

FEED MY SHEEP

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Did Joseph Marry a Descendant of Ham? *The Story of Joseph, Part 31*

We saw from the book of Genesis in last month's issue of FMS how the people of Egypt became impoverished because of the famine. Consequently, they traded all their *money* to Joseph in return for food and sustenance. Then they traded all their *livestock* to Joseph. Then they traded their *land*. Ultimately, all they had left to trade was their own *bodies* as a labor force.

We noted how Joseph gave them seed to plant and saved them from starvation. But in the years of the famine, that would scarcely have kept them occupied. My theory is that Joseph then began to employ the population in massive government works projects, with the result that the whole nation of Egypt benefitted from the wisdom and administrative skill of Joseph.

As you might surmise, I am not an admirer of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Yet he, too, engaged in massive public works projects during the Great Depression. Many of my readers understand how the money manipulators—who were in league with Roosevelt—were the very ones who caused the great depression of the 1930's in the first place.

Therefore I am in no way likening FDR to Joseph except that both of them created huge government works projects to employ the people and to benefit the nation. Joseph had nothing to do with creating the famine, whereas FDR was a conspirator up to his eyeballs helping to enslave America economically under modern Mystery Babylon. All in God's plan, of course.

Furthermore, from what I have read about FDR (and I have read extensively), his character is as far from the character of Joseph as Australia is from Iceland. Let us now continue the story of Joseph, as given in the non-biblical, yet in my view, the reliable source known as the book of Jasher. (See earlier issues for full

disclaimer.)

Jasher 55:34 And Joseph dwelt securely in Egypt, and the whole land was under his advice, and his father and all his brethren dwelt in the land of Goshen and took possession of it.

35 And Joseph was very aged, advanced in days, and his two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, remained constantly in the house of Jacob, together with the children of the sons of Jacob their brethren, to learn the ways of the Lord and his law.

“[T]o learn the ways of the Lord and his law.” It was the segregation from the Egyptians that allowed the children of Israel to continue learning the ways of Yahweh *and His law*. We note that this was several generations before Moses was even born and therefore we can unequivocally state that God's law was in existence and known by God's people long before its codification by Moses.

36 And Jacob and his sons dwelt in the land of Egypt in the land of Goshen, and they took possession in it, and they were fruitful and multiplied in it.

Where *was* this land of Goshen? The same document by John Keyser which I quoted in the October FMS, makes the case that Goshen included the entire Nile delta, not merely the eastern side of it. Part of the proof of that, he says, lies in the city of Sais.

I assume many of my readers have seen the classic movie by Cecil B. DeMille called *The Ten Commandments*...the one in which Charlton Heston plays Moses. In it we see portrayed the cruel slavery that the children of Israel suffered in Egypt. Have you ever wondered why they stayed there? Didn't any of them ever try to escape? I believe history shows the answer

is that at least some of them did manage to leave Egypt during the days of bondage. Keyser states:

“By the time of the exodus Sais was an important city held by the Israelites and a departure point for those escaping from the harsh rule of the 12th Dynasty pharaohs.

According to *The Harmsworth Encyclopedia* Cecrops (who was, it can be proven, none other than Chalcol of 1 Kings 4:31 and brother to Darda) was the ‘mythical’ founder of Athens and its first king. He was said to have been the leader of a band of Hebrew colonists from Egypt! This is confirmed by Diodorus Siculus.”

Incidentally, there is an historical document which shows that the Spartans also were of Israelite origin. Back now with more on the location of Goshen. Keyser goes on for pages to support the idea that the island of Crete was at that time under Egyptian ownership, and that it was given over by the Pharaoh of Joseph to Jacob and his family as part of the Goshen deal.

Have you ever heard of Odin in Norse (Viking) and German mythology? He was a man who was elevated to god status by his worshipers many centuries after his death. Even today there are ignorant individuals who worship Odin. Keyser points out that the Icelandic “Langfedgatal,” which traces the ancestry of Odin, shows that he was descended from King Saturnus of Krit. In English, we would say King Saturn of Crete. The Greek equivalent of Saturn was Kronos, and we won’t take the time to get into it further, but evidence strongly suggests that this was none other than Jacob, who became the king of Crete when the Pharaoh gave the land of Goshen to him and his sons.

Well, there is much more to the idea that Jacob became a king and we shall come back to it at the appropriate point in our study of the life of Joseph. At this juncture, however, let us see what Mr. Keyser has put together regarding Asenath, the wife of Joseph. We know that the Bible tells us that Asenath was the daughter of Potipherah, the priest of On; so doesn’t that make her an Egyptian? And would it not be likely therefore, that she was a descendant of Mizraim, a son of Ham and a grandson of Noah. Well, that is what I assumed until I came across this information. And if she were in fact, descended from Noah through Mizraim, I would not have a problem with that. But here is another possibility, from an essay by John D. Keyser:

QUOTE: Ancient historians have indicated that Egypt had its beginning as a colony founded by Nim-

rod and his father, Cush. Herman L. Hoeh, in his *Compendium of World History*, lists Cush as the first pharaoh of Egypt. When Cush died, his wife Semiramis married their son Nimrod and instituted the great Mystery Religion that was, in effect, the worship of a deified Nimrod.

Hoeh points out that Shem (the son of Noah) also traveled to Egypt to kill Nimrod and stamp out this new pagan religion. Eventually Shem caught up with Nimrod in Rome where he executed him.

Shem founded a settlement in Egypt and spent all his energies fighting the new pagan heresy. During this time, and after the death of Semiramis, Egypt learned the truth of Yehovah God from Shem and his descendants.

Notes C. Kenneth Rockwell---

“For several generations the Egyptians actually tried to worship the true Creator God knowing Him by the name of AMEN. For generations they even named their own Pharaohs in honor of the great God. Thus we have recorded in Egyptian history the names: AMENemhet, who according to Funk and Wagnall’s Encyclopedia, means the God Ammon or Amen, and was given prominence over other deities. Listed in addition to AMENemhet, are AMENhotep I, AMENhotep II, AMENhotep III, and AMENhotep IV. However, most people today are more familiar with King Tut, whose full name is King TutankhAMEN [*Voice from Afar Newsletter*, Oct/Nov. 1994]”

Astute historians have called Shem and iconoclast (one who destroys icons or idols) and have attributed him with disfiguring or destroying many of the pagan idols and monuments of Egypt. However, after the death of Shem, Egypt went on to mix the true worship of Yehovah God with the paganism of the land, and were soon far removed from the truth Shem so energetically restored. Throughout much of this time a colony of the descendants of Shem lived on in Egypt near the city of On—keeping a spark of the truth alive in a sea of degenerate religious practices.

Smith’s Bible Dictionary indicates that the city of ON was “a town of lower Egypt, called Beth-Shemesh in Jer. 43:13. On is better known under its Greek name Heliopolis. It was situated on the east side of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, just below the point of the Delta, and about twenty miles northeast of Memphis.” *Peloubet’s Dictionary* also mentions that the meaning of the word “ON” is light. *Smith’s Bible Dictionary* goes on to say that “On is to be remembered not only as the home of Joseph, but as the traditional

place to which his far-off namesake took Mary and the babe Jesus in the flight to Egypt.”

It turns out that both AMEN and ON are two of the many names that refer to Yahshua the Messiah! Notice Revelation 3:14: “And to the angel of the church of the Laodiceans write, ‘These things says the AMEN, the Faithful and True Witness, the Beginning of the creation of God.’”

And now look at John 1:4-7: “In Him [Christ] was life, and the life was the LIGHT of men. And the LIGHT shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it. There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. This man came for a witness to bear witness of the LIGHT, that all through Him [the LIGHT] might believe.” [NKJ Version]

When Joseph was sold into slavery in Egypt—and eventually rose to second in command under Pharaoh Achtoy IV—he married a woman whose father was, of all things, a priest of ON or [a priest of] the Messiah! Notes C. Kenneth Rockwell—

“In all probability, he had not married an “Egyptian” at all! Asenath was most likely not a descendant of either of the blood lines of Ham or Japheth, but from the righteous line of Shem. Joseph then, had married the very daughter of a priest of the true God—the priest of ON (LIGHT); and this statement, as recorded in Genesis 41:45, is not referring to a place at all, but instead to an entity—the God of LIGHT! In short, Joseph had married back into the very same blood line from which he himself had descended.”

The children of Joseph were not therefore, half Israelite and half Egyptian—they were of the line of Shem through both their father and their mother! END OF QUOTE of article by John Keyser.

Keep in mind that the above conclusion regarding the bloodline of Asenath is speculative, not biblically proven. Nonetheless, that conclusion does seem to have the ring of truth to this writer. However, another portion in the extensive quotation above does need a caution and qualification. We are specifically referring to where Mr. Keyser is quoting Dr. Herman Hoeh who states in his *Compendium of World History* that Shem caught up with Nimrod and killed him in a place later known as Rome.

For the benefit of my readers’ critical thinking processes, we should note that Dr. Herman Hoeh (1928-2004) was a leading theologian with the World Wide Church of God—an organization now splintered

into dozens of factions. For many years Hoeh was Managing Editor of *The Plain Truth* magazine.

According to the book of Jasher, however, it was Esau—not Shem—who killed Nimrod, and it was immediately after that incident, that Esau while fleeing from Nimrod’s guards, came home, was faint, and sold his birthright to Jacob. Personally, I believe the book of Jasher’s account. I have no idea where Dr. Hoeh got his information on Shem and Nimrod, but I do know that the WWCg folks had a heavy dependence on the Talmud for so-called “historical” information. As I said, I will believe Jasher over the Talmud any day and every day. Now on with the account in the book of Jasher.

Jasher 55:36 And Jacob and his sons dwelt in the land of Egypt in the land of Goshen, and they took possession in it, and they were fruitful and multiplied in it.

The Genesis account gives it thus:

Genesis 47:27 And Israel dwelt in the land of Egypt, in the country of Goshen; and they had possessions therein, and grew, and multiplied exceedingly.

At this point in the story of Joseph, I want to teach extensively over the next number of issues of FMS, concerning about recognizing Israel; i.e., recognizing how the prophetic blessings by Jacob-Israel upon his twelve sons have been fulfilled in history. We will set the stage by quoting first a passage in Jasher.

Jasher 56:1 And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years, and the days of Jacob, and the years of his life were a hundred and forty seven years.

2 At that time Jacob was attacked with that illness of which he died and he sent and called for his son Joseph from Egypt, and Joseph his son came from Egypt and Joseph came unto his father.

3 And Jacob said unto Joseph and unto his sons,

[And I will interrupt here to clarify that Jacob said unto Joseph and unto his sons, that the *his* refers not to Joseph’s sons, but to the other 11 sons of Jacob. And that will be seen more clearly in the context of the next several verses. So Jacob says to his 12 sons:]

... Behold I die, and the God of your ancestors will visit you, and bring you back to the land, which the Lord sware to give unto you and unto your children after you, now therefore when I am dead, bury me in the cave which is in Machpelah in Hebron in the land of Canaan, near my ancestors.

4 And Jacob made his sons swear to bury him in Machpelah, in Hebron, and his sons swore unto him concerning this thing.

Later in the book of Jasher, we will see that Jacob elaborates with some very curious and specific arrangements for his funeral, which we will discuss in due course.

5 And he commanded them, saying, Serve the Lord your God, for he who delivered your fathers will also deliver you from all trouble.

6 And Jacob said, Call all your children unto me, and all the children of Jacob's sons came and sat before him, and Jacob blessed them, and he said unto them, The Lord God of your fathers shall grant you a thousand times as much and bless you, and may he give you the blessing of your father Abraham; and all the children of Jacob's sons went forth on that day after he had blessed them.

7 And on the next day Jacob again called for his sons, and they all assembled and came to him and sat before him, and Jacob on that day blessed his sons before his death, each man did he bless according to his blessing; behold it is written in the book of the law of the Lord appertaining to Israel.

8 And Jacob said unto Judah, I know my son that thou art a mighty man for thy brethren; reign over them, and thy sons shall reign over their sons forever.

9 Only teach thy sons the bow and all the weapons of war, in order that they may fight the battles of their brother who will rule over his enemies.

Notice that in regard to the blessings upon the twelve sons, Jasher does not spell them out but simply refers to them as being written "in the book of the law of the Lord appertaining to Israel..."which would obviously be referring to the Pentateuch: Genesis through Deuteronomy.

However, here in Jasher, it does single out one of the sons for special mention: Judah. Jacob declares that Judah is a warrior on behalf of his brethren and that Judah's sons shall reign over the sons of the other brothers. Jacob instructs Judah to teach his sons how to fight so that they can fight the battles of their brothers, and that therefore his brothers will also rule over their enemies. In other words, all Israel will rule over their enemies, but Judah will rule over all Israel. (To be continued.)

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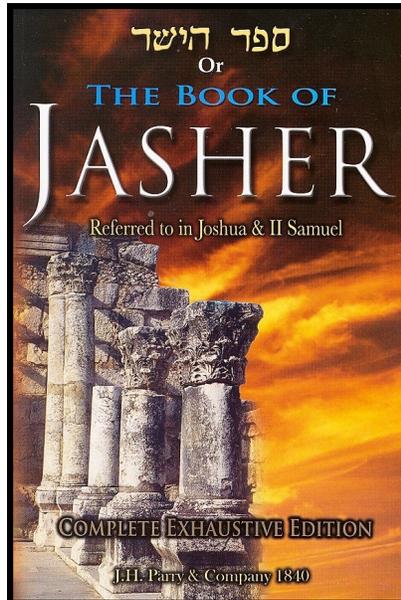
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