



# FEED MY SHEEP

PUBLISHED BY DR. JAMES W. BRUGGEMAN  
STONE KINGDOM MINISTRIES  
P. O. Box 5695  
ASHEVILLE, NC 28813 U.S.A.

See my blog at [www.stonekingdom.org](http://www.stonekingdom.org)

Issue #178

December 2013

## The Crown of David in Ireland, Scotland, England *The Story of Joseph, Part 43*

We are still in the process of discussing this most astounding and far-reaching prophecy which was part of Jacob-Israel's deathbed prophetic blessings upon each of his sons. Joseph and his brothers are all there hearing and witnessing what their father is speaking about the far-in-the-future progeny of each of them:

**Genesis 49:10** The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him *shall* the gathering of the people *be*.

How did our heavenly Father secretly fulfill the prophecy that the scepter would not depart from Judah, when it *appears* that this prophecy failed? We had left off previously by stating that we need to explore the circumstances surrounding the demise of the Judah kingdom in the reign of Zedekiah. For that, we turned to the book of Jeremiah. We found that Jeremiah and his scribe, Baruch, and the Judahite King Zedekiah's daughters were forced to go down to Egypt and from thence they will go to the *another* land of Judah, the land of the Zerah branch, the British Isles! Note: The name is spelled both Zerah and Zarah in the Bible.

The prophet Ezekiel was a contemporary of Jeremiah. While Jeremiah prophesied mostly to Judah and only slightly to cast-off, ten-tribed Israel; with Ezekiel, it was just the opposite. He prophesied mostly to cast-off Israel, and only slightly to the Judahites.

We find in Ezekiel 21 a very enigmatic prophecy. If you took the time to read the whole context, you would find that it is a prophecy against the Judah kingdom, and its last king, Zedekiah, in particular. In the prophecy, it is predicted that Babylon will come and remove the crown from Zedekiah, who is referred to as a profane and wicked prince of Israel.

Remember, all Judahites are Israelites, but all Israelites are not Judahites. Therefore, when it says "prince of Israel," this is not referring to the northern kingdom—they had already been taken into captivity by Assyria over a hundred and thirty years ago by this time—it is obviously aimed at Zedekiah. Let's read it in...

**Ezekiel 21:25** And thou, profane wicked prince of Israel, whose day is come, when [*your*] iniquity *shall have an end*,

A quick comment: this patently does not mean when *all* iniquity shall come to an end; it is speaking directly to King Zedekiah and thus it is saying "when *your* iniquity shall have an end. Going on...

**26** Thus saith the Lord GOD; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown: this *shall not be [upon] the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.*

Okay, if it simply stopped after "take off the crown," we could say "yes, Zedekiah lost the crown, had his eyes put out, and that was the end of the Judah line. (And thus it would mean that God's prophecy of Genesis 49:10 would have failed.) But what does the rest of this verse mean?

Taking out all the italicized words it says "this not the same." Now let me read it again and add one more word to that which the KJV translators added for clarity. It now reads: "this *shall not be [upon] the same branch.*" In other words, it is implying that the scepter is not going to disappear altogether, but rather that it is going to be on another branch of the family. The crown will not be on the same Pharez branch any-

more.

Then back to the rest of the verse. The Zerah branch has been the low and forgotten branch, while the Pharez branch was exalted from the time of King David onwards. Now, God says, exalt him that is low and abase him that is high. Certainly, Zedekiah dying in a Babylonian dungeon fulfills that abasement, does it not? I mean, he really was in a-basement, so to speak...(chuckling).

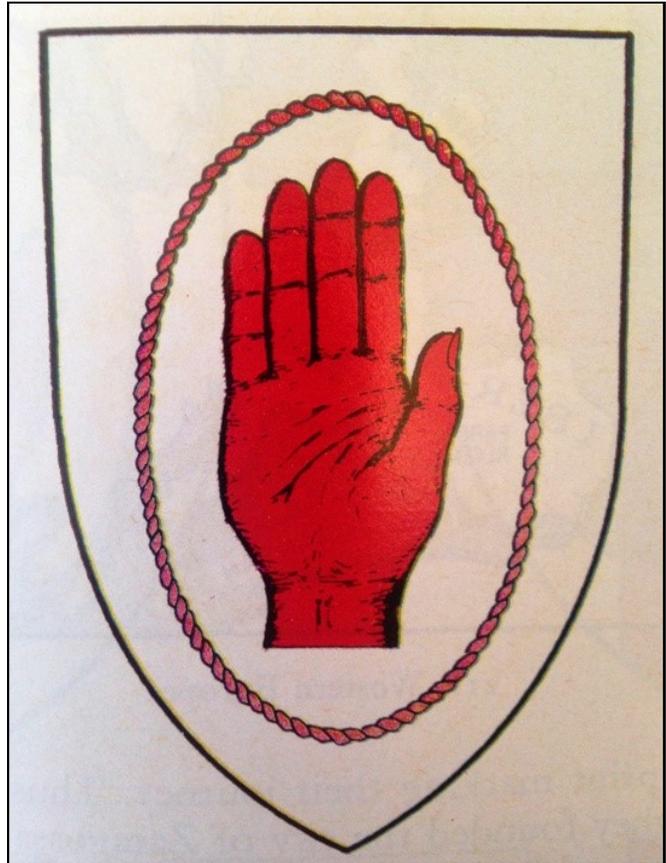
So where is this low branch of Zarah? Well, we are not take the space to give you all the documentary evidence to prove all the following, but in time, we intend to post many documentary studies from the old books onto our website which will cover many aspects of this whole study. (We have begun to post them. See the list at the end of this issue.) So what follows is a very abbreviated summary.

Earlier in our study of Joseph, we had mentioned how that after the death of Joseph some families or clans migrated from Egypt even *before* the Exodus. Some of these were from the tribe of Dan. Others were from the tribe of Judah. Evidence indicates that Danites, perhaps with some Zerahites, founded ancient Athens. But more significantly for this study is that it was Judahites *from the branch of Zerah* who founded ancient Troy.

Even later, at roughly the time of David (give or take a couple centuries; I didn't have time to look up all these details as I prepared this), but some of the Zarah line left ancient Troy and founded a place they initially called New Troy. It was a very long distance from old Troy. Later, under the Romans, it was called Londinium and even later, and of course, up to the present day, it is known as London!

In the Scottish Declaration of Independence, written about the 13<sup>th</sup> century, they make mention of the fact that their original forbears were from Israel, of the tribe of Judah. And from either Scotland or London, it is a very short journey to the area of Ulster in northern Ireland. So that by ca. 585 B.C., there was a long-established nation of Judahites of the Zerah branch who inhabited one of the isles northwest of ancient Israel. And even to this day, one can find in the heraldry of northern Ireland the symbol of the red hand, or a hand surrounded by a red thread. (See the illustration above, taken from *Symbols of our Celto-Saxon Heritage*, by the late W. H. Bennett. It is here in b & w, but in the book both the hand and string are red.) Which makes me wonder about the origin of our sayings: have you ever been caught *red-handed*? Or "We went to get our paperwork through the bureaucracy and we sure ran into a lot of *red tape*."

By the way, we still offer another of Mr. Bennett's



books, this one entitled *The Story of Celto-Saxon Israel*. See flyer enclosed with this mailing. 236 pages, \$20 ppd.

The ancient histories of Ireland tell of a wise man from the East who came to Ulster in about the year 580 B.C. according to our modern calendar. This wise man had with him a royal princess named Tea Tephi (Tephi means "Violet, denoting beauty and fragrance," and Tea means "little"). The wise man was also accompanied by a scribe whom the chroniclers of Ireland called Bruch or Brugh or Brug—whose descendants later had the family name of Brugman, also spelled Bruggeman!... (Just kidding about that last part after the dash.)

This princess, Tea Tephi, was allowed by her guardian, Jeremiah, to marry the king of those people on condition that they establish a school of the prophets. And so it came to be. And thus ends the story of Zedekiah...Of the crown being removed from his head, and being placed on the head of a man of the royal seed from the other branch of Judah, the Zarah branch who were far off in ancient Ireland!

And thus, wonder of wonders, the line of David is also carried on through this Irish line of kings, through Zedekiah's *daughter*, Tea Tephi. And that is why on the Irish flag and on many commercial signs, one sees the emblem of the harp of David. See below how it even remains on the label of the Irish beer, Guinness, to this day.

Irish history records that the wise old man died and was buried in that land and his grave is a prominent national landmark in Ireland to this day. And by the way, have you ever wondered why the name *Jerry* is considered to be such a traditional *Irish* name?

Thus, the crown was overturned. It came off the head of the Pharez branch and was placed on the head of the Zerah branch. It fulfilled the first "overturn" found prophesied in the next verse in Ezekiel 21.

**27 I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more [overturned], until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him.**



Notice: the crown will be overturned three times and then: "...and it shall be no *more* [overturned],..." Concerning that, the rest of the story is commonly known to students of British and Irish history. The crown was overturned the second time when it went from Ireland to Scotland, and the third overturn occurred when King James VI of Scotland became King James I of the united kingdoms of England and Scotland. He is the very King James who authorized the translation of what is known as the King James Version of the Bible. And obviously, there is a line of monarchs from King James to Queen Elizabeth II, who possess and still sit on the throne in London—New Troy.

I have left out many thrilling details and much

Scriptural corroboration, but I would strongly recommend to any who have never read it, to read *Judah's Scepter and Joseph's Birthright* by Bishop J. H. Allen. We carry the book; see page 4 of this issue.

Next time, we will look at Jacob's blessings upon the other sons, with special attention to the blessing upon Joseph. And now I want to close by looking at the last part of verse 27. It states that there will be three overturns, until he come whose right it is, and I (that is the heavenly Father speaking), will give it to Him.

We know that that person could be none other than the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings. But I would direct our attention to the wording, "until he come whose right it is."

For in the course of studying the etymology of the word "Shiloh," I discovered that some scholars have proposed that very meaning for the word, Shiloh: "until he come whose right it is". And so we come full circle to the deathbed prophecy in Genesis 49:10 where Jacob under inspiration stated that ...

**Genesis 49:10 The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come—that is, until he come whose right it is; and unto him shall the gathering and obedience of the people be.**

And note especially, that at least one of the three overturns occurred centuries *after the first coming of the Messiah*. Therefore, the phrase *until he come* must refer to the second coming when Jesus will perform the Joseph work with his glorified body of overcomers—He will receive the crown. Jesus, from the tribe of Judah, THE Branch from the branch of Pharez, of the House of David, will be the One who closes the breach left by Zedekiah, prophesied at the births of Pharez and (red-handed) Zerah. Because it says in ...

**Isaiah 58:12 And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in.**

What a Plan! And what a King we have in Jesus!  
(*The Story of Joseph series to be continued.*)

**Supplemental Information for this issue**

According to the legendary *Historia Regum Britanniae*, of Geoffrey of Monmouth, London was founded by Brutus of Troy after he defeated the in-

cumbent giants Gog and Magog and was known as *Caer Troia, Troia Nova* (Latin for New Troy), which, according to a pseudo-etymology, was corrupted to *Trinovantum*.

Trinovantes were the Iron Age tribe who inhabited the area prior to the Romans. Geoffrey provides prehistoric London with a rich array of legendary kings, such as King Lud (see also Ludd, from Welsh Mythology) who, he claims, renamed the town *Caer Ludein*, from which London was derived, and was buried at Ludgate. Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_London)

Well, well, well, students of Bible prophecy, how about that! Could this tidbit about Gog and Magog affect our interpretation of Ezekiel 38 and 39? According to this, Gog and Magog were giants who lived in the region of New Troy probably about twelve hundred years or more before the birth of Christ! This bears further investigation.

Consider that “Lord Mayors of the City of London carry images of Gog and Magog (depicted as giants) in a traditional procession in the Lord Mayor’s Show. According to the tradition, the giants Gog and Magog are guardians of the City of London, and images of them have been carried in the Lord Mayor’s Show since the days of King Henry V. The Lord Mayor’s procession takes place each year on the second Saturday of November.” (Emphasis mine.) Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gog\\_and\\_Magog](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gog_and_Magog)

Knowing that the City of London is the “Wall Street” area of the city of London, this suggests a connection between Gog and Magog and Financial Mystery Babylon. Hmmm. Have many Bible students been barking up the wrong tree looking at Russia? I would welcome any further findings (or even speculations) on this from my readers.

Here is a list of articles now posted on my website which the reader might find of interest in connection with this issue of FMS. To find them, on the home page, click on the tab labeled “Articles,” and in the drop-down menu, select “Bible Study Articles.”

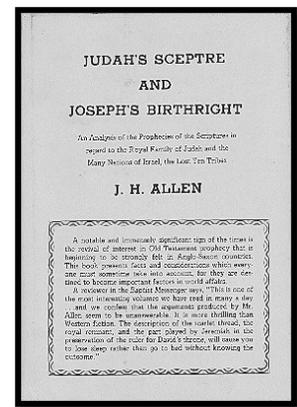
- *The Ark of the Covenant Hidden at Tara, Ireland*
- *The Ten Tribes at Athens*
- *The Romance of Joseph and Asenath*
- *Dan in the Black Sea*
- *Danaus’ Flight from Egypt*
- *Till Shiloh Come*
- *God’s Faithfulness to David*
- *The Tribe of Dan*

## Judah’s Sceptre and Joseph’s Birthright

by Bishop J. H. Allen

This is a classic work from 1902 which continues to thrill modern readers. Many are introduced to their own biblical identity for the first time through this exciting book which traces the royal family of Judah and the many nations of Israel (the “Lost Tribes”) through history.

377 pgs. \$18 + \$4 shipping Note re: shipping savings: if ordering more than one item, add \$4 for the first item; \$0.50 shipping for each additional item.



**Feed My Sheep** is a part of the teaching ministry of Dr. James W. Bruggeman and it is sent out freely. However, we reserve the right to discontinue sending it at any time to any one. The donations and tithes of those who are blest, taught and fed by this publication make it possible for us to continue in ministry. Gifts can be sent to PO Box 5695, Asheville, NC 28813. Thank you.