In early alphabets, letters represented ideas. In Hebrew, aleph, the first letter, stood for an ox; bet symbolized a house, gimel was a camel, dalet a door, and so on. Similarly, in Celtic the letter ‘t’ stood for the future. ‘A’ represented ‘the present’, and ‘O’ stood for ‘the past.’ (ibid., pp.16-17) Thus, the Druidic name for God, “IAO,” literally meant “the Everliving,” a being in existence past, present, and future. This is the exact definition given by scholars for the name of the Hebrew God, “Yahweh” or “Yahveh.” In fact, the Ferrar Fenton Bible consistently translates the name of God as “the Everliving.” The identity of the Celtic and Hebrew Deities is obvious, for “there can hardly be a question that the three letters were originally no other name than IAO, the Latinized form... of the Hebrew [Yah or Yah]; and that such was the rendering of that name, we have the authority of several ancient writers. Dio Cassius says it was related amongst the Jews, that Moses attributed the framing of the laws to the God called IAO; and Theodoret states that God was by the Jews called IAO.” (ibid., p.12)

In addition, the Druidic “IAO” was called the “Unutterable Name,” again identical to the Hebrew, “Yah.” Daniels states, “So to the Druids there was a secret name for the Deity, which was unknown to the common people, and known only to all but the most privileged of their order, and was symbolized by the three Bardic characters representing the vowels IAO.” (ibid., p.11) With such close resemblance’s between the Celtic and the Hebrew Deity, it is not surprising that England was converted without the shedding of a single drop of blood. There is no record of martyrdom for any early Christian missionary, and it is truly said that Druidism was only accepting a fuller, better revelation through the adoption of Christianity!

The Druidic priests, like the Levitical priests of the Bible, were exempt from military service. The Druidic and Levitical priests were both divided into three classes. Even the Druidic ceremonial robes remind one of the Mosiac priests, with their breastplates of gold and jewels. The Druidic ritual, like the Old Testament Levitical, included the sacrifice of sheep, oxen, and goats, but no idol worship.

In the Bible, the prophet Jeremiah in chapter 31 verse 21 instructed scattered Israel to set “thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps,” and thus we find a trail of unknown stone monuments called dolmens and cromlechs, leading from Palestine (Gen. 35:14, etc.) across Europe, and into the British Isles, where they were used in worship by the Druidic priests. In England, according to Isabel Hill Elder’s book, “Celt, Druid, and Cylene,” each stone monument was called a ‘Stane’ in the ancient Celtic language. The similarity between this and the Hebrew word “Zinam,” meaning a stone fortress, is striking. Truly, these are additional witnesses to the identity of the House of Israel in the world today.

But the religious customs of the Covenant people became corrupted with the religion of the Phoenician peoples. The Prophet Elijah’s challenge of the Hebrew priests of Baal is one of the most moving Bible studies of mankind, and therefore provide tangible evidence of a people’s origins, within no written proof survives. Betham comments, “Thus we see at this day, fires lighted up in Ireland, on the eve of the summer solstice and the autumnal, to the Phoenician god Moloch, fire, baaltines, though the object of veneration be forgotten...” (p. 222-223) In addition, archaeological proof points to a Hebrew-Phoenician origin of the Britons and Irish. Betham relates, “On an altar-stone, dug up near Kirby Thore, in Westmorland, is this inscription: “DEO BEL ATUCADO LIB[ERUM] VOTUM. FECIT IOLUS.”

The text translates as follows: “To the god Baal, the friend of man, Iolus made his free vow.” Numerous other stone altars to Phoenician gods, which have been discovered in Britain, Ireland, and Gaul, are discussed and translated in Betham’s work. Some of the principal finds include altar-stones found in Nordhumberland and other parts of Britain. He states that these ancient monuments to “Baal, by the ancient British... are unanswerable eviudce of the identity of the people of the two islands [i.e., Britain and Gaul], which the most unswerving and incredulous caviler at etymologies, can scarcely refuse to receive as conclusive. It proves more, for it shows an identity of the deities of the Celtae and the [Hebrew]-Canaanites...” (p.228-229)

Numerous other parallels exist between Celtic and Hebrew-Canaanite worship, including mystic well-worship, worship of sacred stones, and the veneration of the autumnal equinoxes. In fact, both the Canaanites and Celts practiced autumnal sacrifices to Baal, which the Celts called, “Baal-tinnes,” as previously mentioned.

Aven was another of the deities of the Phoenician Canaanites, and temples to this god were called, “Beth-Aven,” or “house of Aven.” The idolatrous Israelites also had adopted worship of this false god, as we see in Hosea 4:15-17: “...come not ye unto Gilgal, nor go ye up to Bethaven, nor swear, the Lord liveth. ForIsrael slideth back as a backsliding heifer...Ephraim is joined to idols...” Israelite worship of this god was so pervasive, that the prophet Isaiah used the word, “Aven,” to signify an idol in general: “…he that burneth incense, as if he blessed an idol.” (Hosea, “AVEN”) All idols are vanity, and Aven itself came to have a secondary meaning of vanity. Since this so-called god was no god at all, but was worshiped by his people as a god, the Apostle Paul picks up on this theme in First Corinthians 4:8, “We know that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is no other god but One.”

There are three rivers Arvon in Britain, of which three pass through Gloucestershire, where Celtic worship of this god was centered. In the same English district is an old town named Avening. The ‘ing’ suffix means the place of, so Avening is the place of Aven. Historian Samuel Lysons, in “Our British Ancestors,” says, “The worship at Beth-Aven, in Caanaan, and that of Avening in Gloucestershire, and that of Aven, Helopolis, or Baal bec, were all identical. The stone altars, the high place, the calves’ bones are the same, and the old name of the heathen Baal of Avening, the similarity.” (p.123) MOLOCH AND CHIUN

The Canaanite god and goddess, Moloch and Chiun, are mentioned in connection with Israel’s worship by the prophet Amos 5:25, “But ye have borne the tabernacle of your Moloch and Chiun your images, the star of your god, which ye made yourselves. Therefore will I cause you to go into captivity...” At Windmill Hill, near Avebury, Wiltshire, England, there are evidences of Druidical worship, but no windmill. Win’ is the Celtic word for ‘eye’, and Win-Melk is the ‘eye of Moloch.’ Dr. Maurice, in “Indian Antiquities,” says, “the Druids worshipped the sun under the title of Moloch, so we are certain that worship was derived to them from their Eastern ancestors.” The British towns Melch-bourne in Bedfordshire, and Melcombe in Dorset, both retain evidence of the worship of Moloch in early times.

Similarly, the goddess Chiun was worshipped by the idolatrous Canaanites and the Israelis who followed their custom. Chiun was the moon goddess, and was considered so important that she was called the queen of heaven. In fact, it is from this word, Chiun, that we derive our English word, queen. The Prophet Jeremiah mentions worship of this goddess several times. He laments Israel’s worship of her, saying, “The children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women
knead their dough, to make cakes to the QUEEN OF HEAVEN, and to pour out drink offerings unto other gods, that they may provoke me to anger. (7:13; compare 44:17-25) The goddess Chinni had her adherents in Britain also: the name of the famous king, Cuno-bel-inus combines the worship of both Chinni and Bel. Similarly, Chinni is seen in the early British names Cunedag, Cingetorix, Conan, and Maglo-cunus.

SUN WORSHIP: Al

The Hebrew place word, Al, signifies the sun, and is equivalent to the Phoenician Hal, Greek Helios, Babylonian Ili, and Celto-British Heaul. Mallet’s ‘NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES’ (vol. 2, p.68) states, ‘All Celtic nations have been accustomed to the worship of the sun...’It was a custom that everywhere prevailed in ancient times to celebrate a feast at the winter solstice, by which men testified their joy at seeing this great luminary return again to this part of the heavens. This was the greatest solemnity of the year. They offered sacrifices to the sun-god, in many places, by the word heaul, which even at this day signifies the sun in the languages of the Bas-Bretagne and Cornwall.’ Christmas is still called Yule. A Christmas holiday beer, Ale, may be from the same root. Holly and Holy come from the word, heaul, meaning ‘to hallow, to deem sacred,’ with roots to the Hebrew, ‘El,’ God. The German words, helig and alle, mean ‘to swear, to call on the name of God.’ The words ‘all, ’ ‘whole, ’ and ‘heal,’ may be related to this.

The Hebrew name for the sun appears in many places in Britain with names beginning with ‘Al,’ ‘Ala,’ ‘Ayl,’ ‘Hal,’ ‘Hayl,’ and the like. There are many examples, including Albury, Alberone, Alcester, Albury, Althorp, Alton, Allington, Allerton, Alford, Allenby, Alsop, and dozens more.

AUN OR ON

In Genesis 41:45, we read, “And Pharaoh called Joseph’s name Zaphnath-Paaneah; and he gave him to wife ASENATH the DAUGHTER OF POTIPHERAH PRIEST OF ON... And Joseph worshiped over all the land of Egypt.” Again in Genesis 46:20, we are told, “And unto Joseph in the land of Egypt were born Manasseh and Ephraim, which ASENATH the DAUGHTER OF POTIPHERAH PRIEST OF ON bare unto him.” (compare 41:50) The word, On, signifies the sun, and is derived from the Hebrew Ann, Assyrian Anu, Babylonian Anun, Celto-British On, and the Greek Oun. Joseph worshiped over all the land of Egypt. In “DAVIES’ BRITISH DRUIDS,” as saying, ‘Even the sovereign On, the ancient, the generous feeder.’ (p.527) Historian George Rawlinson states, ‘Annu signified the god, and was no doubt in use among the primitive Babylonians from the very earliest times.” (Herodotus, Essay x, col. 1, p. 591) Who was this “Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah the priest of On,” whom the Biblical patriarch Joseph married? It is popular teaching today to simply say that because Asenath dwelled in Egypt, she therefore was African. But the fact that her family were sun-worshippers, worshipping On, the Semitic sun-god, is strong evidence of a Semitic family origin.

Druidic roots of Celtic Mythology

The MYTHOLOGY OF DRUIDISM is said to have been brought to England in ancient times by Hu Gadarn Hysici on, who came from the east with a Hebrew connection is little-known but factual. Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah the priest of On, whom the Biblical patriarch Joseph married? It is popular teaching today to simply say that because Asenath dwelled in Egypt, she therefore was African. But the fact that her family were sun-worshippers, worshipping On, the Semitic sun-god, is strong evidence of a Semitic family origin.

It is from this word, On, that we derive the Latin, annus, meaning a year, from the annual solar revolution, and the English, annual. Samuel Lysons states, “That Annus and On were the same, is shown by the Greek translation of Beth-aven as ‘the house of On.’ Heliospolis, Egypt is so called at different periods called Ainon, Aven, and On... Possibly our word Evening, Dutch Avond, and German Abend, may represent Aven, as the declining sun.” (ibid., p. 238-239)

British placenames showing early sun-worship include Ansley, Anston, Anslow, Ancaster, Caer An, Ancroft, Anford, Anwick, Avon, Averning, Arran, and many others. Concerning this last location, a circle of Druidic stones with a cromlech in the center at Arran indicates sun worship.

FURTHER EVIDENCES

British antiquarian, Aylett Sammes, writing in 1676, noted that “The customs, religion, idolos, and dignities of the ancient Britons are all clearly Phoenician.” John Pinkarton, in his “ENQUIRY INTO THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND” (1789), also stated that Druidism was directly descended from the Phoenicians, while British antiquarian William Stukeley pointed out that the Druidical image of the god Hu Gadarn, or Hu the Mighty, who, like Noah, survived the deluge and first brought the skill of ploughing to mankind. Dibubus, demons and lesser deities, some of which might seem to correlate to Celtic and false religion seen in the early Celts. Visit our website for more: EVANGELISTIC TWO-HOUSE INFORMATION CENTER (E.T.H.H.C) Jewish, Messianic, and Christian Research at http://www.israelite.info

“The religion of the Britons appears to have been very much the same as...the Patriarchal religion.”

-Canon Samuel Lysons, ‘Our British Ancestors’ (p. 58)