

Was the breach healed?

God made a promise to David that his descendants from the Judah line of Pharez would always sit on a throne of Israel.

1Ki 9:5 Then I will establish the throne of thy kingdom upon Israel for ever, as I promised to David thy father, saying, **There shall not fail thee a man upon the throne of Israel**

Prophet Nathan told David in I Ch 17 that God promised his seed would establish a kingdom.

1Ch 17:11 And it shall come to pass, when thy days be expired that thou must go *to be* with thy fathers, that **I will raise up thy seed after thee, which shall be of thy sons; and I will establish his kingdom.**

1Ch 17:12 He shall build me an house, and I will stablish his throne for ever.

Now we know that the Pharez Kingship stopped with captivity of Judah. So in order for God to fulfill his promise he made to David he would have to move David descendants to a different a throne. How did God fulfill his promise to David ?

The Prophet Jeremiah felt he had a commission “to Plant”

Jer 1:10 See,^{H7200} I have this^{H2088} day^{H3117} set^{H6485} thee over^{H5921} the nations^{H1471} and over^{H5921} the kingdoms,^{H4467} **to root out,^{H5428} and to pull down,^{H5422} and to destroy,^{H6} and to throw down,^{H2040} to build,^{H1129} and to plant.^{H5193}**

Jeremiah understood that he was **to plant a kingdom.**

Jer 18:9 And *at what* instant^{H7281} **I shall speak^{H1696} concerning^{H5921} a nation,^{H1471} and concerning^{H5921} a kingdom,^{H4467} to build^{H1129} and to plant^{H5193} *it;***

According to the Messiah, the kingdom was taken from the Jews in Jerusalem given to another nation.

Matthew 21:43: ***The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof***.

There was a “tender one” that would be planted.

Eze 17:22 Thus^{H3541} saith^{H559} the Lord^{H136} GOD;^{H3069} I^{H589} will also take^{H3947} of the highest branch^{H4480} ^{H6788} of the high^{H7311} cedar,^{H730} and will set^{H5414} *it;* I will crop off^{H6998} from the top^{H4480} ^{H7218} of his young twigs^{H3127} **a tender one,^{H7390} and will plant^{H8362} *it* upon^{H5921} an high^{H1364} mountain^{H2022} [highlands of Scotland] and eminent:^{H8524}**

Who is this Tender one that must be planted?

According to an Irish legend, Tea Tephi, Zedekiah's daughter, was taken to Ireland to marry a King of the Zarah line of Judah.

HOWEVER, TEA TEPHI IS NOT RECORDED IN THE WRITTEN HISTORY OF THE IRELAND. That does not mean the legend did not occur. It means that the legend was not written down. The only historian reference we have is a poem written about her in 500 A.D.

There was a Tea recorded in Irish history but that Tea did not live during the time of captivity of Judah. The Tea written in the History of Ireland lived in 1000 B.C. during the time of David

John Keyser says, "The Stone That Roared -- The *Incredible Story* of LIA-FAIL!"

"TEA appears in the annals as the wife of one of the original Milesian brothers, Heremon. British-Israel theory said this was Zedekiah's daughter. But this doesn't fit chronologically, since this Tea would be dated at either 1,000 B.C. or 1,500 B.C.

The Annals of the Four Masters reads:

"TEA, the daughter of LUGAIDH, SON OF ITHA, who Eremhon married IN SPAIN." The Tea who married Ghede the Heremon was a daughter of Lughaidh, the son of Ith, uncle of Miledh [Milesius]....

Is it possible that David brought his daughter Tamah to Ireland to marry the King of Ireland? History does not say but it is obvious that God had to fulfill his promise to David. David's descendants were to always sit on a throne of Israel. That means the Pharez line had to sit a throne after the captivity.

What we do know is that the daughters of the king were with Jeremiah after the captivity. He took them to Egypt to Tahpanhes. There is archeological evidence that Tahpanhes was the palace for the Jewish daughters.

"Even men, and women, and children, AND THE KING'S DAUGHTERS... and Jeremiah the prophet, and Baruch the son of Neriah. So they came into the land of Egypt... thus came they even to Tahpanhes" (*JEREMIAH 43:6,7*).

Archaeologist Sir Flinders Petrie dug at Tahpanhes in A.D. 1886 and found that the fortress mound was still called "Qasr Bint el Yehudi" meaning the "PALACE OF THE JEW'S DAUGHTER".

Did Jeremiah come to Ireland?

This information on Jeremiah is based on the research of John E. Wall.

First of all, we know that Jeremiah and a group of Jews obeyed the command of God and came out of Egypt. Jeremiah was not Ollam Fodhla. He was not fit the timeframe for that Irish prophet.

Historian Geoffrey Keating, writing of the expedition of Nemedh to Ireland in

“thirty-four ships, with a crew of thirty in each ship”⁽¹⁰⁾ said that this party of colonisers was led by “Nemedh and his four sons, Stain, **Larbanel the Prophet**, Anind and Fergus Leth-derg (Fergus of the Red Side)”.⁽¹¹⁾ In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the same four sons are named, in a different order (the father is called Neuie McAgamemnon): “with his four sons [came] into Ireland out of Greece, his sons’ names also were Sdarne, Jaruanell [Larbanel], the prophet, Fergus Leahderg, ... and Anyynn [which] people ruled Ireland 382 years”.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, from the Creation to A.D. 1408. Translated by Conell MaGeoghagan, 1627. Edited by Denis Murphy. Dublin: University Press, 1896, p. 14.

Another historical source, the Leabhar Gabhala (Book of Conquests) agrees, adding that Larbanel the Prophet was a Nemedian chief. The account reads:

“Now as for Neimedh [Nemedh], he had four chiefs with him, Stain, **larbanel the Prophet**, Fergus Redside, and Ainnian. They were four sons of Neimedh”.

Leabhar Gabhala or the Book of the Conquests of Ireland. Michael O’Cleirigh (rec.). Dublin: University College, sec.44.

Still another account names Nemedh the ancestor of the Danaans. Keating writes,

“Some antiquarians say, that the nation, of whom we are now treating, were called Tuatha-De-Danaan, from Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba, the three sons of Dana, daughter of Delbaeth, son of Elathan, son of Niadh, son of Indae, son of Allae, son of Tath, son of Tabam, son of Enda or Enna, son of Beothach, son of Ibaath, son of Bathach, son of **larbanel**, son of Nemedh”.

Keating, *op. cit.*, p. 140.

Keating, quoting from the Leabhar Gabhala, gives us the following lines from a poem

“The Fair **larbanel, a prophet true**, / Was son of Nemedh, son of Ardnaman- / To **this gray hero**, mighty in spells / Was born Beothach of wild steeds”.

Keating, *op. cit.*, p. 138.

At the time of the flight from Egypt Jeremiah must have been at least 70 years old. The name Jeremiah in Hebrew is *Yirmeyahu*, abbreviated to *Yirmeyah*. It means “*the Lord*

establishes". Jeremiah's father, Hilkiah, who lived in Anathoth, was of the line of Ithamar, son of Aaron, then this makes Jeremiah a descendant ("son of") Aaron as well. (See E. W. Bullinger notes in Companion Bible. Jere. 1:1)

In conclusion:

It stands to reason that the legend about Tea Tephi is true. Either she was the daughter of Zedekiah or she was the daughter of King David. This fact stands that David was promised his seed would sit on a throne of Israel. History does not record it but in order for God to fulfill his promise to David that needed to occur. If the legend is true then marriage between Tea and the King of Ireland would have healed the breach between Zarah and Pharez .