

HOW IRELAND AND SCOTLAND WAS SETTLED

A Jewish tribe left Egypt and settled in Ireland. They were called the Milesians and were the ruling class of Ireland. They evidently moved into Scotland and the throne of Ireland was moved under the reign of King Fergus. The Scots lived in the mountain area of Scotland and were called the Scots. This article will prove that the Scottish people were a tribe of the Jews and they held the sceptre. The Jewish in Palestine did not have the sceptre after the captivity of Judah 500 B.C.

Brief history of Ancient Ireland

1709 B.C. -The Parthalonnians are credited for being the first settlers of Ireland. The Parthalonians, whoever they may have been, ruled Ireland intermittently until 1709 BCE, when a tragedy befell them at the hands of Phoenician Formorians.

1492 B.C. – Nemedians were the Fir Bolgs.

The island was then invaded by **Nemedians from Scythia** who lived in Ireland. The Nemedians were ruled by the Formorians for much of this period. A portion of the Nemedians escaped during their sojourn in the land and returned in 1492 BC as the Fir-Bolgs. The FirBlogs were later given as a place of settlement the Aran Islands under a King named Aengus. Formanians settled on another island.

1456 B.C -.DAN IN NORTH IRELAND

Tuatha De Danaan settled Northern Ireland. The immigration of Dan to Ireland came in waves. A contingent of the famous Tuatha de Danaan (“Tribe of Dan”) arrived in Ireland 1456 B.C. and ruled for 440 years until 1016 BCE.

Emily Lawless tells the account of Tuatha De Danaan’s arrival in Northern Ireland in her book *“Ireland”*. She describes how the Dans fought a three-day battle with the Firblogs. The battle was centered around a hill called Ben-Levi. **They subdued the firbolgs and never moved from Ireland again.** (Lawless, “Ireland”, p. 8-9)

Geoffrey Keating understood from traditional Irish sources that the Danaans were a people of great learning and wealth; they left Greece after a battle with the Syrians and went to Ireland; and also to Danmark, meaning border of Dan.

Milesians

There is a lot of confusion on the dates for the Milesians to arrive in Ireland. They were the royal ruling family of Ireland. They were the descendants of Zarah from the tribe of Judah. According to Geoffrey Keating, in his work "The History of Ireland," they **traveled from Egypt to Irena, then to Scotland, then to Spain and finally to Ireland.** They gathered a great fleet of ships, and with his wife and children, and all his soldiers and servants, and a great company of people, he went on board and sailed far away across the sea in search of another country. There were probably more than one migration of Jews to Ireland.

See their voyage below:

He then set sail from the mouth of the Nile, into the Mediterranean, and landed on an island near Thrace. It is called IRENA, and there it was that IR, SON OF MILEDH, was born.

"The History of Ireland." Vol. I. Irish Texts Society, London. 1902. P.205.

"Gathelus, therefore, **traveled from Irena to the island of Gothia** (Sweden or Gotland) by passing into the Black Sea through the DARDANELLES, then to the Baltic by way of the "straight leading into the NORTHERN OCEAN."

GOES TO SCOTLAND

Thence [from the island of Gothia in the Baltic] he set sail into the northern straight which SEPARATES EUROPE FROM ASIA, and passed onward, LEAVING EUROPE ON THE LEFT, TO THE WEST, until **he reached** Cruthintuath, i.e. **the land of the Picts, which is called ALBA [SCOTLAND].**

"The History of Ireland," by Geoffrey Keating. Vol.I. Irish Texts Society, London. 1902. P.205.

GOES TO SPAIN

After staying in the northern parts of Scotland for seven years, Gathelus "plundered the coasts of that country, and thence sailed along the coast of Great Britain, **LEAVING IT ON THE RIGHT, until he reached the mouth of the river REN (i.e. the RHINE); thence, SAILING WESTWARD AND SOUTHWARD, he leaves France ON HIS LEFT, and at length LANDS IN BISCAY [a province in the northwest angle of SPAIN,** lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and bordering on France]."

("The History of Ireland," by Geoffrey Keating. P. 177).

The British historian Nennius, speaking of this same voyage, says it TOOK SOME 42 YEARS to complete:

"He was expelled [from Egypt] and HE WANDERED FOR 42 YEARS...and came to SPAIN, and there they lived for many years...."

("Nennius: British History and the Welsh Annals," translated by John Morris. Phillimore and Co. Ltd., London & Chichester. 1980. P.21).

According to Hector Boece,

"soon afterward...built a town upon the river of MUNDE, then called BRACHARA -- now BARSALE.... [After a major battle with the Spaniards] they [the Spaniards] therefore asked **GATHELUS for a peace conference and quickly gave him...part of their land in the NORTH PART OF SPAIN, NOW CALLED GALYCIA, . .**

.Following this **GATHELUS NAMED ALL HIS SUBJECTS SCOTS, IN HONOUR AND AFFECTION FOR HIS WIFE, WHO WAS CALLED SCOTA**"

Chronicles of Scotland," Vol. I. William Blackwood & Sons. Pp. 21-24).

"Not satisfied, however, with the greatness of their power there, they resolved upon extending their sway over other lands. They had also another motive for this. There was, at that period, **A SCARCITY OF FOOD IN SPAIN, . . .THEY RESOLVED TO CHOOSE ITH SON OF BREOGAN [ZARAH]...who was a valiant champion and an intelligent man, well instructed in the sciences, to reconnoitre the ISLE OF ERI.** The place where they adopted this counsel was the TOWER OF BREOGAN IN GALLICIA. Thus **it happened that they SENT ITH TO ERI.[Ireland]."**

The History of Ireland," p.179.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Scota was a daughter of the Pharaoh in Egypt. During that time, the Hyksos dynasty reigned in Egypt from 17th B.C. until 1560 B.C. In that case Scota was of Israelite descent.

In the ensuing battle **Ith killed; and LUGAIDH, the son of Ith, carried his father's body back to the ship and returned to Spain.** "...it was there [the Tower of Breogan] that LUGAIDH, THE SON OF ITH, landed when he returned from Ireland with his father's dead body, to exhibit it to the SONS OF MILEDH and to the descendants of Breogan."

(The Recension of Micheal O Cleirigh, part I. Edited by MacAlister & MacNeill, Dublin. Pp.243-247.)

Settled in Ireland

"had been DRIVEN FROM SPAIN, and were roving on the seas to find a place of settlement; and that he therefore entreated Gwrgant to grant them permission to abide in some part of the island [of IRELAND] as they had been at sea for a year and a half. **Gwrgant [King of Britain]** having thus learned hence they were, and what was their purpose, **DIRECTED THEM with his goodwill ...TO IRELAND....** Thither therefore they went, **and there they settled, and peopled**

the country; and THEIR DESCENDANTS are to this day IN IRELAND.

The History of Ireland P.60.

Historian Geoffrey Keating, writing of the expedition of Nemedh to Ireland in “thirty-four ships, with a crew of thirty in each ship”

Keating, Geoffrey. *The History of Ireland from the Earliest Period to the English Invasion.* Translated by John O'Mahony, New York, 1866, p. 122.

The kingdom of Ireland was then divided between the two sons of Milesius, - **Ebher** and **Ghede the Ereamhon** and a capital was established at Tobrad, also known as Tea-mur and now called Tara.

SCYTHIANS COME TO SCOTLAND 331 A.D.

330 B.C.a small colony landed in southwestern Scotland. This colony came from SCYTHIA.

In 331 Alexander the Great overthrew the Persian realm. Many nations who had been held in virtual slavery gained their own freedom. One of these people was the HOUSE OF ISRAEL. Israel was invaded in 721 by Shalmaneser of Assyria. After a three-year siege her people were taken into captivity....Ezekiel, over a century later was given a vision in which he saw that the House of Israel would not be released from their enslavement until 390 years had elapsed from the time of the siege of Samaria (Ezekiel 4:3-5). It was PRECISELY 390 years from 721, when the siege against Samaria began, to 331, the date of the final overthrow of Persia and the deliverance out of captivity of the Hebrews. Some of them immediately commenced a migration to the land settled long before by their brethren. **IN THE YEAR 331-330 THEY JOURNEYED OUT OF SCYTHIA TO SCOTLAND....** (*Compendium of World History*, by Herman L. Hoeh. Vol. II. Ambassador College, Pasadena. 1963, p. 70).

Odin settled them in Scotland under their leader Cruithne. Herodotus, the Greek historian, traces the Agathyrsi to their origin in the Scythian plains of what is now the southern Ukraine. They found themselves without women!

As a consequence they sought wives among neighboring tribes. They landed in Ireland at the time of the establishment of the Milesian monarchy under Ghede the Herimon (1016-1002). The Milesians of Ireland agreed to give wives to the Agathyrsi from their daughters on one condition: that the Agathyrsi would pass on their inheritance through their daughters, not their sons. This was to acknowledge that any royalty which might follow derived kingship from their Milesian wives, not from the Agathyrsi men.

These Scythias were later called the Picts. But they were not the original Picts. The original Picts disappeared from Scotland. They were known in history as wild and painted their bodies.

Herman Hoeh, The World Compendium, Vol 2, Chp 6.

SCOTS MOVE TO SCOTLAND

As more people moved into Irish descendants saw a need to migrate out to the mainland of Scotland. The Picts inhabited North Scotland. As the migration according to the Picts mysteriously disappeared. Gathelus descendant Rothsay lead his people to the Islands off the West Coast of Scotland where on the Isle of Bute the town of Rothesay still bears his name, and finally to the mainland of Scotland, the country that finally took their name after they defeated the Picts.

After many years, the north part of Albion came to be called the land of Scots, or Scotland, just as the south part was called the land of Angles, or England.

400 B.C. Fergus moves the Zarah line to Scotland

After landing the Scythians found the Picts too strong to subdue, and requested help from the High King of Tara.

Hector Boece records the king's response:

....**ambassadors were sent to IRELAND** [from Scotland] to complain of the treason and danger done by the PICTS, and to seek support against them. **FERQUHARD, who was at that time king of the SCOTS IN IRELAND**, became angered by the harassment received by his friends the SCOTS IN SCOTLAND. **He therefore sent his son FERGUS ...**”

Also, to make them have the appearance of permanent fortune, **FERGUHARD sent with his son the STONE OF DESTINY. FERGUS was warmly received by the Scots** because their very existence was in great danger due to an upcoming battle. After his arrival, a council was held in ARGYILLE, where FERGUS said the following....When FERGUS' speech was concluded, the council thought a plurality of leaders was unprofitable and condescended, with one consent, to ELECT A KING to govern and have authority over them all during their present crisis. To remove all suspicion of hatred, and because each tribe wanted a king of their own lineage, **THEY CHOSE FERGUS KING because of his NOBLE [ROYAL] BLOOD and excellent virtues...FERGUS...was CROWNED UPON THE STONE OF DESTINY** which he brought with him, by the will of the gods, to stabilize his realm in Scotland. **FERGUS was the first king that reigned over the SCOTS IN THAT REGION....**

Fergus was crowned in Argyll is the hill-top FORT OF DUNADD in the Kilmartin valley. He was crowned **sitting on a STONE with his foot in the footprint**. That footprint is

actually carved in a rock. The Kings would place their foot in the footprint. (See the PBS story of the History of Scotland)



"No stone now exists there upon which a ruler might have been enthroned, but an unprovable tradition holds THAT ONE WAS USED, and met with a glorious destiny. For this, the story holds, was THE STONE which was later MOVED TO SCONE and upon which ALL THE KINGS OF EARLY MEDIEVAL SCOTLAND WERE CROWNED."
(The Pagan Religions of the Ancient British Isles, by Ronald Hutton. Basil Blackwell, Inc. Cambridge, MA. 1991, p. 173).

In his ***Chronicles of Scotland*** Boece adds some details:

"...From him proceeded FORTY KINGS of Scotland. The twelfth king, Evenus, built a town near Beregonium, called after his name Evonium, NOW CALLED DUNSTAFFNAGE, to which the STONE was removed, and the remainder of the forty kings are all crowned in Dunstaffnage, reign there, and are buried there." (Boethii Scotorum Hist., ed. 1527. Bellenden's Croniklis of the Scots).

Fergus decided to divide the land of Argyll among the people. After a speech to this end, the following was decided:

When Fergus had ended this speech, the people promised faithfully that they would only allow themselves to be governed by the SOVEREIGNTY OF A KING in the times ahead. They also promised to have only those of the **LINEAGE AND BLOOD OF FERGUS reign over them**; and, if they failed in this, they prayed that the gods would send the same vengeance on them and their posterity as fell on their ELDERS IN EGYPT AND SPAIN in the past, when they broke the commands of the gods. King Fergus got charters and evidence that the CROWN OF SCOTLAND belonged to him and his successors, and had them engraved in marble with the images of beasts in the form of letters -- which were used in his day. He then gave them to the most religious priests to be observed in all their temples.

-- *The Chronicles of Scotland, by Hector Boece, p. 46.*

Stone of Scone is brought to England

FERGUS as he conquered the western lands of Scotland; we carried the Lia Fail from Tara to mysterious Iona with COLUMBA and his twelve assistants. KENNETH MAC-ALPIN as they moved the Coronation Stone to the Abbey of Scone from the castle of

Dunstaffnage. The Stone of Scone was removed from Scotland as a part of booty by Edward I of England. William Wallace intended to return the stone back to Scotland. He was beheaded by Edward I for his attempt to overthrow the King of England. According to the treaty of Northampton of 1328, peace was restored between the warring neighbors, and King Edward III of England promised to return the Stone to its rightful owners forthwith. A promise they never kept. However, they did arrange a marriage with William Bruce's daughter and Edward's sister. [Joanna](#), the six-year-old sister of Edward III, was promised in marriage to the four-year-old [David](#), the son of Robert Bruce, and the marriage duly took place on 17 July the same year.

Britain felt they had a right to the stone because they descended from the lineage Trojan King Britus.

The stone was removed from the Westminster Abbey in 1950 and returned to Scotland where it resides today.



MORE PROOF:

The Irish have meticulously maintained the record of their kings.

Lists of these kings can be found in Geoffrey Keating's *History of Ireland*, O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, and A.-M.-H.-J. Stokvis's *Manuel d'Histoire*, volume II, pages 234-235.

Where did the Jews settle in Scotland?

The Jewish tribe were the nobility of Scotland because they were the ruling class. They were called the Highlanders. They were called the Highlanders because they lived in the mountain area along the coast. They tended to marry within clans. They called

themselves the Scots. Many people identify themselves today as descendants from these clans. Most were not wealthy; they were the military class of Scotland.

In the ***Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland***, by the Four Masters, we learn that the ninth Milesian king of Ireland (1354-1278 B.C.), introduced to Ireland the art of dying clothes. That is where the Scottish get their Kelts.

"It was by him that clothes were dyed purple, blue, and green." In the reign of the following king - Eochaidh Eadghadhach - these colors were used to distinguish rank. "He was called Eochaidh Eadghadhach because it was by him the variety of colour was first put on clothes in Ireland, to distinguish the honour of each by his raiment, from the lowest to the highest. This was the distinction made between them: ONE colour in the clothes of slaves; TWO in the clothes of soldiers; THREE in the clothes of goodly heroes, or young lords of territories; SIX in the clothes of ollavs [poets, sages]; SEVEN in the clothes of kings and queens."



The lowlanders were mainly Irish and other Israelite tribes. They lived in the Middle land area of Scotland. The lowlanders called themselves Hiberni.

Conclusion:

It is obvious from history that one of the Jewish tribes was Scottish. They were given the sceptre and they fought throughout their history to keep their identity and keep their sceptre which was their tribal purpose.