

The Throne of Britain: Its Biblical Origin and Future - Part 4

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~part 20 of 23~ Standing on God's Word

The point in going through all this is threefold: To show that 1) there are myriad problems in pinning down exactly what happened in the transfer of the throne from Judah to Ireland and in specifically identifying those involved; but that 2) be that as it may, problems in identification do not negate the possibility that Jeremiah saw to it that Zedekiah's daughter married into the Milesian line that ruled or would rule Ireland. And 3) the fact that the information available to us can fit any number of workable scenarios actually strengthens the likelihood that Jeremiah did carry out his commission in the way we are generally postulating that he must have according to Scripture.

Pat Gerber, the University of Glasgow lecturer cited earlier, remains unconvinced of any links at all between Ireland and the line of David. But notice what she says: "No serious historian would dare to suggest that Zedekiah's daughter Tea could have married the Irish King Eochaid the Heremon. And yet—it is not impossible . . ." (p. 50).

She goes on to say: "Dare we link Simon Brech with Jeremiah's scribe Baruch, connect Tara with the Princess Tea who had passed through Egypt as the guest of Pharaoh on her flight from Nebuchadnezzar, the sole survivor of David's line? Could she have been given the eponymous name 'Scota' by later writers because she wed Eochaid the Heremon, became Queen of the 'Scots' as the Irish were then known, and mother to a royal Irish-Scottish dynasty? Probably not—but because none of this is either provable or disprovable as yet, we are free to dream" (p. 50).

However, in general this is surely no dream. For much more is actually provable than what she and others give credit to—particularly in Scripture. Indeed, there is much information in even the Irish annals that fit the facts we definitely know. Yet these are certainly murky waters as we've seen, and the links we draw may well be dream and conjecture at times.

Whatever we do, we must be careful not to treat the chronicles of Ireland or those of other nations as Scripture too—expecting them to be infallible. On the contrary, they may contain major blunders and even be all mixed up as we've seen. Some of Ireland's history derives from bardic oral traditions. It is just not reasonable to place too much stock in everything they have to say.

Yet it should encourage us that, in sifting the information, it can be reconciled with the general understanding we have. And what understanding is that? In this case—based on scriptures explaining Jeremiah's commission and extrapolating backward from clearly fulfilled Bible prophecy regarding the identity of Israel today—that Jeremiah must have gone to Ireland, that he took one of Zedekiah's daughters at least part of the way, and that she must have married into what was or what became the Irish royal line (either in Ireland itself or in Spain or somewhere else in the process of transferring the throne to Ireland).

It frankly doesn't matter if this fact is nowhere accounted for in the Irish annals. Of course, we would expect it to be—and it seems likely that it was, based on what we've seen. But perhaps

Jeremiah and the Hebrew princess are not mentioned as being in Ireland at all. Perhaps her marriage into the throne of Ireland was accomplished with little or no fanfare at all. No matter. The important thing to realize is that the prophet was there—and that Zedekiah's daughter did marry into the Milesian royal line. Otherwise Jeremiah went to a great deal of trouble for no reason at all. Moreover, God said through Ezekiel that it would be done—and He used the same language as that in Ezekiel's prophecy to describe Jeremiah's commission. We may safely assume then—if we believe God—that Jeremiah completed the transfer of the Davidic throne from Judah to Israel. And if we accept the prophecy about the three overturns as valid, then Jeremiah must have secured the marriage of Zedekiah's daughter into the royal lineage of Irish kings.

Our proof rests on God's Word and verifiable history. We must accept these sure facts as a solid foundation. Irish traditions and fragmentary historical details can then be viewed in this light—and that indeed does seem to fill in some interesting and supportive details.

We may repeat the words of F.R.A. Glover, who wrote at length about this subject in the 19th century: "I have . . . no desire to encumber my hypothesis, with any argument, as to whether the Ollam Fodhla of Irish Tradition is, or is not a mistake for Jeremiah the Prophet. I feel that the case of the presence of the illustrious Seer in Ireland is made out on other grounds; that, indeed, he must have been the transporter of the Stone [of Destiny], the conductor of 'the King's Daughters' and the planter of the Standard of Judah, in Ireland. I was satisfied of this, long before I heard a word of the Legend, of his having been Instructor to the great warrior Finn McCoy, or even of the existence of this Ollam Fola" (England, the Remnant of Judah, and the Israel of Ephraim, 1861).

~part 21 of 23~ Other sources and a caution

Yet Glover nevertheless made a strong case for the identification of Ollam Fodhla as Jeremiah. His work is available on-line (www.abccog.org/glover.htm)—as are many other articles and publications on this whole subject of the transfer of the throne of David to the British Isles. Another is Judah's Sceptre and Joseph's Birthright by J.H. Allen, first published in 1902 (www.giveshare.org/israel/judah).

One major source, already cited, is The Royal House of Britain: an Enduring Dynasty by W.M.H. Milner. First published in 1902, this book has gone through numerous reprintings. It is available to order from The Covenant Publishing Co., Ltd., in London (www.britishisrael.co.uk/booklist.htm). For a more recent work, see The Throne of David by Peter Salemi (on-line at www.british-israel.ca/David.htm). Please bear in mind that the recommendation of outside sources for further study is not an endorsement of everything contained within those sources.

For those interested in the Irish king lists and annals, many of them are now available over the Internet (see www.magoo.com/hugh/irishkings.html and related links). However, it should be noted up front that, as already mentioned, these are rather confused records. And they do not contain all the information available on the various characters that have been mentioned. Some material is derived from the various clan pedigrees of Ireland and Scotland—as well as traditional rhymes, poems, songs and stories, some of which have been passed down by word of mouth.

Furthermore, a word of caution is in order regarding such material and, frankly, many other aspects of this study. The apostle Paul said that Christians should not “give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which cause disputes rather than godly edification which is in faith” (1 Timothy 1:4). This doesn’t mean we’re to have nothing to do with genealogies—for they are found throughout Scripture and God expects us to study the entirety of His Word (2 Timothy 3:16). Instead, Paul means, in part at least, that such items should not constitute a major focus of our studies. Indeed, we should not let such matters consume our time to the exclusion of more important spiritual issues.

We should be even more cautious when it comes to genealogies and histories outside the Bible, which are debatable. While they can be interesting and enlightening, they can also become a drain on our spiritual energies if we spend inordinate amounts of time in researching them.

The real goal in our current study should be to get the basic gist of what happened—to see that the incredible prophetic promises God gave to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Judah and David have been kept. There are a number of key elements here that are obvious and solidly biblical—and we must stand firm on these despite attempts of others to belittle them. Indeed, God through Paul commanded that we “not despise prophecies” (1 Thessalonians 5:20). For seeing God’s guiding hand in history will inspire faith in His Word—which is of great value. The minutiae of details, on the other hand—particularly those from outside the Bible— can take our focus away from what’s important if we aren’t careful.

This is certainly not meant to discourage interesting and potentially fruitful research. Rather, it is simply a reminder for us all to make sure to maintain the right balance and focus in any of our studies.

~part 22 of 23~ More links to David

Besides what we’ve already seen, there are other corroborating factors connecting the line of David with Ireland. Three miles north of Tara is an area known as Dowd’s Town. Dowd is a Hebrew name. In English we write it as David, but the Hebrew pronunciation of David is Duwd or Dowd. So right next to ancient Tara, where the line of David was established, is a town designated as the settlement of David.

Furthermore, going back to the Larne Times article: “When Jeremiah’s party arrived at Carrick that day many centuries ago they found themselves among kith and kin of the scattered people of Israel . . . Those who believe the tribes of Israel traveled to the British Isles also cite the use in Ulster of a six-pointed star . . . being a symbol of the royal line of David.”

This truly is remarkable. Earlier it was mentioned that the flag of Northern Ireland had the “blood-red right hand of Ulster” upon it. What was not mentioned is that this red hand appears in the center of a six-pointed star. The star is said to represent the six counties of Ulster. Yet it is the very “Star of David”—the symbol of the Jews. Is it mere coincidence that the Red Hand of Zerah is symbolically fused with the Star of David? And atop that star on the flag is the royal crown. This seems too much to be coincidence. Indeed, it appears to be further evidence that the royal line of David married into the Milesian royal line of Zerah.

Furthermore, the Larne Times article says, “Jeremiah may have brought King David’s harp with him.” The harp has long been the national emblem of Ireland. David himself, the “sweet

psalmist of Israel” (2 Samuel 23:1), was a “skillful player on the harp” (1 Samuel 16:16-17)—and it is entirely possible that the harp became a symbol of his dynasty.

In 1581, Vincenzo Galilei, musician and father of the famous astronomer Galileo, published a book in which he stated regarding the harp: “This most ancient instrument was brought to us from Ireland where such are most excellently worked and in great number; the inhabitants of the said island have made this their art during the many centuries they have lived there and, moreover, it is a special undertaking of the kingdom; and they paint and engrave it in their public and private buildings and on their hill; stating as their reason for doing so that they have descended from the royal prophet David” (Dialogo della Musica Antica). Of course, this would apply more to the royal family than to the Irish as a whole—who, of primarily Danaan heritage, are mostly Danite.

Today, the harp of Ireland—the harp of David—appears on the flag of the Irish Republic and on the British royal coat of arms. Surprisingly, British royal heraldry seems to have much to tell us regarding the identity of Britain and its enduring dynasty (see **Appendix 9: “The Lion and the Unicorn”**).

With all the evidence at our disposal, we may confidently assert that Jeremiah came to Ireland. Traveling with him was at least one of Zedekiah’s daughters. She, of the line of David, married into the Irish royal line of Zerah. Thus at last was the breach between the Perez and Zerah branches of Judah healed! And from their union would spring a dynasty continuing unbroken through the kings of Ireland, later of Scotland, and later still of all Great Britain.

Curiously, it appears that almost all of these kings were crowned upon the same “large, rough stone” mentioned earlier—which may well have been brought to Ireland by Jeremiah, as tradition maintains. Indeed, of that stone there is quite a tale to tell (again, see **Appendix 7: “The Stone of Destiny”**). In any case, from the time that Jeremiah arrived, the succession of Irish, Scottish and British monarchs were all members of the same dynasty—the dynasty of David.

~part 23 of 23~ Eternal destiny

Now we can see why the British royal family rose under Queen Victoria to the heights of world prestige and preeminence. Why it continues to hold a special place in the hearts of all manner of people the world over. And why, of all royal families, it is still the first one that comes to mind.

Through the incredible purpose and power of the Great God, Queen Elizabeth II sits on the throne of King David—in fact, the throne of the Lord! And though she reigns over the foremost tribe of modern Israel, the Josephite tribe of Ephraim, the lion on the royal coat of arms is the lion of Judah. Elizabeth, Charles, Andrew, William and Harry—ethnically they’re all Jews! How truly remarkable this is. It’s not particularly surprising when a nationality maintains a line of rulers of its own ethnicity—but the Ephraimite British continue on with Jewish rulers! Even more amazingly, all the intermarrying with the other royal families of Europe has not diminished that fact—for most of them have been of Jewish descent as well, through Zerah (see **Appendix 10: “The Family of Odin”**). Indeed, many of them are apparently even of Davidic descent (see **Appendix 11: “Joseph of Arimathea and the Line of Nathan”**).

Intermarriage with the nobility has also been primarily within the tribe of Judah (see **Appendix 13: “The Nobility—Also Jewish”**). Only Almighty God could have planned all this and brought it to pass.

Returning to where we began, is the British monarchy really in danger of passing away? Does the question even need to be asked at this point? Consider that David’s dynasty has continued unbroken for 3,000 years—and that it was promised almost 1,000 years before that. God has gone to great lengths to ensure the continuance of this throne—and to safeguard the inviolability of His promises. Do we now suppose he would let a few advocates of republicanism thwart Him from keeping His word?

We should realize, in closing, that there have been at least three interregnums during David’s dynasty, where his descendant was not actually ruling. One happened when the evil queen Athaliah usurped the throne of Judah for about six years (2 Chronicles 22-23). Another has constituted much of this publication—the time between Zedekiah being deposed and the rule of the Davidic line being reestablished in Ireland. And the third occurred when King Charles I was beheaded in 1649. For 11 years, Oliver Cromwell’s Commonwealth ruled until the throne was restored under Charles’ son, Charles II, who had been living outside the country in France.

While these vacancies might seem to violate God’s promises to David, such temporary gaps, as mentioned earlier, were actually well within the scope of God’s specific promise that David would have a descendant sitting on his throne in “all generations.” Therefore, such a minor gap in the occupation of the throne can occur at any time. But we may rest assured: If the monarchy disappears tomorrow, a generation will not pass before it is restored.

It seems entirely possible that a brief interregnum is yet future. For while the refrain of the anthem “Rule Britannia” ends with “. . . Britons never, never shall be slaves,” that just isn’t so. Both America and Britain will go into national captivity and slavery just as ancient Israel and Judah did (request or download **The United States and Britain in Bible Prophecy** to learn more). And when that happens, the monarchy may very well be interrupted. But by no means will it be lost.

For a short time later, the rightful Heir to the throne, Jesus Christ, will appear on the scene and stand in Jerusalem. At long last, the throne of the Lord will be taken back from corruptible human beings by the Lord Himself. “And the government will be upon His shoulder . . . Of the increase of His government and peace there will be no end, upon the throne of David and over His kingdom, to order it and establish it with judgment and justice from that time forward, even forever” (Isaiah 9:6-7).

Amazingly, Jesus will share this wonderful throne of David with His perfected followers (Revelation 3:21; 2:26-28). Indeed, David himself will be resurrected from the dead in glory to reign with Christ upon the throne—assigned by Christ to rule over a regathered Israel. God says: “Foreigners shall no more enslave them. But they shall serve the LORD their God, and David their king, whom I will raise up for them” (Jeremiah 30:8-9; see Ezekiel 37:24-28).

There will be multiple literal thrones for the saints (compare Matthew 19:28; Revelation 20:4). But, in a sense, these thrones will all be part or extensions of the same throne (3:21). For the Holy City of God, the dwelling place of Jesus and all the saints, will itself be the throne from which they rule: “At that time Jerusalem shall be called the Throne of the LORD, and all the

nations shall be gathered to it, to the name of the LORD, to Jerusalem. No more shall they follow the dictates of their evil hearts” (Jeremiah 3:17).

Thus, the throne will have been overturned one last time—returned to its rightful place upon Mount Zion in the City of David, never to be moved again. And the throne of Israel will then become the throne of the whole earth. As shocking as it may seem, this is the awesome destiny of the throne of Great Britain! As the throne of Jesus Christ and His saints, it will endure forever.

God will also pour out His Spirit on the physical house of David (see Zechariah 12:7-13:1), so that its members may ultimately be saved and glorified as well. Indeed, this is the destiny that awaits all of mankind—whoever will accept God’s grace and humbly submit to His way of life. May we all be ever so thankful for the intricate and incredible plan that God is working out—and for the absolute certainty of His incredible promises.