

## **CHAPTER 4**

Lost in the mists of our history before the dates of the pre-Christian era are the family members which are now consigned to the volumes entitled "fables" or "myths" and have been forgotten, or have been nullified by debate and argument, the origins of the peoples who make up these Islands.

Most of us have a cursory perception of these Islands containing Irish , Scottish , Welsh and English without ever giving much thought to why these distinctions if indeed they are distinctive came about. In 2001 the Home secretary Jack Straw and his comrade David Blunkett for instance described the British as a Mongrel race.

The British are also "White Anglo – Saxon and Protestant" or w.a.s.p., the obvious quandary is that a Briton is not a Anglo- Saxon or a Jute or a Dane or a Norman ("French or Viking") or Friesian and none of these tribes are of course Dutch !

Similarly we can confuse names and titles, when considering the "Irish and the Scots", especially as the word "Irish" is an English word. The original Gaelic in Ireland is "Scot" for its inhabitants. !

The Celts are not the Saxons, the Welsh are not Vikings...and so on. Jeremy Clarkson in his column for the Times points out that "Great Britain" is so called to distinguish it from "Little Britain" in France (Brittany)<sup>1</sup> The "United Kingdom" is certainly not ruled over by the British.

Our earliest records for these Islands begin with the "Irish" Manuscripts. They covered the whole population of these Islands.

The ancient Britons earliest account survive in Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the Kings of Briton, but before these records which date back to the 12th century B.C. The Irish records date back to 1484B.C, describe the history of a colony from Ireland led by Britaon – Maol to Northern Britain. This predates the arrival of Brutus the Greek by over two hundred years. it is also important to remember that descriptions of these Islands suggest that "Ireland" and England and France were one land mass. From the sailing routes of the Levant and Mediterranean through the "Pillars of Hercules" (the straits of Gibraltar) the south – west of Ireland was the first point north and probably the first point to be re-settled by a sailing party in these Islands.

The resurgence of interest in the Celtic Golden Dawn at the turn of the century, produced a volume entitled "**CELTIC**" by T. W. Rolleston<sup>283</sup>. He was a member of the *Golden Dawn* with W. B. Yeats. His book begins with chapter 1: The Celts In Ancient History and chapter 2: with paragraphs on the "**True Irish Race**", the attempts to clarify where the Irish Race arrived from are left very vague seeking a romantic origin in the "**Land of Summer**" somewhere across the sea.

Less romantically is Peter Beresford Ellis "**The Celtic Empire 51ad to 1000 BC**"<sup>284</sup>. He claims as is the general consensus that the Celts (which includes the Britons) migrated from the area we now know as "Switzerland"( Known as the Hallstatt Period, from the town of Hallstat in Austria) where they arrived from before that (i.e. 1000 BC - 10,000 BC ..ish) reverts to a type of "**Land of Summer**" explanation. Whilst both of these books offer a wonderful insight into Celtica, there is disappointment in the explanation of the origins.

For any person trying to trace their family history down through the centuries, this open ended explanation from the beginnings leaves the story incomplete and if there are areas of dispute through the early centuries and the middle ages and into the last few centuries, the debates and disputes are continually fragmenting any consensus.

This is particularly evident in Northern Ireland where the warring factions of Loyalist "Irish" who regard themselves as British and or " Scots – Irish" simultaneously ? , fight against the "southern Irish" since they all regard themselves by definition as not "Anglo-Saxon, Jute or Danish or even Dutch" they are Celts, even the British army who divide the lines, ...depending on your point of view.

Of course it is never as simple as this but these are the general definitions in everyday use.

The biggest irony in Northern Ireland is the fact that Republicans and Loyalists are descended through the same line of Celtic tribes.

Dispelling these mists is an arduous matter because the historians for political and religious reasons entangle the most obvious explanation we have i.e. the histories of Ancient Ireland, simply they are the oldest.

Helpful volumes to untangle the histories are ;

1) *Ancient Irish History - O' Curry*

2) *Early Irish History And Mythology - O' Rahilly*

3) *The Annals of Ulster ( edited by Sean Mac Airt and Gerald Mac Niocaill)*

- 4) *In Search of the Picts - Elizabeth Sutherland*
- 5) *The Problems of the Picts - Professor Chadwick*
- 6) *The Chronicles of the Picts and the Scots by Professor Skene*
- 7) *The Annals of the Four Masters*
- 8) *Leabhar Gabhala (Book of Invasions)*
- 9) *A New History of Ireland Moody, Martin & Byrne*
- 10) *The History of the Kings of Britain ,by Geoffrey of Monmouth.*
- 11) *The Anglo – Saxon chronicles.*
- 12) *The Annals of Tigernach*

All of the above contain references and discussions on the vast amount of manuscripts that have been translated. There are many more volumes exceeding the translated which have not been translated hidden in Dublin libraries and research facilities most notably in the Royal Irish Academy. The vast majority of the manuscripts explain that the first peoples to arrive on the Island of Eire came from **SCYTHIA**.

It is at this point the consensus breaks down and mockery, heated dispute and confusion take over.

The Leabhar Gabhala is the clearest in this respect, it is translated as the "***Book of Invasions***" because it describes the arrival of the following:

1. Partholan and his ships.
2. The Nemedians.
3. The Formorians (who tried to repel Nemedians).
4. The remaining Nemedians divided into three groups. The first left Ireland and settled in Northern Europe around the Danube, German, Austrian area. and called themselves the Tuatha De Danaan, (DAN as a name becomes exceedingly important to those who research the lost tribes of Israel, and /or theologians alike) the second went to the northern most parts of Briton, led by King Soderic, and Britoan-Moal (as the British chronicles states also). The 3rd group named themselves the Firbolgs and went to Greece they returned via Connaught and divided Ireland into 5 provinces. A returning colony of the Tuatha De Danaan eventually subdued the Firbolgs, who were famed for building rounded boats out of skins exactly like the conical made by the Connemara fishermen of western Ireland to this day.
5. Lastly came the Children of Milidh or the Milesians as they later came to be known, and it is still a word which can be used to denote things which are

“Irish”. They arrived from the Spanish peninsula, and fought against the Tuatha De Dannan and their Druids famed for their ability in the magic arts. Before this they came from the city of Miletus in Turkey and the ruins of that city can still be seen today. Before this they travelled from Scythia. Eber and Eremon begin most of the genealogies we hold today, Keating’s history of Ireland<sup>285</sup> shows the genealogy of Eremon from where the name E.I.R.E derives from. From them we can trace the current O’Connor Don who is a member of the Irish standing council of chiefs. Many other names such as MacCarthy, O’Brians, O’Donnell, O’Neill of the Red Hand fame, Egon etc.

They regarded themselves as descended from MAGOG<sup>286</sup>, as did the other settlers whose origins were also from SCYTHIA.<sup>287</sup> MAGOG incidentally is also a Biblical character mentioned in the Book of Genesis chap 10 V 2 (thought to have been written in 1440BC). 1 Chronicles 1 V 5, (written approx. 580BC), EZEKIEL 38 verse 2 and 39 verse 6 (approx. 580BC) and finally Revelations 20 verse 8 from the Gospel of John (approx. 65AD). As a Son of Japheth (Genesis 10) he went northward from the area we know as the middle east. Whatever the interest in Magog, it is astonishing that two supposed separate cultures have the same patriarchal name as an ancestor.

There are disputes about later settlers and in particular Tuathal Techtmar who slew the king of Tara after returning from exile in Scotland. Tuathal’s father Fiachu, King of Tara was slain by Ellin Mac Conrach, Tuathal in turn killed him and claimed his kingdom.

Professor T. O’Rahilly<sup>288</sup> is very skeptical concerning his existence as he is concerning the existence of the Children of Milidh, particularly their Spanish origins. The solution is that the Picts and the Irish and the Spanish settlers (from Miletus in Turkey) who arrived in Ireland came from SCYTHIA. He is also skeptical that post Christian settlers or Celts from Spain can claim to be related to the ancestors as described in the Book of Invasions. Yet today through genealogical skill we are led to believe, the current Monarch of England is from Dutch/German ancestry ...who would believe it.

If we look at this area in Spain we can see that British sources in Geoffrey of Monmouth tell us that Partholans expedition also stopped in Spain before reaching Ireland and that it was called "Basclenses" or Basques. This fiercely strong independent region would have been known to the Scythians and later arrivals like the Sons of Milidh and it is interesting that Professor J. D. Mackie in his "A History of Scotland"<sup>289</sup> notes the similarities in the P Celtic of the Picts and the<sup>290</sup> "Indo-European" language of the Basques, which is like no other modern European language, but having similarities

with the dialects spoken in Georgia, (soviet union) A region not far from the traditional lands of the Scythians. The Picts have also a very difficult language to translate.

In the history of these islands, these points have been exploited to the full, in the classic “divide and conquer” advancement of early imperialism. the Picts with their ogham script, and the differences in “P-Celtic” and “ Q – Celtic”. Also known as the “Goidelic” ( Irish, Manx, Scottish) and the “Brythonic” (Welsh ,Cornish, and Breton). Put simply the brythonic group substituted P for Q, and other minor differences such as the word Son in Goidelic is MAC, but in Brythonic it is MAP.....what both are not i.e. is Anglo Saxon, Danish, Norse, Dutch or Flemish is a clearer way of expressing its type.the distinctions were and are as trivial as a Yorkshire dialect to a Lancashire, as all could communicate and recognise each others language.

Propaganda, misinformation and divide and conquer techniques are tools used well in the Media a good example of this concerns Francis Bacon, his main achievement was to persuade the world that “Macbeth” was a dark and evil King.

“It was with the fall of Macbeth (1047 – 57ad) that the Celtic church in Scotland also fell”<sup>291</sup>

Macbeth did not murder Duncan but raised an army against him after Duncan’s four defeats at the hands of the English. Duncan’s actions did not promote the welfare of the people he was an unpopular leader, and in Celtic law the elected High King Duncan was gladly disposed of by Macbeth. Duncan was high king from 1034 until 1040.Macbeth was crowned high king at Scone from 1040 until 1057.After Duncan’s death his son Malcolm fled to the English court and later persuaded them to give him an Army to depose Macbeth.

This was heavily resisted because Macbeth was a popular king who reigned for seventeen years, during which Scotland was not embroiled in external warfare, and Macbeth even visited Rome on pilgrimage so secure was his throne

Eventually he was slain by Malcolm, but under the system of law in Scotland a High King was elected much like the system of Republican elections for Presidents today, the Scots rather than choose Malcolm elected Lulach as next high king until Malcolm assassinated Lulach six months later.<sup>292</sup>

The advantage to the “English” was Malcolm married Margaret sister of Edgar the Atheling, claimant to the English throne since William of Normandy overthrew Harold 11.

The Royal Saxon house of Wessex under Harold 11 and previously Edward the confessor had enjoyed a “restoration” since the Danish “line” had usurped Edmund Ironside of the Wessex house in 1014.

The Danish line in turn was eventually deposed by Edward the confessor.a Saxon.

The “Norman” line ended this Saxon restoration and the House of Wessex. Harold in 1066 receiving an arrow in his eye at the battle of Hastings. Under the threat of the new Norman Kings the Saxons wished to see Scotland secure under Malcolm, and Macbeth as a Celtic king would have to go. He had a lineage to the Kingdom of Dalraida, which in turn was a creation of a “Irish” – “Scots” (Celtic) thrones uniting.

Margaret was opposed to the use of Gaelic in Church service preferring Latin, and she persuaded the Lanfranc Bishop of Canterbury to implant three “Anglo – Norman” bishops thus ensuring the Scottish church became completely Anglocised

Malcolm allowed her a free hand having a English education and her in machinations Mr. Beresford Ellis likened her to the real Lady Macbeth and not Guroch Macbeths wife. She also no longer tolerated marriage amongst the priesthood even though Duncan his Father had been the son of an Abbott.

The advantage to Sir Francis Bacon in rewriting Macbeth was it dishonored James (VI of Scotland for 58 years also titled James I of England for 22 years) the son of Mary Queen of Scots and therefore the whole Stuart persona. Mary had been a bitter rival of Bacons mother Elizabeth 1<sup>st</sup>.

The Rosicrucian Bacononian societies, (which had links with the Order of the Knights of Christ to which Columbus had also belonged, his sail being the white sail with red cross ) had been formed in Jamestown America,( no doubt the ship made it through a tempest) after their power had been anchored in France Germany and the Netherlands, the societies also ensured that any new type of Constitution or Monarchy would remain in English (Saxon, Danish, Norman) as opposed to the “Scots – Irish Celtic” contenders.

As Henry 11 had also forced the “Irish” Celtic church to Romanised dominance in 1170, it was vital that they would not gain control over the “Crown” and the hold on the purse strings of London.

Francis Bacon being the illegitimate son of Elizabeth the 1st wrote The “Scottish play”, with help no doubt from the unfortunate Marlowe who was

either murderd or “resettled” in Italy (nobody is quite sure) and it quite literally haunts the theatres of the world to this day

Bacon is reputed to have confronted Elizabeth 1<sup>st</sup> on his Royal birth which would have made him heir to the throne as grandson of Henry VII. Bacons other illegitimate brother Robert Devereux (Lord Dudley,... The Earl of Leicester being the star-crossed Father), was so upset he later tried to kill his own and of course Bacons Father.

Later Devereux lead a rebellion with the City of London in revolt against the Queen. Tried and executed the Queens attorney for the prosecution was Bacon himself, condemning his own brother to death.<sup>293</sup>

The play within a play, Hamlet being a play within a play....within a play such is the skill of sorcery, alchemy and the pen combined.

Bacon used the production of Hamlet played for the first time before Elizabeth 1st and his Father the Earl of Leicester,.. Bacons real father Bacon like Hamlet secretly watching the reaction it would have on the Royal couple ...a Bastard cannot become King and Puritan and Roman Catholic politics would not have taken the strain.

The reality is Bacons “Blackadder” plays much more convincingly to Shakespeare as “Baldrick” with “Queeny” and “Nursy” (Nursy being the adoptive Mother Mrs Bacon) persuading each other not to throw the baby out with the bathwater, in which, Lord Melshit wonders whether to Sprinkle or Baptise!.

This is simply a flavour of the politics of the day, which would have left the Labour party (or the Torys)Spin Doctors spinning as amateur’s in comparison. The current politics of Northern Ireland, is likewise a war of words. The most amazing aspect of the bards “Scottish play” are the millions who have watched it in film or stage never realising the historical Macbeth bears no resemblance to the Bacon (“Shakesperian”) version.

Similar misrepresentations concern the existence of King Arthur, who although a leader was probably not a king in the Chieftain sense of the meaning but a leader nevertheless. He was from the Celtic royal house of Don, which had intermarried with the house of Lyr. The house of Lyr gave us the story of the children of Lyr, and a famous king called Lear.

Arthur lived in or around 430-480 ad according to the genealogical king lists.<sup>294</sup>

He was not Saxon, but was made leader to fight the Saxon invasions. This is not portrayed as a fact, as it places the Saxon/Viking invasions in a bad light, and hence they are re-invented as a Saxon story.

Following the five invasions of Ireland, we come across other familiar names and surnames similar to those of today. Other invasions of “Ireland” early pre- Christian and post Christian, have also caused conjecture. An example being "Lagin"(Logan) who were descended from the Nemedians. Their tribe known as the Fir Bolg were a tribe split into three

1. Fir Bolg,
2. Fir Domnainn and
3. Galioin

Professor O'Rahilly (an early authority) is doubtful of their validity as it is unclear if the Lagin are descended through the line of Eremon or Eber. Whichever line they descend through, is a moot point and does not discredit their common heritage, both are descended through the Gael (see Gadheal) this is true also of later arrivals of Celts from Spain. Can the modern use of Genealogies, which give rise to a Dutch Monarchy be equally mistrusted. Tenuous as it was, William of Orange's ancestry through marriage can be shown, albeit way down the list of candidates.

The Scythians then seem at least to be a consistent thread, and a clearer explanation of the word Scythian is needed. The root of this word is SCT. The Greeks had no C and changed T into Th making SKTH.

The Saxons and the Welsh translate as follows: Welsh = YSGD  
Saxons = would remove the Y and replace the D to T and the G to C  
= SCOT.

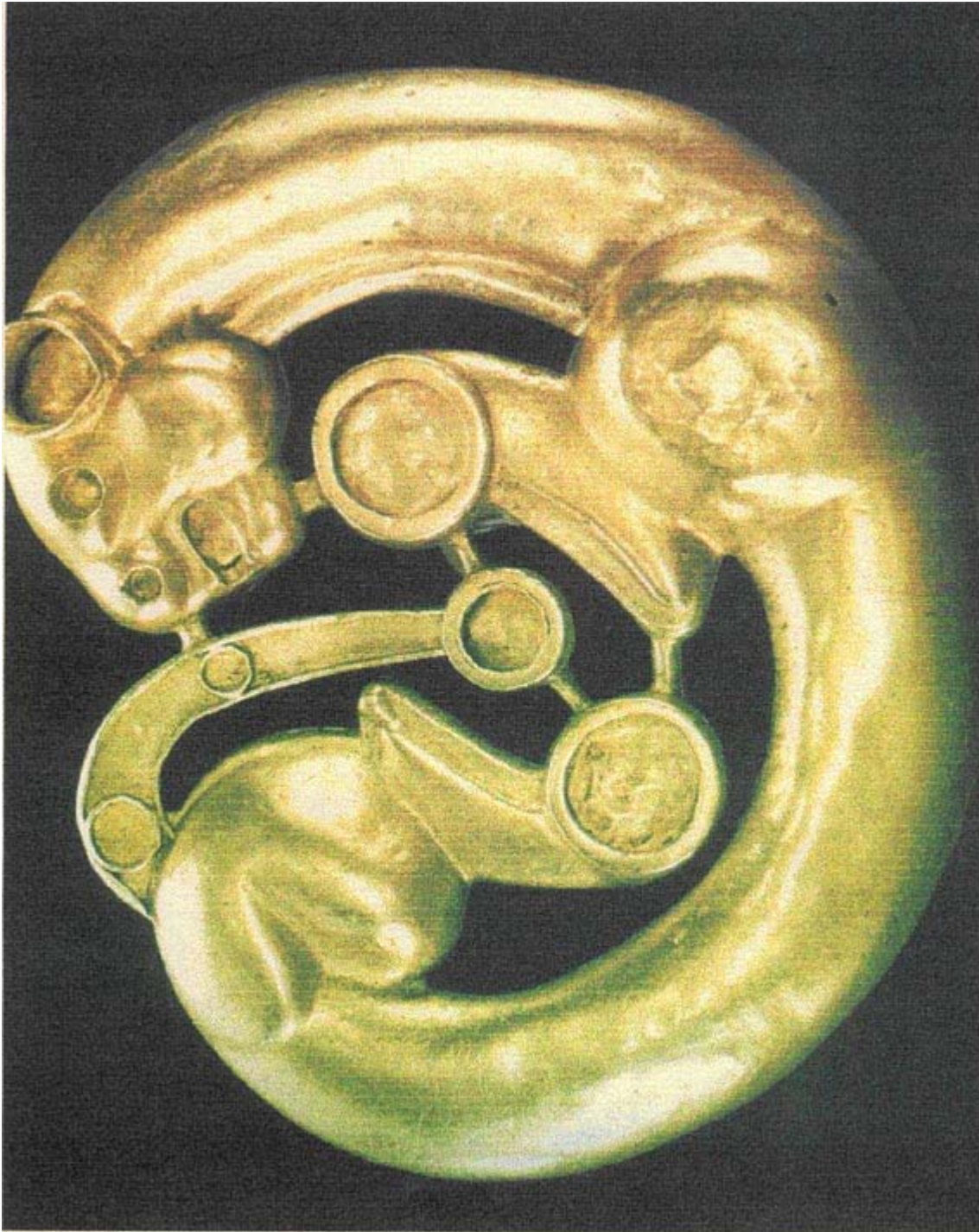
This Etymology has been amusingly penned as:

"The Scots (originally Irish but now Scotch) were at this time inhabiting Ireland, having driven the Irish (Picts) out of Scotland; while the Picts (originally Scots) were now Irish... and vice versa. It is essential to keep these distinctions clearly in mind.<sup>295</sup> . . (!)  
the word “Irish” is a English word derived from Eremon and E.I.R.E..

I feel this should now clarify any disputes or mists lingering over family roots. . . However if further insight is required and the above quote by Sellar and Yeatman from their history of the Irish (and Scots) is still causing confusion it may be helpful to see if there are any similarities between the Scythians and "Celtic" culture, in art, literature and history.



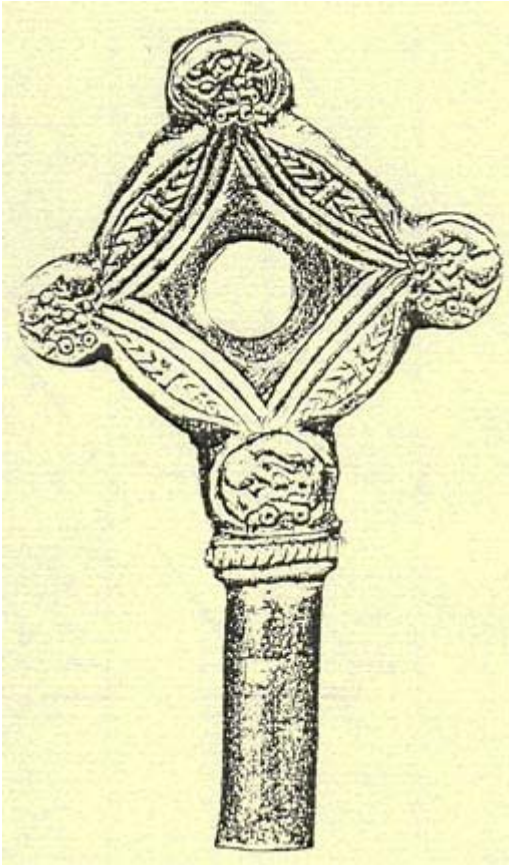
The following pages shows some typical examples of Art.



<sup>296</sup> Plate 1

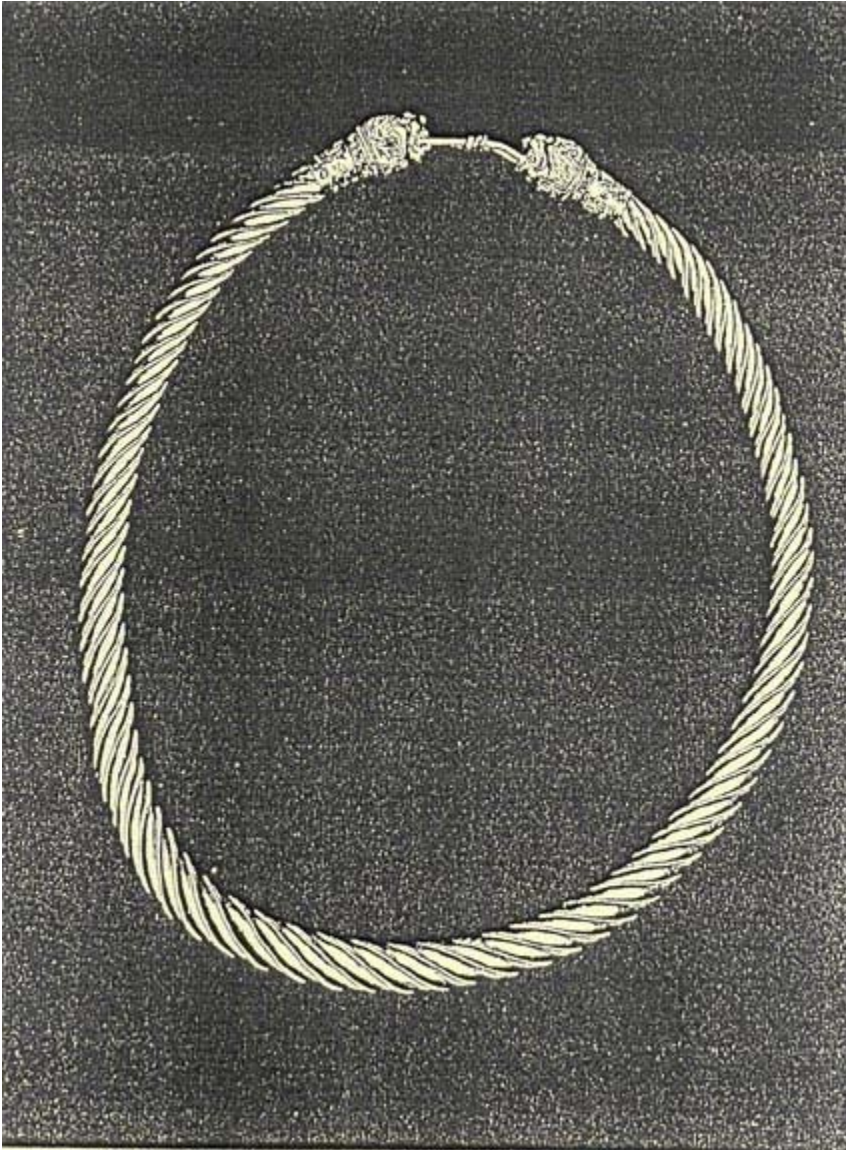


<sup>297</sup> Plate 2



<sup>298</sup> Plate 3



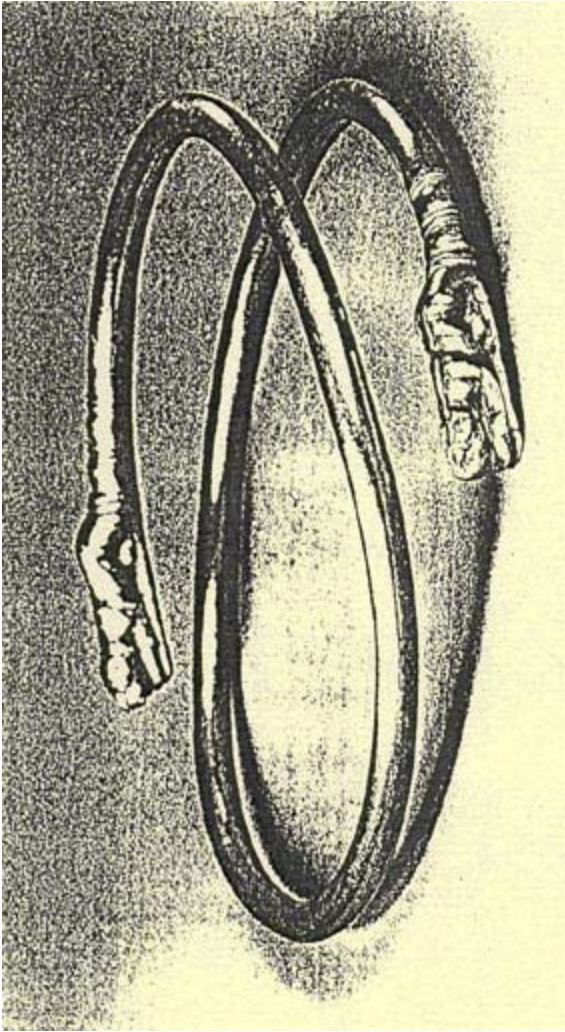


<sup>299</sup>Plate4

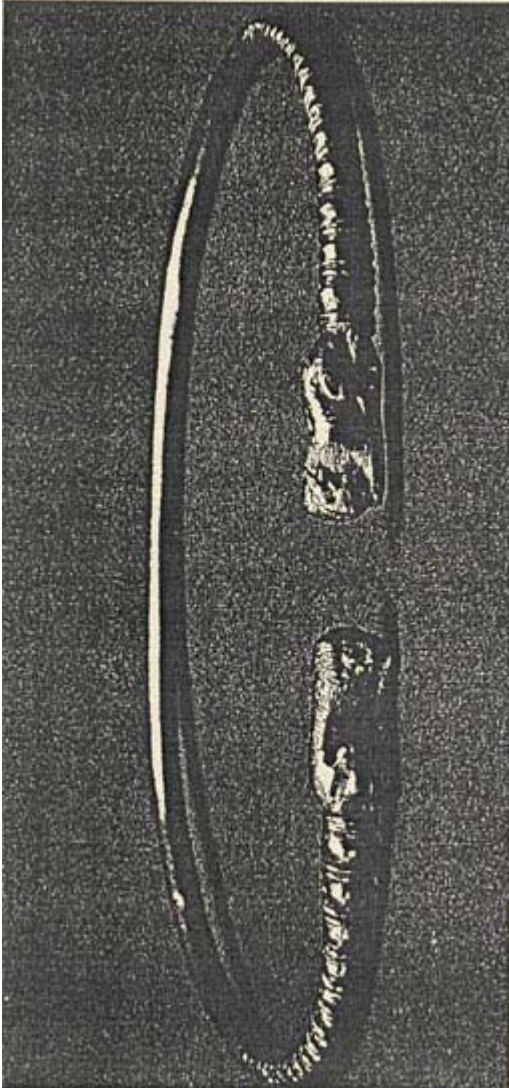


<sup>300</sup> Plate 5

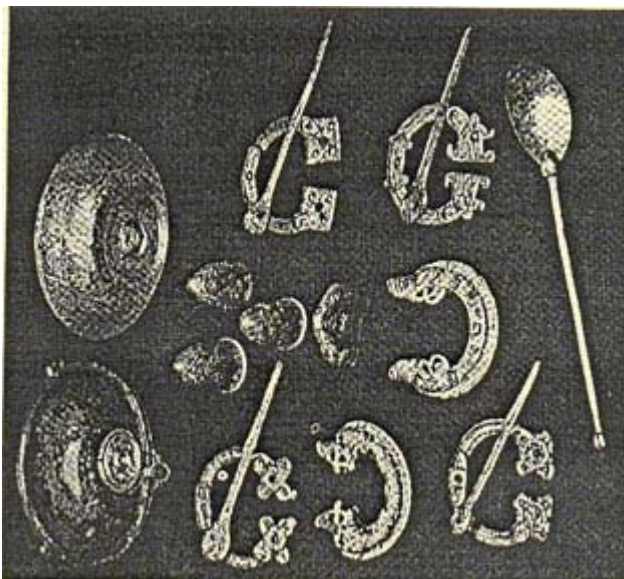




<sup>301</sup>Plate 6



<sup>302</sup>Plate 7



<sup>303</sup>Plate 8

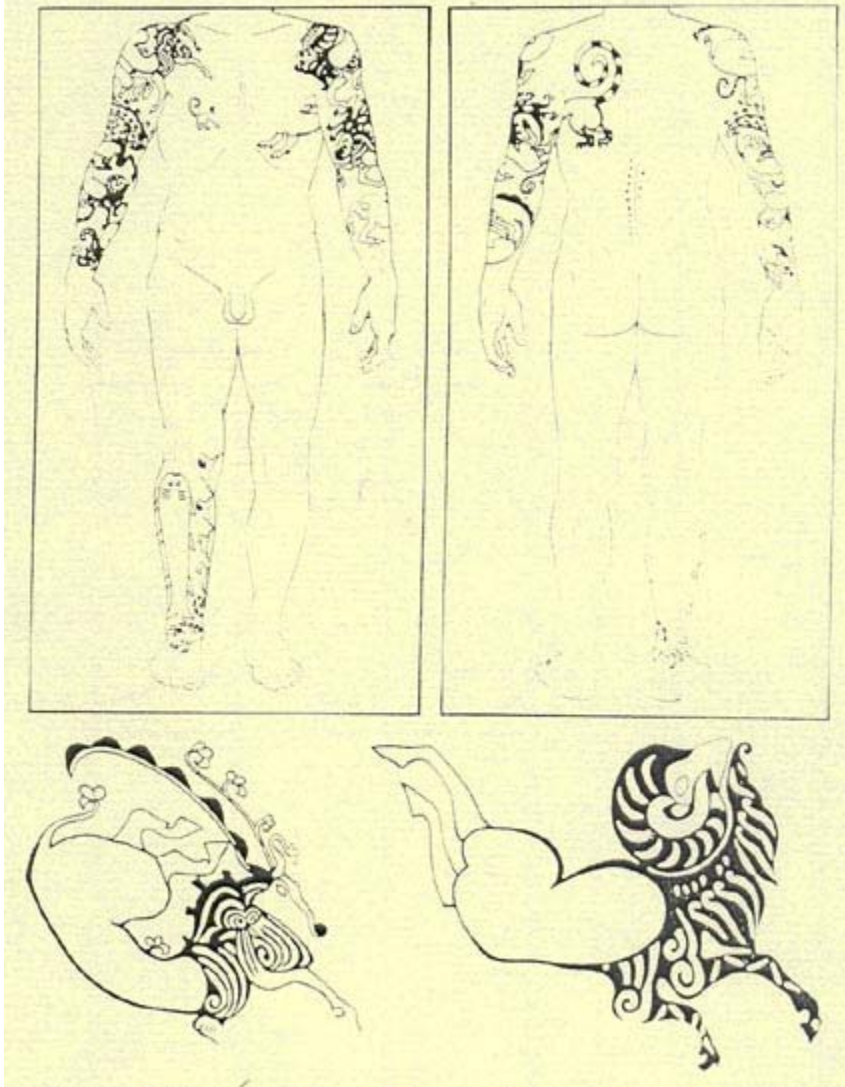


Are they Celtic or **SCYTHIAN**. In actual fact these gold items and craftsmanship are **SCYTHIAN** and they are taken from "**SCYTHIAN ART**" by Boris Piotrovsky and his Russian study and photographs are taken from unearthed treasures stored in the Heritage Museum in Leningrad (Saint Petersburg) (See also from "The World of the Scythians" by Renate Rolle, a further book on the Scythians is "The Scythians" by Tamara T. Rice.)

I have read all of these books and I have been stunned by the similarities between Celtic and Scythian Art. The common culture, ancient names and construction sites seen through research independent of each other, in countries as far apart as Russia and England is an indication of the Scythian claim of the "Irish" ie the Scots. All though it is not just a common form of art which links the Scythians with Celts.

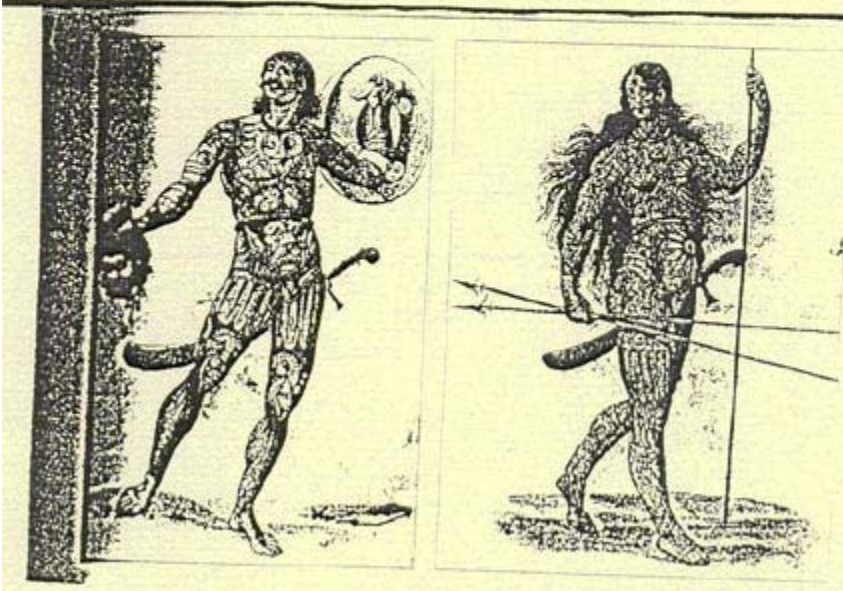
The following are taken from Irish Museums and show the Celtic art through the ages note the similarities especially in the Scythian and Pictish tattooing of the body.

Scythians



<sup>304</sup>Plate 9

The Picts

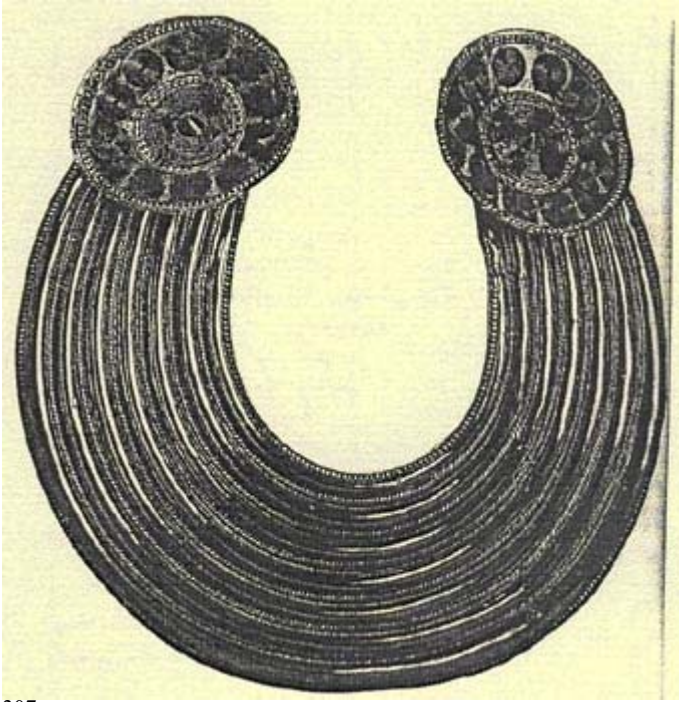


<sup>305</sup>Plate 10

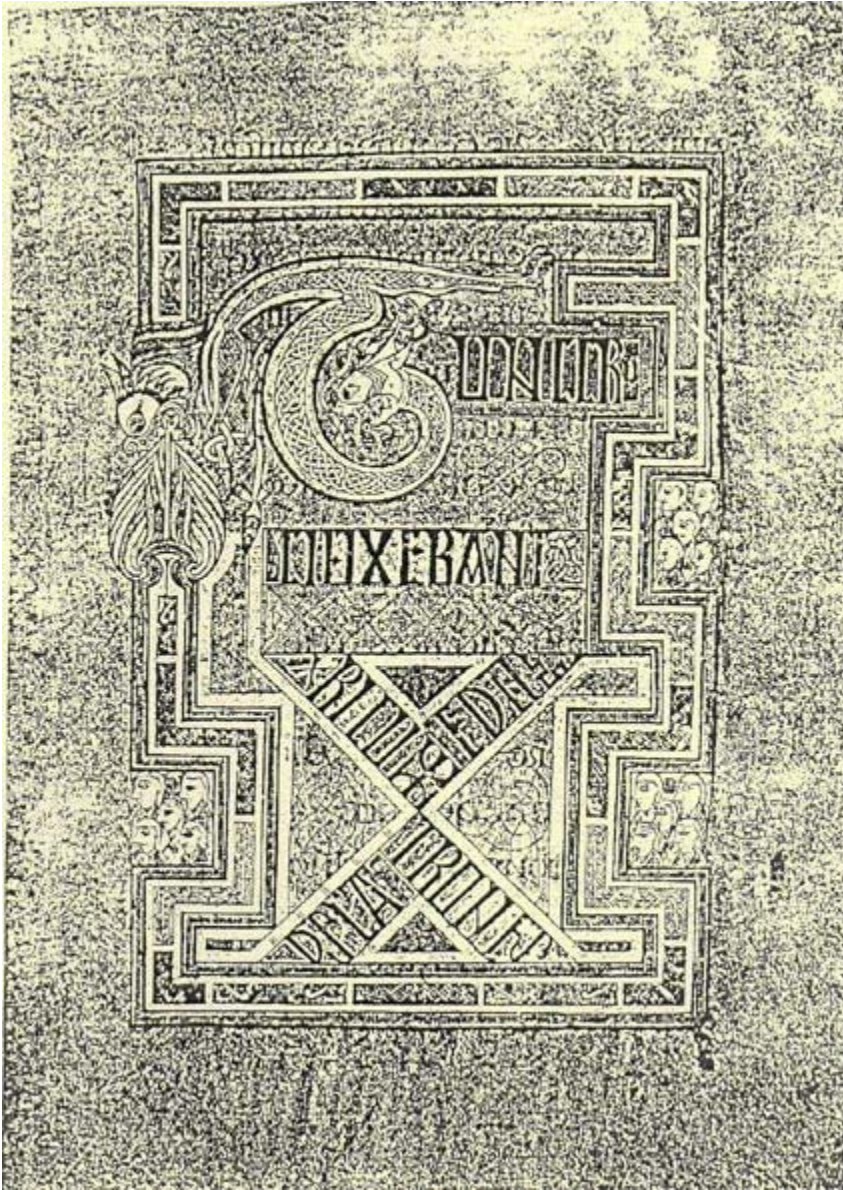


<sup>306</sup>Plate 11

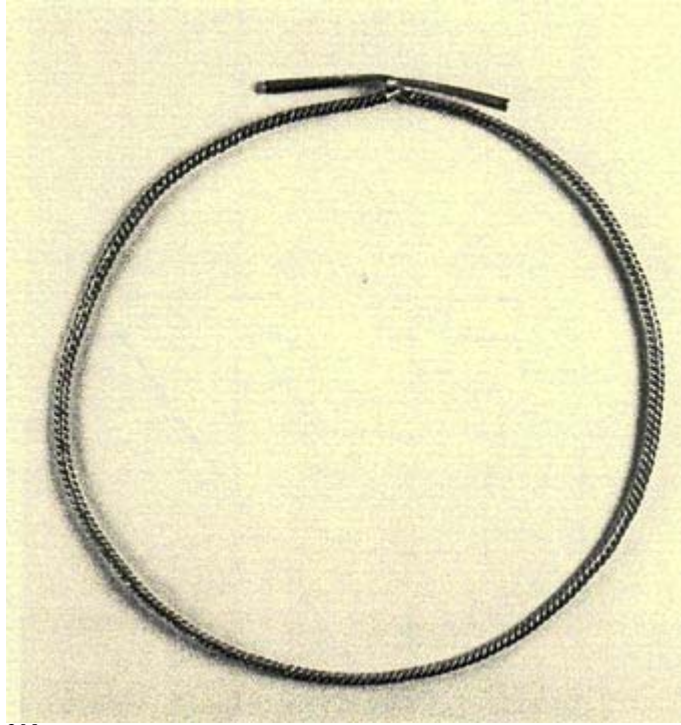




<sup>307</sup> Plate 12



<sup>308</sup>Plate 13



<sup>309</sup>Plate 14



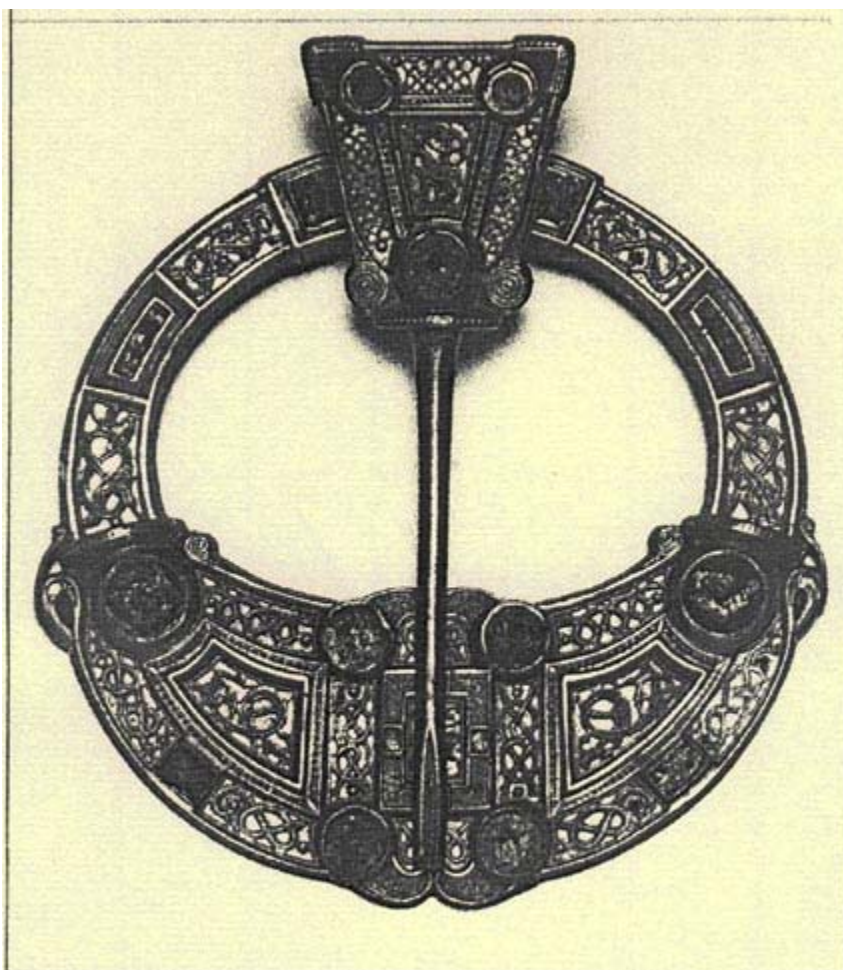


PLATE 4 The Hunterston brooch, an outstanding example of seventh-century ornamental metalwork from Dalriada. (© The Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland 1993)

<sup>310</sup>Plate 15

The following pages show depictions of earthmounds found mainly around the Odessa area near the Black Sea (on its Northern coast) the Southern coast leads to area once known as Thracia and into Greece. An area very close to these is Albania, a name later given to Scotland and England. (Albion)

They are of course remarkable similar to the Earthmounds around County Meath and Armagh and those found in Scotland and Southern Ireland and even England.

The Cairn at Newgrange lights a ray into its chambers on the longest day. The Odessa mounds also permit this.<sup>311</sup>

Odessa and Kiev north of the Black Sea were historically known as **SCYTHIA** as the maps from Rice and Rolle show. Even the Father of Time



Herodotus<sup>312</sup> travelled into Scythia and recorded the local area and customs and legends. One such legend was the script behind the recent film "*The English Patient*" which won 7 Oscars.

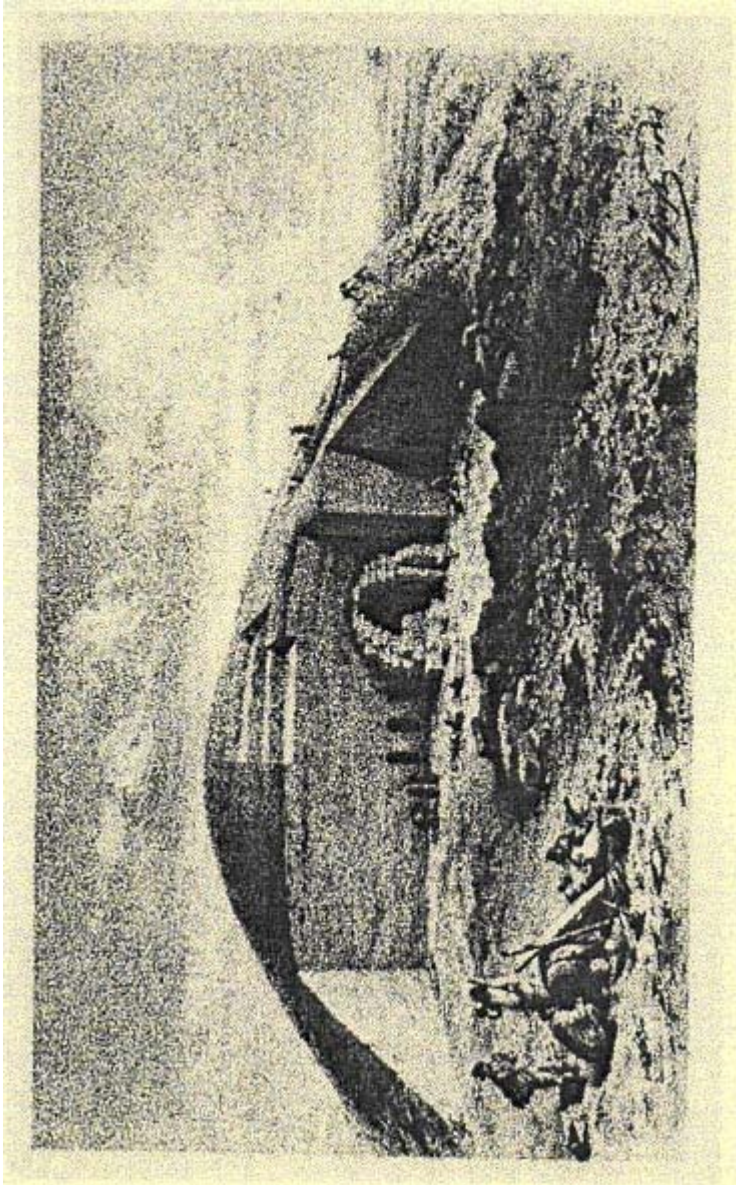
A travelling academic so impressed the Egyptians he was invited to become the philosopher and advisor to Pharaoh.<sup>313</sup> His name was Anarcharsis, widely travelled in Greece. the Scythians were known to the Egyptians, and Biblical prophets alike as their attentions turned to Palestine and Israel.<sup>314</sup>

Interestingly the ancient "Irish" volumes also give accounts of Scythian ...(Scots - Irish ! )journeys to the Red sea area<sup>315</sup> The author cannot have been contemporary or familiar with Herodotus account.

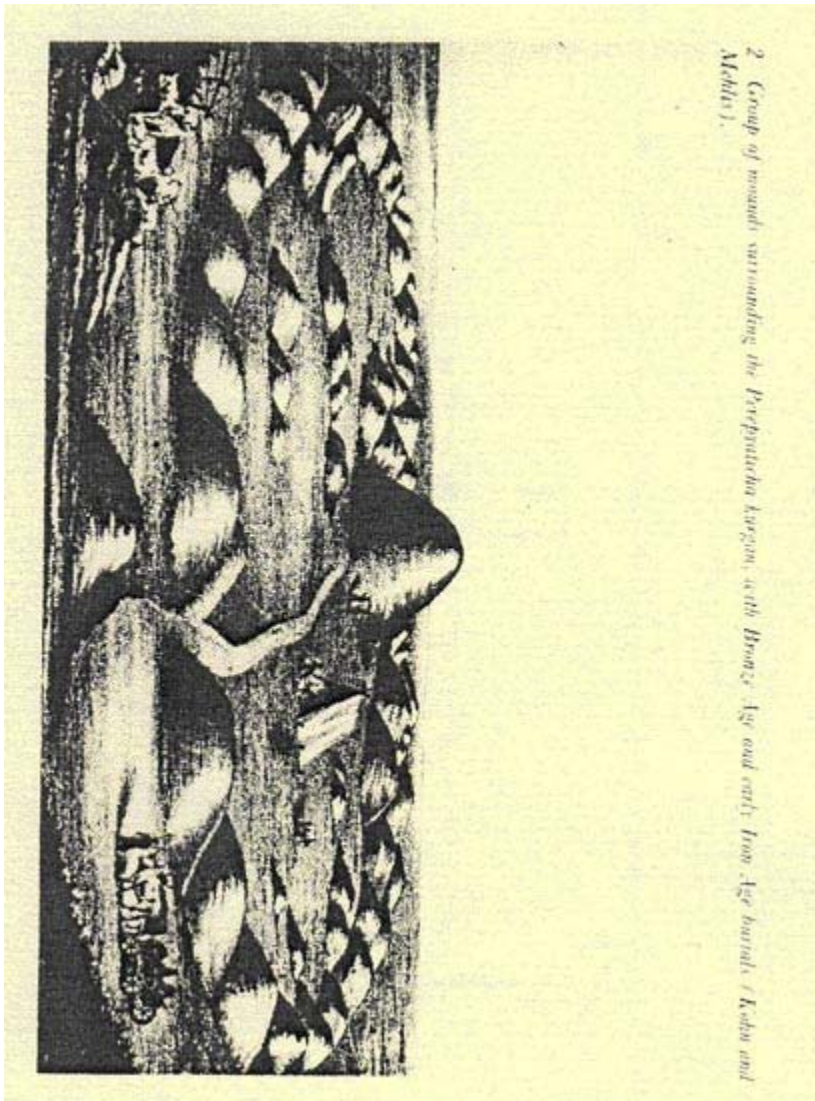
It is interesting that the research by Rice, Rolle and Piotrovsky were reliant on Russian university research and therefore can be seen as a independent and confirming reference to the validity of the Scythian claims in the Book of Invasions.

Rice (page 19) explains that Odysseus (Odessa) was also known as the Land of the Rising Sun - the world beyond the grave - echoing the Celtic death myths in the religion and is a very similar description of the "*Land of Summer* " which T. W. Rolleston says was in the east. She further explains that the Scythians believed that they were descended from Magog, who once resided in the area echoing the Irish volumes.

**On page 192 she describes Scythian art and metalware found in the Shetlands and as far south as London, (How did it get there).** They predate the later Norse invasions, and as Scythia and Celtic art are very similar we can see the Celtic Pictish origins of the original inhabitants of these Islands .What is of interest is the similarities to Norse and Scandinavian craftsmanship<sup>316</sup>.It is undoubtedly the influence of the Tuatha de Dannan, who as Nemedians, fled to colonise the Danube area



<sup>317</sup>Plate 16 Scythian burial mound



<sup>318</sup>Plate 17 Scythian Burial mounds

The Scythian also wore trousers which were woven or leather. The woven trousers were striped of various colours. In Collins encyclopaedia of Scotland<sup>319</sup> we are told that the forerunner of the Kilt was the striped trouser, and it is interesting that the Scythians also wore this type of striped wrap-around. Although Victorian kilts exploded with bright colours employing a new Anglicised version of the kilt, the existence of stripes in trousers or wraparounds originally denoted your status in society. The Druids for example wore six colours in their robes, whilst Chieftains wore seven, .Lords wore five, and so on .Down the scale soldiers wore two whilst the common people wore one<sup>320</sup>.Christian priests were later given eight.<sup>321</sup> The Druids of these islands wore similar robes mainly of white but also of differing colours.

The Scythians also beheaded their enemies and stored the head a custom the Celts also kept. Without going into lengthy detail it is evident that the Scythians had remarkable similarities considering the distance between the two countries. It certainly requires further study and the ancient Celtic volumes should not be dismissed as inaccurate but should be understood for their valuable content and history they contain. The depictions overleaf show the Earth mounds in Ireland and Scotland and are remarkably similar.

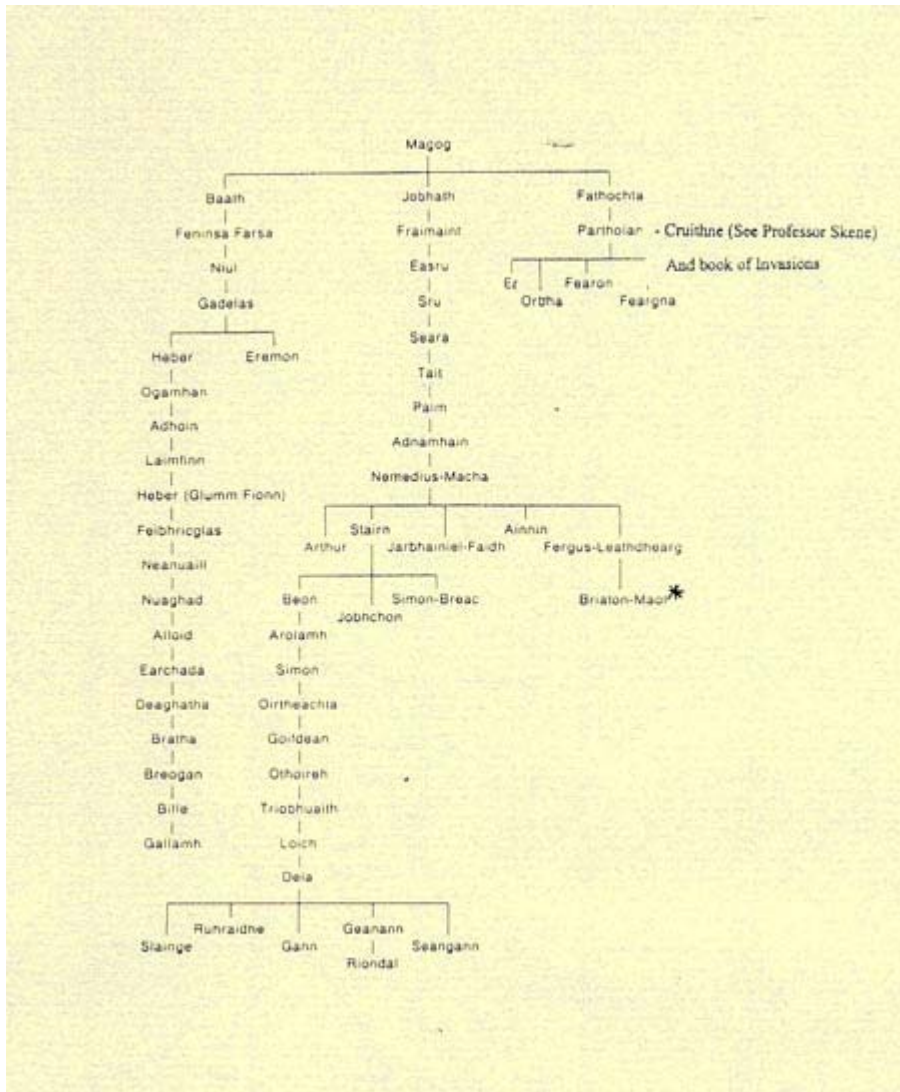
The Scythian craftsmanship in pottery, jewellery and art is at odds with their reputation as warlike barbarians, in fact it shows many influences from Greek contact and culture. They did not have an array of Gods, build temples or have priests, but they did have Shamans who were central to the tribe. Worship of nature, trance meditation and ritual were links to the spirits in nature and the spiritual world. human sacrifice was a feature of Scythian ritual as was the joining of gashed hands to form blood brothership.<sup>322</sup>

I am indebted to a British Christian organisation and in particular Mr. Bill Cooper<sup>323</sup> whose 30 years of research into European manuscripts and documents has supplied a simplified version of the genealogies in the "Leabhar Gabhala" or the Book of Invasions. As follows (see next page) The left hand page shows the beginnings of Eremon and the Milesian line, which can be followed in its completeness up to the 16 century AD, and with genealogical research into the present day.

An interesting passage in the tree is that of Briaton - Maol, who was a Nemedian who emigrated to Northern Scotland or Alba. This could mean he

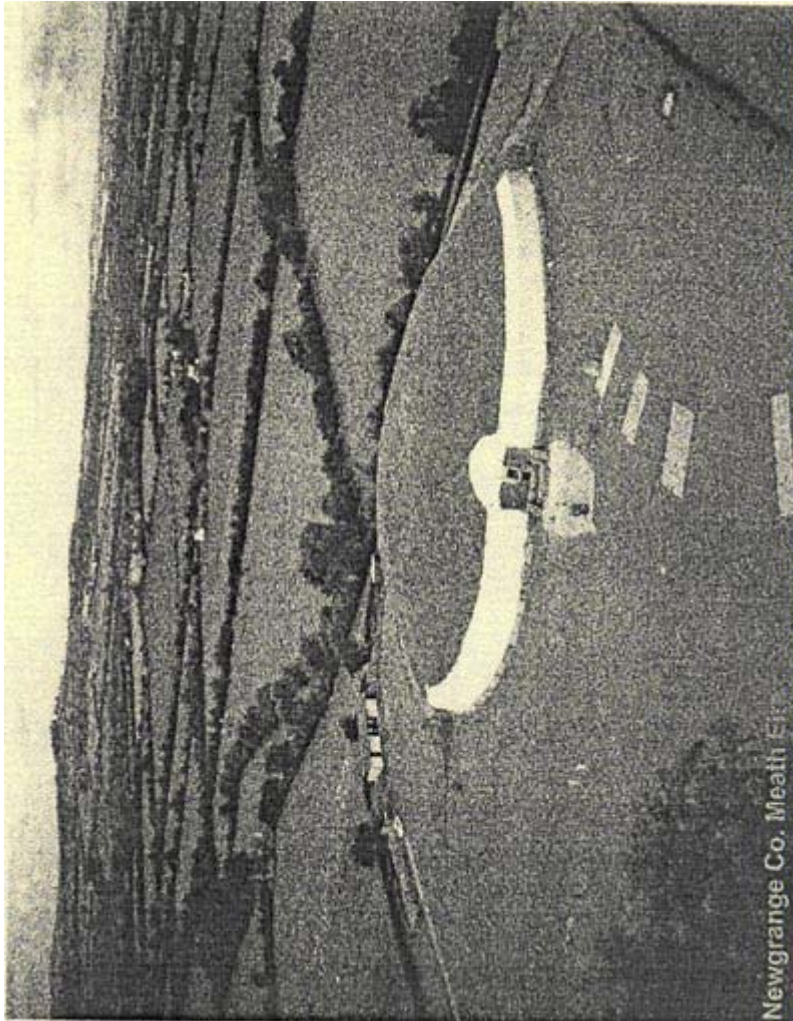


arrived anywhere in Britain of course the Britons as Celts are more likely descended from him.

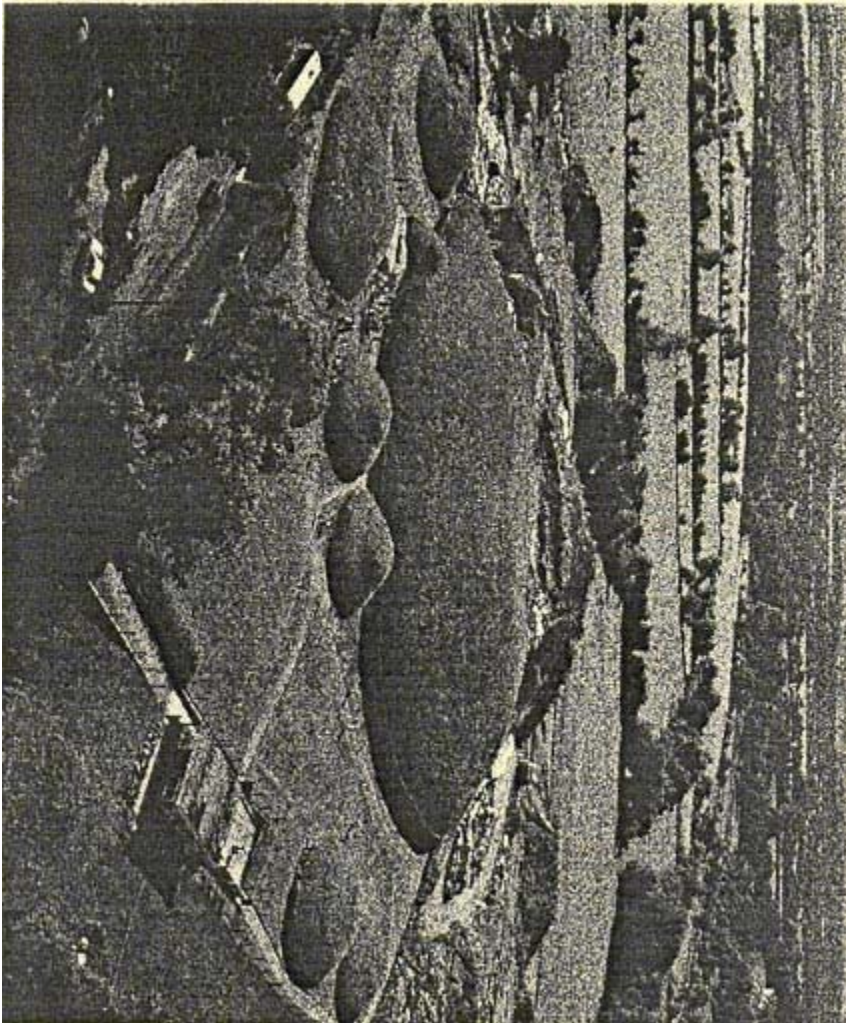


324 Plate 18

The following pages show Burialmounds at Newgrange near Tara in County Meath and other sites in Meath in Ireland. Notice the similarities with the previous Scythian mounds. They exist all over these Islands.



<sup>325</sup>Plate 19 Irish burial mound



<sup>326</sup>Plate 20 Irish Burial mounds

The earliest accounts of the settling of Briaton, describes how Brutus landed in England and the Britons are descended from him.

However it seems that Brutus had to repel a tall race before taking control. It is interesting that the Formorians were described as a tall race who tried to take control of the North of Ireland from the Nemedians, only to be repelled.

The point is that a country called Britain could take its name from Brutus rather than Briaton - Maol, he was of course a Nemedian. (See previous, 3 pages back and genealogy)

It is here that the problem of the Picts as Professor Chadwick entitled his book begins to appear. It would appear then that Brutus conquered the area now known as "England", whilst the Nemedians settled Northern Scotland. We already know that "Scythian" artifacts have been found in Shetland and various parts of Scotland and indeed England (and Ireland of course).

However the debate breaks down at this point as most Historians regard the British chronicles by Geoffrey of Monmouth as a "forgery" and an unreliable source of history. It has always been thought that there was only ever one copy and one author of this wonderful book, but it is a little known fact that a copy was taken down and copied just as Geoffrey of Monmouth had done many centuries before and this is stored in Vatican Archives in Rome. A historian who has verified this is the author L. A. Waddell "*The makers of Civilisation* " and also "*The Phoenician origins of the Britons* ". He explains that Geoffrey of Monmouth's translation cannot be a forgery since an exact copy exists from a separate source. The material is pre – Christian and contains geography and customs unknown to later Christian monks and forgers alike.



This problem of the Picts then slowly becomes less of a headache. Brutus before sailing for England had to fight his way through a tribe of Picts who settled in a long strip of land in South Western France, extending Northwards. The area today has a town Picardy and the French - Scottish origins and connections are well established as this Breton Celtic area has close family ties with the Picts. The Picts also travelled through Britain or Albion to reach Scotland or Alba, from France.

A diverse and exact opposite view is given by Doctor Ian Adamson in his book *"The Cruithin"* his book the *"Identity of Ulster"* <sup>327</sup> also covers similar ground. He sent me a copy of this book. His books are decorated on the cover by the "Red Hand" of Ulster. The origins of the Red hand emblem originate from the O'Neill's Coat of Arms, but since most coat of Arms were of Anglo-Norman origin and therefore 11th century (approximately), the O'Neill's ancestors would have had this emblem as part of their tribal identity. The O'Neill's of Ulster and those of Leinster trace their lineage back to Niall of the Nine Hostages fame, who is descended through the Milesian line from Eremon. Niall was a ancestor of Saint Columba the scholar also known as "Cunning Wolf" (Crimithan) of Iona.

Interestingly the Chieftain Jurge O'Neill was inaugurated wearing an inauguration cloak bearing this Red hand emblem in June 1982<sup>328</sup>, he has since passed away but the line continues.

A pertinent point made by Dr Adamson who is a former Mayor of Belfast, concerns a blood test of inhabitants of the Aran Islands in Connaught. The vast majority were found to have similar blood types as "Britons". He has suggested that the Britons were in fact the first to populate England and Ireland. . . of course this point could be argued the other way around from the same blood results!

"Moving on from blood results the search becomes more scientific and D.N.A. samples from sample virtually covering the whole of Briton and Ireland have been utilized in the search for our roots.

## IRELAND

The results for Ireland. are given as follows **Testing sites:**

Rush (north county of Dublin, Eire), Castlerea (Roscommon - Eire)

Samples were taken at two sites in Ireland. Castlerea, a site right in the heart of rural Ireland, was the first to be tested. Unsurprisingly, analysis of the DNA samples from the area within 20 miles of this small Irish town turned

out to be almost completely of Ancient Briton (Celtic) ancestry. Historians had never suggested the Vikings had settled this far inland, so the UCL team was expecting this result. It provided a very useful reference for an example of an 'Ancient Briton' population. However the other testing site was quite different.

The team had chosen to sample within a 20 mile radius of Rush, in the north county of Dublin. They wanted to see if the Vikings had settled around Dublin, as history claims. The city is known to have been a very important Viking trading centre and town. The Irish historical record is supported by archaeological excavations undertaken near the River Liffey which revealed large numbers of Viking artefacts and suggested a prosperous trading site had existed here.

Because of the large amount of mixing of different populations which has happened in Dublin over the past centuries, the geneticists needed to take samples from another area, close by. They thought the rural area around Rush was such that the genetic contribution of people whose families went back two generations in the area would not have been influenced by later immigration. But it also seemed close enough to Dublin to give a picture of what might have been happening in this region during the Viking Age. When the DNA samples from Rush were analysed it seemed there was virtually no genetic contribution from Norway here either. So how can we explain these similar results from both Rush and Castlerea? Perhaps the Vikings who settled Dublin never settled outside the city walls, so their genetic inheritance does not spread as far as Rush. Or perhaps they did move outside Dublin, but not into Rush. But because of the difficulties of finding suitable people to sample within Dublin itself, we may never find their genetic legacy here”<sup>329</sup>.

### SCOTLAND

“In Shetland and Orkney 60% of the male population had DNA of Norwegian origin, most probably passed on from the Vikings. Here the Y chromosomes of the rest of the population could be identified as similar to those of the Ancient Britons (Celts) - no evidence of an Anglo-Saxon or Danish influx was found. Over 30% of the men tested in the Hebrides showed evidence of Norwegian ancestry in their DNA”<sup>330</sup>

### NORTH AND EAST ENGLAND

“The results were interesting. England (and most of mainland Scotland) were a mixture of Angles, Saxons, Danish Vikings and Ancient Britons. The highest percentage of DNA signatures from the invading groups (Angles, Saxons and Danish Vikings) was found in the North and East of England.

Interestingly the place with the highest 'invader input' was York, a well-known Viking settlement site”.

#### SOUTH AND WEST ENGLAND

“Like in the North and East of England, a mixture of Angles, Saxons, Danish Vikings, and Ancient Britons were found in the South and West of England. But the percentage of DNA from the 'invaders' (Angles, Saxons and Danish Vikings) decreased as the test sites moved towards the south coast and Cornwall (the most Ancient Briton/Celtic part of England). It seems this part of the country has more genetic input from the Ancient Britons than the North and East of England. Curiously, mainland Scotland was not appreciably more Ancient Briton (Celtic) than southern England”

#### ISLE OF MAN

The genetics results from the Isle of Man show the Norwegian Vikings to have travelled right down from Shetland and Orkney, past the Hebrides, and into the Irish Sea. Of the men tested in the Isle of Man over 15% had Norwegian DNA signatures. This is not as high as in the Hebrides (over 30%) or Shetland, Orkney and the far north of the Scottish mainland (60%), but is still a significant proportion and suggests the Vikings did also settle here. The rest of the DNA sampled in the Isle of Man had an Ancient Briton (Celtic) or Anglo-Saxon/Danish signature.

#### WALES

“In England the DNA typically found in Wales either had an Ancient Briton (Celtic) signature or had the signature of the 'invading' populations (Angles, Saxons and Danish Vikings). Large parts of Wales, in particular in the western area of the country, were virtually entirely Ancient Briton, suggesting no Vikings settled in these regions”

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS (GUERNSEY, JERSEY)

“The DNA of those with non-Norman surnames was found to be very similar to that from men in England. This was a mixture of Ancient Briton with those of the 'invading' populations. These invaders included both the Angles and Saxons who arrived in England in the 5th and 6th centuries and the Danish Vikings. These two types of DNA could not be distinguished but, like men tested in England, Channel Islanders with English surnames had a significant proportion of DNA from these 'invaders'.

The DNA of those with Norman surnames was markedly different. These men were found to be very similar to the Ancient Britons. But on top of this ancestry was a hint of the Norwegian DNA signature, indicating that Rollo could possibly have had an effect on the genes of people from the Channel Islands today”<sup>331</sup>

The last point concerns the identity of the Celtic French and their overlords Norse leaders who were in a huge minority to their troops. Areas in England where high proportion of “Viking” D.N.A were found for example and especially York were and are concentrated around cities, which the Vikings used as fortresses. The results were surprising for the teams involved, and the results show that these Islands are still in a huge majority “Celtic”.

The home office announced on 3/9/2003, that immigrants applying for a UK passport should pass a “Britishishness test”<sup>332</sup>, this would include tests in history.

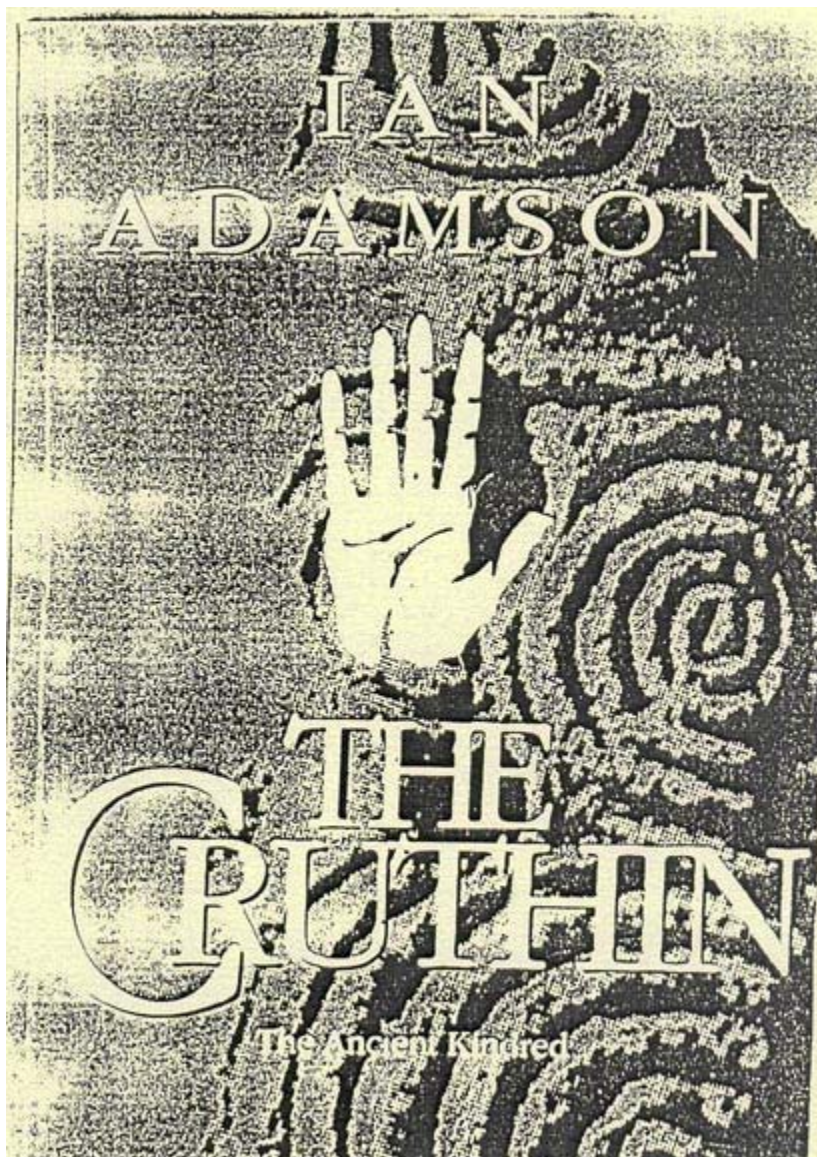
This then would exclude ALL British people who of course are not English (Anglo), and would perhaps cause a review of all Anglos files, the majority of whom are residents illegally and would need to be taken to Asylum centres and face deportation. The test would include an option to learn Scots and Welsh Gaelic, as well as English, perhaps the Islands should be called the Celtic Isles with others resident who are known as Brit ...(ish)...almost sort of. This could become ridiculous.

Of course if this truth caught on then we may question the Monarchies origins and ultimately the activities (or lack of them) of the Monarchy and the question of where power is based in these islands may also arise. Once the reality that power is not held in the House of Commons/Parliament, then people may ask more pertinent questions.

Map of Dalriada. Irish Dalriada shows the "Cruithne" flight from the area we now know as Antrim and Down to Galloway in the ninth century and their return again in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century

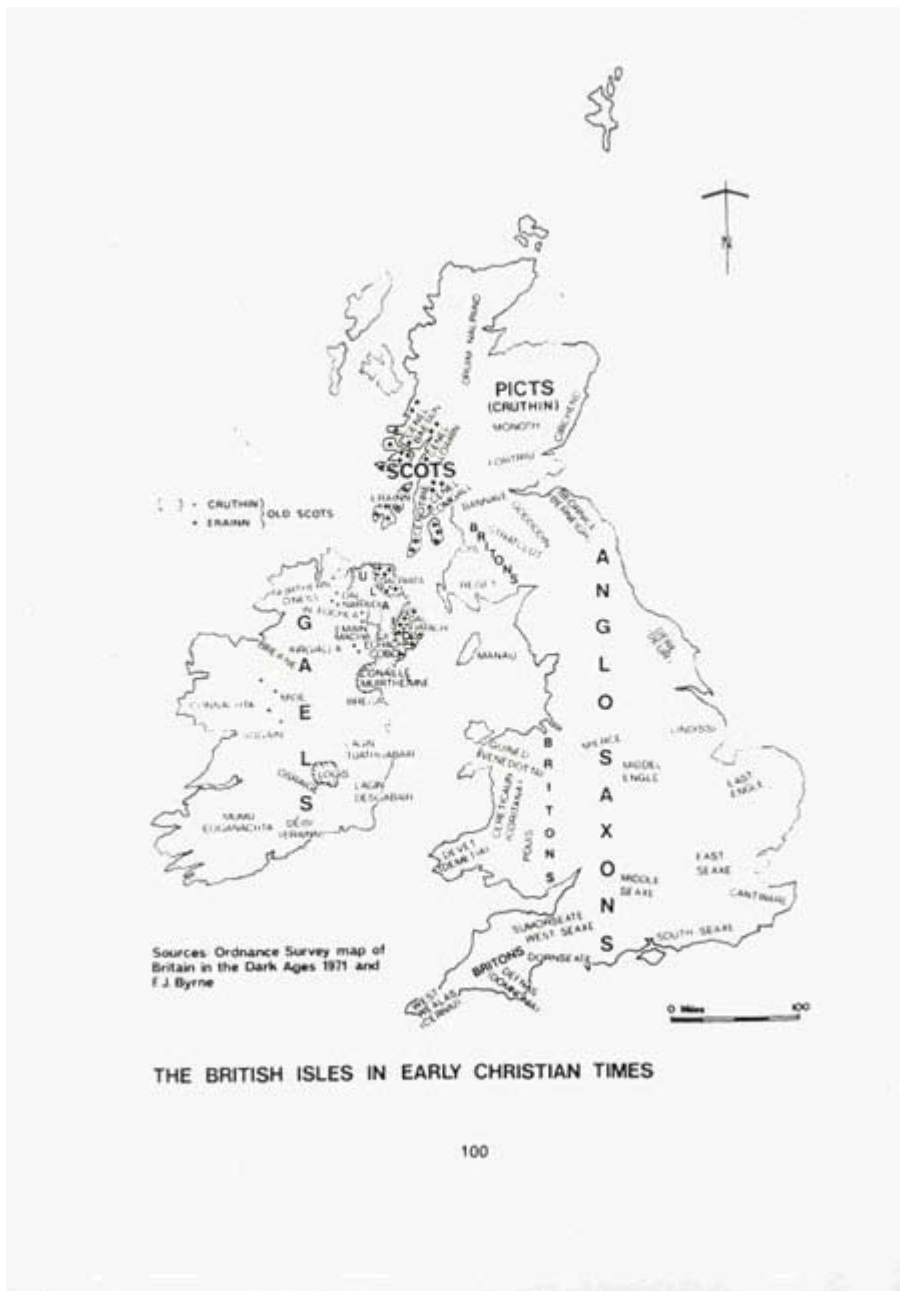


333 Plate 21.



Denotes the “Red hand” of the O’Neil’s<sup>334</sup> Plate 22





<sup>335</sup>Plate 23 Early Christian era

Returning to Mr Adamson's research into the identity of the Ulster peoples and the Cruthin.

What is interesting is the title of his book "**CRUTHIN**". The Cruthin denote the Celtic tribes of Down and Antrim, who according to professor Skene are descended from Cruithne from the Pictish King Lists. He founded a kingdom in Scotland which was divided into 7 provinces one for each of his sons Circenn (Angus and the Mearns) Athfotla (Atholl) Fortriu (Strathearn and Mentecth) and Fib (Fife). Ce (Mer and Buchan) Fidach (with Muray and Ross) and finally Cait (Caithness)<sup>336</sup>. The southern areas become more

difficult to define. The difficulties with the Pictish King lists in the difficult Ogham inscriptions, and the fact that their lineage descends through the female line rather than the male.

Also this Pictish Kingdom has always been regarded as Mythical with the onus of proof as always left with no perimeters.

Atholl, (given to Athfotla) literally translates as New Ireland. Ireland is an English word and the earliest known description of a man from Eire or a Milesian is Scoti. Whilst Pict replaced Cruithin or Cruithne. For an interesting look into this area please read "Scotland a new history" by Michael Lynch.

An interesting fact about this mythical Kingdom is that it was invoked by Robert Bruce of Annadale against John Balliol's claim to the Scottish throne, he cited this as a historic fact supporting the Bruce claim to the Scottish throne, however it was unsuccessful although the Bruce line did eventually succeed to the throne. John Balliol's father Edward Balliol was crowned King at Scone. He was regarded as many as the true heir to the throne. He however would not give troops to Edward 1<sup>st</sup> for Edward's war with France. Edward invaded Scotland and dethroned him and after imprisonment he was released to the Ancestral home of Bailleul in Picardy in France. The word Pict is a Roman one, and the Celts knew them as Cruithni, and as already mentioned they resided mainly in Antrim and Down.

**Therefore if the Celts regarded them as Cruithni descended from Cruithni as the Nemedians were descended from Nemed, and the Milesians from Miladh (from Miletus) and before that Scythia, where did Cruithne originate from?**

**In the Chronicum Scoturum or the Chronicles of the Picts and the Scots Cruithne is descended from Partholan, but separates his journey from the other five invasions of Ireland, travelling into Thracian. (See also the Book of Invasions). This makes Ulster men of differing Christian denominations of the same stock, albeit cousins not immediate.**

It is noted that the Milesians also travelled into Thracia before going into Germany or France where they met a troop of Picts, who remembered each other from Thracia. There is mutual assistance as a later account of Gaedhil a Milesian also results in mutual assistance with these Picts. It seems however that this strip of land was always a source of dissatisfaction for the



Picts, and a troop of them set sail to Ireland where they are greeted by the Milesian Chieftain at Tara. The Chieftain tells them that there is land in the northern most part of Alba,(Scotland) due to a later disagreement with the Picts

The historian Bede also confirms this account stating that they had no wives and they asked for Irish wives. They left for Scotland on the condition that the Royal line continued through the female line, which is why the king lists are Matrilineal and not through the male line. (See Professor Skene) Elizabeth Sutherland in *"Search for the Picts"* guesting from Charles Thomas's book on the Picts and in agreement suggests that the Pictish painting of tattoos was learnt from the Scythians from the East. (See previous illustrations).

The Kingdom of Dalraida later extended from Tara and Ireland across into Scotland and extended down to the British tribes where the present day Hadrian's wall is situated.

The Scottish and Pictish Kings were required to give tribute to the Irish Kings and it is possible that the Picts travelling to Scotland from Ireland with their new Irish wives moved into a kingdom of seven provinces established by their ancestor Cruithne or they themselves established these kingdoms.

What is certain is that the Pictish Kingdom was a new Ireland and the Kingdom of Dalriada had a type of male-female dual monarchical identity. Saint Columba was himself an Irish Prince from the Milesian line from Niall of the Nine Hostages, but who clearly regarded the Picts as Kine. Niall of the Nine Hostages was also very fond of raiding the Welsh and Scottish mainland and returning with hostages, he captured the young St Patrick and a catch was a British Princess whom he later married.

The Chronicles and Pictish King lists however are out of sync and confusing, but I believe there is an explanation for this which would need further explanation separate from this overview. This headache of the Picts can however cause doubts which is dispelled instantly when looking once again at the Scythian art, burial mounds and other shared historical identities.

It is clear also that the descendents of Cruithne lived not just in Scotland but also in Northern Ireland, all interrelated and of a common heritage. The separate but related tribe of the land from whence Conor Mac Nessa and the famed Cuchulain spring were more commonly known as the Dal Fiatach,

who are related to the Cruithne, and the Milesians, this is realised as "Scythia".

In a thousand years who would believe that a Dutch Prince with a tenuous ancestry and a disputed claim to the British throne would claim it, and then claim to be the King of Scotland and Ireland. Surely in some future space age a microchip storing this chronicle may be regarded as mythical and a forgery, or "fabulous". This is a point that those who deride early Irish History's should bear in mind. This is also of course a problem for Irish Republicans and an area which causes much suffering and anger in Northern Ireland.

There is a High King of Ireland alive today "The O Connor Don" who is descended from the last high King of Ireland, who reigned at the time of the Norse Invasions. He sits as head of the Irish Council of Chieftains, and is recognized as such as a "name" on that council by the genealogical offices in Dublin and Edinburgh. The O Connor Don, sits in council with the Scottish council of Chieftains, (of course there is no distinction between "Irish or Scots" ) and is a hereditary Gaelic cross cultural organization which still has traditions and rights stretching further back than the Anglo or Norse invasions of these Islands. the "Irish" also have their own Kilts and colours denoting family clans, pre-existent to the Victorian versions, and of course Gaelic, can be spoken in Cork extending up to the North of Ireland, and over to Scotland.

Interestingly the current King of Britain and Scotland is Prince Michael who resides in Edinburgh .His full title is;

HRH Prince Michael James Alexander Stewart, 7<sup>th</sup> Count of Albany , prince de jure of Scotland. Titular prince of France and Poland. Head of the Royal house of Stewart. 26<sup>th</sup> Lord High Steward de jure of Scotland , Count Stuarton.Duke of Kendal and Kintyre. Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine. President of the European council of Princes. Knight Grand commander, The Chivalric Order of the Temple of Jerusalem.....or Mike as no doubt the Windsor's (Sax Coburgs would prefer him to be called).

He is recognized by the rest of the world as the true "King of England" .his HRH passport says so, issued by the British Government<sup>337</sup> , and it seems MI6 and the C.I.A both view him (in exile) as the true Hereditary and rightful King. he prefers to be seen as the true King of Scotland, and he would prefer an independent Scotland.

The reasons why he is not HRH insitu is ..as discussed the money problem. Then again the present incumbents are only acting out a non-constitutional role in which they know, they are not in any sense rulers, what a tragedy .

### **The departure of the tribes of Cruithne from Down and Antrim and the great return from Galloway as the “Scots / Irish Protestants.**

The 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Century brought fresh invasions to Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales when the Vikings or Norsemen plundered and murdered sweeping across the Islands and settling on coastal areas establishing bases from which to further their conquests. Without going into a wide description of every area, one could mention Dublin the Isle of Man and Eastern Scotland and England.

An area mentioned less is the temporary settlement of Antrim and Down, and the emigration of the tribes of the descendents of Cruithne to Galloway in Scotland. Once there these thousands settled but were once again invaded by the Norse of the Isle of Man, and a small proportion of these Norse, settled and intermarried with the **CRUITNE** and the Britons (who had been pushed north into Galloway first by the Romans and later by the Norse) and also the Picts and the Milesian Scots.

Not until the 1600's did they return to Antrim and Down, seizing lands from the deposed O'Neill's in the flight of the Earls. The O'Neill's and others vast domain covered the entire area of Ulster, when the O'Neill's refused to comply with Elizabethan demands, their lands became forfeit.

Many Scots emigrated over to these new lands. However many English families also emigrated with the official assistance of the "London Corporation" and the "Irish Society" who "undertook" the plantation of the Earls of Tyrone (O'Neill) and Tyrconnell (O'Donnell) comprising some half a million acres in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Coltrane (Derry) and Armagh. These lands were in effect confiscated.

The English settlers were in a minority and it is never mentioned that the London Corporation and the Irish Society were set up to encourage this plantation as very few wanted to go<sup>338</sup>.

Those who did and the 90% majority were the Celtic tribes of the descendents of Cruithne, who can also claim a Scythian origin. (From Galloway back to Ulster, Antrim and Down).

The difficulty for the London Corporation became clear when in 1624 they had 4000 Irish tenants on smaller holdings when they should have had none<sup>339</sup>, those who gladly returned from Galloway without the aid of the London Corporation or the Irish Society were those who were drawn to go, like returning exiles. Although they had intermarried with the Norse, they were known in their flight from Antrim and Down to Galloway, as the "Wild Gaels" (see J. H. Todd, *"The war of the Gaedhil with the Gael"*) and also Gwyn Jones *"A history of the Vikings"*)<sup>340</sup> who in effect renounced Christianity to settle with the then heathen Norse in Galloway. They were christianised by the time of the great return in the 1600's.

This is why Dr Ian Adamson is correct in mentioning that some Ulster Protestants can speak a form of Irish-Scots Gaelic which differs from other forms of Celtic language on the Island (i.e. Lallans).

The Saxons and the Jutes were first invited to Southern "England" to help defeat the Picts by a Celtic Briton Chieftain, decided to stay repelling the Britons into Wales. They in turn were defeated by the Danes, who were in turn defeated by the Saxons once more. From Angle we derive ENGLand, and hence Anglo Saxon.

The Saxon royal houses of Wessex, East Anglia, Northumbria, Kent, Lindsey, Mercia, and the East Saxon Kings (from where we derive The county of Essex) are descended through their genealogies from Woden. The Danish Royal Houses and Norwegian and Icelandic are descended from Woden and was interrelated to the Swedish and Geatish families. Hence the Britons, and other Celts opposed the sons of Woden or Odin as he is also known. As mentioned in previous chapters the warlike "warfather" or "allfather" of the Saxons, ("English or German) was the inspiration of the allfather ...the Fhurer as Adolf Hitler God of war and master of the Nordic pure white race. The "world wars" of the last century prove to be started by them, with everyone else dying in between especially in France. The complicit nature of English elite with the Nazis and Germany as a whole is not perceived very well by the Great Britons.

The later Norman settlers, were also "Norse-men", (from the north) who had intermarried with the Franks, whilst the Elizabethans were on the whole Welsh, as was Strongbow.

An interesting comment by a recent warrior chief and Minister for Finance from the book he wrote himself. *"The Path to Freedom"* (Michael Collins).

***"The form of our government is our domestic concern. " If we had still a descendent of our Irish Kings left we would be as free, under a united monarchy, with the British gone as under a Republic. "*** (Page 54).

However it is this aspiration that the descendants of "Cruithne" do not appreciate and see this type of nationalism as a threat to their way of life as Ulster Loyalists today.

Mr. Collins father was a schoolteacher and had a command of Irish history, which by the accounts of Michael's school reports, he excelled by the age of 10. He would have been very aware that indeed we do have a descendent of our Irish Kings left. Why then did he make the above statement? It is possible that the tenant - landlord struggle of the Land reforms and the punctuated negotiations between the Landlords and the land league left him disheartened .The O'Connor Don the descendant of our last Irish high King was a delegate on the Landlord side, against the subjects he could have ruled over.

It is difficult when an Irish tenant finds himself negotiating against a descendent of our Irish Kings, for the very land they both own, on behalf of absentee landlords in England.

There were many such meetings from 1900 to 1914, forming the Land acts. Such was the difficulty of the Redmondites and the Home Rulers. (See Wyndam Land Acts).

Robert the Bruce of part Norman and Celtic descent trained by the Knights Templar with many of the Knights in his employ, first of all secured Scotland against the ruthless Edward 1st (Longshanks), he then turned his attention to Northern Ireland, setting sail for Carrickfergus, and taking control of Antrim and Down before moving South to become high King in Dublin (and not Tara)

He came first as liberator of the "Irish" against the "English" as modern historians would caricature them, but a terrible famine "broke out"<sup>341</sup>, a typical tactical defence to use the economics of sustenance as a weapon



against your enemy, by ways of a lack of supply to their demand .this had catastrophic effects on Bruces army and

They turned to taking food from the Irish Many of the barons also turned against Bruce and a civil war broke out in EIRE (Ireland).

If this all sounds familiar when comparing it to the 1800s and the “Irish” rebellion and civil war, it is because the tactics of successive English governments is itself predictable,. the working class are always inevitably the worse off.

Bruce’s previous victory against the Longshanks was seen as justification for Scotland to be recognised as a independent country declared as such in the declaration of Abroath.it cited a common heritage and custom declaring that so long as 100 of them was alive then they would fight for freedom. They seemingly carried this into Ireland inspiring the Irish for generations to come<sup>342</sup>

Marx himself concerned with the “Irish Question” recognized the divide and rule tactic of Imperialists in whatever country they interfered with throughout history

Nationalism, today provides political difficulties for Marxists and Capitalists alike, and consequently they both see it as thorn of contention, disrupting policy making (or lack of it).What they fail to realise is the two will always be inextricably linked, this is not a Romantic fancy but a inevitable consequence of any movement, in Scotland or Ireland, its inherent.

The people politicians and comrades claim to represent will always feel United to themselves than to any philosophy first and foremost, and will resist imperial depopulation, extermination, genocide and suppression, whatever the tribal identity. There is after all only one race the Human Race, which capital misconstrues quite literally, and if left to develop Nationalism will co-ordinate itself into a less volatile, and more positive movement, in which the working “peoples” can aspire to control their finances not just their identity. Opposing this, are the imperialists, whether they be Capitalists, Marxist or Catholic or Protestant

This is also true of the **Scottish** family connections which are not just about political and religious links but rather strong shared family links, which extend down to all the Celtic peoples in these Islands. There is a vast inheritance and a kingdom which is more real than people realise.

The map overleaf shows a typical example of how the Celts were supposed to have spread, but typically leaves no explanation of where they appeared

from before this. This is even more curious, when one realises the validity and accuracy of the ancient Irish volumes.

The maps following depict the general geographic area of Scythia and show the locations of the various earth mounds and burial sites.

Finally a modern map of the world displays all countries and cities mentioned in this chapter, and shows what a small world it is.

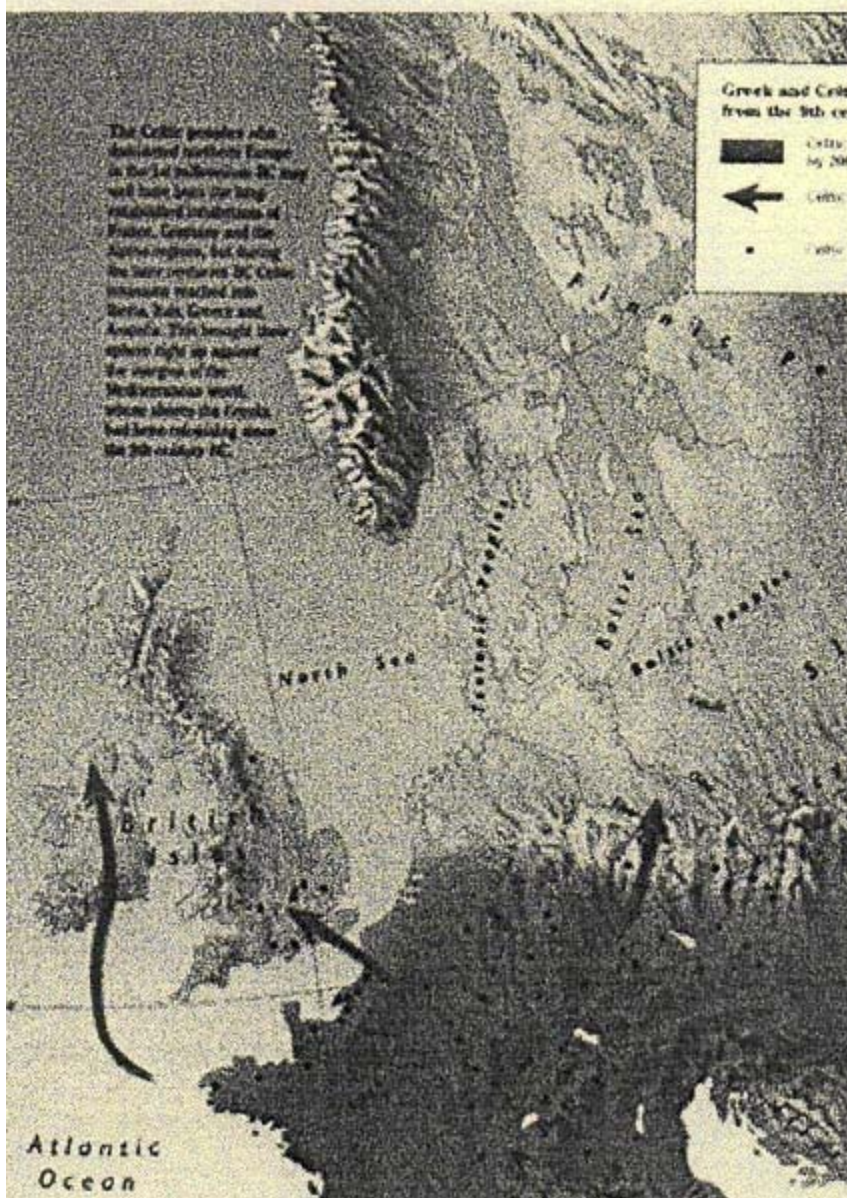
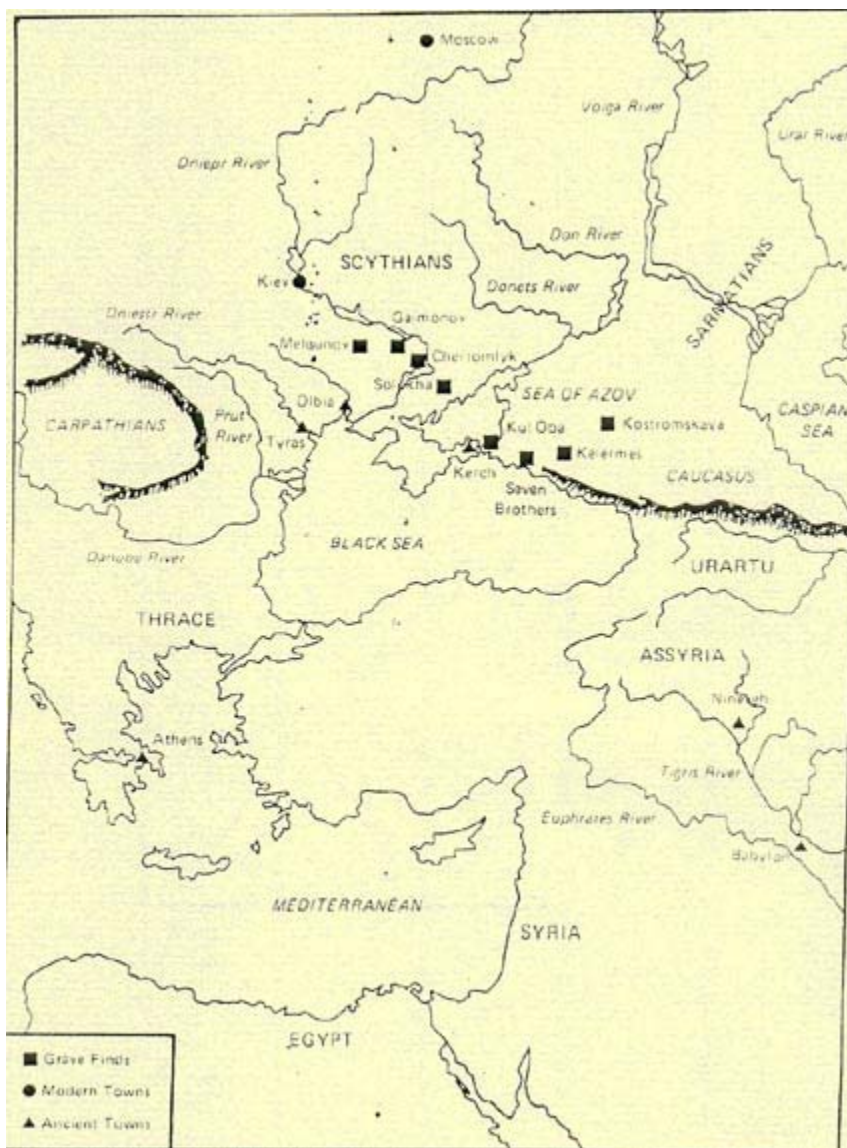


Plate 24



<sup>343</sup>Plate 25





344 Plate 26