

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL

PART 1

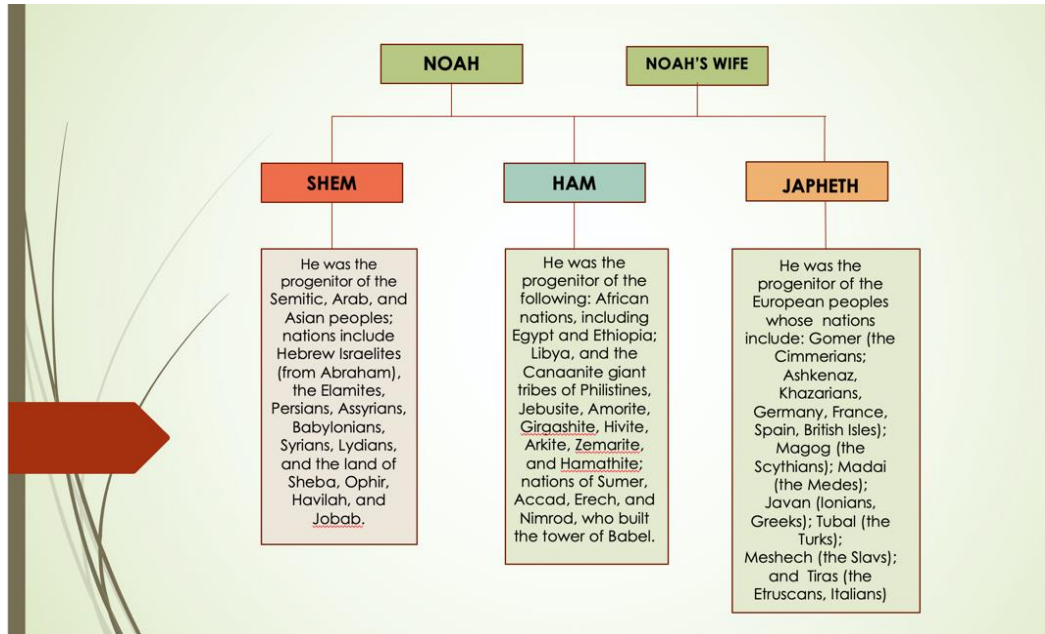
by Anna McDowell

In Part One of this series, the objective will be to give conclusive evidence that the Biblical Hebrews, known as the “Ten Lost Tribes of Israel” (aka Kingdom of Israel) were the very same people group we know as the Native Americans, found throughout North, Central, and South America. The intent is *not* to claim that *every* Native American or indigenous tribe was descended from the ten lost tribes, as it is well known that the Canaanite Phoenicians/Carthaginians, Moors, and Egyptians had an early presence in the Americas as well. However, it becomes clear that the native tribes who practiced Levitical Law, as given by Moses to the Hebrews after their emancipation from Egyptian slavery, are very likely these descendants; the other mentioned groups were pagan in their religions and would not have participated in those Levitical customs. In addition, evidence will show that the descendants of the Ten Tribes were always of various shades of brownish-black and reddish-brown color and that they did practice various forms of Levitical Law as found in the Torah, even if they did not always know *why* they were practiced, due to the customs and mannerisms being handed down for many hundreds of years from their first immigrants to the Americas. We will also look at the language structure of these tribes - many of their words resemble Hebrew words. So shall we start digging into the evidence, regarding the mystery surrounding the ancient origins of these people?

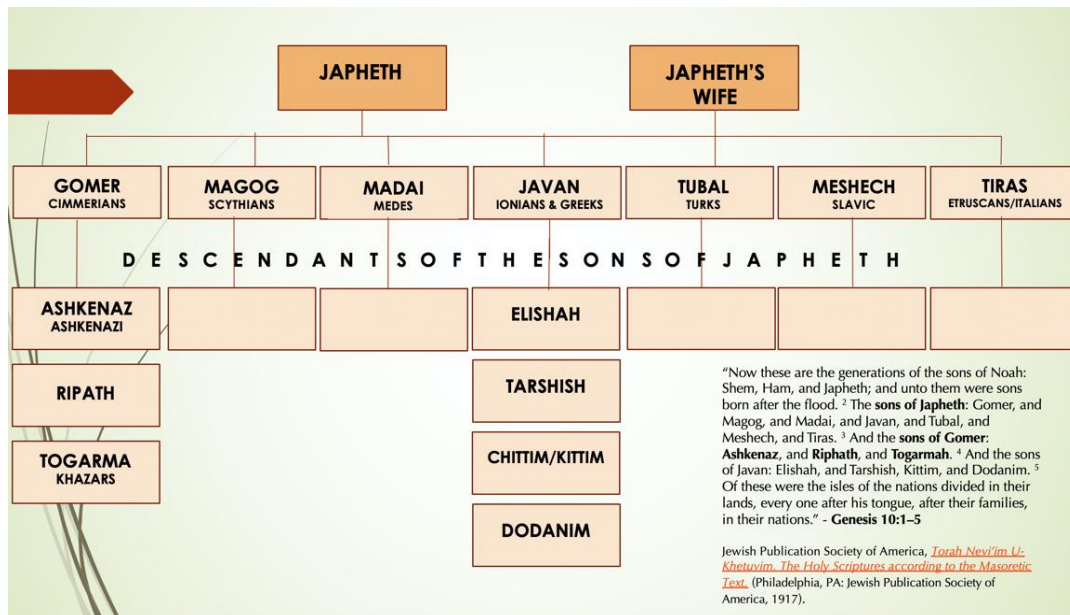
Who Were the Ancient Hebrew Israelites?

To answer this question we need to begin with the genealogy of Noah, specifically his sons Shem, Ham, and Japheth, and their descendants:

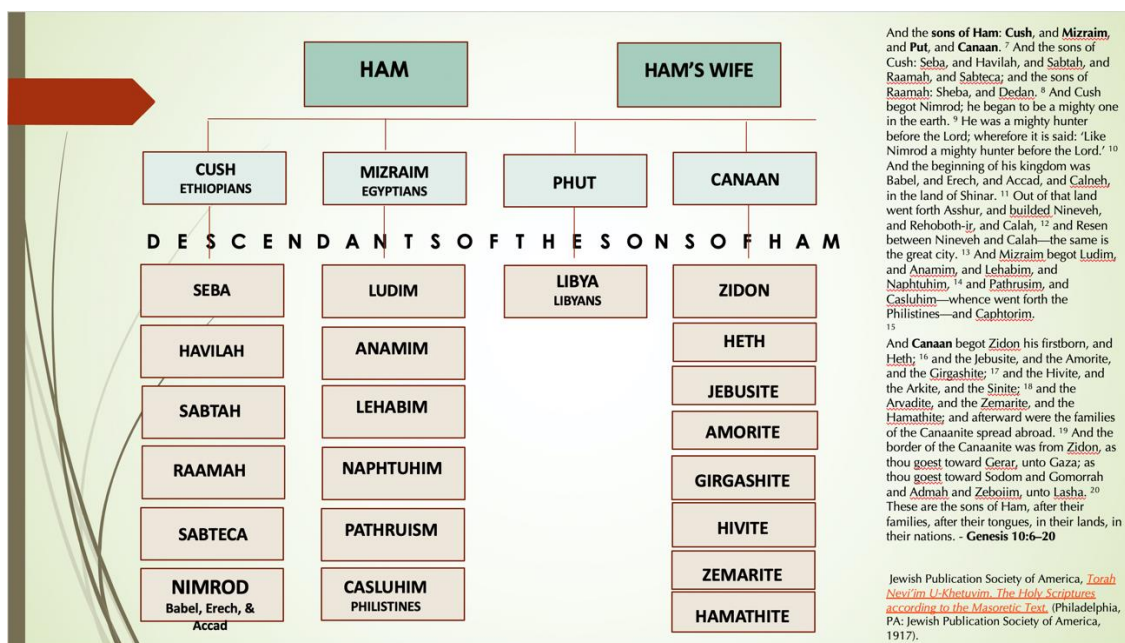
- **Genesis 9:** “28 And Noah lived after the flood three hundred and fifty years. 29 And all the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years: and he died.”
- **Genesis 10:** “1 Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, and Japheth, and unto them were sons born after the flood.”



“2 The sons of **Japheth**; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras. 3 And the sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah. 4 And the sons of Javan: Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. 5 By these were the isles [coast; islands] of *the Gentiles* divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.”

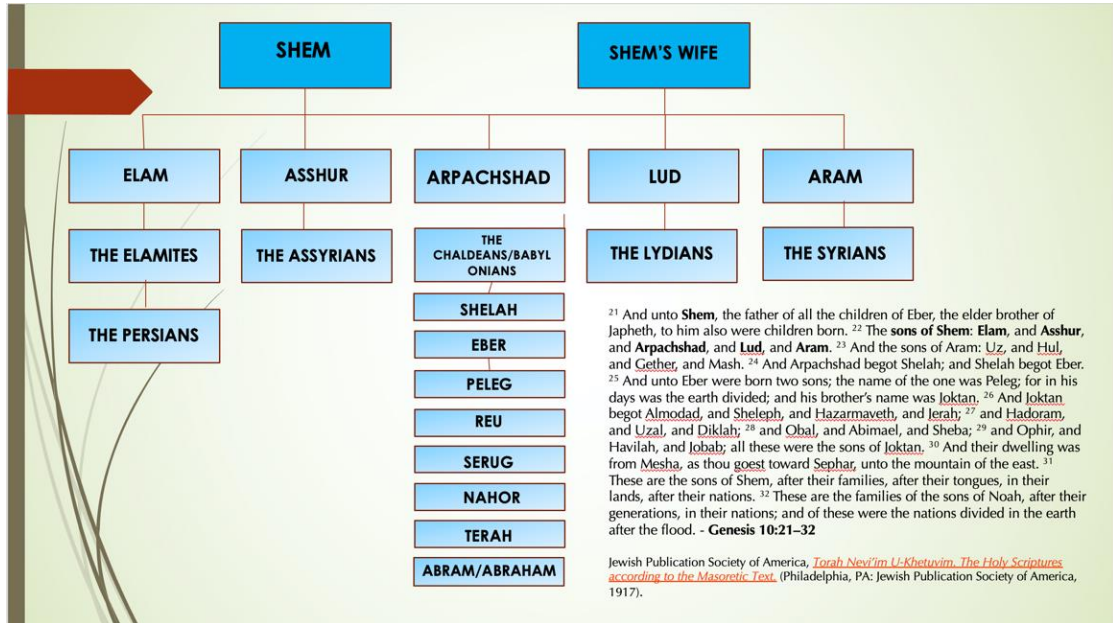


“6 And the sons of **Ham**: Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan. 7 And the sons of Cush: Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sabtecha: and the sons of Raamah: Sheba, and Dedan. 8 And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth. 9 He was a mighty hunter before the LORD: wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD. 10 And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. 11 Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, 12 And Resen between Nineveh and Calah: the same is a great city. 13 And Mizraim begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim, 14 And Pathrusim, and Casluhim, (out of whom came Philistim,) and Caphtorim. 15 And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn, and Heth, 16 And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgashite, 17 And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite, 18 And the Arvadite, and the Zemarite, and the Hamathite: and afterward were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad. 19 And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar, unto Gaza; as thou goest, unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha. 20 These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues, in their countries, and in their nations.”

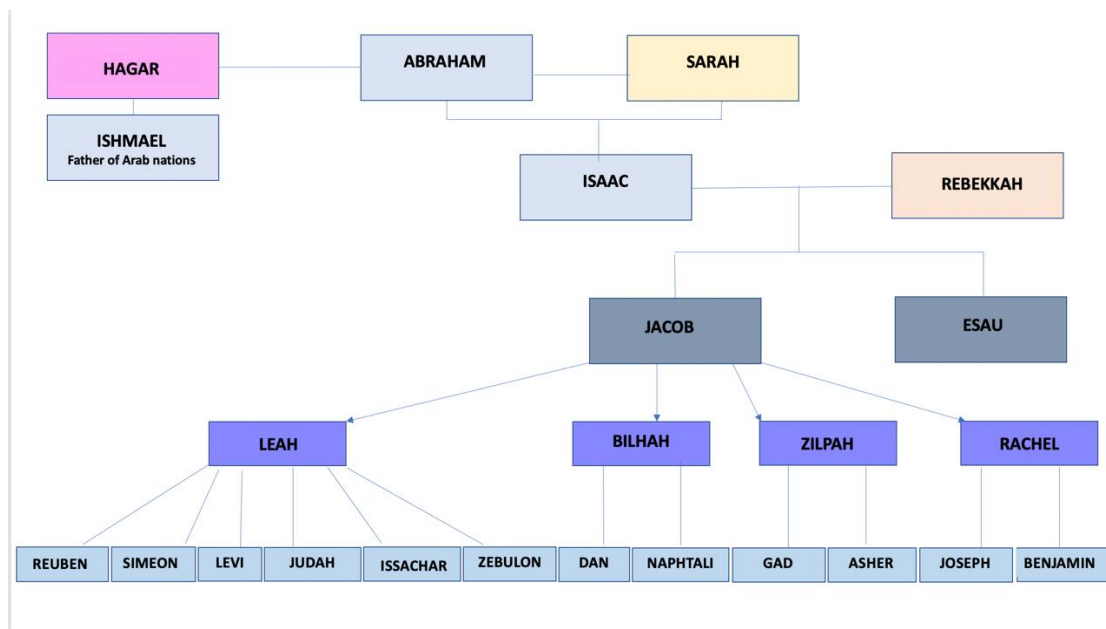


“21 Unto **Shem** also, the father of all the children of Eber, the brother of Japheth the elder, even to him were children born. 22 The children of Shem: Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram. 23 And the children of Aram: Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Mash. 24 And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber. 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 Joktan. 26 And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and Hazarmaveth, and Jerah, 27 And

Hadoram, and Uzal, and Diklah, 28 and Obal, and Abimael, and Sheba, 29 and Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab: all these were the sons of Joktan. 30 And their dwelling was from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar a mount of the east. 31 These are the sons of Shem, after their families, after their tongues, in their lands, after their nations.”

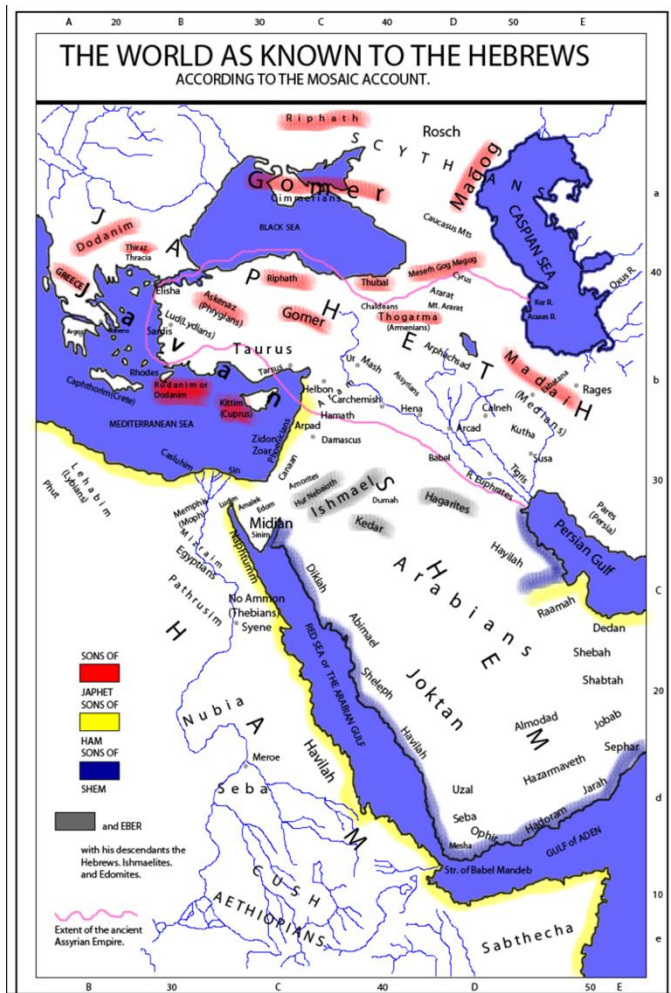
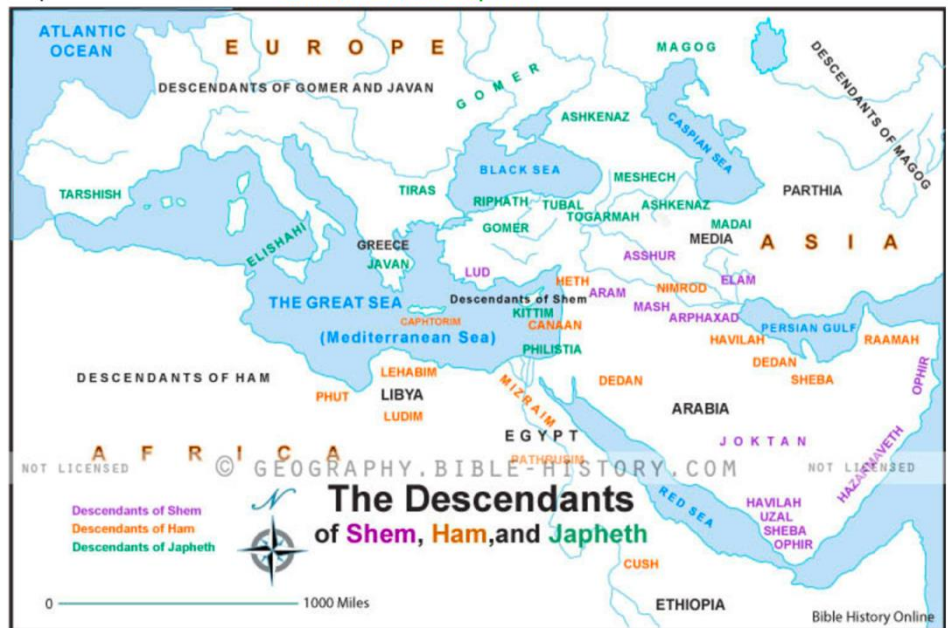


- **Genesis 11:** “10 These are the generations of Shem: **Shem** was a hundred years old, and **begat Arphaxad** two years after the flood: 11 And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. 12 And Arphaxad lived five and thirty years, and **begat Salah**: 13 And Arphaxad lived after he begat Salah four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. 14 And Salah lived thirty years, and **begat Eber**: 15 And Salah lived after he begat Eber four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. 16 And Eber lived four and thirty years, and **begat Peleg**: 17 And Eber lived after he begat Peleg four hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters. 18 And Peleg lived thirty years, and **begat Reu**: 19 And Peleg lived after he begat Reu two hundred and nine years, and begat sons and daughters. 20 And Reu lived two and thirty years, and **begat Serug**: 21 And Reu lived after he begat Serug two hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters. 22 And Serug lived thirty years, and **begat Nahor**: 23 And Serug lived after he begat Nahor two hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. 24 And Nahor lived nine and twenty years, and **begat Terah**: 25 And Nahor lived after he begat Terah a hundred and nineteen years, and begat sons and daughters. 26 And Terah lived seventy years, and **begat Abram**, Nahor, and Haran.”



The purpose of this very long genealogy is to lay the foundation of who the descendants were of Noah's three sons, which became nations in their own right. It is also to show that Noah's son, **Shem**, was the ancestor of Abraham - not Japheth (from whom the 'Jews' of today descend from). Abraham was the father of Isaac, and Isaac was the father of Jacob. Jacob became the father of twelve sons: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulon, Joseph, and Benjamin. After Jacob wrestled with the Angel of the Lord, the Lord gave Jacob a new name - Israel. Therefore, Jacob became 'Israel' and all the descendants of Jacob's sons came to be called the "twelve tribes of Israel"; each tribe bearing the name of each son of Jacob, with the exception of Joseph. Before Jacob (Israel) died, Joseph brought his two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, to Jacob to be blessed. After that time, Joseph's descendants were known by the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh.

Map of the Descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japheth



Each Israelite tribe had been apportioned land by Moses, according to instructions by Yahweh, and took their portions of land as an inheritance from the Lord. As the tribe of Levi had been set apart by God, they did not receive land of their own, but always remained with the Tabernacle, as priests unto Yahweh directly. God had determined that the other tribes would bring offerings of food and drink to the Lord and after it had been blessed by Yahweh, the Levites could eat and drink the offerings.



Now fast-forward several generations, to just after King Solomon died, leaving one of his sons, Rehoboam, as king in his place. Representatives from each of the twelve tribes came before Rehoboam and said: *“Your father made our yoke harsh. You, therefore, lighten your father’s harsh service and the heavy yoke he put on us, and we will serve you”*. Rehoboam told them to return in three days and he would give them an answer. During this time, he consulted with the elders who had served his father Solomon, to which they advised him to listen to the people and do as they asked, thereby winning their loyalty. Rehoboam also sought the advice of some of his friends that he had grown up with, and they advised him to make the people’s burden even more heavy...to show them who was the boss. Of course,

he being young and inexperienced, took the advice of his friends over the advice of the elders. When the tribal representatives returned three days later, this is what he told them: *“Then the king answered the people harshly and spoke to them saying: ‘My father made your yoke heavy, but I will add to your yoke; my father disciplined you with whips, but I will discipline you with barbed whips’.*” Torah then tells us that “when all Israel saw that the king had not listened to them, the people answered him and said *“what portion do we have in David? We have no inheritance in the son of Jesse. Israel!, to your tents!”* So the tribes of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Ephraim and Manasseh packed up their tents and families and headed north. Only Judah and Benjamin were left in Judea; however some Levites did go back to Jerusalem at some point. Thus the one nation became two separate nations from that day forward - the northern nation, with the majority of tribes, became the Kingdom of Israel, with its capital being Samaria, and the southern nation became known as the Kingdom of Judah, with its capital being Jerusalem.



CONFLICTS WITH ASSYRIA

The Kingdom of Israel controlled the Mediterranean ports to the south of the Lebanon range and the rich agricultural lands between the coast and the river Jordan, a strategic and economically profitable position which provided a link between the route networks across the sea and the desert.

Israel's relations with Assyria vacillated between neutral, cordial and hostile. Before the reign of Assyrian king, Tiglath-pileser III (744-727 B.C.), the nature of the relationship with Assyria was primarily defined by Israel's relationship with Damascus, its eastern neighbor and main rival in the region: things were hostile when Israel was in league with Damascus and close whenever Israel and Damascus were at odds with each other.

The Kingdom of Israel was directly affected when Assyria's western frontier moved from the Euphrates River to the Mediterranean coast, including the Lebanon mountain range. The year 732 B.C. saw the first Assyrian invasion of Israel. This event was well documented in Scripture by its southern neighbor, the Kingdom of Judah.

The Biblical account of the invasion of 732 B.C. differs from the Assyrian sources, as to the motivational factor for the Assyrian attack and conquest. According to the Torah, the invaders were brought to Israel by King Ahaz, of Judah, who asked Assyrian ruler, Tiglath-pileser III, for a military intervention against Israel and Damascus: "*Ahaz sent messengers to say to Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria, 'I am your servant and vassal. Come up and save me out of the hand of the king of Aram (Damascus) and of the king of Israel, who are attacking me'*. And Ahaz took silver and gold... and sent it as a gift to the king of Assyria. The king of Assyria complied." (2 Kings 16:7-9).

The Assyrian accounts described the event as follows: "*Thereafter, the war was thus confined to the north of modern Israel and what is today southwestern Syria. It culminated in the Assyrian siege of Damascus and the conquest of this great city in 732 B.C. The annexation of the northern part of the kingdom of Israel followed. The events are related briefly in two passages of Tiglath-pileser's surviving inscriptions: 'The land Bit-Humri (i.e. Israel), all of whose cities I had utterly devastated in my former campaigns, whose [people] and livestock I had carried off and whose [capital] city Samaria alone had been spared: (now) they overthrew Peqah, their king.'* (Tiglath-pileser III 44, 17-18). And also: "*The land Bit-Humri (i.e. Israel): I brought to Assyria [...], its auxiliary army, [...] and an assembly of its people. [They (or: I) killed] their king Peqah and I placed Hoshea [as king] over them.'* (Tiglath-pileser III 42, 15'b-17'a)." -Wikipedia.org

In 732 B.C., the kingdom of Damascus lost its independence and existence, its holdings carved up into Assyrian provinces. Israel, on the other hand, was allowed to survive, although reduced to a fraction of its former size and cut off from the sea. Tiglath-pileser III captured the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the eastern half of the tribe of Manasseh, and put the remaining tribes under the rule of a new king,

Hoshea, chosen to serve as a loyal executor of Assyrian interests. In doing this, it brought Israel's northern territories under direct Assyrian rule.



Panel A2 of the Black Obelisk (British Museum, ME 118885) showing **Jehu king of Israel**, who is designated as 'mla-ú-a DUMU mHu-um-ri' - **Jehu descendant of Omri**, submitting to **Shalmaneser III of Assyria** (858-824 B.C.)). Photo by Ben James

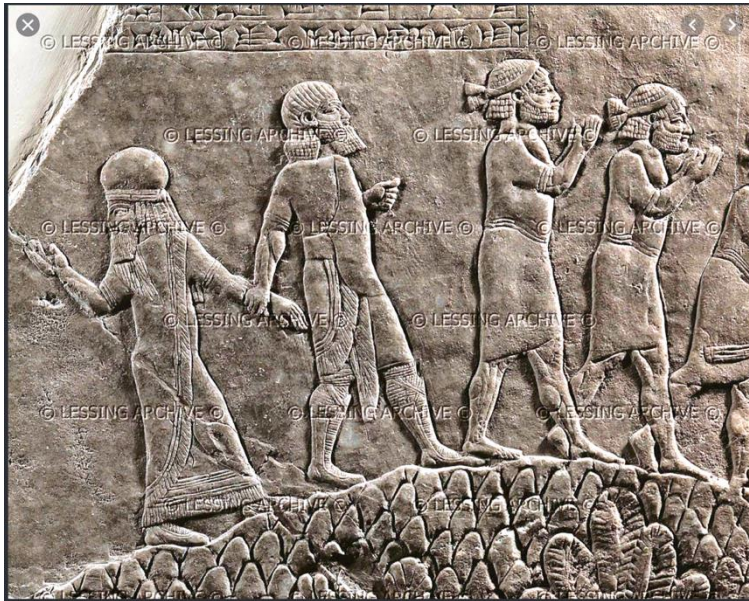


THE TAKING OF SAMARIA

The north of the kingdom was lost, but as long as Hoshea proved himself a faithful Assyrian vassal, the capital city of Samaria remained independent. But during the reign of Shalmanezar V, king of Assyria (726-721 B.C.), Israel was invaded and subsequently conquered due to Shalmanezar laying siege to Samaria for three years. Because of the limited range of available Assyrian sources for Shalmanezar's reign, the reconstruction of the events depends largely on scriptural evidence. According to the Torah, Shalmanezar attacked Israel after Hoshea had sought an alliance with "So, king of Egypt" [possibly Osorkon IV of Tanis].

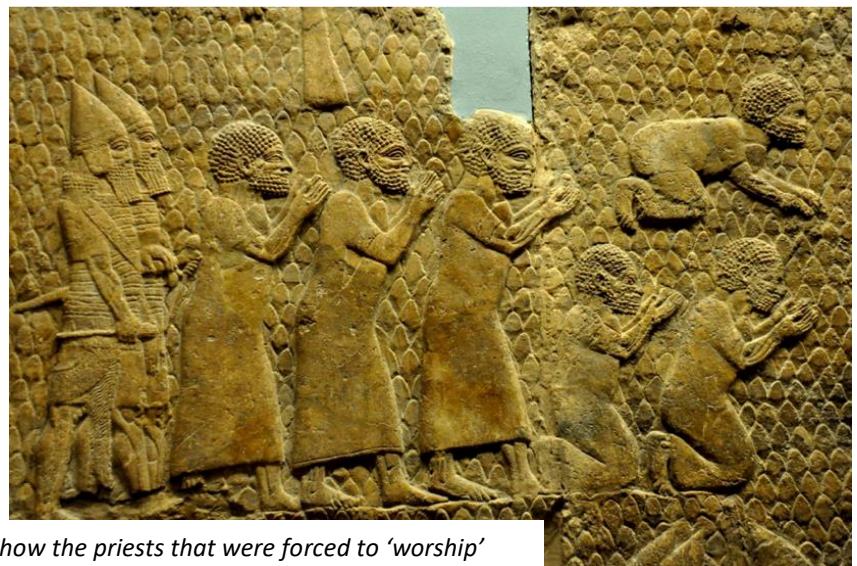
"In the twelfth year of Judah's King Ahaz, Hoshea son of Elah became king over Israel in Samaria, and he reigned nine years. 2 He did what was evil in the Lord's sight, but not like the kings of Israel who preceded him. 3 King Shalmanezar of Assyria attacked him, and Hoshea became his vassal and paid him tribute. 4 But the king of Assyria caught Hoshea in a conspiracy: He had sent envoys to So, king of Egypt and had not paid tribute to the king of Assyria as in previous years. Therefore the king of Assyria arrested him and put him in prison. 5 The king of Assyria invaded the whole land, marched up to Samaria, and besieged it for three years. 6 In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria captured Samaria. He deported the Israelites to Assyria and settled them in Halah, along the Habor (Gozan's river), and in the cities of the Medes. 7 This disaster happened because the people of Israel sinned against the Lord their God who had brought them out of the land of Egypt from the power of Pharaoh king of Egypt and because they worshipped other gods. 8 They lived according to the customs of the nations that the Lord had dispossessed before the Israelites and according to what the kings of Israel did. 9 The Israelites secretly did things against the Lord their God that were not right. They built high places in all their towns, from watchtower to fortified city. 10 They set up for themselves sacred pillars and Asherah poles on every high hill and under every green tree. 11 They burned incense there on all the high places just like the nations that the Lord had driven out before them had done. They did evil things, angering the Lord. 12 They served idols, although the Lord had told them, 'You must not do this'. 13 Still, the Lord warned Israel and Judah through every prophet and every seer, saying, 'Turn from your evil ways and keep my commands and statutes according to the whole law I commanded your ancestors and sent to you through my servants the prophets'. 14 But they would not listen. Instead they became obstinate like their ancestors who did not believe the Lord their God. 15 They rejected his statutes and his covenant he had made with their ancestors and the warnings he had given them. They followed worthless idols and became worthless themselves, following the surrounding nations the Lord had commanded them not to imitate. 16 They abandoned all the commands of the Lord their God. They made cast images for themselves, two golden calves, and an Asherah pole. They bowed in worship to all the stars in the sky and served Baal. 17 They sacrificed their sons and daughters in the fire, and practiced divination and interpreted omens. They devoted themselves to do what was evil in the Lord's sight and angered him. 18 Therefore, the Lord was very angry with Israel, and he removed them from his presence. Only the tribe of Judah remained. 19 Even Judah did not keep the commands of the Lord their God but lived according to the customs Israel had practiced. 20 So the Lord

rejected all the descendants of Israel, punished them, and handed them over to plunderers until he had banished them from his presence. **21** When the Lord tore Israel from the house of David, Israel made Jeroboam, son of Nebat, king. Then Jeroboam led Israel away from following the Lord and caused them to commit grave sin. **22** The Israelites persisted in all the sins that Jeroboam committed and did not turn away from them. **23** Finally, the Lord removed Israel from his presence just as he had declared through all his servants the prophets. So Israel has been exiled to Assyria from their homeland to this very day.” - **2 Kings 17:1–23 CSB**



Assyrian Relief carving showing the northern tribes of Israel being taken captive by Shalmaneser - they are stone panels from the south-west palace of Sennacherib, located in Nineveh. They are housed at the British Museum in London.

The same is true of the Reliefs shown below.



These Assyrian Relief carvings show the priests that were forced to ‘worship’ and play their instruments as they were led away from Israel. Note the course, braided hair (similar to corn rows) and braided beards, the high cheekbones, full lips, broad noses, and the shape of the eyes; do they seem to resemble any particular ethnicity?



FOREIGN REFUGEES IN ISRAEL

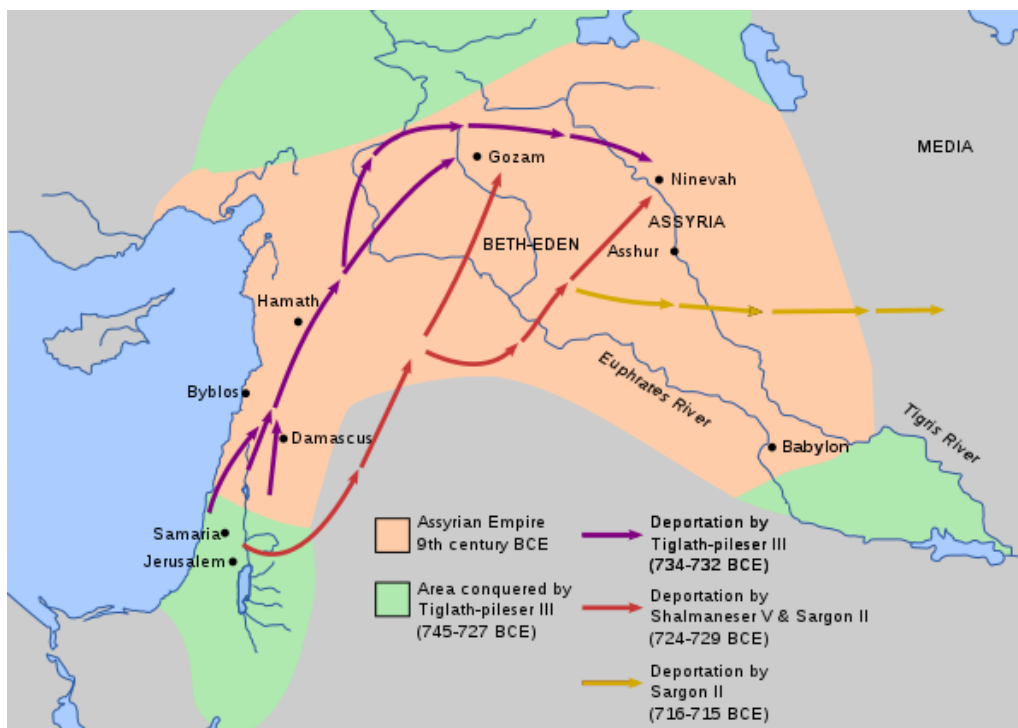
24 “Then the king of Assyria brought people from **Babylon, Cuthah, Avva, Hamath, and Sepharvaim** and settled them in place of the Israelites in the cities of Samaria. **The settlers took possession of Samaria and lived in its cities.** **25** When they first lived there, they did not fear the Lord. So the Lord sent lions among them, which killed some of them. **26** The settlers said to the king of Assyria, ‘The nations that you have deported and placed in the cities of Samaria do not know the requirements of the god of the land. Therefore he has sent lions among them that are killing them because the people don’t know the requirements of the god of the land’. **27** Then the king of Assyria issued a command: ‘Send back one of the priests you deported. Have him go and live there so he can teach them the requirements of the god of the land’. **28** So one of the priests they had deported came and lived in Bethel, and he began to teach them how they should fear the Lord.” - **2 Kings 17:24–28 CSB**

Shalmaneser V died shortly before the capture of Samaria and his successor, Sargon II, completed the campaign. Just as in 732 B.C. under king Tiglath-pileser III (744-727 B.C.), substantial parts of the Israelite population were resettled elsewhere in the Assyrian Empire after the fall of Samaria in 722 B.C. Since that time they have been referred to as "the ten lost tribes of Israel".

CITIES OF MEDIA

*“Halahhu [**Halah**] lies in central Assyria: it is the territory that came to constitute the province of Sargon's new capital city of Dur-Šarruken. The Israelite presence in Guzana [**Gozar**], in what is today northeastern Syria, is confirmed by 7th century texts such as the letter ‘SAA 16 63’, featuring persons whose names invoke the god Yahweh. The cities of the Medes under Assyrian control are situated in three provinces in the Zagros Mountain range: Parsua PGP, Harhar PGP and Kišessim. If one assumes that the Israelites were resettled immediately, then Parsua is the most probable option, as the other two provinces were only established in 716 B.C.” - Wikipedia.org*

“Samaria itself became the center of a new Assyrian province which is attested in several letters of Sargon's state correspondence (SAA 1 220, SAA 1 255, SAA 5 291 and SAA 15 280). The Assyrian conquest of southern Palestine continued when Ashdod was defeated in 711 B.C. This Philistine city became the center of the most southern of Assyria's provinces on the Mediterranean coast. The kingdom of Judah, however, remained independent and proved a loyal ally to Assyria until the death of Sargon II.” - Wikipedia.org



For the sake of perspective, the Kingdom of Israel, comprised of the ten northern tribes of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulon, and Ephraim/Manasseh (Joseph's sons), were taken captive and removed from Israel about 700 years *before* Yeshua was born in the southern Kingdom of Judah.

In 701 B.C., Assyria then invaded the Southern Kingdom of Judah but did not conquer it. By 605 B.C., Jerusalem, the capital of Judea, fell to the Babylonian King, Nebuchadnezzar; so Judah was also exiled because they were unfaithful to Yahweh, turning away from Him to worship pagan gods. The kingdom of Judah would spend the next seventy years in captivity, first under King Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 B.C.), and then his son Awil-Marduk, reigning with a co-regent, Belteshazzar. After Babylon was captured by Cyrus the Great (539-530 B.C.), king of the Medes and Persia, he became their king. Also his successor Darius (522-486 B.C.), who during his reign, released the Judeans to return to Jerusalem to rebuild their temple.

What Became of the Ten Northern Tribes After They Were Taken Into Captivity to the Cities of Media?

THE TEN TRIBES ARE NO LONGER LOST

The Apocrypha book of 2 Esdras, authored by Ezra the Prophet, gives us a clue:

40 *“These are the ten tribes which were led away from their own land into captivity in the days of King Hoshea whom Shalmaneser, the king of the Assyrians, led captive; he took them across the river, and they were taken into another land. 41 But they formed this plan for themselves, that they would leave the multitude of the nations and go to a more distant region, where mankind had never lived, 42 that there at least they might keep their statutes which they had not kept in their own land. 43 And they went in by the narrow passages of the Euphrates River. 44 For at that time the Most High performed signs for them, and stopped the channels of the river until they had passed over. 45 Through that region there was a long way to go, a journey of a year and a half; and that country is called Arzareth. 46 Then they dwelt there until the last times; and now, when they are about to come again, 47 the Most High will stop the channels of the river again, so that they may be able to pass over. Therefore you saw the multitude gathered together in peace.” -2 Esdras 13:40–47*

The Jewish Encyclopedia says this about the location of Arzareth:

“Arzareth: *The name of the land beyond the great river, far away from the habitation of man, in which the Ten Tribes of Israel will dwell, observing the laws of Moses, until the time of the restoration, according to II Esd. xiii. 45. Columbus identified America with this land. (See*

Kayserling's "Christopher Columbus," translated by Dr. C. Gross, p. 15.) The name, it has been suggested by Schiller-Szinessy, is taken from Deut. xxix. 24-27, 'Because they forsook the covenant of the Lord . . . and went and served other gods . . . the Lord rooted them out of their land . . . and cast them into another land [erez aHeret] as this day.' This passage is made to refer (in Mishnah Sanh. x. 3) to the Ten Tribes (compare Tosef., Sanh. xiii. 12; Bab. ib. 110b; Yer. ib. x. 29c; Ab. R. N., ed. Schechter, A, xxxvi. 108, and Bacher, 'Agada der Tannaiten', i.143)". - Jewish Encyclopedia.com, vol. 2, p.160; authors Jastro Jr., Morris and Kaufmann Kohler.



And yes, by now most of us know the truth about the puppet Columbus, who supposedly “discovered America in 1492”; we know he was late to the party because by that time, other people groups had already been in America for some time, such as the Egyptians, the Canaanite Phoenicians/Carthaginians, the Moors, the Vikings, etc. However, let’s not miss the point. Look...REALLY look at the map above, particularly to the swath of land jutting out into the Scythian Ocean and bordering Behring’s Straits. What is the name of that piece of country? ARSARETH. Just in case you don’t have your magnifying glass

handy, I have enlarged it below to better help you see it. And just across the channel to the right, now called Behring's Strait, is America. You will understand the significance of this shortly.



U.S. Congressman and president of the Continental Congress, Dr. Elias Boudinot, also an author and the first president of the American Bible Society, wrote in his book *A Star In the West*:

“Soon after the removal of the ten tribes to this country, and about seven hundred years before Christ, the Medes overran the Assyrian empire, which, from remote antiquity, had extended over a great part of Asia. The Scythians, who lay still farther north, about one hundred years afterwards, conquered the Median empire in Upper Asia, who retained the government but about twenty-eight years. Herodotus, lib. F 157.1 Predeaux, 25, 35-6. Even this was long enough to promote an acquaintance between the northern parts of Media and the still more northern country of Scythia. The ancient Scythia was the general name given to Tartary, which then extended from the mouth of the Obey, in Russia, to the Dnieper; from thence across the Euxine, or Black Sea; thence along the foot of mount Caucasus, by the rivers Ker or Kur, and Aras, to the Caspian Sea; thence to the White Mountains, including part of Russia, with the districts that lie between the Frozen Sea and the Japan Sea. Sir William Jones, Dissert, vol. 1, [p.]142, and onward. It extended farther north than was known to the then neighbouring nations, living to the southward and eastward. From the mouth of the Danube [river] to the Sea of Japan, the whole longitude of Scythia is about one hundred and ten degrees, which, in that parallel, are

equal to (rather more) five thousand miles. The latitude reaches from the fortieth degree, which touches the wall of China, above one thousand miles northward- to the frozen regions of Siberia. -Robinson's View of the progress of society in Europe, page 335.

Mr. Bryant conjectures that the name of Scythia, was derived from Cuthai, and if so, it casts more light on the prophetic declarations hereinafter mentioned. Sir William Jones, speaking of the language of the Tartars, says, "that their language, like those of America, was in perpetual fluctuation, and that more than fifty dialects, as Mr. Hyde was credibly informed, were spoken between Moscow [Muscovy] and China, by the many hundred tribes and their several branches." Yet he doubts not but that they all sprang from one common source; excepting always the jargon of such wandering mountaineers as, having long been divided from the main body of the nation, must, in a course of ages, have framed separate idioms for themselves. But need we go farther than the Assyrians and Persians themselves, who conquered the ten tribes? They had an original language of their own; but their successors, if we may believe the best historians, having become a mixture of several different nations, as Saracens, Tartars, Parthians, Medes, ancient Persians, become Mahometans, Jews, and women from Georgia and other countries, transplanted into Persia, have now a debased language, compounded of those of all these different nations. -Hyde. The country into which the ten tribes were thus transplanted, was very thinly inhabited, and extended farther north than we are yet acquainted with. Those captive Israelites must have greatly increased in numbers, before their migration more northward and westward. This is confirmed by the names of the town in that country, which to this day bear witness to their founders. Samarkand, plainly derived from Samaria, is a very large and populous place. A city built on the river Ardou is named Jericho, which river runs near the Caspian Sea, upon the north and north east. There are two cities, called Choraziu the great and the less.

The Tartar chiefs are called Morsoyes, very like Moyses, as Moses is called by the ancients. The Tartars boast their descent from the Israelites, and the famous Tamerlane took a pride in declaring that he descended from the tribe of Dan. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin are dispersed not in the north east country, from whence the passage towards Syria and Palestine lies along the eastern borders of the Euxine (Black) Sea, but **in the western and southern parts of Asia and Africa** from whence the passage to Syria and Palestine lies far wide and distant from it. But all who are in, or come through the north west parts of Persia, near the western shore of the Caspian Sea, and to the eastward in Mesopotamia, must pass the Euphrates to get to Palestine.

After this we have no account of these tribes, except what is mentioned in 2 Kings, xvii 23,41, and 1 Chronicles, v.26, wherein it is said these tribes were carried out of their own land into Assyria, to this day &c., until the time of Josephus, the Jewish historian, who mentions them "as then being somewhere beyond the Euphrates," and calls them Adiabeniens. The other two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, together with a few of the ten tribes interspersed among- them, being in Asia and Europe, living in subjection to the Romans." One of the late Jewish writers says, "the Jews relate that the ten tribes were carried away, not only into Media and Persia, but into the

northern countries beyond the Bosphorus.” The next author who mentions them is Ortelius, who speaks of them as being in Tartary.

The famous Giles Fletcher, L.L.D. in his treatise on this subject, printed in 1677, observes, as for two of those colonies of the Samaritan Israelites, carried off by Salmanazar, which were placed in Harak and Harbor, they bordered both on the Medians, (where the others were ordered on the north and north east of the Caspian Sea, a barren country.) So that those tribes might easily meet and join together when opportunity served their turn, which happened unto them not long after, when all the provinces of Media, Chaldaran, and Mesopotamia, with their governors, Merodach, Baladin and Dejoces, called in the scriptures ‘Arphaxad’, by desertion, fell away from the Assyrians, in the tenth year of Esar-haddon. And that these tribes did, not long after, reunite themselves and join in one nation, as they were before, being induced partly by their own desires, as disdainng even to live commixed with other people, especially such abandoned idolaters, and partly by the violence of the Medians, who expelled them thence.”

That there should be found some remnant still in that country, adds to the probability of the account already given. In the sudden removal or migration of a nation from one country to another, it is not probable that every individual would be included. Many attached to the soil by long habit, or taste, or birth, or connected to the natives by domestic circumstances, or from various other causes, would naturally remain behind, and their posterity as naturally increasing by time, would thus prove the fact of their first existence there as a nation.” -A Star in the West, pgs. 37-38, by Elias Boudinot (first published in 1816)

Reverend J.R. Willson, D.D., a learned Hebrew scholar, writing in the year 1853 on the topic of Hebrew antiquities, made the following statements regarding the whereabouts of the ten lost tribes:

“There are very learned works on Grecian and Latin antiquities. These are much used in school. There are also very elaborate volumes on the antiquities of the Jews, such as ‘Rouse’s Archaeologia’ and ‘Lewis’s Hebrew Antiquities’. These works have fallen into disuse for nearly one hundred and fifty years. They have all been intended to illustrate the ancient habits, manner and usages of the South of India after the secession of the Ten Tribes. There has been very little inquiry after the remnants of the Ten Tribes since they were carried away by Salmanasar, in the reign of Hezekiah [Hoshea], more than six hundred and fifty years before Christ. In this age, when men run to and fro and knowledge of all kinds is increased, these long outcasts of Israel will no doubt be found.

There have been various conjectures as to where they are. One theory of late has been held and brought before the public, accompanied with arguments which render it, as many think, almost certain. Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, the first President of the American Bible Society, published an octavo volume, which he called ‘The Star in the West’. The name was suggested to the Doctor by a learned work of a Christian traveler in the East, whose name was Buchanan. He had published some time before, a book called ‘The Star in the East’, a very interesting work, in

which he states that he found in the south of Asia numerous descendants of the Ten Tribes. The readers of your publication would be interested by a statement of a few arguments in support of Dr. Boudinot's theory: First--a Rabbi from beyond the Caspian Sea wrote to one of his friends remaining in the land of Israel, that he and his brethren had determined to go in a body a journey of one year and six months, and go to a place where they never could be heard of again. His letter is found in the Apocrypha, which though uninspired, is generally found to be good history."

Reverend Wilson goes on to quote 2 Kings 17:6, which describes the king of Samaria exporting the remaining eight and one-half tribes to Halah and Habor, in the cities of the Medes. He then continues with the following conjectures:

*"The river of the Medes is Gihon, which enters into the Caspian Sea on the south, through ancient Media. Now those Hebrews could not go south, for Hindoostan was peopled by the descendants of Abraham many hundred years before, for they sent away the children of the concubines to the east country. Shinar [Sumer] was peopled by the children of Keturah [Abraham's second wife after the death of Sarah]. The whole valley of the Euphrates and Tigris was thickly settled by the Assyrians; of course there was no other way for the colony of Hebrews than toward Behring's Strait. That journey would have required one year and six months, for a large colony, their carriages, cattle and provisions, through an unsettled country. Behring's Strait is forty miles, and is even now frozen over in winter, and much more would it be then. Second-- a second argument-- that the Tartars are descendants of the Ten Tribes: **Mr. Daschoff, the Russian Ambassador, told this writer thirty-six years ago, that he knew that the Tartars were Hebrews. He [Mr. Daschoff] said: 'My family came from Tartary to European Russia one hundred and fifty years ago. Our chiefs were called Knies. When I came to America and saw Indians, I asked how Tartars came here', for, said he, 'the Tartars in all their leading features are Hebrews'.** The names of the rivers, mountains and town in Tartary being disguised, [the] Hebrews bear testimony to Mr. Daschoff's testimony." -The Ten Tribes of Israel, p.4, by Timothy Jenkins (first published in 1883)*

With Tartaria covering such a vast area (bordered by Russia to the west, India to the south, Siberia to the north, and China to the east), the physical attributes of the various Tartarian tribes varied greatly. The Western Tartar peoples were much lighter-skinned and European-looking, whereas the tribes of Eastern Tartaria, near south-eastern Siberia, Mongolia, China, and Tibet, were darker in their skin color, having more Asian facial features. What did the Eastern Tartars look like that Mr. Daschoff, the Russian Ambassador in the late 1800s, equated them with the Indians when he visited America?



Kalmyk Tartars



Calmuck Tartars



Nieuhof Tartars



Khalkha Tartars

Below is a picture of a Tartarian Chief, as drawn by Feodor Iwanowitsch (1764-1832). Feodor was a Kalmuck slave 'owned' by the Empress of Russia during his adult lifetime. The Empress gave him to her mother, the Margravine of Baden. She, the Margravine, showed a disposition for the Arts and so she sent Feodor to Rome "in order to improve himself in painting and drawing."



Kalmuck Artist Feodor Iwanowitsch



An Eastern Tartarian Chief

TARTARIA OLIM SCYTHIA

(Tartaria Formerly Scythia)

The map shown below is of Western Tartaria, which was formerly the lands of the Scythians - the first is an older map from 1554 A.D., the second map from 1600 A.D., and the third map from 1771. We can see the Tartarian territory had expanded greatly by the 1700s as compared to the first map. Off-topic but an interesting observation to note when looking at the first map: it seems Iberia (between Colchis and Albania) used to be located within the Caucasus Mountains before it was relocated to the Pyrenees.



Caucasus/ Armenia/ Russia. MUNSTER, S. [Basel, 1554]
Tartaria olim Scythia. A very attractive, early woodcut map of the easternmost extent of Europe, reaching from Russia in the north to Syria and part of Persia in the south. The map is centered on a mountainous region between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.



Arsareth seems to have been removed from the map by this time.



1771: Encyclopedia Britannica
TARTARY, a vast country in the northern parts of Asia, bounded by Siberia on the north and west: this is called Great-Tartary. The Tartars who lie south of Moscovy and Siberia, are those of Astracan, Circassia, and Dagittan, situated north-west of the Caspian-sea: the calmu: Tartars, who lie between Siberia and the Caspian-sea; the usbec Tartars and Moguls, who lie north of Persia and India: and, lastly, those of Tibet, who lie north west of Chioa.

In his book *View of the Hebrews 1825*, Pastor Ethan Smith, of a church in Poultney, Vermont, details countless testimonies from missionaries, fur trappers, soldiers, etc. who had spent much time among the various native tribes, from Canada to South America, from the east coast of the United States to the west coast of the United States, from 'New Spain' to the West Indies, and even the Sandwich Islands (Hawai'i islands). Almost every account echoed the same, or similar, information regarding the 'Indians' or 'Natives' of these countries. Those who were familiar with the Bible recorded how eerily similar the practices of these tribes were to the ancient Israelites of the Old Testament. Pastor Smith also gives detailed accounts from the various tribes themselves, regarding their oral traditions, passed down orally from their ancient ancestors, regarding where they originally came from. He wrote:

*"Some of these traditions, as furnished from good authorities, shall be given. Different writers agree that the natives have their historic traditions of the reason and manner of their fathers coming into this country, which agree with the account given in [2nd] Esdras, of their 'leaving the land of Media and going to a land to the northeast, to the distance of a year and a half's journey'. McKenzie gives the following account of the Chepewyan Indians, far to the northwest. He says, 'They have also a tradition among them, that they originally came from another country, inhabited by very wicked people, and had traversed a great lake, which was in one place narrow, shallow, and full of islands, where they had suffered great misery; it being always winter there, with ice, and deep snows.' At the Copper Mine River, where they made the first land, the ground was covered with copper, over which a body of earth has since been collected to the depth of a man's height'. Doctor Boudinot speaks of this tradition among the Indians. Some of them call that obstructing water a river, and some a lake. And he assures us the Indian tradition is 'that **nine parts of their nation, out of ten**, passed over the river; but the remainder refused and staid behind."*

[***Author's Note:** It is believed by some Biblical scholars and historians that the "one part that staid behind" was most likely the tribe of Dan. As an example, the East Tartarian chief, Tamerlane, claims to be descended from the tribe of Dan.]

Pastor Smith continues:

"What a striking description is here found of the passing of the natives of this continent, over from the north-east of Asia, to the north-west of America, at Beering's Straits. These Straights, all agree, are less than forty miles wide, at this period. And no doubt they have been continually widening. Doctor Williams, in his history of Vermont, says they are but eighteen miles wide. Probably they were not half that width 2500 years ago. And they were full of islands, the Indian tradition assures us. Many of those islands may have been washed away; as the Indian tradition says, 'the sea is eating them up'; as in Dr. Boudinot. Other tribes assure us that their remote fathers, on their way to this country, 'came to a great river which they could not pass; when God dried up the river that they might pass over'. Here is a traditionary notion among the Indians of God's anciently drying up rivers before their ancestors. Their fathers in some way got over

Beering's straits. And having a tradition of rivers being dried up before their fathers, they applied it to this event. Those Straits, after Israel had been detained for a time there, might have been frozen over, in the narrows between the islands; or they might have been passed by canoes, or other craft. The natives of this land, be they who they may, did in fact arrive in this continent; and they probably must have come over those straits. Relative to their tradition of coming where there was an abundance of copper; it is a fact, that at, or near Beering's Straits, there is a place called Copper Island, from the vast quantities of this metal there found. In Grieve's history we are informed that copper there covers the shore in abundance; so that ships might easily be loaded with it. The Gazetteer speaks of this and that an attempt was made in 1770 to obtain this copper, but that the ice, even in July, was so abundant, and other difficulties such, that the object was relinquished." -View of the Hebrews 1825, p.79, by Pastor Ethan Smith (first published in 1825)

Dr. Elias Boudinot's writings concurred with this theory:

"And it is not improbable but that a removal more north, by which such restless subjects would leave their improvements and real property to the other inhabitants, and extend the territory of their governors, would not have been disagreeable either to the princes or people of that Country. Again, "the usual route from the Euxine Sea to the northward of the Caspian Sea, through Tartary and Scythia, to Serica and the northern parts of China, by which the merchants carried a great trade, might enable the tribes to travel northward and eastward, towards Kamschatka." At least this is the assertion of that able geographer D'Anville, in his ancient geography, written before the late discoveries of Cook and others. -Vol.2, 521-3. But the most minute and last account we have of them is in the thirteenth chapter of the second apocryphal book of Esdras, 39-50. Esdras had a dream or vision. An Angel appeared and interpreted it to him, in the following detail: 'And whereas thou sawest that he, Jesus the Christ, gathered another peaceable multitude unto him; those are the ten tribes, who were carried away prisoners out of their own land..." -A Star in the West, pgs.39-40, by Dr. Elias Boudinot (first published in 1816)

In his book *Christopher Columbus and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries*, author Meyer Kayserling, translated by Charles Gross, wrote:

"To what race did these aborigines of America belong? Several writers have asserted, and have displayed much learning in attempting to prove, that the aborigines were descendants of the Jews. This result was reached already in the sixteenth century by the Spanish clergyman Roldan; his arguments were derived from an unpublished manuscript which he discovered at the Library of S. Pablo in Seville. Montesinos, who possessed the manuscripts of Luis Lopez, the learned Bishop of Quito, was convinced that the Peruvians were of Jewish origin. The view of Roldan and of Gregorio Garcia: that the aborigines of America were descendants of the Jews, was maintained with many arguments in one and the same year, 1650, independently by the English-

man Thorowgood and by the Portuguese Jew, Manasseh ben Israel, a renowned rabbi of Amsterdam who induced Cromwell to allow the Jews to return to England. A Portuguese Marrano of Villaflor, who, strange to say, also called himself 'Montesinos' [after the Dominican friar Antonio Montesinos] and afterwards assumed the name 'Aaron Levi', informed Manasseh that he had mingled in South America with Jews of the Ten Tribes. Manasseh's book attracted much attention and was translated into Latin, Spanish, Dutch, English, Italian, and Hebrew. Nor has interest in it ceased even at the present day. It is not improbable that the Jews who were driven from Nineveh by Salmanassar wandered into uninhabited regions. According to Herrera, the Indians cherished the tradition that Yucatan had been settled by tribes from the Orient. Several writers give the exact route by which the Jews travelled until they settled in Cuba. Lord Kingsborough even asserts that they crossed Behring Straits, and then proceeded to Mexico and Peru." -Kayserling's "Christopher Columbus," translated by Dr. C. Gross, p. 96-97.

Antonio de Montesinos, aka Aaron Levi, was a 17th century Marrano - these were Jewish persons living in Vatican-controlled Spain and Portugal, who were being tried and put to death by the Catholic Church, via Queen Isabela and King Ferdinand, during the Inquisition. In order to stay alive, they 'converted' to Catholic-Christianity for appearance sake but in private, they continued to practice their Jewish traditions. Antonio Montesinos, who reclaimed his Jewish ancestry after fleeing the Inquisition in Portugal, went to Peru in search of a "holy people" rumored to be living among the Amazon Indians. On a remote jungle river near the Ecuadorian border, Montesinos was greeted by a band of light-skinned 'Indians' in dugout canoes. On learning that he was an Israelite from across the seas, the fair-complexioned aborigines recited "Shema Israel" and announced they were descendants of the tribe of Reuben.

Author Meyer Kayserling also stated this:

*"Of more interest than the mode of migration is the question whether any analogies in language, in traditions, in religious conceptions, or in religious ceremonies justify the acceptance of this ethnological theory. Roldan's chief argument in support of his view is the language of the Indians in Espanola, Cuba, Jamaica, and the adjoining islands. He contends that it has many resemblances to Hebrew; in fact, he even calls it 'corrupted Hebrew'. He asserts that such names as Cuba and Hayti are Hebrew, and that they were first applied by the earliest caciques, the chiefs or leaders (Kasin), who discovered and peopled the islands. The names of rivers and of persons in use among the natives are derived from the Hebrew: for example, **Haina**- from the Hebrew Ain [meaning] stream, **Yones**- from Jona, **Yaque**- from Jacob, **Ures**- from Urias, **Siabao**- from Siba, **Maisi**- from Moysi. The names of their tools, of their little canoes (or cansa), the name axi for pepper, the name of the storehouse for maize, grain, and the like, all point to the Hebrew language."*

Their rites and ceremonies, as well as their language, form one of the main arguments in favor of this theory of descent. Circumcision prevailed among the Indians; they often bathed in rivers and streams; they refrained from touching the dead and from tasting blood; they had definite fast-

days; marriage with sisters-in-law was permitted if they were childless widows; wives were discarded for new helpmates. They also sacrificed first fruits on high mountains and under shady trees; they had temples and carried a holy ark before them in time of war; they were also, like the Ten Tribes, inclined to idol worship. All writers and travelers agree, moreover, that there were many Jewish types of face among the Indians, the aborigines of America.” -Meyer Kayserling's Christopher Columbus..., translated by Dr. C. Gross, p. 98-99.

In conjunction with the natives before the Europeans came and then afterwards, Dr. Boudinot recorded the following:

“For more than two centuries, have the aborigines of America engaged the avarice and contempt of those who are commonly called the ‘enlightened nations’ of the old world. These natives of this wilderness have been always considered by them [the enlightened nations] as savages and barbarians, and therefore have given them little concern, further than to defraud them of their lands, drive them from the fertile countries on the sea shores, engage them in their wars, and indeed destroy them by thousands with ardent spirits [alcohol] and fatal disorders [diseases] unknown to them before. But these enlightened nations have seldom troubled themselves to enquire into their origin, their real circumstances or their future hopes. Great pains have been taken by traders and others to promote among them every European vice, which has been enforced both by precept and example.

Some exertions indeed, have been made of late years by private societies and individuals, to counteract these un-Christian practices, by endeavoring to teach them the things that belong to their everlasting peace; but this was not attempted till they [the Indians] were disgusted and soured with the general character and conduct of white men, by which they concluded, that no one bearing their name or appearance, could be actuated by any other principles, than those of misleading, deceiving and betraying them, for the sake of their lands and peltry.

There is a possibility, that these unhappy children of misfortune, may yet be proved to be the descendants of Jacob and the long lost tribes of Israel. And if so, that though cast off for their heinous transgressions, they have not been altogether forsaken; and will hereafter appear to have been, in all their dispersions and wanderings, the subjects of God’s divine protection and gracious care.

Had these unfortunate out-casts from society, been favoured from the first discovery of their country by Europeans, with inquisitive, learned and disinterested historians, who would have represented them and their cause fully and fairly to posterity, they would have been considered in a very different point of light, from that in which they now appear. -A Star in the West, Preface p. V, by Elias Boudinot (first published in 1816)

Pastor Ethan Smith wrote the following:

“A brother minister informs me that his father was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and was long among the Indians; and that he became a firm believer that the Indians were the ten tribes of Israel from their traditions and rites; various of which he used to state; but of which the minister does not now remember. Various quotations have been given from Mr. [James] Adair. It was thought when they were selected and inserted, they were amply sufficient. But it has occurred to the writer of these sheets that as he is a most material testimony [having lived among the Indians for forty years], and his evidence fully substantiated, as has appeared, it must be desirable the reader should see more fully his arguments, and more of the facts by him. His arguments that the natives of this continent are of the ten tribes are as follows: 1. Their division into tribes. 2. Their worship of Jehovah [Yo-he-wa]. 3. Their notion of a theocracy. 4. Their belief in the ministration of angels. 5. Their language and dialects. 6. Their manner of counting time. 7. Their prophets and high priests. 8. Their festivals, fasts and religious rites. 9. Their daily sacrifice. 10. Their ablutions and anointings. 11. Their laws of uncleanness. 12. Their abstinence from unclean things. 13. Their marriages, divorces and punishments of adultery. 14. Their several punishments. 15. Their cities of refuge. 16. Their purifications and preparatory ceremonies. 17. Their ornaments [tinkling bells, rattles, ear piercings, headdresses]. 18. Their manner of curing the sick. 19. Their burial of their dead. 20. Their mourning for their dead. 21. Their raising seed to a deceased brother [by marrying the widow of that brother if there were no children]. 22. Their change of names adapted to their circumstances and times. 23. Their own traditions; the accounts of English writers; and the testimonies given by Spanish and other writers of the primitive inhabitants of Mexico and Peru.” -View of the Hebrews 1825, pgs.105-106, by Pastor Ethan Smith (first published 1825)

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Calvin Cushman, missionary among the Choctaws, to a friend in Plainfield, Massachusetts in 1824:

“By information received of father Hoyt respecting the former traditions, rites and ceremonies of the Indians of this region, I think there is much reason to believe they are the descendants of Abraham. They have had cities of refuge, feasts of first fruits, sacrifices of the firstlings of the flocks, which had to be perfect without blemish or deformity, a bone of which must not be broken. They were never known to worship images, nor to offer sacrifice to any god made with hands. They all have some idea and belief of the Great Spirit. Their fasts, holy days, &c. were regulated by sevens, as to time, i.e. seven sleeps, seven moons, seven years, &c. They had a kind of box containing some kind of substance which was considered sacred, and kept an entire secret from the common people. Said box was borne by a number of men who were considered pure or holy, (if I mistake not such a box was kept by the Cherokees). Whenever they went to war with another tribe they carried this box; and such was its purity in their view, that nothing would justify its being rested on the ground. A clean rock or scaffold of timber only, was considered sufficiently pure for a resting place for this sacred coffer. And such was the veneration of all the

tribes for it, that whenever the party retaining it, was defeated, and obliged to leave it on the field of battle, the conquerors would by no means touch it.” -View of the Hebrews 1825, p.71-72, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

Lewis and Clark inform us of the Mandans (a tribe far toward the Pacific) in this way:

‘The whole religion of the Mandans consists in a belief of one Great Spirit presiding over their destinies. To propitiate whom, every attention is lavished and every personal consideration is sacrificed.’ -View of the Hebrews 1825, p.72, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

THE ORAL TRADITIONS OF THE NATIVES

Pastor Ethan Smith details an extract of a letter from the Reverend Jabez B. Hyde of Eden, New York, dated February 4, 1825, which was sent to him. It states:

“I have been in the sentiment of your book, that the natives of our country are the outcasts of Israel. It cannot well be doubted by any one, who has become acquainted with the religious ceremonies of the Indians, but that they have a manifest shadow of the Mosaic rituals. Most of the particulars you have mentioned in your book I know to be facts; and were observed by the Seneca Indians. When I first came among them, the chiefs invited me to all their celebrations. For some time (when I could make it convenient) I attended, in hopes of obtaining information concerning their ceremonies. All the information I could obtain from their interpreter was, that all related to things their fathers taught them many years ago. [They said] “So our fathers worshiped the Great Spirit!” This was all the account they could give...In 1818, a general religious excitement commenced among the Senecas. They attempted to understand and reform their old religious rites, rather than receive Christianity. This brought together their wise men, who were best acquainted with their mysteries. They spent much time to investigate their religion, its origin and what it taught, and to what it would avail. They found themselves involved in darkness. Of the meaning of the words they used in their dances, and divine songs, they were wholly ignorant. They used the words ‘Y-O-He-Wah’ and ‘Hal-le-lu-yah’. They became dissatisfied with their old rites, and consented that they would take the book which the white people call the word of God, to throw light on their path. This was the commencement of Christianity among the Senecas. This in its progress brought in two who had officiated as high priests in their religious ceremonies. With these I have had frequent opportunities. They have given me, I believe, an unreserved account of all they know of their ancient religion. Their wish has been to obtain information whether anything is found in our scriptures similar to their religion. They have been firmly persuaded that they are the people of God; but that they have lost their way, and are bewildered in darkness. They call themselves ‘Hung-gwa-o-way’; i.e. the real people. In all their rites which I have learned from them, there is certainly a most striking similtude to the Mosaic

rituals. Their feasts of first fruits; feasts of ingathering; day of atonement; peace offerings; sacrifices. They build an altar of stone before a tent covered with blankets; within the tent they burn tobacco for incense, with fire taken from the altar of burnt offering. All who have seen a dead human body are considered unclean eight days, which time they are excluded from the congregation. These Senecas observe their separations of females, as you note of other Indians in your book. These Indians are well acquainted, that formerly places like cities of refuge existed among them. An old chief showed me the boundaries of one of them. I could fill sheets with details, but it would be unnecessary.” -View of the Hebrews 1825, p.ii, iii, and iv, by Pastor Ethan Smith (first published in 1825)

Pastor Smith Continued:

“It has been stated that the Indians have a tradition that as they once, away in another country, had the old divine speech, the book of God; they shall at some time have it again, and shall then be happy.”

“In the journals of Reverend Mr. Butrick among the Cherokees, making an excursion among the Indians, he says of a certain chief...’we made known to him the object of our journey. He appeared very thankful, and told us he would lay the subject before the other chiefs and let us know the result of their consultation. After some conversation, his wife, an old woman, told us that when she was a small child, the old people used to say that good people would come to instruct the Cherokees at some future period; and that perhaps she and others of her age would live to see the day. And now she thought that, perhaps, we and the other missionaries had come to give them that instruction.” This traditional opinion, among the different tribes (noted also by Mr.[James] Adair, Dr. [Elias] Boudinot, and others), it seems must have been handed down from ancient prophecy of their restoration. They had indeed been seeking the word of God but had not found it.” -View of the Hebrews 1825, p.92, by Pastor Ethan Smith (first published in 1825)

Chief Joseph Riverwind, founder of **FireKeepers International**, along with his wife Dr. Laralyn Riverwind, wrote a book entitled *What the Old Ones Say*. Chief Joseph is descended from the ancient Arawak Taino people, who were located in what is now the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, in Central America. His people were the first tribe that Christopher Columbus and his expedition encountered on the first voyage to the West Indies. Chief Riverwind tells of an ancient prophecy regarding his people, of receiving Yahweh’s words:

“The old ones foretold that three strange war canoes would come to our shores and that these war canoes would be filled with pale-faced, bearded men who were hicotea guami’ke’na (hee-ko-te-ah gua-me-ke-nee) which translates to ‘covered like turtles’. These hicotea guami’ke’na

would carry with them Talking Leaves, which would bring further knowledge about The Creator. With the advent of these Talking Leaves, there would come a great destruction of our people and way of life. November 19, 1493 was a day that would forever change my Taino people's world. Never again would life be the same as it had been for centuries. Just as the old prophecies foretold, the strange war canoes called La Nina, La Pinta, and La Santa Maria were sighted off the coast of the shore of Kiskeya. The Bible came off those ships, which we would soon recognize to be the Talking Leaves as foretold...what was amazing was they contained a code (written language) that held the very words of The Creator. Our people flocked to the faith. But the witness that came with the Word was not what was expected." [Their brutal destruction at the hands of the Spanish Conquistadors destroyed much of their people] -What the Old Ones Say, p.28-29, by Chief Joseph Riverwind (first published in 2015).

Dr. Boudinot wrote:

"It is said among their principal or beloved men, that they have it handed down from their ancestors, that the book which the white people have was once theirs. That while they had it they prospered exceedingly; but that the white people bought it of them, and learnt many things from it; while the Indians lost their credit, offended the great spirit, and suffered exceedingly from the neighbouring nations. That the great spirit took pity on them, and directed them to this country. That on their way they came to a great river, which they could not pass, when God dried up the waters and they passed over dry shod. They also say that their forefathers were possessed of an extraordinary divine spirit, by which they foretold future events, and controlled the common course of nature, and this they transmitted to their offspring, on condition of their obeying the sacred laws. That they did by these means bring down showers of plenty on the beloved people. But that this power, for a long time past, had entirely ceased.." -A Star In the West, p.62, by Elias Boudinot (first published in 1816)

The above accounts as told by the various native tribes, of once having the 'book of God but no longer having it', would certainly seem to echo a prophecy from the Old Testament passage in Amos 8:11-12:

*"11 Look, the days are coming—
this is the declaration of the Lord God—
when I will send a famine through the land:
not a famine of bread or a thirst for water,
but of hearing the words of the Lord.
12 People will stagger from sea to sea
and roam from north to east
seeking the word of the Lord,*

but they will not find it.”

Chief Joseph Riverwind relates the Choctaw account of the Great Flood:

“In the far distant ages of the past, the people whom the Great Spirit had created became so wicked that he resolved to sweep them all from the earth, except Oklatabashih (One Who Mourns for the People) and his family, who alone did that which was good. He [Great Spirit] told Oklatabashih to build a large boat into which he should go with his family and also to take into the boat a male and female of all the animals living upon the earth. He did as he was commanded by the Great Spirit. But as he went out into the forest to bring in the birds, he was unable to catch a pair of biskinik (sapsuckers), fitukhak (yellow hammers), and bakbak (large red-headed woodpeckers); these birds were so quick in hopping around from one side to the other of the trees upon which they clung with their sharp and strong claws, that Oklatabashih found it was impossible to for him to catch them and therefore he gave up the chase and returned to the boat. The door closed; the rain began to fall, increasing in volume for many days and nights until thousands of people and animals perished. Then it suddenly ceased and utter darkness covered the face of the earth for a long time, while the people and animals that still survived grouped here and there in the fearful gloom. Suddenly, far in the distant north, there was seen a long streak of light. They believed that, amid the raging elements and the impenetrable darkness that covered the earth, the sun had lost its way and was rising in the north. All the surviving people rushed toward the seemingly rising sun, though utterly bewildered, not knowing or caring what they did. They saw in utter despair, that it was but the mocking light that foretold how near the Oka falama was at hand, rolling the mountains on mountains piled upon each other and engulfing everything in its resistless course. All earth was at once overwhelmed in the mighty return of waters, except the great boat which, by the guidance of the Great Spirit, rode safely upon the rolling and crashing waves that covered the earth. For many moons, the boat floated safely o-er the vast sea of waters...Soon after this the waters subsided and the dry land appeared. Then the occupants of the great boat went forth to repeople another earth’.” -What the Old Ones Say, pgs. 64-67, by Chief Joseph Riverwind (first published in 2015).

In addition, Chief Riverwind relates the Chickasaw account of the Great Flood:

“Creator had come to a man named Nu-u (Noo-uh) and told him to build a large canoe because water would soon cover all the land. Nu-u did as Creator instructed and he built the large canoe that would float upon the great waters. Only one family survived and two of every animal that Creator had led into the giant canoe. He also said that at the time right before the world is destroyed by fire, it will rain down blood and oil.” - What the Old Ones Say, pgs. 62, by Chief Joseph Riverwind (first published in 2015)

He then continues:

“The details of this ancient flood story go far beyond the realm of coincidence. The Choctaw accounts that have been passed down orally by the Choctaw storytellers also tell us another story that bears great similarities with the Bible. They say that there was once a time when the earth was one solid land mass. The land looked like a turtle’s back as it was rising out of the ocean. It is because of this story that many Native Americans still call the North American continent ‘Turtle Island’. It is passed down that all of humanity was one tribe of people living on Turtle Island. We all spoke the same language until the people decided they wanted to be able to ascend into the Sky World in order to meet with The Creator. The people set about to building a large sky tower that would reach past the stars and into the heavenly realm. The Creator saw what the people were doing and became very upset, so He promptly destroyed the Sky Tower that the people were building. Then the Creator grabbed the land and spread it apart, separating many of the people. It was then that the Creator gave people different languages so that they would not come together again in an attempt to rebuild the Sky Tower. (A. Teit, 1917)” -What the Old Ones Say, pgs.68-69, by Chief Joseph Riverwind (first published in 2015).

THE HEBRAIC TRADITIONS OF THE NATIVES

Of other Hebrew traditions of the ‘Indians’, let us read the following examples:

Mr. Timothy Jenkins stated in his book *The Ten Tribes of Israel*:

“Mr. McKenzie in his ‘History of the Fur Trade’, and his journey through North America, by the lakes, to the South Sea, in the year, says: ‘That the Indians informed him that they had a tradition among them that they originally came from another country inhabited by wicked people, and had traversed a great lake which was narrow, shallow, and full of islands, where they had suffered great hardships and much misery, it being always winter, with ice and deep snows --at a place they called Copper-mine River, where they made the first land, the ground was covered with copper, over which a body of earth had since been collected to the depth of a man’s height...They also believed in a future judgment.’ (McKenzie’s history, page 113) - The Ten Tribes of Israel, p.60, by Timothy R. Jenkins (first published in 1883)

From Pastor Ethan Smith, *View of the Hebrew 1825*, who stated:

“McKenzie adds the following accounts of the Chepewyan nation; ‘They believe also that in ancient times, their ancestors lived till their feet were worn out with walking, and their throats with eating. They describe a deluge, when the waters spread over the whole earth, except the highest mountains; on the tops of which they preserved themselves’. This tradition of the longevity of the ancients and of the flood, must have been from the word of God in ancient

Israel. Abbe Clavigero assures us, that the natives of Mexico had the tradition, that 'there once was a great deluge; and Tepzi, in order to save himself from being drowned, embarked in a ship with his wife and children and many animals. That as the waters abated, he sent out a bird, which remained eating dead bodies. He then sent out a little bird, which returned with a small branch'."

"Doctor Beatty says that an Indian in Ohio informed, that one of their traditions was 'Once the waters had overflowed all the land and drowned all people then living, except a few, who made a great canoe and were saved. This Indian added to Dr. Beatty that 'a long time ago the people went to build a high place; that while they were building, they lost their language and could not understand each other [referencing the Tower of Babel]'.

"Dr. Boudinot assures us that two ministers of his acquaintance informed him that they, being among the Indians away toward the Mississippi, the Indians there (who never before saw a white man), informed him that one of their traditions was - 'a great while ago they had a common father, who had the other people under him; that he had twelve sons by whom he administered his government; but the sons behaving silly, lost this government over the other people'. This the two ministers conceived to be a pretty evident traditionary notion concerning Jacob and his twelve sons." -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p. 80, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

Dr. Elias Boudinot informed that:

"As the Indian nations have not the assistance afforded by the means of writing and reading, they are obliged to have recourse to tradition, as du Pratz, 2 vol. 169, has justly observed, to preserve the remembrance of remarkable transactions or historical facts; and this tradition cannot be preserved, but by frequent repetitions; consequently many of their young men are often employed in hearkening to the old beloved men, narrating the history of their ancestors, which is thus transmitted from generation to generation. In order to preserve them pure and incorrupt, they are careful not to deliver them indifferently to all their young people, but only to those young men of whom they have the best opinion. They hold it as a certain fact, as delivered down from their ancestors, that their forefathers, in very remote ages, came from a far distant country, by the way of the west, where all the people were of one colour, and that in process of time they moved eastward to their present settlements.

This tradition is corroborated by a current report among them, related by the old Chickkasah Indians to our traders, that now about 100 years ago, there came from Mexico, some of the old Chickkasah nation, or as the Spaniards call them, 'Chichemicas', in quest of their brethren, as far north as the Aquahpah nation, above one hundred and fifty miles above the Natchez, on the south-east side of the Mississippi river; but through French policy, they were either killed or sent back, so as to prevent their opening a brotherly intercourse with them, as they had proposed. It is also said, that the Nauatalcas believe that they dwelt in another region before they settled in Mexico.--That their forefathers wandered eighty years in search of it, through a strict obedience

to the command of the great spirit; who ordered them to go in quest of new lands, that had such particular marks [signs] as were made known to them, and they punctually obeyed the divine mandate, and by that means found out and settled that fertile country of Mexico.

Our southern Indians have also a tradition among them which they firmly believe, that of old time, their ancestors lived beyond a great river. That nine parts of their nation, out of ten, passed over the river, but the remainder refused and stayed behind. That they had a king when they lived far to the west, who left two sons. That one of them, with a number of his people, travelled a great way for many years, till they came to Delaware river, and settled there. That some years ago, the king of the country from which they had emigrated, sent a party in search of them. This was at the time the French were in possession of the country on the river Alleghany. That after seeking six years, they found an Indian who led them to the Delaware towns, there they staid one year. That the French sent a white man with them on their return, to bring back an account of their country, but they have never been heard of since.” -A Star In the West, pgs.61-62

Pastor Ethan Smith wrote:

“Another noted Hebrew custom the Indians have, Doctor Boudinot informs, that a worthy minister informed him, that as he was preaching with some Indians, between the exercises, tidings were brought to an Indian woman present, that her son was suddenly drowned. In deep distress she retired to a little distance and sat on the ground. Female friends followed and sat around her. After sitting a season in solemn silence, the mourning mother put her hand upon her mouth, and then fell forward with her face in the dust. The rest all followed the example. The men went by themselves and did the same. It is well known that laying the hand on the mouth, and the mouth in the dust, is a distinguished Hebraism.” -View Of the Hebrews 1825, pgs.87-88, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

“28 Let him sit alone and be silent,
for God has disciplined him.
29 Let him put his mouth in the dust—
perhaps there is still hope.
30 Let him offer his cheek
to the one who would strike him;
let him be filled with disgrace.” -Lamentations 3:28-30 CSB

Doctor Boudinot assured that:

“A reverend gentleman..., who had taken so much pains in the year 1764 or 65, to travel far westward, to find Indians who had never seen a white man, informed the writer of these memoirs, that far to the northwest of the Ohio, he attended a party of Indians to a treaty, with

Indians from the west of the Mississippi. Here he found the people he was in search of --he conversed with their beloved man who had never seen a white man before, by the assistance of three grades of interpreters. The Indian informed him, that one of their most ancient traditions was, that a great while ago, they had a common father, who lived towards the rising of the sun [to the east], and governed the whole world. That all the white people's heads were under his feet. That he had twelve sons, by whom he administered his government. That his authority was derived from the great spirit, by virtue of some special gift from him. That the twelve sons behaved very bad and tyrannized over the people, abusing their power to a great degree, so as to offend the great spirit exceedingly. That he being thus angry with them, suffered the white people to introduce spirituous liquors among them...and ever since the Indians heads were under the white people's feet. But that they also had a tradition, that the time would come, when the Indians would regain the gift of the great spirit from the white people, and with it their ancient power, when the white people's heads would be again under the Indian's feet." - A Star In the West, p.62, by Elias Boudinot (first published in 1816)

There are several prophecies recorded in the Bible, that before the time of the Great Judgement, God will once again gather the remnants from Judah and from Israel, and bring them back to Mount Zion from their exiled nations.

Here is just one of several end-time prophecies - from Jeremiah 30 and 31:

30 *"The word that came to Jeremiah from the LORD, saying: ² 'Thus speaketh the LORD, the God of Israel, saying: Write thee all the words that I have spoken unto thee in a book. ³ For, lo, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will turn the captivity of My people Israel and Judah, saith the LORD; and I will cause them to return to the land that I gave to their fathers, and they shall possess it.' ⁴ And these are the words that the LORD spoke concerning Israel and concerning Judah.*

Ask please and see whether a male can bear a child.

Why do I see every strong man

with his hands on his loins like a woman giving birth?

And why are all their faces changed to paleness?

⁷ Alas! For that day is great,

there is none like it,

And it is a time of distress for Jacob,

yet from it he will be delivered.

⁸ And it will happen on that day,' declares, Yahweh of hosts,

'I will break his yoke from your neck

and your bonds I will tear to pieces.

¹⁰ *But you must not fear, my servant Jacob,' declares Yahweh,
'and you must not be dismayed, Israel,
for look, I am going to save you from afar,
and your offspring from the land of their captivity.
And Jacob will return,
and he will be at rest,
and he will be at ease,
and there will be no one who makes him afraid.*

¹¹ *For I am with you,' declares Yahweh, 'to save you.
For I will make a complete destruction
of all the nations to which I scattered you,
but you I will not make a complete destruction.
And I will chastise you to the measure,
and I will not leave you entirely unpunished.'*

31 *"At that time," declares Yahweh,
⁸ Look, I am going to bring them from the land of the north,
and I will gather them from the remotest parts of the earth.
Among them the blind, and the lame,
those who are pregnant, and those who give birth,
together, a great assembly,
they will return here.
¹⁰ Hear the word of Yahweh, O nations,
and declare in the coastlands from afar, and say,
"The scatterer of Israel will gather him,
and he will keep him as a shepherd his flock
-Jeremiah 30:2-4, 7-8, and 10-11; Jeremiah 31:8, 10 (Lexham English Bible)*

In regards to the similarity of the Native Americans throughout North, Central, and South America, Pastor Ethan Smith related the following examples:

"This information regarding a renowned gentleman by the name of Mr. Baron de Humbolt, who was a celebrated author: "The Baron de Humbolt was a native of Germany, and a most celebrated character. His works were published in New York, in 1811. His travels in New Spain were in the early part of the present century. Relative to our natives having one origin, our author says, 'The Indians of New Spain bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru, and Brazil. They have the same swarthy and copper colour; flat and smooth hair; small beards; long eyes with the corner directed upward; and prominent cheek bones. -[This] American race occupies the greatest space on the globe. Over a million and a half of square leagues, from the Terra del Fuego islands, to the river St. Lawrence, and Beering's Straits, we are

struck at the first glance with the general resemblance in the features of the inhabitants. We think we perceive that they all descended from the same stock...In the faithful portrait which an excellent observer (M. Volney) has drawn of the Canada Indians, we undoubtedly recognize the tribes scattered in the meadows of the Rio Apure, and the Corona. The same style of features exists no doubt in both Americas.” -View Of the Hebrew 1825, pgs.130-31, by Pastor Ethan Smith (first published in 1825)

He quoted also from Dr. Robertson’s history of America:

“The Mexicans had their tradition that their ancestors came from a remote country situated to the north-west of Mexico. The Mexicans point out their various stations as they advanced from this into the interior provinces; and it is precisely the same route which they must have held, if they had been emigrants from Asia (B. 4. Page 41 -2-3)’. Mr. Adair says, that though some have supposed the Americans to be descendants from the Chinese; yet neither their religion, laws or customs agree in the least with those of the Chinese, which sufficiently proves that they are not of this line.” -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p.111, by Pastor Ethan Smith (first published in 1825)

And quoting from Don Alonzo de Ericilla in his history of Chili, he said:

“Let us look at the natives in an extreme part of South America, and see if they exhibit any evidence similar to what has been adduced of the natives of North America. Don Alonzo de Ericilla says of the natives there, ‘The religious system of the Araucanians is simple. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the author of all things, whom they call Pillan, a word derived from Pulli, or Pilli, the soul; and signifies the Supreme Essence. They call him also Guenupillan, the Spirit of Heaven. This author says of this people; ‘They all agreed in the belief of the immortality of the soul. This consolatory truth is deeply rooted, and in a manner innate with them. They hold that man is composed of two substances essentially different - the corruptible body and the soul, incorporeal and eternal’. This author says of those native Chileans: ‘Many suppose that they are indigenous to the country; while others suppose they derive their origin from a foreign stock, and at one time say that their ancestors came from the north, and at another time from the west.”

From The Southern Intelligencer came reports from missionaries working among the Chickasaw nation:

“The Southern Intelligencer, in extracts from the missionaries among the Chicasaws, informs us that an old Indian, stating to them some of the traditions of the Chickasaws (most of which were sufficiently wild and pagan) gave the following: ‘The Great Spirit first made the ground, and animals; afterward he made man; a woman was made in like manner. The Chicasaws came from the west’, he says. And that the world is to be burned, or turned upside down; it is generally though it will be burned. A certain description of persons infamously wicked, will be burned with it. They will roll in fire, yet cannot die. There are to be other signs before the end of the world, such as great shaking of the earth’. This old Indian adds, ‘It has been said by old Indians that before that event should take place (the burning of the world) the Indians and whites would mix,

so that the tribes would be confused and lost, and not know to what nation they formerly belonged". -View Of the Hebrews 1825, pgs.114-116, by Pastor Ethan Smith (first published in 1825)

All of the following quotes are from Pastor Ethan Smith in his book *View of the Hebrews 1825*:

"The Indians being in tribes, with their heads and names of tribes, affords further light upon this subject. The Hebrews not only had their tribes, and heads of tribes, as have the Indians; but they had their animal emblems of their tribes. Dan's emblem was a serpent; Issachar's an ass; Benjamin's a wolf; and Judah's a lion. And this trait of character is not wanting among the natives of this land. They have their wolf tribe; their tiger tribe; panther tribe; buffalo tribe; bear tribe; deer tribe; raccoon tribe; eagle tribe; and many others. What other nation on earth bears any resemblance to this? Here, no doubt, is Hebrew tradition. -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p.77, by Pastor Ethan Smith

They have an imitation of the ancient 'city of refuge'. Mr. Boudinot says, "The town of refuge called 'Choate' is on a large stream of the Mississippi, five miles above where Fort Loudon formerly stood. Here, some years ago, a brave Englishman was protected, after killing an Indian warrior in defense of his property. He told Mr. [James] Adair that after some months stay in this place of refuge, he intended to return to his house in the neighborhood; but the chiefs told him it would prove fatal to him. So that he was obliged to continue there, till he pacified the friends of the deceased by presents to their satisfaction. In the upper country of Muskagee was an old beloved town, called 'Koosah' -which is a place of safety for those who kill undesignedly [accidentally or in self-defense]. In almost every Indian nation there are several peaceable towns, which are called 'old beloved, holy, or white towns." It is not within the memory of the oldest people, that blood was ever shed in them, and put them elsewhere to death. -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p.77, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

[*Author's Note: I have traveled to Hawaii every other year, from 2003-2017. While in the Hawai'ian Islands over this span of years, I have visited most of the islands, having stayed on the main islands of Maui, the Big Island, O'ahu, and Kaua'i for a month each time. I have found that there are 'Cities of Refuge' on these islands.]

"²You shall set apart three cities for you in the midst of your land that Yahweh your God is giving to you to take possession of it. ³You shall prepare the roads for yourselves, and you shall divide the regions of your land into thirds that Yahweh your God gives you as a possession, so that it will be available for any manslayer to flee there. ⁴"Now this is the case of the manslayer who may flee there and live there who has killed his neighbor unintentionally, and he did not hate him previously. ⁵For example, when somebody goes with his neighbor into the forest to cut wood, and the iron head slips from the handle of the tool and strikes his neighbor and he dies, then he may flee to one of these

cities, and so he may live. ⁶ He does this lest the avenger of blood might pursue after the killer, because *he is hot with anger*, and he overtakes him, because it is a long distance to the city of refuge, and so *he kills him*, but *he did not deserve a death sentence*, because he was not hating him *before*. ⁷ Therefore I am commanding you, *saying*, 'You shall set apart three cities.' ⁸ Then if Yahweh your God enlarges your territory just as he swore to your ancestors and gives to you all the land that he *promised*, to give to your ancestors, ⁹ then *if you diligently observe this entire commandment*, that I am commanding you *today*, by loving Yahweh your God and by going in his ways *at all times*, then you shall add three more cities for yourselves to these three. ¹⁰ Do this so that innocent blood will not be shed in the midst of your land that Yahweh your God is giving to you as an inheritance and thereby bloodguilt would be on you. - **Deuteronomy 19:2-10**

"More full accounts are given by some of these authors, of the Archi-magus of the Indians - their high priest. As the high priest in Israel was inducted into office by various ceremonies, and by anointing, so is the Indian high priest by purification, and by anointing. When the holy garments are put upon him, bear's oil is poured on his head. And it is stated that the high priests have their resemblances of the various ornaments worn by the ancient high priests; and even a resemblance of the breast plate. These men have been called by the white people, [who] are ignorant of Indian customs, 'jugglers', but they are now ascertained by good witnesses, as a manifest, though corrupt, succession of the high priesthood in ancient Israel. Bartram says, those, with inferior priests and prophets, have been maintained in most if not all the tribes. The Indian high priest makes his yearly atonement for sin. He appears at their temple, (such as it is) arrayed in his white deer skin garments, seeming to answer to the ancient ephod. Entering on his duty, the waiter spreads a white seat with a white dressed buckskin, close by the holiest apartment of their temple; and puts on his white beads offered by the people. A variety of curious things are described in this dress, by Mr. Adair, as pretty evidently designed imitations of the parts of ancient pontifical dress. This dress is left in the holy place of their temple, till the high priest comes to officiate again. His breastplate is made of a white conch shell, through which two straps of otter skin pass in two perforations; while white buttons of buck's horn are superadded, as though in imitation of the precious stones on the ancient breastplate. A swan skin wreath adorns his head, instead of the ancient plate of gold, and for the ancient tiara, the Archi-magus has his tuft of white feathers. His holy fire he obtains by rubbing two sticks together; and his golden bells and pomegranates are formed of the dried spurs of wild turkies, strung so as to rattle on his fine moccasins. Mr. Adair assures us, when the Indian Archi-magus (high priest) is addressing his people, and enforcing 'the divine speech', that he calls them 'the beloved and holy people', according to the language concerning ancient Israel. He urges them 'to imitate their virtuous ancestors' and 'flourishes upon their beloved land, flowing with milk and honey'." -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p.84-85, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

"Dr. Beatty informs of their feast, called the Hunter's Feast; answering, he thinks, to the Pentecost in ancient Israel. He describes it as follows: they choose twelve men, who provide

twelve deer. Each of the twelve men cuts a sapling and with these they form a tent, covered with blankets. They then choose twelve stones for an altar of sacrifice. Some tribes, he observes, choose but ten men, ten poles, and ten stones. Here seems an evident allusion to the twelve tribes; and also to some idea of the ten separate tribes of Israel. Upon the stones of their altar they suffered no tool to pass. No tool might pass upon a certain altar in Israel. A particular or two of their Feasts shall be noted. Doctor Beatty gives an account of what he saw among the Indians northwest of Ohio. He says, "Before they make sue of any of the first fruits of the ground, twelve of their old men meet; when a deer and some of the first fruits are provided. The deer is divided into twelve parts; and the corn beaten in a mortar and prepared for use by boiling or baking under the ashes, and of course unleavened. This also is divided into twelve parts. Then these twelve men hold up the venison and fruits, and pray, with their faces to the east, acknowledging (as is supposed) the bounty of God to them. It is then eaten. After this they freely enjoy the fruits of the earth. On the evening of the same day, (the Doctor adds) they have another public feast which looks like the Passover. A great quantity of venison is proved, with other things dressed in their usual way, and distributed to all the guests, of which they eat freely that evening. But that which is left is thrown into the fire and burned - as none of it must remain till sun rise the next day, nor must a bone of the venison be broken." -View Of the Hebrews 1825, pgs.80-1& 83, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

"Their reckonings of time, Mr. Adair viewed as evidently Hebrew. 'They begin their year, as did Israel, at the first appearance of the new moon after the vernal equinox. They reckon by the four seasons and by the sub-divisions of the moons'. "Bartram [a man well known to Pastor Smith and who traveled the country of the southern Indians as a botanist] says the Indians believe their high priests have intimate communion with the world of spirits; and that no great design is formed by the Indians without his [the high priest] counsel." Bartrom gives a description of a southern Indian temple. It is a square of small buildings in the center of their Indian town. The small buildings of one story cover perhaps half an acre, more or less, according to the strength of the tribe. In one of these buildings they hold their councils. A part of the building is shut up as a holy of holies; and it is inadmissible for any but the high priest to enter it. Here they deposit their most sacred things; as the physic-pot, rattles, chaplets, eagle's tail, and pipe of peace." -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p.86, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

"The American Indians have practiced circumcision. Doctor Boudinot assures that the eastern Indians inform of its having been practiced among them in times past; but that latterly, not being able to give any account of so strange a rite, their young men had opposed it, and it was discontinued. Immanuel de Moraez, in his history of Brazil, says it was practiced among the native Brazilians. These native inhabitants of South America were of the same origin with the Indians of North America. The Rev. Mr. Bingham of Boston informed the writer of these sheets, that Thomas Hopoo, the pious native of a Sandwich Island [Hawaii], informed him while in this country, before he returned with our missionaries to his native region, that he himself had been circumcised; that he perfectly remembered his brother's holding him, while his father performed upon him this rite. Mr. Bingham also informed that the pious Obookiah, of the same race,

pleased himself that he was a natural descendant of Abraham, and through their own language radically Hebrew. It is believed by men of the best reputation that the Sandwich Islanders and the native Americans are of the same race." -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p.66, by Pastor Ethan Smith

[***Author's Note:** Recently, a report was released of DNA studies that were conducted between the coastal tribes of South America - specifically Columbia - and South Pacific Islanders. The results show that the two groups are indeed related, which could indicate that some of the South Americans migrated to the Polynesian islands or vice versa. The study can be found here: <https://www.livescience.com/polynesians-native-americans-dna.html>; <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/dna-pre-columbian-contact-polynesians-native-americans>; <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2487-2>;]

"The native Americans have acknowledged one, and only one God; and they have generally views concerning the one Great Spirit, of which no account can be given, but that they derived them from ancient revelation in Israel. Other nations destitute of revelation, have had their many gods. But little short of three hundred thousand gods have existed in the bewildered imaginations of the pagan world. Every thing, almost, has been deified by the heathen. Not liking to retain God in their knowledge, and professing themselves to be wise, they became fools; and they changed the glory of the one living God, into images of beasts, birds, reptiles, and creeping things. There has been the most astonishing inclination in the world of mankind to do thus. But here is a new world of savages, chiefly, if not wholly free from such wild idolatry.

Doctor Boudinot (being assured of many good witnesses) says of the Indians who had been known in his day:

'They were never known to pay the least adoration to images or dead persons, to celestial luminaries, to evil spirits, or to any created beings whatever.' Mr. James Adair says the same, and assures that 'none of the numerous tribes and nations, from Hudson's Bay to the Mississippi, have ever been known to attempt the formation of any image of God'. He also informs of the southern Indians of North America, that they have a name for God, which signifies, 'the great, the beloved, holy cause.' And one of their names of God is Mingo-Ishto-Aba - [the] Great Chief Father. In their sacred dances, the Indians sing 'Halleluyah Yohewah' - praise to Jah, Jehovah. When they return victorious from their wars, they sing 'Yo-he-wah', having been by tradition taught to ascribe the praise to God.

Du Pratz was very intimate with the chief of those Indians called 'the Guardians of the Temple', near the Mississippi. He inquired of them the nature of their worship. The chief informed him that they worshipped the great and most perfect Spirit and said, 'He is so great and powerful,

that in comparison with him all others are as nothing. He made all things that we see, and all things that we cannot see.’ The chief went on to speak of God as having made little spirits, called free servants, who always stand before the Great Spirit ready to do his will. That ‘the air is filled with spirits; some good, some bad; and that the bad have a chief who is more wicked than the rest.’ Here is seems is their traditional notion of good and bad angels; and of Beelzebub, the chief of the latter. This chief being asked how God made man, replied that, ‘God kneaded some clay, made it into a little man, and finding it was well formed, he blew on his work, and the man had life and grew up’. Being asked of the creation of the woman he said, ‘their ancient speech made no mention of, any difference, only that the man was made first.’ -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p.66-68, by Pastor Ethan Smith.

Chief Riverwind wrote:

“My thoughts now turn turned towards the people my wife [Laralyn] descended from. The Cherokee people live all around our hometown and roughly 45 miles away is the Quallah Boundary, which is where the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians remained after fighting and defending their ancient homeland. The Cherokee have overcome great odds and are a vibrant and thriving people today despite a tragic part of their past. Several books have been written about the possible origins of the Cherokee with a few researchers being convince they are of Hebrew, or at least mixed, origin. I recalled having researched many different perspectives and arguments for the theory of the Cherokee being of Israelite descent. I can only speak from my experiences and memories of when this subject came up around Cherokee elders. Several Cherokee elders from Quallah boundary told me they were descendants of Israelites.

In the early 18th century James Adair, an Irish born Hebrew scholar, lived for forty years among the Cherokee. He recorded the similarities within the Cherokee culture, traditions, laws, feast days and more, which are similar or identical to the Torah that was given to the Jews and Gentiles at Mount Sinai. A few of the things that Adair recorded go beyond the realm of coincidence in regards to Hebrew influence. The following are some examples of what he witnessed:

- *The Cherokee name for God [is] ‘YoHeWaH’. This is amazing because in Hebrew the name of God is written YHVH and is often pronounced Yehovah, Jehovah, and Yahweh.*
- *Cherokee name for the Holy Spirit [is] ‘Loak-Ishtohollo-Aba - the great, beneficent, supreme, Holy Spirit of fire’.*
- *The Cherokee God is a trinity, that is One being named ‘El-o-HeyM’.*
- *In Cherokee, ‘Au-Do-NiV-Du’ is the word for ‘Lord’. There is some similarity with the word ‘Adonai’, used by Hebrew-speakers.*

- *According to the Cherokee story, Creation took seven days and man was made from red Clay and woman made from first man's rib. The Hebrew account tells the same, even calling first man 'Adam', which means 'red earth' in the Hebrew language.*
- *In Cherokee accounts, there was a great flood which killed the giants but YoHeWay said He would never flood the earth again.*
- *The Cherokee kept no idols per their ancient religious laws.*
- *Six days of work with one commanded day of rest.*
- *Cherokee considered eating pork unclean.*
- *Cherokee ceremonial songs often began with singing 'Hallel, Hallelu-yah'.*
- *Cherokee did not practice divination. Being a witch or bad medicine person was punishable by death.*
- *Cherokee carried a sacred ark before them into battle.*
- *The Cherokee word for wife is 'Havah' or 'Avah'. 'Chavvah' is the Hebrew word commonly translated as 'Eve' and means 'Lifegiver'.*

As an indigenous person, I find tremendous beauty in archaeological discoveries providing evidence that validates our oral history. Archaeologies have unearthed Hebrew writings on cave walls, stones, and more throughout the Americas, some dating as far back as 2000 years." -What the Old Ones Say, pgs.122, 126-130 by Chief Joseph Riverwind (first published 2015)

THE LANGUAGE OF THE NATIVES

Charlevoix, a noted French writer who came over to Canada very early, and who travelled from Canada to the Mississippi, in his history of Canada said:

"The Algonquin and the Huron languages (which he says are the same as the French and old Norman languages), have between them the language of all the savage nations we are acquainted with. Whoever should well understand both of these might travel without an interpreter, more than fifteen hundred leagues of country, and make himself understood by a hundred different nations, who have each their peculiar tongue; meaning dialect." The Algonquin was the dialect of the Wolf tribe, or the Mohegan; and most of the native tribes of New England and of Virginia."

"Doctor Jonathan Edwards, son of president Edwards, lived in his youth among the Indians; as his father was a missionary among them before he was called to Princeton College; and he became as familiar with the Mohegan dialect as with his mother tongue. He had also a good knowledge of the Mohawk dialect. He pronounced the Mohegan the most extensive of all the Indian dialects

of North America. Dr. Boudinot asserts of him as follows: 'Dr. Edwards assures us that the language of the Delawares in Pennsylvania, of the Penobscots bordering on Nova Scotia, of the Indians of St. Francis in Canada, of the Shawanese on the Ohio, of the Chippewas to the eastward of Lake Huron, of the Ottawas, Nanticokes, Munsees, Minoniones, Messinaquos, Saasskies, Oilagamies, Kellestinoes, Mipegoes, Algonquins, Winnibagoes, and of the several tribes in New England, are all radically the same. And the variations between them are to be accounted for from their want of letters [written language] and of communications. He adds (what all in the eastern states well know)...much stress may be laid on Dr. Edwards opinion. He was a man of strict integrity and great piety. He had a liberal education. He was greatly improved in the Indian languages, to which he habituated himself from early life, having lived long among the Indians.'" -View Of the Hebrews 1825, p.56

Dr. Elias Boudinot wrote the following regarding the language of the 'American Indians':

"Father Charlevoix, a famous French writer, who came over to Canada very early, and paid particular attention to the Indian natives, says, 'that the only means (which others have neglected) to come at the original of the Indian natives, are the knowledge of their languages, and comparing them with those of the other hemisphere, that are considered as primitives. Manners very soon degenerate by means of commerce with foreigners, and by mixture of several nations uniting in one body and particularly so, amongst wandering tribes, living without principle, laws, education or civil government... From their dialects, we may ascend to the mother tongues themselves. These are distinguished by being more nervous than those derived from them, because they are formed from nature, and they contain a greater number of words, imitating the things where of they are the signs. Hence he concludes that if those characteristic marks which are peculiar to any oriental nation are found in the Indian languages, we cannot reasonably doubt of their being truly original, and consequently, that the people who speak them have passed over from that hemisphere'."

"The Indian languages in general, are very copious and expressive, considering the narrow sphere in which they move; their ideas being few in comparison with civilized nations. They have neither cases nor declensions. They have few or no prepositions - they remedy this, by affixes and suffixes, and their words are invariable the same in both numbers. All this, if the writer's information be correct, is very similar to the Hebrew language. He has been informed from good authority, and the same is confirmed by a writer well acquainted with the subject, that there is no language known in Europe, except the Hebrew, without prepositions; that is, in separate and express words. The Indians have all the other parts of speech, except as above. -A Star In the West, pgs.51-52, by Elias Boudinot (first published 1816)

"The famous Capt. Cook, in his visit to the coast of America, in the south seas...says that 'the inhabitants met them, singing in slow and then quicker time, accompanying their notes with beating time in concert, with their paddles, and regular motions of their hands, and other

expressive gestures. At the end of each song, they remained silent, and then began again pronouncing 'ho-ho-ah', forcibly as a chorus. The ship's crew listened with great admiration - the natives behaved well (2 vol. 266, 283). -A Star In the West, p.138 by Elias Boudinot (first published 1816)

Below is a chart showing word comparisons in English and then between various tribes. -*A Star In the West, pgs.59-60, by Elias Boudinot (first published in 1816).* [***Author's note:** I added the column of Hawai'in words that I knew to be similar to the others.]

ENGLISH	CHARIBBEE	CREEK	[HAWAI'IN]	HEBREW
His wife:	Liani	-	Wahine	Li hene
Come hither:	Hace-yete	-	Hele mai	Aca-ati
The Heavens:	Chemim	-	-	Shemim
Jehovah:	Jocanna	Y.He.Ho.wah	Lehova	Jehovah
Praise the First Cause:	-	Halleluwah	Haleluia	Hallelujah
Father:	-	Abba	Akua	Abba
Very hot:	-	Hern, hara, or hala	Wela loa	Hara hara
To pray:	-	Phale	Pule	Phalae
One who kills another:	-	Abe, derived from Abele Gruf	-	Abel
Canaan:	-	Kenaai	-	Canaan
Wife:	-	Awah	-	Eweh
Another name for God:	-	Ale	Aloha	Ale or Alohina
Winter:	-	Kora	Hau	Cora
Do:	-	lennois	-	lanuon
The Hind parts:	-	Kesh	Ke kino	Kish

Woman:	Ishto	-	-	Ishto
Man or Chief:	Ish	Ishte	-	Ish
To Eat:	Aika	-	'Ai	Aki do
The Great First Cause:	-	Yo hewah	-	Jehovah
To Blow:	Phoubae	-	E puhii	Phouhe
I am sick:	Nane guaete	-	He mai au	Nanceheti
Give me:	Natoni boman	-	-	Natoui bamen
Roof of house:	Toubana ora	-	-	Debona our
Assembly:	Kurbet	-	-	Guir, or gra bit
Go thy way:	Bayou boorkaa	-	-	Boua Bonak
Wood:	Hue	-	La'au	Oa

THE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF THE NATIVES

Timothy Jenkins, author of *The Ten Tribes of Israel*, stated:

“But to proceed, the color of the Indian, generally speaking, was red, brown, or copper-colored, differing according to climate, high and low grounds. They are universally attached to their color, and take every means in his power to increase it, preferring it to the white. They give a name to the white people which is highly contemptuous; it is that of a heterogeneous animal. Sometimes when they aim at greater severity, that of “the accursed people.” The hotter or colder the country of where the Indians have long resided, the greater proportion have they of white or red color; this is asserted by Adair [James Adair who lived among the Indians for forty years] from personal experience. He has compared the Shawanoh Indians with the Chickasaw and found them much fairer, though their endeavors to cultivate the copper color were alike. He thinks the Indian color to be the effect of the climate, art, and manner of living.

Their tradition says that in the country far west from which they came, all the people are of one color... In the South the Indians are tall, erect, and robust; their limbs are well shaped, so as generally to form a perfect human figure. They are remarkably vain, and suppose themselves [to

be] the first people on earth. The Five Nations called themselves Ongue-honwe, that is 'men surpassing all others', the only beloved people of the Great Spirit, and His peculiar people." -The Ten Tribes of Israel, pgs.76-77, by Timothy R. Jenkins (first published in 1883)

Regarding the appearance of the Native Americans, Mr. Jenkins continued:

"They resembled (considerably) in appearance, the people of the oriental nations. Mr. Penn [he being William Penn of the colony at Pennsylvania], who saw and communicated with them in a particular manner, on his first arrival in America, while in their original, uncontaminated state, before they were debased and ruined by their connection with those who called themselves civilized and Christians, was exceedingly struck with their appearance. In one of his letters to his friends in England he says, 'I found them with like countenances with the Jewish race; and their children of so lively a resemblance to them, that a man would think himself in Duke's place or Bern Street, in London, when he seeth them.'"(Penn's works, 2 vol. 704, year 1683). 'They wore ear-rings and nose jewels; bracelets on their arms and legs; rings on their fingers; necklaces made of highly polished shells found in their rivers and on their coasts. Their females tied up their hair behind, worked bands around their heads and ornamented them with shells and feathers, and are fond of strings of beads round several parts of their bodies. They use shells and turkey spurs around the tops of their moccasins, to tinkle like little bells as they walk.' The prophet Isaiah proves this to have been the custom of the Jewish women or something much like it. 'In that day, says the prophet, the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon. The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers. The bonnets and the ornaments of the legs, and the head-bands, and the tablets, and the ear rings, the rings and the nose jewels.' --Isaiah III, 18."

"They religiously observed certain feasts, and feasts very similar to those enjoined on the Hebrews, by Moses, as will hereinafter more particularly be shown. In short, many, and indeed, it may be said, most of the learned men, who did pay any particular attention to these natives of the wilderness at their first coming among them, both English and Spaniards, were struck with their great likeness to the Jews." - The Ten Tribes of Israel, pgs.43-44, by Timothy R. Jenkins (first published in 1883).

With regards to the specific physical attributes of the Hebrew Israelites, there are many sources that we can look to for information. According to the genealogies set forth in the Torah, specifically in Genesis, chapter 10, the descendants of Shem were not the European people group that make up about ninety percent of world Jewry today - those came from the line of Japheth, as we will learn about in Part 1 of *The Khazars*. So now we need to look once again to the genealogy of Noah's son Shem, who is the progenitor of the Hebrew Israelites.

22 *Shem's sons were: **Elam**, **Asshur**, **Arpachshad**, **Lud**, and **Aram**.*

23 *Aram's sons: **Uz**, **Hul**, **Gether**, and **Mash**.*

24 Arpachshad fathered Shelah, and Shelah fathered Eber. **25** Eber had two sons. One was named Peleg, for during his days the earth was divided; his brother was named Joktan. **26** And Joktan fathered Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, **27** Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, **28** Obal, Abimael, Sheba, **29** Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab. All these were Joktan's sons. **30** Their settlements extended from Mesha to Sephar, the eastern hill country.

31 These are Shem's sons by their clans, according to their languages, in their lands and their nations.” -**Genesis 10:21-31 CSB**

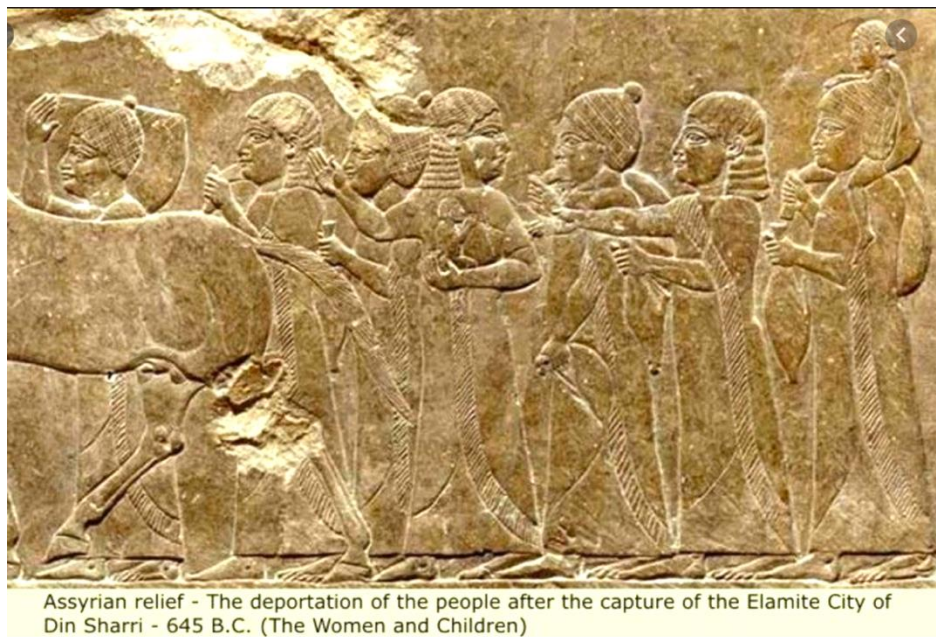
The first of Shem's sons was Elam, brother to Arphaxad; Arphaxad/Arpachshad was the ancestor of Abraham, father of Isaac, father of Jacob, who was the father of the twelve tribes of Israel. Therefore, the Elamites would have been cousins to the Israelites. Let's examine what history shows the Elamites to look like...see the Relief below depicting Elamite archers.



Elamite Archers

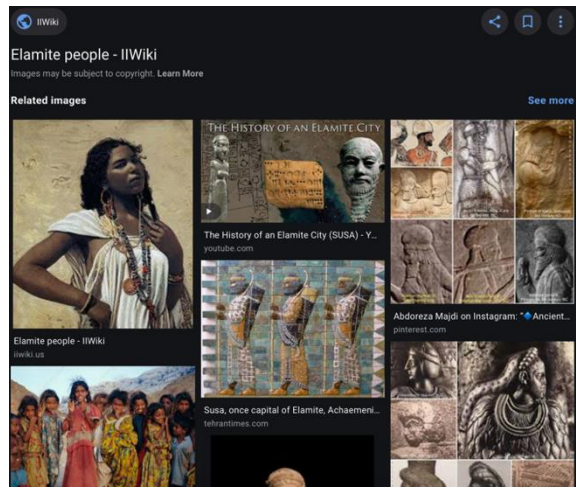
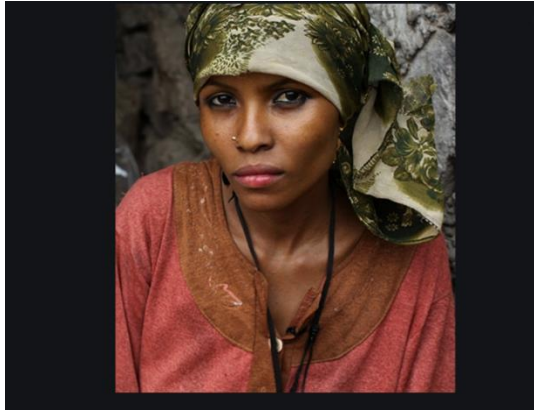
Below are Assyrian relief carvings showing the Elamites being taken into captivity during the reign of Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria (669-631 BC). While we cannot tell their skin color, we can see that their hair and beards look 'beaded' as in the picture of the Elamite archers above. Thankfully the tile mural above was constructed with colored tiles and shows the color of skin the Elamites had to give us reference. Given where the kingdoms of Israel and Judah were located, it makes logical sense that the

Hebrews' skin color would be dark, based on the intense sunlight and heat they receive in that part of the world.

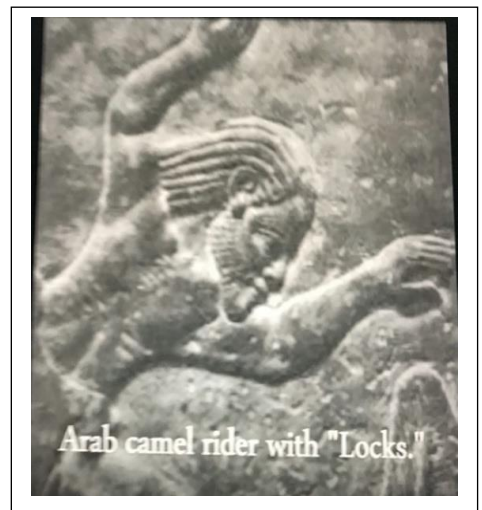
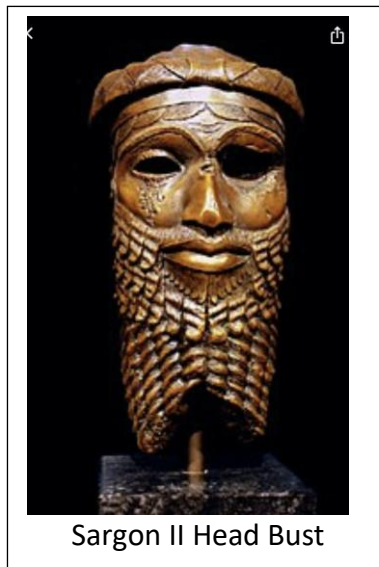
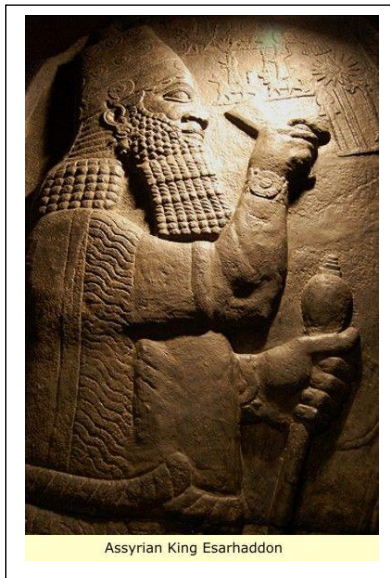


As it can be difficult to determine the skin color of a people group when looking at Reliefs, let's examine photos of modern-day Elamite people, showing the variation of their skin color; among the variations we see that all are of a dark color and not white, meaning there has been little admixture. Again, referring to the genealogy of Noah's son Shem, the Elamites were cousins to the Hebrew Israelites - they

are a Semitic people also - and would have most likely been a similar color. We see also the shape of the eyes, the high cheekbones, the broad nose, and full lips which are similar to the pictures above.



Below is a Relief carving of Assyrian king Esarhaddon as well as a bronze bust of the Assyrian king Sargon II. The Assyrians are a Semitic people descended from Shem's son, Asshur. Next to it is a Relief carving of an Arab camel rider - the Arabs descend from Shem through his descendent Abraham, with concubine Hagar. So all of these examples give a great picture of the similar attributes to the Hebrew Israelites.



In addition, scriptures from the Old and New Testaments describe how the Hebrew Israelites looked.

- **5** *'I am black, but comely, O ye daughters of Jerusalem, as the tents of Kedar, as the curtains of Solomon. ⁶ Look not upon me, that I am swarthy, that the sun hath tanned me; my mother's sons were incensed against me, they made me keeper of the vineyards; but mine own vineyard have I not kept.'* -**Song of Solomon 1:5**
- **"16** *Now the priest of Midian had seven daughters. They came to draw water and filled the troughs to water their father's flock. **17** Then some shepherds arrived and drove them away, but Moses came to their rescue and watered their flock. **18** When they returned to their father Reuel, he asked, "Why have you come back so quickly today?" **19** They answered, "An Egyptian rescued us from the shepherds. He even drew water for us and watered the flock." - **Exodus 2:16-19 CSB***
- **"13** *After they were gone, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream, saying, "Get up! Take the child and his mother, flee to Egypt, and stay there until I tell you. For Herod is about to search for the child to kill him." **14** So he got up, took the child and his mother during the night, and escaped to Egypt. **15** He stayed there until Herod's death, so that what was spoken by the Lord through the prophet might be fulfilled: 'Out of Egypt I called my Son'." -**Matthew 2:13-15***
- **37** *"As he was about to be brought into the barracks, Paul said to the commander, 'Am I allowed to say something to you?' He [the commander] replied, 'You know how to speak Greek? **38** Aren't you the Egyptian who started a revolt some time ago and led four thousand men of the Assassins into the wilderness?' **39** Paul said, 'I am a Jewish man from Tarsus of Cilicia, a citizen of an important city. Now I ask you, let me speak to the people.'" -**Acts 21:37-39***

Logically speaking, if the Shulamite woman in the first verse describes herself as black, if Moses and Paul were mistaken for Egyptians, and the Angel commanded Joseph, husband of Mary, in a dream to take Mary and the baby Jesus and flee to Egypt in order to hide from Herod, it would stand to reason they all, *including* Messiah, resembled the peoples of Egypt, in their facial features and coloring. If they were of white complexion, they would have stood out among the Egyptians and would not been able to hide out there.

Below are pictures of what the ancient Egyptians of that time would have looked like. Keep in mind during this period in history there was not as much European admixture as there is today.



Tomb of King Tut. He was the Pharaoh during the 18th dynasty, c. 1320 B.C.



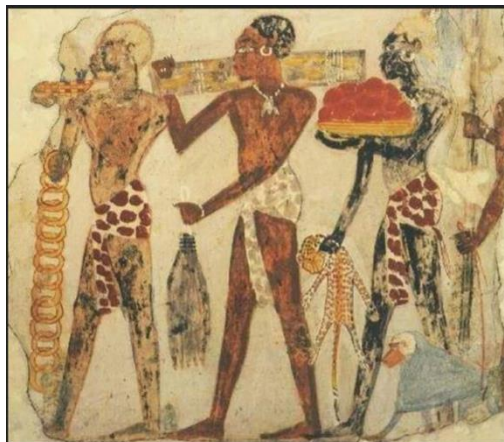
Queen Tye, grandmother of King Tut (Neues Museum/Agyptisches Museum, Berlin, Germany)



Painting of people farming in Ancient Egypt. Tomb of Menna, c. 1400 B.C.



Egyptian Warriors from approximately 2000 B.C.



Other examples of the coloring of the Hebrew Israelites comes from examining the Hebrew Lemma definitions of the various word descriptions in the scriptures.

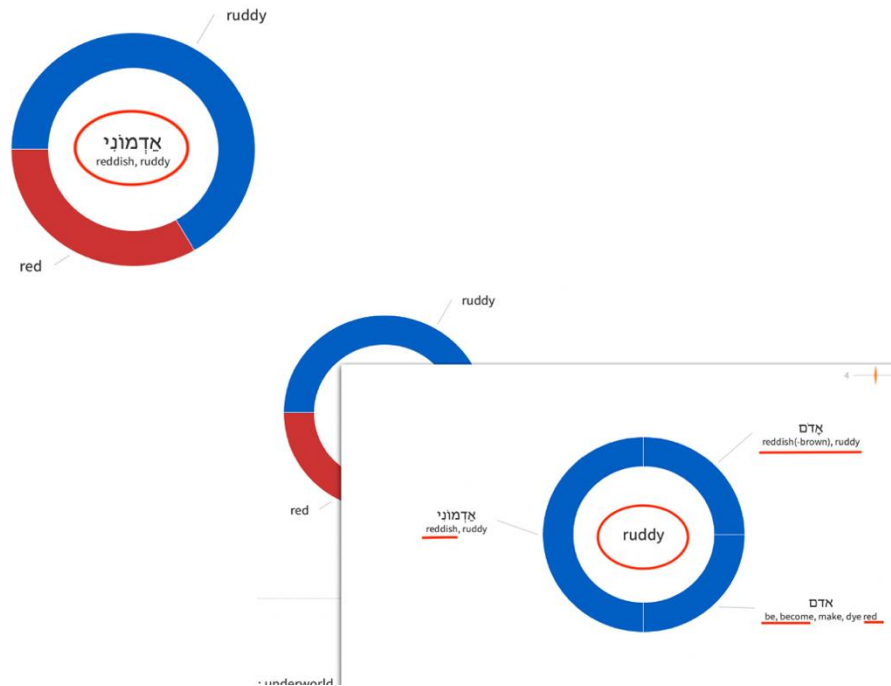
Example 1:

EDOMITES (אֲדֹמִי, *adomyi*). The name for a people characterized by geographical, political, and/or kinship associations with **Edom**. Lived in the southern Levant from the mid-second to the mid-first millennium BC—ascribed loyalty to and traced their heritage from Esau.

Old Testament References

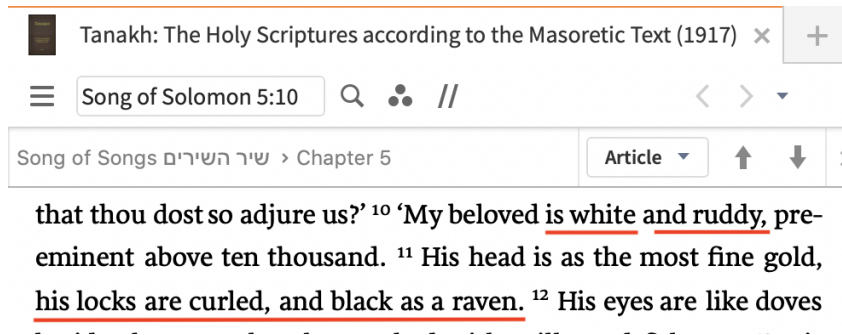
The biblical depiction of the Edomites is divided into four periods: the patriarchal age, the Transjordanian travels, the united monarchy, and the divided monarchy. The Bible describes **Esau** as the father of the Edomites (Gen 36:9, 43). The connection between Esau and Edom is based on etymology: **Edom** is derived from a **Hebrew word meaning “red”** (אֲדָם, *adom*). Twice in the patriarchal narratives, Esau is characterized with this terminology. At birth, he is **described as being “reddish”** (אֲדָמוֹנִי, *admony*; Gen 25:25), and he **sells his birthright** to his brother, **Jacob** (later renamed Israel; Gen 32:28; 35:10), **for some “red stuff”** (אֲדָמָה, *ha'adom*; Gen 25:30). Esau was also called Edom (Gen 36:1, 8, 19, 43). The name **“Edom” is also attributed to the red soil of the territory’s rocky hill country.**

Example 1:



The Hebrew meaning of **ruddy** in this passage is **“reddish-brown”**.

Example 2:



Is this woman confused - how can her beloved be both white AND ruddy? We can examine how the **Hebrew Lemma** defines this word **“white”**:

Now, if we focus in on the blue section of the above circle, we get further clarification as to how **“white”** is being used here.

So we can clearly understand that this woman’s beloved is not only ruddy in coloring, with black hair as a raven, but he is ‘radiant, gleaming, and cleansed’.

The persons below are members of the Eastern Algonquin Tribe, at their Pow-Wow on October 14, 1925. Note that many of their members resemble black persons while others look more Asian in their features and a handful are of light-complexion. The black individuals were not former slaves that joined the tribe...they have always belonged to the tribe.



The pictures below show the physical similarities between all the various native and aboriginal people groups.



Aboriginals of the Sandwich Islands



King Kamehameha, who united all the Hawai'in islands under his rule.



Indigenous People of Australia



Indigenous People of Fiji

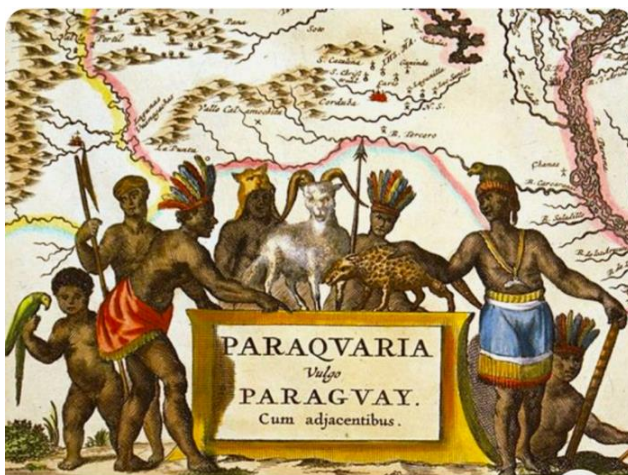


Indigenous People of Tonga



Indigenous People of Samoa

Indigenous men from Tahiti, c.1890 (photograph taken by Granger)



Drawing of the original inhabitants of Paraguay from the book: *America*, being the latest and most accurate description of the New world; containing the original of the inhabitants, and the most remarkable voyages thither. The conquest of the vast empires of Mexico and Peru, and other large provinces and territories, with Atlases by John Ogilby (1671).

Aborigines of Paraguay, as described in the book *America* by John Ogilby (1671)



Ancient Arawak Taino aboriginals in what was known as Hispaniola - known today as Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic.



Modern Taino Peoples of the Caribbean



Indigenous people from Tierra del Diego, South America

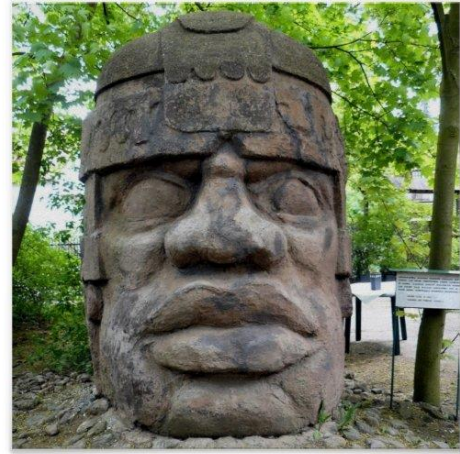


Dancing Yuchi aka Coyaha Warrior

Coyaha Warrior from Mississippi, United States



Mohegan/Mohican Chief of North America



Olmec civilization believed to have existed between 1200 and 400 B.C.



Indigenous Chichimeca of Mexico



Modern Chichimeca of Mexico

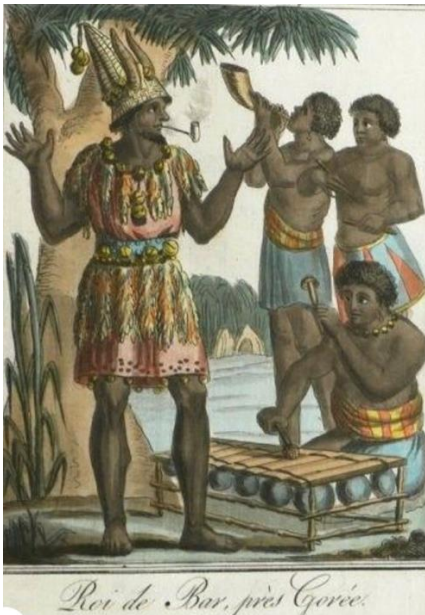


Maori Chief from New Zealand



Marquesas Islands Native in 1804

Chief from Marquesas Islands



Roi de Bar, près Gorée.

Chief from Senegal



June 26, 1579 ceremony of Sir Francis Drake being crowned with a headdress by California Indians - J. Meurs, 1671.

California Chief crowning Sir Francis Drake.

A researcher known by the name, 'Black Simba', wrote several articles about the twelve tribes of Israel on the blog site *Medium.com*. The article where the below-image came from is called *The (Scattered) Hebrew: House of Israel* (<https://medium.com/@blacksimba/the-scattered-hebrews-house-of-israel-580ead278d6c>).

From all of his research, he believes that the nine northern tribes of Israel dispersed into the following people groups, after first settling in North America. He has also done extensive study on each individual Israelite tribe (note the tribe of Dan is not included). Obviously there is no way to know for sure but it is thoughtworthy to contemplate. It would certainly be advantageous to have DNA studies performed on all these people groups to see if they are, in fact, related to one another.



The House of Israel:	
Simeon	Dominicans
Zebulun	Guatemalans to Panamanians
Ephraim	Puerto Ricans
Manasseh	Cubans
Gad	North American Indians
Reuben	Sem Indians/Abor Australians
Naphtali	Hawaiian/Pac Islanders
Asher	South & Central Americans
Issachar	Mexicans

The next couple of pages are of an article detailing DNA studies, which link Siberian tribes near Lake Baikal, with Native Americans. It shows that the Native Americans also carry DNA from West Eurasia, which signifies the Middle East and Levant area.

"Great Surprise"—Native Americans Have West Eurasian Origins

Oldest human genome reveals less of an East Asian ancestry than thought.

BY BRIAN HANDWERK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 22, 2013 • 5 MIN READ

Nearly one-third of Native American genes come from west Eurasian people linked to the Middle East and Europe, rather than entirely from East Asians as previously thought, according to a newly sequenced genome.

Based on the arm bone of a 24,000-year-old Siberian youth, the research could uncover new origins for America's indigenous peoples, as well as stir up fresh debate on Native American identities, experts say.

The study authors believe the new study could also help resolve some long-standing puzzles on the peopling of the New World, which include genetic oddities and archaeological inconsistencies. (Explore an [atlas of the human journey](#).)

"These results were a great surprise to us," said study co-author and ancient-DNA specialist [Eske Willerslev](#), of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

"I hadn't expected anything like this. A genome related to present-day western Eurasian populations and modern Native Americans as well was really puzzling in the beginning. How could this happen?"

So what's new?

The arm bone of a three-year-old boy from the Mal'ta site near the shores of [Lake Baikal in south-central Siberia \(map\)](#) yielded what may be the oldest genome of modern humans ever sequenced.



DNA from the remains revealed genes found today in western Eurasians in the Middle East and Europe, as well as other aspects unique to Native Americans, but no evidence of any relation to modern East Asians. (Related: ["Is This Russian Landscape the Birthplace of Native Americans?"](#))

A second individual genome sequenced from material found at the site and dated to 17,000 years ago revealed a similar genetic structure.

It also provided evidence that humans occupied this region of Siberia throughout the entire brutally cold period of the Last Glacial Maximum, which ended about 13,000 years ago.

Why is it important?

Prevailing theories suggest that Native Americans are descended from a group of East Asians who crossed the Bering Sea via a land bridge perhaps 16,500 years ago, though some sites may evidence an earlier arrival. (See ["Siberian, Native American Languages Linked—A First \[2008\]."](#))

"This study changes this idea because it shows that a significant minority of Native American ancestry actually derives not from East Asia but from a people related to present-day western Eurasians," Willerslev said.

"It's approximately one-third of the genome, and that is a lot," he added. "So in that regard I think it's changing quite a bit of the history."

While the land bridge still formed the gateway to America, the study now portrays Native Americans as a group derived from the meeting of two different populations, one ancestral to East Asians and the other related to western Eurasians, explained Willerslev, whose research was published in the November 20 edition of the journal [Nature](#).

"The meeting of those two groups is what formed Native Americans as we know them." (Learn more about National Geographic's [Genographic Project](#).)

What does this mean?

Willerslev believes the discovery provides simpler and more likely explanations to long-standing controversies related to the peopling of the Americas.

"Although we know that North Americans are related to East Asians, it's striking that no contemporary East Asian populations really resemble Native Americans," he said.

"It's not like you can say that they are really closely related to Japanese, Chinese, or Koreans, so there seems to be something missing. But this result makes a lot of sense regarding why they don't fit so well genetically with contemporary East Asians—because one-third of their genome is derived from another population."

The findings could also allow reinterpretation of archaeological and anthropological evidence, like the famed [Kennewick Man](#), whose remains don't look much like modern-day Native American or East Asian populations, according to some interpretations.

"Maybe, if he looks like something else, it's because a third of his ancestry isn't coming from East Asia but from something like the western Eurasians." (Read about history's great [migration mysteries](#).)

What's next?

Many questions remain unanswered, including where and when the mixing of west Eurasian and East Asian populations occurred.

"It could have been somewhere in Siberia or potentially in the New World," Willerslev said.

"I think it's much more likely that it occurred in the Old World. But the only way to address that question would be to sequence more ancient skeletons of Native Americans and also Siberians."

Intriguing questions also exist about the nature of the advanced Upper Paleolithic Mal'ta society that now appears to figure in Native American genomes.

The Siberian child "was found buried with all kinds of cultural items, including Venus figurines, which have been found from Lake Baikal west all the way to Europe.

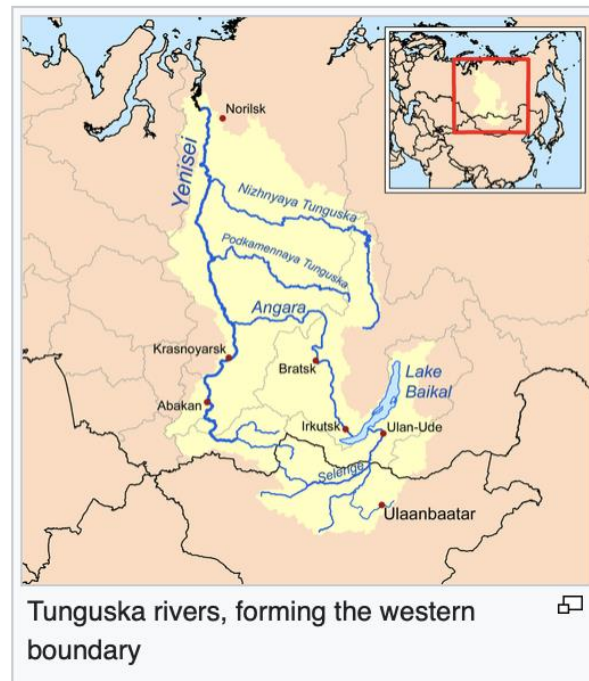
"So now we know that the individual represented with this culture is a western Eurasian, even though he was found very far east. It's an interesting question how closely related this individual might have been to the individuals carving these figurines at the same time in Europe and elsewhere." □

Adding to this DNA mystery is the Hmong people. The Hmong have oral traditions, passed down from their Elders from ancient times, that claim they are related to the Native Americans.



Hmong is probably a more recent name they call themselves and it is not known what they would have called themselves 2500-3500 years ago. It is possible their tribes could have been a part of the larger

groups of Tungusic peoples that inhabited Siberia long ago. The Tungusic peoples are an ethno-linguistic group formed by the speakers of Tungusic languages and are native to Siberia and Northeast Asia.



A fascinating article from *Ethno Med* describes the history of the Hmong people as follows:

“The Hmong people relocated throughout their history, maintaining a strong sense of cultural identity and independence. Evidence suggests the Hmong lived in Siberia, as similarities are seen between the Hmong and Siberian shaman practices. Chinese text suggests the Hmong originated about 2300 B.C. in northern central Asia, the area of present day Mongolia. Over centuries, people migrated south into Tibet and China, in the provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Hunan. For several thousand years, the Hmong lived relatively independently while paying tribute to the Chinese government. However, under the oppression of the armies of the last dynasty in China, the Hmong rose in rebellion.”

“Hmong is a member of the Miao-Yao (Hmong-Mien) language family, considered unrelated to other languages. Hmong-Mien has been at times included as a branch of Chinese-Tibetan or Austro-Tai families, though increasingly is thought by scholars to have developed independently.”

“Though a minority language in China, Hmong may have influenced spoken Chinese. For more than 4000 years, Hmong has been a spoken language, though a written form may have existed long ago. The Hmong “Romanized Popular Alphabet” (RPA) script is a written language created by missionaries in 1953 to familiarize Hmong speakers with the Roman alphabet, to provide a

written language to accompany the oral tradition, and to make the Bible accessible. Written Hmong using the RPA script is not universally accepted or understood and may not be the most effective way to communicate. (Mote, 2004)”

“Hmong is an advanced oral language and highly expressive; it includes proverbs, poem-songs, plain language of morality tales and ancestral stories, flowery speech of elders, code speech of sweethearts, and antique language of wedding and funeral rituals. In spoken Hmong, ideas are wrapped in words in a non-linear way. Hmong is tonal, so that the meaning of the word changes when pronounced differently. In addition, Hmong is mono-syllabic so one syllable represents one word or meaning.” -EthnoMed.org, article written by Christine Wilson Owens, published May 01, 2007; (<https://ethnomed.org/culture/hmong/>)

Historical evidence shows us that the Israelites looked similar to the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Elamites while living in the Kingdom of Israel but at some point after their dispersal and relocation to the lands of Media, some of them possibly intermarried with Asian-looking peoples - whether that be the eastern Tartar tribes, the Siberian Hmong, and/or other Tungusic tribes. It is also entirely feasible that some of those groups traveled with the Israelite tribes as they journeyed to the continent of North America, living in community and intermarriage with them on the American continent.



