



For the elect and the righteous who will be living in the day's of tribulation who will seek for a blueprint and instructions of survival. Let's dig into Revelation and reveal the mysteries of the seals and trumpets: for there will be two types of mankind left in the last 7 years,... "The Prepared (the Elect) and the Unprepared"

Precepts

- **2Ti 2:15** Study to show yourself approved unto Elohiym, a workman that needs not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth.
- **2Ti 3:16** All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:

Rules for Research

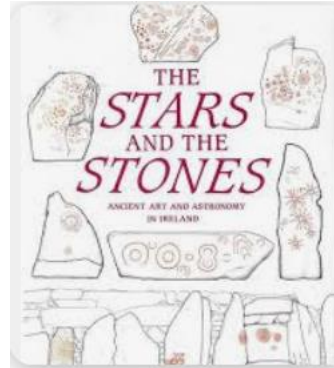
When holding an idea or concept to the light they must not break the following truths:

- **Joh 17:3** And this is life eternal, that they might know you the only true Yah (God), and Yahusha Ha'Mashiach (Jesus Christ), whom you have sent.
- **Joh 1:1-2** **IN** the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with **אֱלֹהִים Elohiym**, and **Elohiym** was the Word. The same was in the beginning with **אֱלֹהִים Elohiym**. All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made.

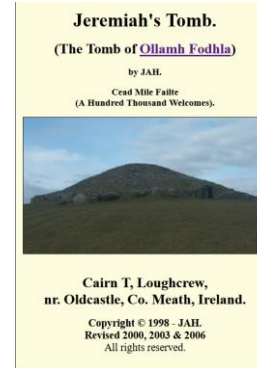


Extra Books: Tobit
Esther
Jasher
etc
Names Bachrites
Tahanites
etc

<https://www.cepher.net/>



Martin Brennan



<http://jahtruth.net/jere.htm>

There are shows and PDF studies covering many of these topics on the EWHAL website.

This presentation is for teaching and educational purposes only, not for profit and not for sale.

All articles are clearly referenced.



Jeremiah, Ireland and the Sacred Isles

A Few Proofs



The Call of Jeremiah

Jer 1:10 See, I have this day set thee over the nations and over the kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down, and to destroy, and to throw down, to build, and to plant.



In 1861 F.R.A Glover asserts in his book “England, the Remnant of Judah the Israel of Ephraim” (p15)

- A “Hebrew System” and “Transplanted Jerusalem” set up in a sort, in abeyance, “In Sanctuary”, actual operative but unknown, real, but for some wise purpose kept out of sight.

Isa 45:15 Truly you *are* an **EI** that hides yourself, O **Elohai** of Yashar’el, the Savior.

- A Throne set up by a Hebrew prophet-reset “in Sanctuary”.



Jeremiah taken to Egypt ~ 586BC

Jer 43:5 But Yochanon the son of Qareach, and all the captains of the forces, took **וְכָל**all the remnant of Yahudah, that were returned from all nations, whither they had been driven, to dwell in the land of Yahudah;

Jer 43:6 *Even* men, and women, and children, and **וְהַמְּלָכֹת**the king's daughters, and **וְכָל**every person that Nevuzar'adan the captain of the guard had left with Gadolyahu the son of Achiyqam the son of Shaphan, and **וְיִרְמְיָהוּ**Yirmeyahu the prophet, and Baruk the son of Neriyahu.

Jer 43:7 So they came into the land of Mitsrayim: for **לֹא**they obeyed not the voice of **יְהוָה**Yahuah: thus came they *even* to **תַּחְפַּנְחֵס**Tahpanhes.

Tahpanhes is the port of **Tanis** (as feature in the Raiders of the Lost Arc film)

The famous British pioneer archaeologist and Egyptologist **Flinders Petrie**, who discovered the site in 1886: "Tahpanhes was an important garrison, and as the Jews fled there it must have been close to the frontier." "Of this," he continues, "an echo comes across the long ages; the fortress mound is known as Qasr Bint el Yehudi, the palace of the Jew's daughter. It is named Qasr , as a palace, not Qala , a fortress. It is not named Tell Bint el Yehudi, as it would be if were called so after it were a ruinous heap. Qasr is a name which shows its descent from the time of . . . habitation for nobility and not merely for troops.



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/17/Ancient_Egypt_map-en.svg



Prophecy & Fulfilment for Tanis Egypt

Jer 43:8 Then came the Word of **Yahuah** unto El-Yirmeyahu in Tahpanhes, saying, **Jer 43:9** Take great stones in your hand, and hide them in the clay in the brickkiln, which *is* at the entry of **Phar`oh's house** in Tahpanhes, in the sight of the men of Yahudah;

Jer 43:10 And say unto them, Thus says **Yahuah Tseva'oth**, the **Elohai** of Yashar'el; Behold, I will send and take Nevukadne'ttsar the king of Babel, my servant, and will set his throne upon these stones that I have hid; and he shall spread his royal pavilion over them. **Jer 43:11** And when he comes, he shall smite the land of Mitsrayim, and deliver such as are for death to death; and such as are for captivity to captivity; and such as are for the sword to the sword.

Jer 44:28 Yet a small number that escape the sword shall return out of the land of Egypt into the land of Judah, and all the remnant of Judah, that are gone into the land of Egypt to sojourn there, shall know whose words shall stand, mine, or theirs.

Jer 44:29 And this *shall be* a sign unto you, saith the LORD, that I will punish you in this place, that ye may know that my words shall surely stand against you for evil: **Jer 44:30** Thus saith the LORD; Behold, I will give **Pharaoh-hophra** king of Egypt into the hand of his enemies, and into the hand of them that seek his life; as I gave Zedekiah king of Judah into the hand of **Nebuchadrezzar** king of Babylon, his enemy, and that sought his life.

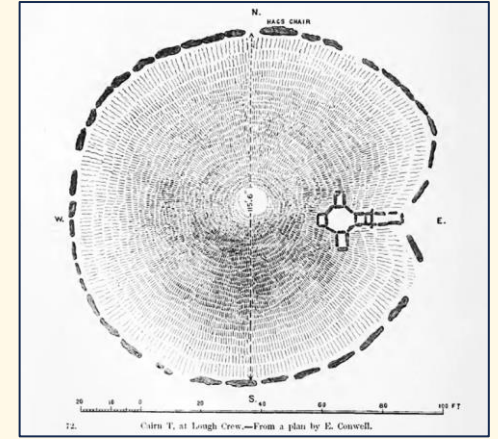
The excavation of Tahpanhes in 1886 by W. M. Flinders Petrie made it "highly probable that the large oblong platform of brickwork close to the palace fort built at this spot by Psammetichus I, circa 664 BC, and now called Kasr Bint el-Yehudi, 'the castle of the Jew's daughter,' is identical with the quadrangle 'which is at the entry of Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes' in which **Jeremiah was commanded to bury the stones as a token that Nebuchadnezzar would spread his pavilion over them** when he led his army into Egypt" (ibid., 117). Josephus explicitly mentions that Nebuchadnezzar, capturing Tahpanhes, carried off a Jewish contingent from that city (Ant., IX, vii).

This invasion of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar was for a long time strenuously denied (e.g. as late as 1889 by Kuenen, Historisch-critisch Onderzoek, 265-318); but since the discovery and publication (1878) of fragments of Nebuchadnezzar's annals in which he affirms his invasion of Egypt in his 37th year (568-567 BC), most scholars have agreed that the predictions of Jeremiah (43:9-13; 44:30) uttered shortly after 586 BC and of Ezekiel (29:19) uttered in 570 BC were fulfilled, "at least in their general sense"

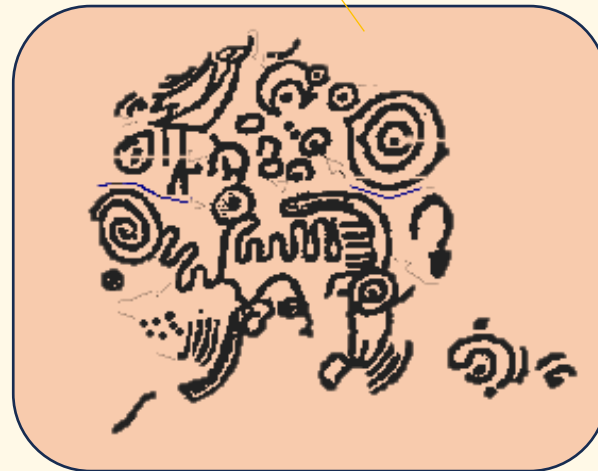


1864AD – Ireland Cairn T rediscovered

Paper submitted to the Royal Academy announcing the finding of the mounds



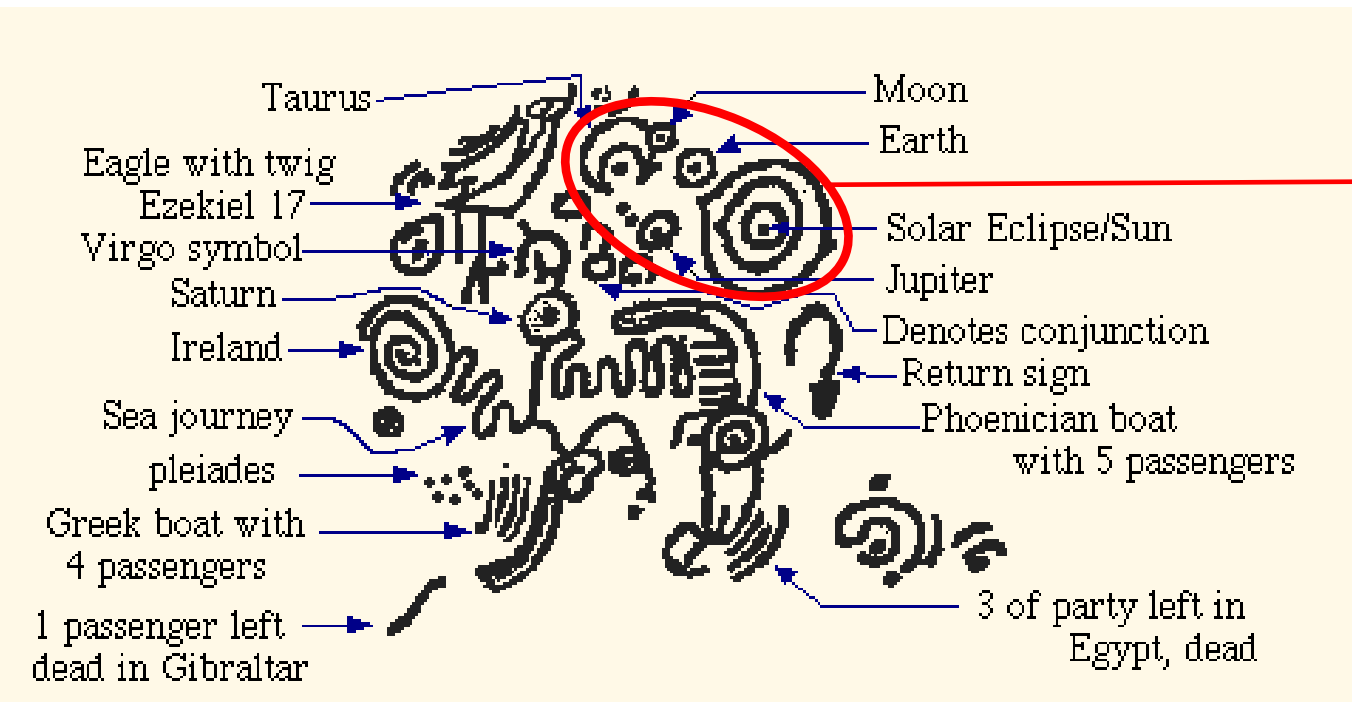
Contains 28 inscribed stones





Date and Time – Jeremiah's Arrival

Once the Divine "Key" has been found, it is then possible to unlock the mystery written on the second stone on the left, just inside the entrance to Cairn T, at Loughcrew, which is inscribed with hieroglyphics depicting Jeremiah's journey from Jerusalem, via Tanis in Egypt, to Gibraltar, in a ship of Tyre, with four companions. Then, leaving one of his companions in Gibraltar, he is shown taking another boat, a Greek ship with three companions, to Ireland, where they arrived in 583 B.C.



Lunar Eclipse in Taurus (the bull/Baal). For efficiency the sun-symbol is used twice, denoted with "pointers" on each of the sun's "rings" indicating which instance of the sun-symbol applies in which hieroglyph.

This event was calculated to have occurred at 18.50 on October 16th 583 B.C.

Date and Time keeping - by Shadow



A **gnomon**, from Ancient Greek γνώμων (gnómōn) 'one that knows or examines' is the part of a sundial that casts a shadow*

Time keeping model – typical Sundial



A horizontal dial commissioned in 1862, the gnomon is the triangular blade. The style is its inclined edge.^[1]



World's oldest sundial, from Egypt's Valley of the Kings (c. 1500 BC)



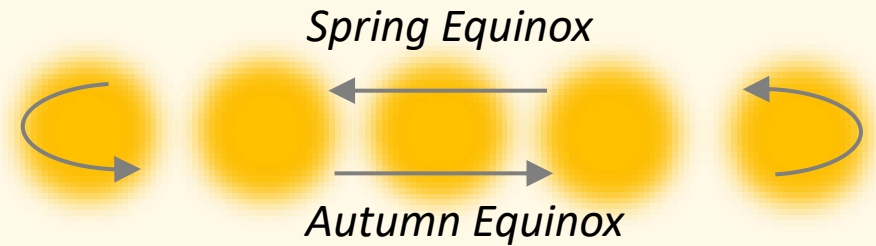
SSW facing, vertical declining sundial on the Moot Hall in Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England. The gnomon is a rod that is very narrow, so it functions as the style. The Latin motto loosely translates as "I only count the sunny hours."

Date keeping model – via Megalith's

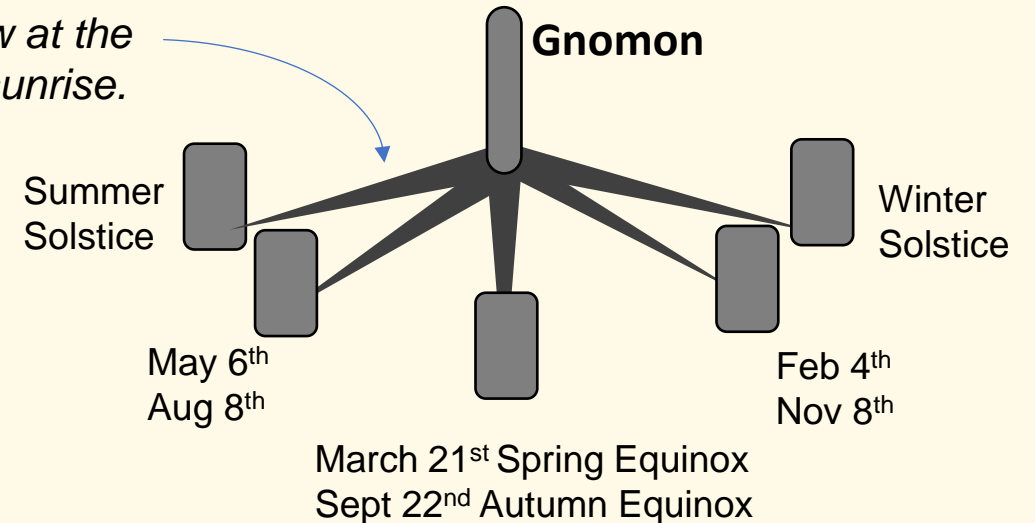
Solstice
Means Sun's Standstill

Fastest point of the sun Elliptical motion round earth.

Solstice
Means Sun's Standstill



Observation of the sun's shadow at the moment of sunrise.



*<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gnomon>

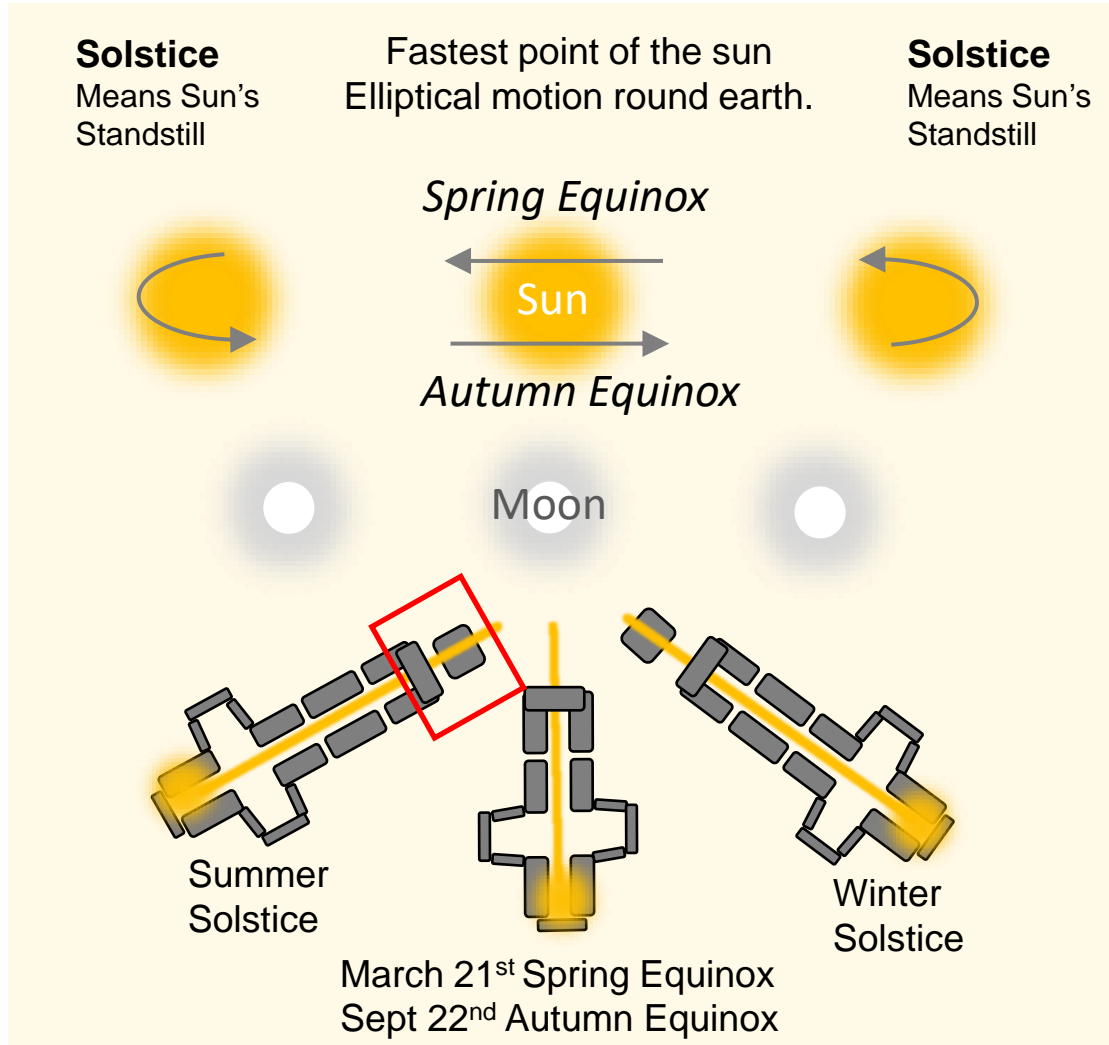
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundial>

Illustration based around models from Martin Brennan (*The Stars and the Stones*)



Date and Time keeping – Sunbeam or light-beam Dialling

Date keeping model – via Megalithic mound or tunnel

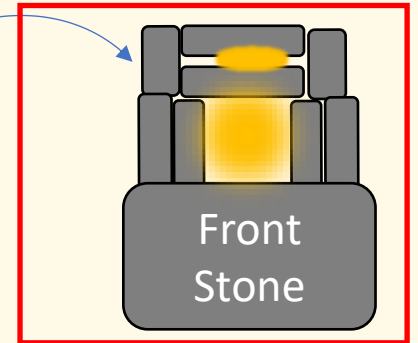


Improvements over shadow-casting:

- It does not require observations of the sun's shadow at the moment of sunrise via a gnomon, it gives a clear definition of both the altitude and direction of the sun after it has risen.*
- A permanent construct that never needs realigning*
- More accurate and gives warning of events* - marker for dates
- Also works for moonlight

Entrance and alignment stones

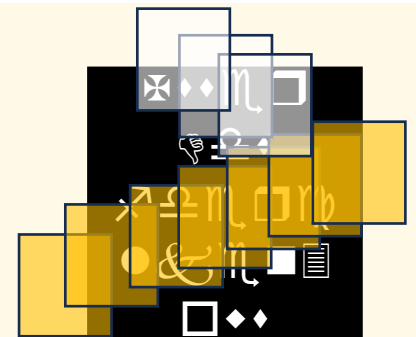
Newgrange has a double opening lintel



Exact positioning of the stones is required at the entrance to focus the light-beam

Keystone or Focus Stone

Passage of the Sun or Moon will transcribe square beam of light onto the rear "keystone" or "Focus stone"





Sunbeam or light-beam Dialling – Cairn T (Jeremiah's Mound)

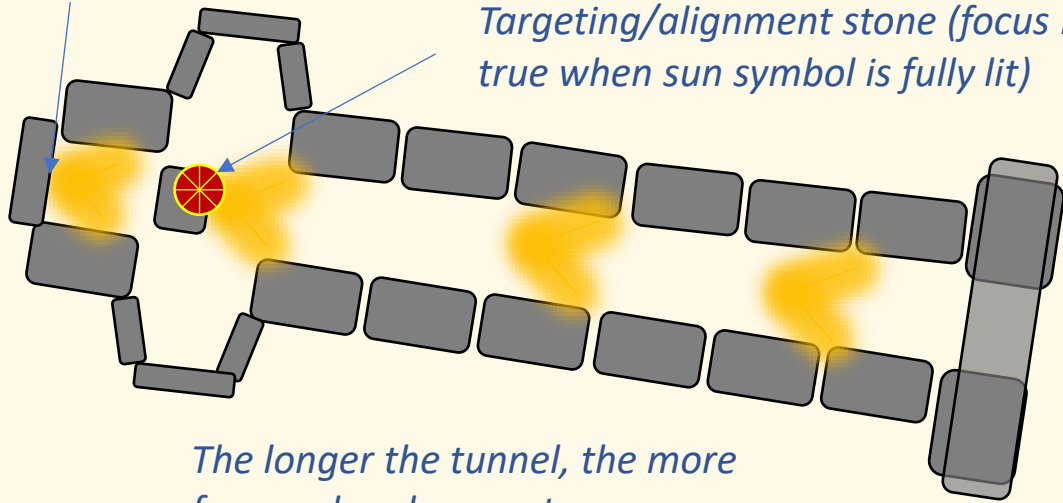
The alignment was rediscovered by Martin Brennan and Jack Roberts in the late 1970's. Martin Brennan's book "The Stars and the Stones" illustrates this and much more.

Cairn T (Jeremiah's Mound)

Tuned around the Spring and Fall Feasts ?

Keystone – Sun symbol

Targeting/alignment stone (focus is true when sun symbol is fully lit)

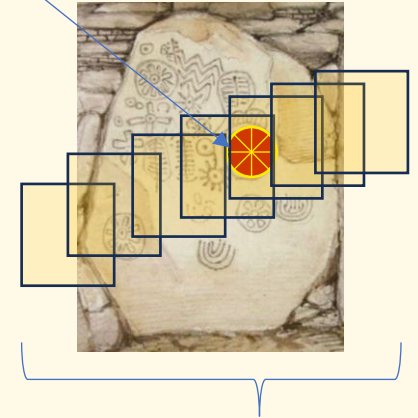


The longer the tunnel, the more focussed and accurate



Keystone or Focus Stone

Equinox 20th/21st March & September Every Year



10 day window

Passover

At the time when the Passover was instituted there—this is the beginning of spring, at the first equinox—all the Egyptians take red lead, though without knowing why, and smear their lambs with it. And they also smear the trees, the fig-trees and the rest, and spread the report that fire once burned up the world on this day. But the fiery-red appearance of the blood is a protection against a calamity of such a magnitude and such nature.**

**The Panarion Chapter 18 Against Nasaraeans



The Dublin Seal – Hebrew inscription

This miniature seal stamp, currently housed in the British Museum, once belonged to a royal Philistine servant who lived some 2,700 years ago. The inscription bears the following, four-tiered text:

Belonging to Abdi-Eliab
Son of Shebat
Servant of Mittitti
Son of Sidka



<https://armstronginstitute.org/293-a-philistine-seal-in-ireland>

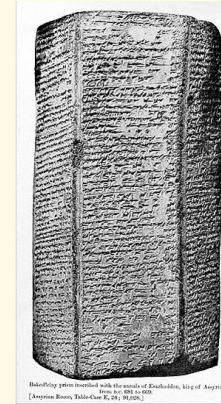
But overshadowing the importance of the inscription is the fact that it turned up thousands of miles away from the Philistine homeland—in Dundrum, County Dublin, Ireland. **

*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2_Kings_21

**<https://armstronginstitute.org/293-a-philistine-seal-in-ireland>



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Esarhaddon Prism*

I assembled the kings of the Hittites and across the river. Ba'lu, king of Tyre, Menasi, king of Judah ... Mittinti, king of Askalon ... all of them I sent [for tribute] ... with difficulty and trouble to Nineveh, the city of my lordship, they dragged it, for the need of my palace.**

Manasseh 697-643 BC***

***https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manasseh_of_Judah

Irish - Celtic Language compared to Hebrew Phoenician



An ancient Roman dramatist, Titus Maccius Plautus (died 184 B.C.) wrote a play, the *Penulus* in which he placed then current Phoenician into the speech of one of his characters.

In the adjacent box is a sample given by historian Thomas Moore's, *History of Ireland*, showing the connection between these languages.

HEBREW- PHOENICIAN OF PLAUTUS: EARLY IRISH-CELTIC OF PLAUTUS:

*Byth lym mo thym nociothii nel ech an ti daisc machon Ys i do iebrim thyfe lyth chy lya chon temlyph ula.
Beth liom' mo thime nociathe, niel ach an ti dairie mae coinne Is i de leabhraim tafach leith, chi lis con teampluibh ulla.*

Leading 18th and 19th century scholars, such as Gen. Charles Vallancey, Lord Rosse, and Sir William Betham, also wrote on this subject.

Vallancey, for instance, speaks of, 'The great affinity found in many words, nay whole lines and sentences of this speech, between the Punic [Phoenician-Hebrew] and the Irish.'*

Padraic Moran paper "Hebrew in Early Irish Glossaries" found 77 direct words in old Irish that are Hebrew**

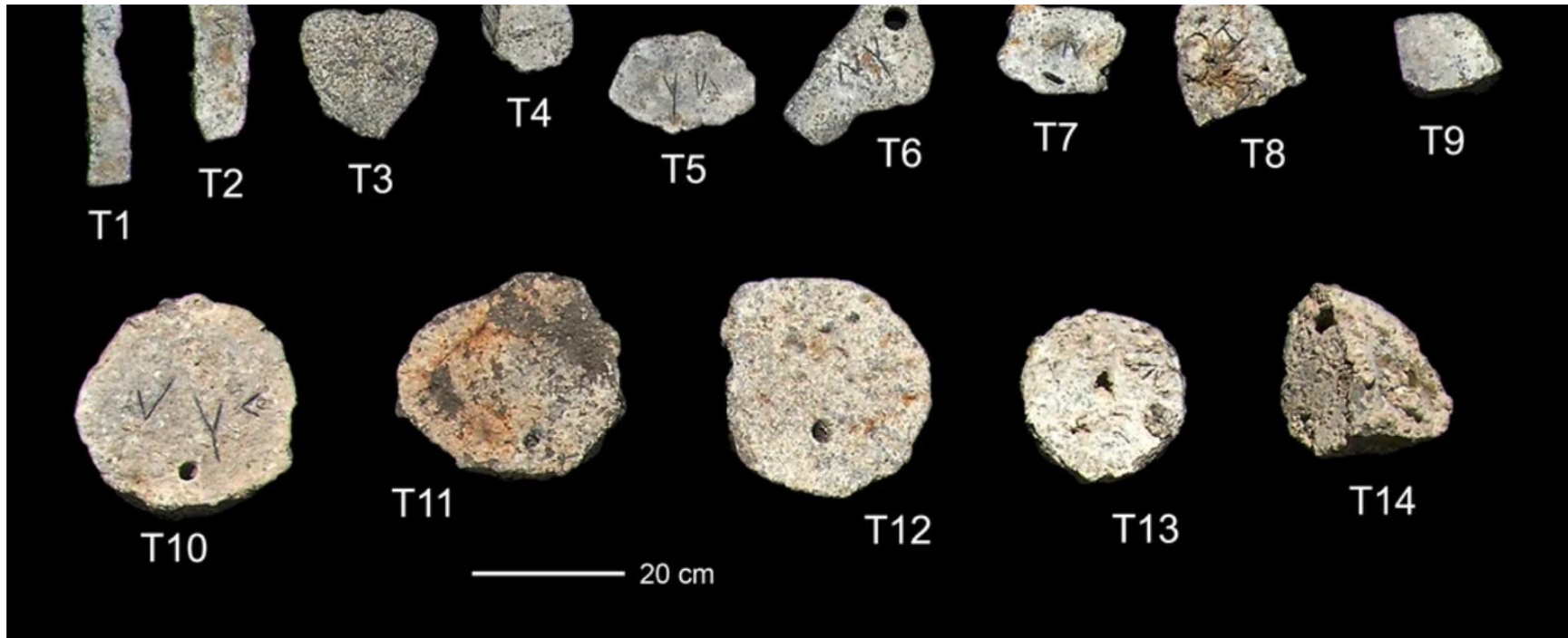
*<https://www.originofnations.org/books,%20papers/Hebrew-Celtic%20Connection.htm>

**https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282326910_Hebrew_in_Early_Irish_Glossaries/link/560c00e208ae6c9b0c42a30c/download

Cornish Bronze Age ingots found in Israel Haifa shipwrecks (2019)



The 23 ingots, which date from the 12th or 13th century BC and were found in shipwrecks near Haifa, are the earliest evidence of the trading of the metal between Bronze Age settlements on the island that became Britain and Europe and the Middle East.





Foundation of the Settlements will be in their name - IBER/HIBER etc.

Psa 49:11 Their inward thought is, that their houses shall continue for ever, and their dwelling places to all generations; they call their lands after their own names.

Gen 10:25 And unto **Eber** were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Yoqtan.

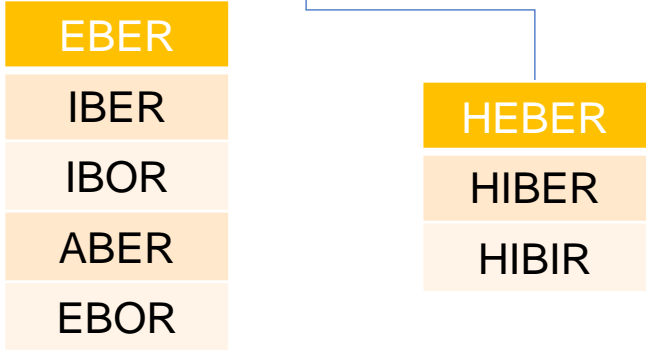
עִבֵר

Êbêr, ay'-ber; the same as [H5676](#); Eber, the name of two patriarchs and four Israelites:—

Eber **Heber**

The KJV translates Strong's H5677 in the following manner: [Eber](#) (13x), [Heber](#) (2x).

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon translates as:
The region on the other side, situated across a stream, or the sea.



Gen 14:13 And there came one that had escaped, and told Avram the Ivriy (Hebrew); for he dwelt in the plain of Mamre the Emoriy, brother of Eshkol, and brother of Aner: and these were confederate with Avram.



Places and Names - Britain

Historic Capital of Britain

Hadrian's reign was marked by two extraordinary novelties : first, the voluntary relinquishment of large portions of Roman territory (Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria), which were evacuated immediately after his accession ; and secondly, the continued visitation by the Emperor of the various provinces under his dominion, and his residence for prolonged periods at several provincial capitals. York (Eboracum), Athens, Antioch, Alexandria, were in turns honored by the presence of the Emperor and his court. Fifteen or sixteen years out of the twenty- one years of his reign were occupied by these provincial progresses, which he was the first to institute.

What does Wiki say – well they don't exactly know ?

The first known recorded mention of Eboracum by name is dated c. 95–104 AD - Yew Tree or Ivory Tusks*

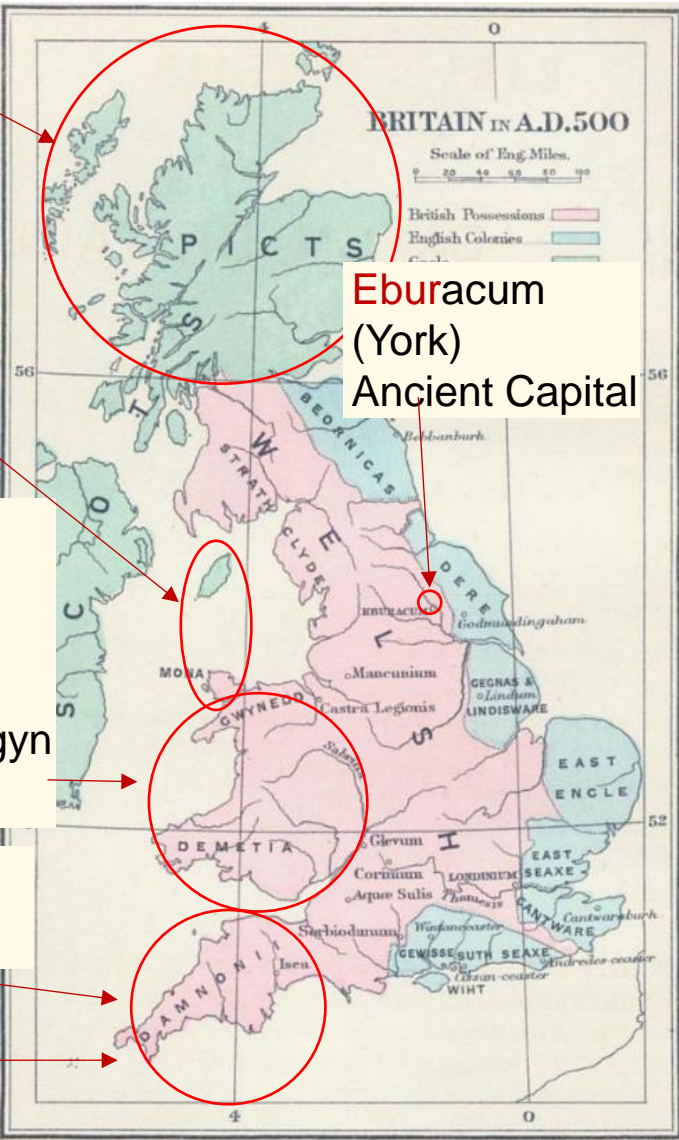
It was formerly inhabited by those Britons called in Solinus Dunmonii, in Ptolemy Damnonii, or as they are more correctly termed in other copies Danmonii. Which name, if it be not derived from the inexhaustible mines of tin found in those parts, and called by the Britons Moina**

Aberdeen Aberdour
 Aberfoyle Aberargie
 Aberfeldy Aberuthyen

Mona (מונע)
 (Withhold,
 withholding
 Refusing)

Aber village Abergavenny
 Aberaeron, Abergele
 Aberavon Abertillery
 Aberbargoed Aberystwyth
 Abercarn Abergwyngregyn
 Aberdare

DANMONI', meaning,
 'DAN'S TIN-MINES



Eburacum
 (York)
 Ancient Capital

*<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eboracum>

**Camden's Britannia 1695 Vol II P4

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Atlas_of_the_United_Kingdom#/media/File:Britain_in_AD500_-_Project_Gutenberg_eText_16790.jpg



The Irish “Senchus Mor” Document

Claimed as the first undertaking of transferring the Irish oral traditions into writing, the legendary account attributes the writing of the Senchus Mór to Saint Patrick during the reign of King Laeghaire in the 5th century.

Excerpts

Hebrew 'suos,' which is 'suene' in Greek, 'ratio' in Latin, 'dligheilh' in Irish, and law is its import.

Its analytic composition, its resolution according to the meaning of the word 'Senchus:' 'Scnchus,' i.e. 'sen chai fis' (the old road to knowledge) of the men of Erin, or of the ancients, i.e. 'cai,' a way, i.r. the way of the knowledge of the ancients. (P33)

He fixed after this the seven divisions from the firmament to the earth : Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Sol, Luna, Venus.

In the month of January the sun is in Aquarius; in the month of February the sun is in Pisces ; in the month of March the sun is in Aries ; in the month of April in Taurus ; in the month of May it is in Gemini ; in the month of June it is in Cancer; in the month of July. it is in Leo; in the month of August it is in Virgo; in the month of September it is in Libra; in the month of October it is in Scorpio; in the month of November it is in Sagittarius ; in the month of December it is in Capricornus.
These are the twelve divisions through which the sun runs.

There are five things that should be known every day to every intelligent person who has ecclesiastical orders :

- viz., the day of the solar month,
- the age of the moon,
- the flow of the tide,
- the day of the week,
- and the festivals of saints.



The Hecatombe “Funeral Games”

Teltown, originally called Tailte Teia (Teia's land - Taitiu), was built in the sixth century **B.C.** by queen Teia Tephi; after whom it was named.

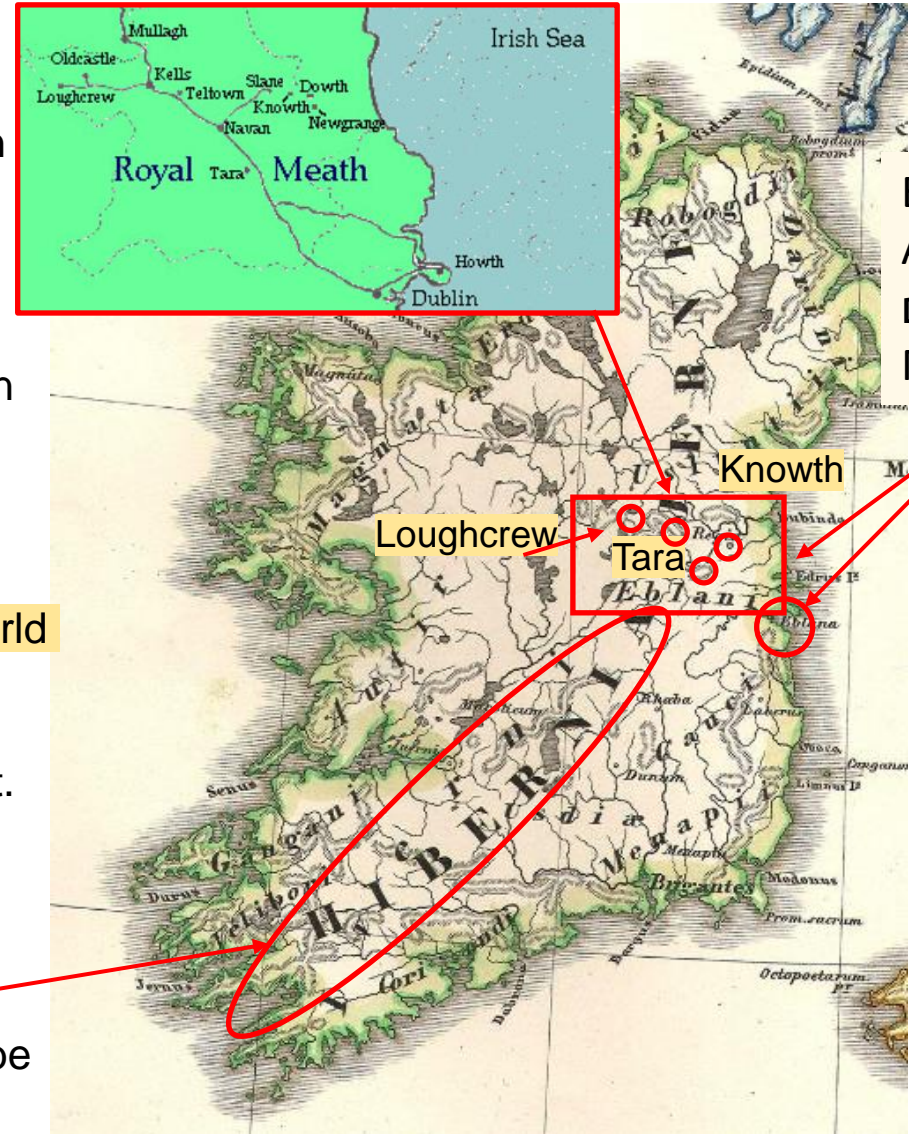
Teia Tephi was queen of Tara and ruled all of Ireland from Tara but lived in her palace (Rath Dubh) at Teltown, until her death on the first of August, in 534 B.C.

Before Teia's death she asked the Irish people to hold a fair and games, **every year**; which were to be **non-competitive**; to commemorate her reign and death. They were held for more than a thousand years and were called the **"Funeral Games"**. These "Funeral Games" were referred to by Nostradamus, in code, as the **Hecatombe*** Games, in Quatrain 10,74.

The Hecatombe or **Funeral Games** were famous throughout the known world and were visited by people **from all over the world** to commemorate the peace; prosperity and **unity** that **The Torah** (God's Law) had brought to Ireland and **all** peoples that lived by it, under God's Blessings written into it.

Ireland is also called Hibernia
Hebernia - Hebrew's land.

'H' is also a prefix in Hebrew for "the" so could also be "The Hebrew land" or "The New Hebrew Land"



Eblani
Abla'im
אבלים
Mourners



Jeremiah, Ireland and the Sacred Isles

A Few Proofs

The End