
Alea--the surname of Minerva.
Albion--the son of Neptune and the founder of Britain.
Alexis--the daughter of Aegyptus.
Alexiars--the son of Hercules.
Alphea--the surname of Diana in Ellic.
Alymon--husband of Circe.
Alectryon--the servant of Mars.
Althea--sister of Atlanta.
Atlanta--maid of the Caledonian hunt.
Azarel--angel of death, (Hebrew).
Baal--the Phoenician God.
Oel--the great Phoenician god.
Elohim--the name of the gods of Babylon and the Bible.
Ely--the surname of Christ and the name of the high priests.
Alla--the high god of the Mohammedans.
Uller--the son of Thor
Helen--the son of Ducaleon.
Balder--god of peace, son of Odin
Elaphicia--surname of Diana.
Eleleus--the surname of Bacchus.
Dionysius--who arose from the dead.
Eliuns--the surname of Ceres, goddess of grain, Aleuron is
Flour.
Milesius--surname of Apollo. Milesians the name of the ancient
Irish.
Lacinis--the surname of Juno.
Lencadius--the surname of Apollo.
Cyllendus--the surname of Mercury.
Bellona--the goddess of war.
Beelzebub--the Syrian god.
Bellerophon--the god that killed the Chimera.
Belphegnor--the Moabite god.
Bladud--the mythical king of England; Lear--the same.
Calliope--the muse of poetry.
Callistra--the nymph of Arcadia.
Clio--the muse of history (Cleopatra).
Achilles--the hero of Troy, descendant of the god.
Egil--a Norse god.
Elbegast--a Norse dwarf god.
Elf--a dwarf god.
Elivagar--a place inhabited by the gods (Norse).
Flysium--a place inhabited by the gods (Greek).
Lethe--a place inhabited by the gods (Greek).
Felicitas--Roman god of morals.
Elygie--a Norse god.
Galar--a Norse dwarf god.

APPENDIX - (continued)

Hel--A Norse goddess.
Helios--Greek sun god (illuminate). (Helium) Eli equals Illi.
Herla--mythical king of England.
Isrefel--Arabian god of music.
Kelpie--Scotch god. (Kelly, kilts, Caledonia, etc.)
Lachesis--one of the three fates.
Lares--Roman god.
Latonia--mother of Apollo.
Lavina--wife of Aeneas, founder of Rome.
Leda--mother of Helen.
Liber--Greek Bacchus.
Libertas--Roman god.
Libertian--Roman goddess.
Lorelei--German maids of Myth.
Meleager--son of a Caledonian king.
Melia--daughter of Oceanus.
Melicartes--son of Ino.
Melissa--a nymph.
Melpomene--muse of tragic drama.
Melusina--French fairy.
Menaleus--son of Atreus.
Mephistopheles--fallen angel.
Nala--Indian goddess.
Neleus--son of Neptune.
Palemon--son of Ino.
Pales--shepherd gods (of Palestine, where shepherds watched).
Palladium--statue of Pallas.
Pallas--father of Athene--surname of Athene.
Peleus--king of Thessaly.
Penelope--wife of Ulyssus.
Phyllis--goddess of Thrace.
Pluto--brother of Jupiter and Neptune.
Plutus--god of riches.
Polias--another name of Athene.
Pomonalis--(Flamen) priests of Pomona, god of fruits. (Roman)
 Pomegranate--a fruit (and a bell), decorations of the
 hem of the skirt of the priests of Israel.
Romulus--mythical founder of Rome.
Silenus--instructor of Dionysius, son of Zeus the king of the
 gods.
Silvanus--god of the forest.
Tantalus--son of Jupiter.
Telemon--son of Endius.
Telemachus--son of Ulyssus.
Ulyssus--hero of Homer's Epic.
Vibilius--Roman goddess of the roads (Civia).
Heimdall--god of the rainbow (Finnish).
Junala--supreme god (Finnish).
Juniel--angelic prince.
Hild--god of war (Norse).
Ilu--Chaldean god.
Aila--first king in the Maha-Brata Epic, son of Ila.
Mudgala--first founder of a colony in the Indus Valley.
Aedl--name of Thor. e.f. (Eitel) (Etl) e.f. (Etler) (Hitler)
 (Eidilweiss).

APPENDIX - (continued)

Legeles--most ancient people of Italy.
Siceli--old race in Italy (Sicily).
Paralli--old race in Italy.
Elymi--old race of Italy, seventeen generations before the fall of Troy.
Sicelus--son of Italus, a god.
Nahniatl--Aztec god.
Atl ala tonec--an Aztec god.
Atlallinious--Aztec god.
Titlachuan--Aztec god.
Tezcatlipoca--Aztec god.
Xochiquetzal--Aztec god.
Matlat cueye--Aztec goddess of water.
Tlaloc--Aztec god of rain.
Baalim--secondary Phoenician god.
Balan Quintz--Central American god.
Balam Azab--Central American god.
Iquin-Balam--Central American god.
Tulan--god in the Cakchiquel Mountains.
Hue hue Tle palan--in the east home of Quetzalcoatl.
Quetzalcoatl--civilizing god of Central America; left America at the present site of Vera Cruz.
Popcatapetl--perhaps the same as pope "the head god" as in Jupiter Capitolinus.
Texcatzoncatl--Aztec god of wine (Mexico).
Mexitli--war god, same as Mexico (Prescott).
Vezahualpillo--Tezcucan prince (Mexico).
Huitzil opot cili--Mexican Mars.
Tula--The capital of the Toltecs, the most advanced race in Mexico.

BIBLICAL PROPER NAMES SHOWING THE EL DERIVATIVES.

Elbethel--god of Bethel.
Eldad--love of god.
Elealeh--burnt offering to god.
Eleazer--help of god.
El-Elohe--god, the god, of Israel (The Elohim).
Elhanan--mercy of god.
Eli-eli--my god, my god. Eliab--god, my father.
Eliada--god knows.
Eliakim--god wills.
Elijah--god is the lord--god is Jehovah, designating Jehovah as one of the Elohim. The reverse is the word Joel.
Joel--Jehovah is god. The lord is god.
Eliashib--god will bring back.
Eliathah--thou art god.
Eliezer--god of help.
Elihoreph--god of regard.
Elihu--he is my god.
Elihud--god is my praise.
Elika--god of the congregation.
Elimelech--god is king.
Eliphalet--god of deliverance.
Eliphaz--god of gold.
Elizabeth--god is the oath of her.

APPENDIX - (continued)

Elisha--god the savior.
Elishaphat--god will hear.
Elisheba--god of oath.
Elishur--god is my strength.
Gabriel--man is god.
Abdiel--servant of god.
Angel--messenger of god. (Note that in Revelation "Angel" denoted the person in charge of the church, in other words "a man.")
Abimael--father comes from god.
Adbeel--sorrow of god.
Ezekiel--strength of god.
Hazael--he who sees god.
Kenuel--congregation of god.
Daniel--shadow of god.
Hannibal--grace of god.
Israel--soldier of god.
Michael--who is like god.
Nathaniel--gift of god.
Samuel--gift of God.
Uriel--light of god. (Ur was the home of Abraham. Ur meant light.)

FROM THE GREEK EL MEANS LIGHT.

Elbert--all bright.
Elmer--noble light.
Llewellyn--light.
Eleanor--light.
Helen--light.
Oracle--word of light, word of god, etc. (Ora as in Orate.)

BIBLICAL WORDS SHOWING THAT "JE" MEANS JEHOVAH
AND LORD BUT NOT GOD.

Jeaterai--he will abound of the lord.
Jeberachiah--blessed of the lord.
Jecholial--strong of the lord.
Jecodadan--Lord of pleasure.
Jehoahaz--the lord holds fast.
Jehoash--the lord gave.
Jehohanan--the lord graciously gave.
Jehoiachin--the lord will establish.
Jehoiada--the lord knows.
Jehoiarib--the lord will contend.
Jehonadab--the lord gave.
Jehoran--the lord exalts.
Jehoshephat--the lord judges.
Jehosheba--the lord's oath.
Jehovah--the lord. (Je) is the lord (Ah) means I am that I am.
Jehovah jireh--the lord will see.
Jehovah nissi--the lord is my ensign.
Jehovah Shalom--the lord is peace.

APPENDIX - (continued)

Jehozabad--the lord has made just.

Jesus--the lord will save.

Joshua-Jehoshua--the lord saves.

Oshea--the first name of Joshua means save.

Oshea--an Irish surname.

Je was prefixed at a later date in Joshua's life.

THE ARK OF THE COVENANT.

The Ark of the Covenant as described in Genesis XXV in the specifications drawn up by Jehovah and given to Moses on the mountain of the lord may have been a gigantic Leyden Jar, of gold leaf inside and outside and wood between. It was a wagon. As it rolled it generated electricity which was gathered by the goats hair brushes and deposited as a great charge inside and outside the box. (Holy of holies.) (The gods knew electricity. Electra was a Greek Goddess. Electrum was amber from which that generated electricity.) (Today large gasoline trucks drag a chain on the ground or along the pavement to prevent such a charge of electricity from gathering inside the tank.) The round gold Knobs were to hold the charge like the knob on the Leyden Jar. Thus the charge killed a man. This Ark of the Covenant was undoubtedly a product of Egypt and the god Horus.

ALLEGORICAL AND LEGENDARY WORDS WITH THE EL DERIVATIVE.

Alladin.

Ale araf--abode of the souls (Mohammedan).

Alion--a fairy.

Al Sirat--bridge to paradise.

Bell and the Dragon -- (Michiel and the Dragon).

(St. George and the Dragon).

(Apollo and the Python).

(Eve and the Serpent).

Elf labd--ruled by Oberon, king of the fairies.

Elim--guardian angel, Messiah.

Ell--maids, Germany Myth.

Ell women.

Ell men.

Elle folks--fairies.

Avalon--isle of fairyland (Havila).

Galapas--giant slain by Arthur.

Gilgamish--hero of the flood.

Graal--holy cup.

Idylls--old poems.

Isrefel--angel of music.

Helvellyn--lake in Westmoreland.

Beula land--in Isaiah.

Land of the Leal--unknown land of Happiness.

Launfal.

Isle of Oleron.

Lancelot.

Lavaine.

Elaine (King Arthur stories).

APPENDIX - (continued)

Lavine--(Palemon).
Leander.
Lear.
Llewellan.
Lochiel.
Locksley.
Melyhalt.
Nibelunu--King of the Mythical Nibelundlied.
Palinurus.
Scald--poet.
Loreli--Rhine maids who lured mariners to death. (Germany Myth.)

IMPORTANT WORDS FROM VARIOUS LANGUAGES SHOWING THE
EL DERIVATIVE.

Le--Greek goddess, daughter of Eris (of Eris).
Lego--to speak. Talk, to tell - Dialect.
Laleo--Greek for talk.
Literu--Latin for letter.
Imperial--noble land of the gods.
Regal, Elroy, Regis, Rag, Raja, King or Lord God.
Mat allo--metal, to explore with the gods.
Hail, Heil, Hallow, Hello, Allo, etc.
Palestra--Greek for school.
Elite--refined.
Gentleman, Gentiles, nobleman, gentility, nobility, etc.
Palace, Castel, Castile, Citadel, Village, Cassa Glanca, Casimere, etc.
Calli--most ancient word for garment for Irish women.
Palli--most ancient word for garment worn by Roman women.
Pallium--ancient garment. Pal--a cover.
Tallith--scarf of white and blue worn by Jews entering the Synagogue.
Kelly--diminutive Scotch god, there are many "Kel" words.
Wassail--watch (of the gods).
Delta.
Till, mill; Meal, ale, Gleuton, Barley.
Lee--river, Scotland.
Lys--garden, Ireland.
Talu--number.
Almanac--calendar.
Vili--Norse god brother of Odin.
Ali-Khan--the word appears in many languages.
Yaeladi--Arabic oath.
Alchemist.
Yule, jule, prechristian Christmas words.
Islam, Israel.
Caliph, Sheriff, Arabian officials. F, the sign of the diminutive as in fairy, elf, calf, etc.
Alembic--cup of god.
Lenaia--Greek for the wine press, festival for Dionyeus, god of wine.
Lagario--one who presses wine. Lager--wine press.

APPENDIX - (continued)

Pelion--Greek for mountain.
Pele--Hawaiian Mountain.
Electra, Electrum--Goddess and Amber, (of electricity).
Helmet, Shield--Bronze Age products of the gods.
Gyld, geld, gold.
Language.
Sol, Sun, Los, Helios, Light.
Sickel, Sicelli, Sicely, Knife gods, Sicarrius--Knife Harries
 Assassin.
Sibylla--kin to the gods.
Sibyl, Sigil, Sibylline--prophetess, books of god.
Vala--Norse prophetess, same as sibyl.
Manilla--hand of god.
Mantel--cloak.
Lex, law, legal, legalis, legislate, elect, the gods were the
 first council.
Lay--a song. Laoi--an Irish song Minstrel.
Vicar--vice Harry.
Idaveller--place where the gods assembled.
Ellide--names of the ships of the Norse.

FROM THE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH NAMES.

Illey--Illa's lea.
Illington--the dun of Illa's people.
Hallingbury--the burg of Teal's people.
Elingdon--the dun of Aella.
Elchester--the fort of the El.
Aileach--Greenan Fly, the palace of Aileach.
Elagmore--Elaghbeg--the place where gigantic Cyclopean masonry
 comparable to that in Crete is found (Ireland).
Mille--than mullahan, king of Munster.
Laharma--the book of rights.
Iarla, eerla--Irish for lord or earl.

HISTORICAL PLACE NAMES DERIVED FROM THE ELS.

Ille, France, Located on an island on a river. Ille de la
 Cite--Paris.
Orleans, France--from Aurelian the emperor of Rome--from Aur
 and eli. Similarly formed words are Julian, Dardanelles,
 Marseilles, Versailles, etc.
Sulla--Blond Roman despot.
Sullivan--one of the Sullas.
Vancil--reverse form of Sullivan.
Sir, Sire, Cyrus, Osiris--names for lord.
Cassius, casey, cass, cassidey, casel, castle--related words.
Hiranya--island of the sun. (Sanskrit.) (For Ireland.)
Tokhari--Celtic tribe in Egypt 1300 B. C.
Feeltah, Fellan, Foolah--West Africa people of high intelli-
 gence.
Alcala la Real--Andalusia, Andaly, Italy, Mandalay, etc.
Alcala ge Henares, Spain.

APPENDIX - (continued)

Hulla, Avilla, Alladaloid, Alava, Guidala, all in Spain.
Delos--birthplace of Apollo in Greece.
Alladin--divine.
Aljeria.
Aljibara--god writes Algebra.
Alhambra.
Almira--Arabian high priest.
Baleric islands.
Gallipoli.
Kalihara--in Africa.
Vali--Turkish viceroy.
Almeria--in Spain.
Saleria--Salus a Roman god (of salt) Salieria.
Alcmana, Spain--Alcmena, mother of Hercules.
Alcatara, Spain--of Tara, Ireland.

NORTH EUROPEAN NAMES DERIVED FROM THE ELS.

Laaland, Denmark.
Aalborg, Denmark.
Helsingfore, Elsimore, Denmark.
Helsinki, Finland.
Athelstan (Stone of the high god) English.
Heilgoland, Elsheimer, Himel, Home of the Els, Germany.
Ely, England.
Ello, Germany.
Elfsborg, Sweden. Aland, island in Sweden.
Osel, Finland.
Limeric, Ireland.
Neil, Uriel. There are more names in Ireland that indicate the el influence than in any other country.
Cornell, grain of the gods.
Leicester, Elchester--Camp of the Els.
Halle, Heidelberg, Allenstein, Waal, Germany.
Calais, most ancient town, France on the coast.
Helheim, Germany.
Alemania--German tribe. Ancient name for the Germans.
Alfheim--Norse.
Lillo, Netherlands.
Lys, Flanders.
Helvetia, Swiss.
Gadhelic--Celtic Aryan language.
Kalevalla, Finnish Epic.
Salli--Roman priests, German tribe, Salus Roman god.
Salioa--French tribe.
Vala--Norse Goddess.
Valaskjalf--silver roofed palace of Odin.
Welsch, Gaels, Walloons.
Palaver, Palavi, Pal Pali--Roman gods.
Vinalia--wine holiday.
Karelia--Finnish.
Baltic.
McLeods.
Lord, Laford--lord, lady.

APPENDIX - (continued)

Alsatian.

Aella--surnames of the kings of England in the Sixth Century.

Valoi--French Dynasty.

Valence, Walentia--island off Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS RELATED TO THE ELS OR THE ARI.

Tipperary--well of the Ari (of Dipper).

Cashel--wall in Irish.

Ari--name of people in India, Arabia, Scythia, Germany.

Ariola--ancient city in Belgium.

El Haril--Arabia.

Ilkari--Khan of the tribe.

Kilpateric--father of the Kils.

Ariel--Hebrew for altar. This is a very significant word with regard to the chapter on the Sacrifice.

Elmyre, Irish. Almira, Arabian high priest.

Elim--where Moses stopped in Arabia.

Elaria at the gulf of the Red Sea. (Of Elath.)

Elath on the Red Sea.

Hale'a kala--mountain in Hawaii.

Hula, Hawai'i.

Hulda, German, Hilda.

Somalliland.

Illini; Illinois, Men.

LaGash, port of Sargon the first.

Gorilla--gor--horrible; horrible god.

Phallic--small god.

JAPANESE WORDS FROM THE ARI.

Dairi--the Emperor of Japan.

Arito--the ambassador to America from Japan.

Hanihara--a prominent diplomat.

Samuari--the ruling class of Japan.

Mira, Sawara, Taira, villages.

Tara mas hima--island near Formosa.

CHINESE WORDS.

Mandarin--religious noblemen in China.

Ah Lee--common name.

Li Yuan Hung, Li Hung Chan, Li Lobanoff, Li Shao King, Li Ta Cho, Lian Chichao, etc.

PROPER NAMES RELATED TO THE ELS.

Napthalia--Biblical name of tribe to which Hiram of Tyre belonged.--I Kings VIII. Possibly meaning the alia of the napkins or bibs or aprons and perhaps having a connection to masonry.

Lama, Dalai Lama, Tibet, Lama Peru.

Calilee.

Biban el Haim--tomb of the Queens of Egypt.

APPENDIX - (continued)

- Biban el Moluk--tomb of the gods.
Tell el Amarna--prominent for the manuscripts found there, Egypt.
Elephantine Island--the oldest place for ruins, Egypt.
Aravella, India.
Ala, Hala--on the Indus river.
Halicar nasus, Asia Minor, very old, birthplace of Herodotus.
Ellgoth--village in Cilecia.
Syleus--wine god of the Phoenicians.
Isis, lady of bread; of beer; of abundance, Egypt.
Osiris, like Adonis, Bacchus, Attis, Dionysus, all rites alike.
Meilichos--surname of Dionysus, king of the gods, Crete.
Barley--oldest cereal.
Montezuma--worshiped as a god in Mexico, as were emperors of Peru, Japan, Tibet.
Aurelia Amelia--the sacred harlot. There were a lot of the so-called sacred harlots at Cypress, the home of Adonis one of the Adoni of the Old Testament. Semetic names of brother, sister, mother, and father are thus explained.
Cybele--mother of the god Attis in Phrygia and later worshipped in Rome at the request of the sibylline books.
Demeter--resurrection rites similar to those of Osiris.
Galli--emasculated priests of Attis.
Pygmalion--Phoenician king.
Bull--Osiris, Minos, Dionysus took on his shape.
Aspalis--a girl's name. Literally the snake-god.
Halithereses--son of Mastor.
King of Tahati, Emperor of Peru, Emperor of Japan--must not see the sun.
Micado like Montezuma--their feet must not touch the ground.
Rome--the spot on which Rome was founded had been consecrated by ancient ceremonies. The presence of some god seems to animate every part of the city. The empire of the world had been promised to the Capital. (Gibbon-Dedline.)
Caracalla--Roman Emperor.
Caracul--son of the king of the world.
Elagabalus--formed of god (sun).
Ataulph--Gothic king (small god).
Aquielia.
Alani--Roman tribe. Emperor Maximim's father was an Alani.
Kalhatze--officer of King of Ethiopia, who stood by and received whispered word of King who was concealed--hence called the "word" of the King. (Note: Ethipian customs date from the time of Solomon.)
Shekina--place from which "word" of god came--place of oracle. It rested on the golden cherubim of the ark.
Proletarian--from Latin, Pro-Le's--before the Le, the poorest class.

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