

The Far Flung Flinns

Chapter 1

THE BEGINNING.

This story starts at the beginning. Where else? "In the beginning, the Earth was without form and (de)void (of any significant feature recognizable by a person living in our time)". The result of a 'big bang', possibly. Enough primordial stuff accumulated in our galaxy, to be drawn together in a large ball, drifting from a previous inertia through space, and later became trapped in orbit by the sun's gravity.

When the world (universe) began is still unknown, it was possibly 3, 10 or 100 billion years ago. (That pinpoints it pretty well). According to the popular "Big Bang" theory, an early universe, possibly existing as a humongous black hole, was compressed to the point that it exploded, from it's own internal pressures, creating our universe.

Scientists and astronomers speak of the universe's beginning with a "big bang", not explaining where the mass came from, with which to fuel the "big bang". As you know, this is an incomplete hypothesis. I want to-use the recent discovery of "black holes" with their extreme densities to represent the source(s) of the "big bang". They, the black holes, will eventually come together and form larger, more dense black holes; in time absorbing whole galaxies and causing a reversal of the universe's expansion resulting from the "last" big bang. By the word "last", I am further explaining that this was not necessarily the first" big bang, and that when the current black holes are all combined into just one, or perhaps just a few, then the gravity and resulting compression will cause another big bang, creating a "brand new" universe. This is the only way one can justify the definition of the word 'infinity', no beginning, no end, just forever. It will also verify (in my mind, at least) the prophesy in the book of Revelations and the book of Genesis," in which the Lord y A WEH (The Great I AM) promises to never again destroy the world with water (manifested by the rainbow) but with fire from the east (Revelations). Well, just read these few pages I have finished. It may seem too far out, but this is likely what will be postulated by science in the next few decades. The Cosmos could be described as a humongous glob of foam, each bubble of the foam being covered on its outside with a layer of galaxies. Each of these bubbles is expanding at an unknown rate of speed, having originated from its own 'big bang'. How many of these big bubbles of foam exist are not likely to be discovered. If infinity has a meaning& there is no end.

If all this is too much for you, just hold on to the idea that all our scientific findings do not contradict anything in the Bible. Also, that the Bible actually supports the real theory of evolution, not the popular mis-construed idea that humans came from apes. But that

The Master created the universe to foster and nourish basic one-celled life forms that could evolve into all the life forms of the past, present and future, which would certainly be a greater, more omniscient feat than creating them in their present forms.

Be that as it may; it doesn't matter to me. But, to begin Earth's history, I believe that

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cosmic dust particles came together forming a ball shaped planet, which formed a molten core due to the pressures of it's own weight. As it grew in size (and is still growing), with the accumulation of meteoric material chunks and cosmic dust, it wandered into the gravitational field of the sun, (on the fourth 'day' in the book of Genesis, see below) and was forever captured in orbit by the Sun's gravity.

Since Earth was unbalanced, and without water, the rough surface began to level itself out, spread apart, seeking a new level, and the continents drifted into their current positions. They are still drifting, causing earthquakes. The water on earth accumulated gradually, over the eons, by frequent strikes by comets from the Kuiper belt. Moses told a very accurate story in the book of Genesis. He wrote it so it could be understood by the people who would read it at that time. The six successive days of creation he describes, separate nicely into the geologic eras modern science has defined. These eras cover two phases; (1) Earth under the twilight of the stars., and (2) Life under bright sunlight. (There could be little or no life without sunlight for photosynthesis, and water for nourishment). The first three days of creation were in phase one. (See AZOIC (no life) ERA, below). On the third day we had some vegetation on the earth under this cosmic light. That 'day' exactly corresponds to the carboniferous era. There were the ferns and early plants, which later metamorphosed into our great coal seams beneath the surface. On the fourth day (Gen. 1. 14), God made the sun and the moon, to be "for signs, and for seasons and for days, and for years." The earth, on this fourth day, entered our solar system at precisely the correct angle, and with the exact speed, tangential to the sun, so that it was captured by the sun's gravity, following an orbit much like the one it follows today, perhaps a billions of years later, give or take a few billion.

The sun, then, created the standard for our computation of time: and the first "year" of the world, as we understand the word year, would have commenced with this capture of earth by the sun. According to our system of astronomy the earth spins around on its own axis once in twenty four hours, producing day and night; and around the sun once in the year, on a slant, producing the four seasons: therefore, before the earth was in the solar system on the fourth day, the days of twenty four hours each did not exist.

Moses' story of the creation presents no conflict, in my opinion, with modern science. But while the "day" by which we compute our year consists of twenty-four hours, Geology supplies unerring testimony that the pre-solar days recounted by Moses in connection with the creation, were each of very long duration! Geology clearly shows that the lowest forms of vegetable and animal life were first in existence, and were gradually followed by newer and higher organisms, and confirms that man was the last created animal. A comparatively short period of time has elapsed since his first appearance on the surface of Earth, relatively speaking. This agrees with the Bible.

But let's move back to the fifth day. God made the birds, and the bees and ordered the 'swarming of the waters' with living creatures, (see PALEOZOIC ERA, below) among which were "the great Dragons" (dinosaurs) belonging to the class Reptilia, the larger of which died away. (Unable to compete for existence. but not extinct as a class, contrary

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to popular belief) and some of the smaller species evolved into the reptiles and birds we know today. These serpent- monsters were the Reptilia of the TRIASSIC and JURASSIC periods.

On the sixth day Man is created following, or after the land animals, domestic and wild, and the fishes and vegetation of the modern type, or those of the present era.

At the close of the Carboniferous (Palezoic), or Coal period the atmosphere became sufficiently purified (there were plants first, which expel oxygen) so as to allow the development of animal life of the order of the reptiles, whales and dolphins, with which the waters swarmed during the Jurassic Period.

The final era of the Reptilian age was the Cretaceous or Chalk period. In the cretaceous period, of the MESOZOIC ERA, which ended the pre-tertiary period, the atmosphere, which was previously incapable of sustaining any high-order, warm-blooded animals, acquired enough oxygen (expelled by plants) to allow their survival.

With the opening of the Cretaceous period we find a great change in vegetation. Only then could the oak, palms, maple, willow, etc. appear, and the ordinary fruit trees of temperate regions, grew.

The Geological Ages mentioned above, as I interpret them from The American Peoples Encyclopedia, with my own additions, are:

GEOLOGICAL TIME

ERA GEOLOGIC EVENT PROMINENT LIFE PERIOD

EPOCH

AZOIC ERA

(NOT SUBDIVIDED)

2,000,000,000 + years ago

Formation of the earth from

Conditions on earth from cosmic materials, from outer space, trapped in Sun orbit, atmosphere, no water.

Formation of early unknown rocks and those from which the Couthiching sediments (early Earth crust) were derived.

Conditions on earth unsuitable for life; no atmosphere, no water.

It was in this early period that the moon was cast out of the area which is now the Pacific Ocean. At this time there was little or no water on Earth, and the hole left by the 'moon material' caused significant 'wobble', or 'out of balance' condition in its rotation. After a significant period of time. this wobble caused Earth to twist in its rotation, changing the polar-orientation, perhaps more than once. (Any place where we have found oil pools underground, was once near the equator, including Alaska. This change of orientation (due to continental drift) occurred more than once, extending through the Permian Period. A polar shift may again happen, for we are approaching another ice age, and the build-up of the icecap over he south pole may very well be uneven, and

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cause the Earth to wobble and shift a bit on it's axis.)

ARCHEOZOIC ERA

1,200,000,000 years ago

World-wide intrusive igneous activity
And development of extensive mountain
Ranges, particularly in Canada,
all subsequently eroded before
the beginning of Proterozoic
era. Formation of first known iron
ores and sedimentary rocks; later
highly metamorphosed, and traces
of events largely obliterated
Vishnu schist (Ariz.) formed.

KEEWATIN PERIOD

Primitive one celled
plants and animals
[probably present.
(Sufficient oxygen accumulated
to permit life.)

(At this point in time, a rudimentary atmosphere began to form, paving the way for water to form.)

TEMISKAMING PERIOD

1,000,000,000 + years ago

Formation of mountains and
great volcanic activity in
southern Canada present

atmosphere forming and expanding.
Bacteria and seaweeds
believed to have been

PROTEROZOIC ERA

HURONIAN PERIOD

800,000,000 years ago

Formation of world's great-
est iron ore deposits in Lake
Superior region, Sweden,
and Brazil. World's earliest
known glaciation in China
formation began rising (Arizona).

Bacteria and seaweeds
present. Sponges and
protozoa probably pres-
ent, plants generate
more oxygen. Australia, and North America. Grand Canyon

KEEWEENA W AN PERIOD

550,000,000 years ago

Great volcanic activity in
eastern North America, with
important copper, nickel, gold
and silver deposits. High mountains
formed across Great Lakes
region from Quebec to Min-
nesota at close of period, and these
entirely eroded away before beginning
of Paleozoic era.

Worms, sponges,. protozoa
and representatives formation of
early animal phyla present
but fossils rare (destroyed by
erosion process).

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PALAEOZOIC ERA

CAMBRIAN PERIOD

450,000,000 years ago

Seas widespread over world.

Deep sea at present site of Appalachian Mts. in North America. Oldest rocks containing abundant fossils.

Tonto (Mogollon Rim) formation. (Arizona)

Age of Trilobites.

Brachiopods and snails common.

ORDOVICIAN PERIOD

375,000,000 years ago

Greatest known flooding of North America; about 2/3 of beneath the sea.

Mountains formed through New England and Pennsylvania. Great Mid-Continent oil and gas fields formed. Mohawk and Bighorn formations.

First known fishes, living in fresh waters of continent lakes and rivers. Shell-fish dominate sea life. Cephalopods and graptolites common. Oxygen abundant, by beginning of Silurian.

SILURIAN PERIOD

350,000,000 years ago

Much of North America covered by the sea. Great limestone beds laid down, formed largely of coral reefs. Mountains formed in western Europe from Scandinavia to Spain.

First air-breathing animals the scorpions, appear
First Known land plants. Corals dominate the seas.

DEVONIAN PERIOD

310,000,000 years ago

Much of North America by the sea. Important tin deposits of England and Bolivia formed; also silver in South America. Great volcanic activity in eastern North America. Mountains formed from New England to Tennessee: Earliest oil and coal deposits.

Age of Fishes. Armored covered fish numerous. Lung fish appear and reach greatest abundance. First known forests. Brachiopods reach climax First amphibians appear .

The earth's crust had hardened into 'plates' which began to 'float' on top of Earth's molten core. The plates which were the lightest, were drawn together into one large land- mass, or continent called 'Pangea'. The pressure of the lands colliding caused the

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rippling effect on the surface that we now call the Appalachian Mountains, the Urals, and mountains in western Africa, and those north of India.)

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

275,000,000 years ago

Continents small. Seas wide-spread over much of world.

Insects appear. Age of crinoids and corals.

Climate warm throughout world. Great limestone deposits laid down in seas. Extensive coal beds formed in Europe, Apalachia, and Alaska. Pocono and Kinderhook formation.

Sharks abundant in seas. Ferns, lycopods, and horsetails common.

(Sometime between the middle of this period and the end of the Permian period, all the land on Earth, which had been drawn together in one large continent, Pangea, began to break up into large pieces, making separate continents. These pieces began a slow migration into their current positions. The name 'Pangea' is from Alfred Wegener. Pangea existed about 60 million years, before beginning to separate. North America and Eurasia were the first to break off. This was called Laurasia, and the remaining part is now called Gondwanaland.)

PENNSYLVANIAN PERIOD

230,000,000 years ago

Great swamplands, alternately above and below surface of sea throughout much of world. Formation of the world's greatest coal deposits. Monongahela, Allegheny formations. Salt beds deposit as seas recede.

Vast coal-forming forests. First reptiles appear. Insects increase; dragonflies and cockroaches of gigantic size. (Raid not yet available)

PERMIAN PERIOD

200,000,000 years ago

Widespread aridity throughout world. Striking development of "Red Beds," terrestrial deposits colored with iron oxide. Great glaciation - in the equatorial regions of Africa and Australia. World-wide continental uplift and drift continues. Appalachian Mts., Kaibab, Oak Creek Canyon and

Age of Amphibians. Extinction of all species of Paleozoic plants and animals, with gradual development of Mesozoic types. Thick-leaved plants appear.

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Coconino formations formed.(Arizona)

(This was a turning point in that the first animals of the class Mammalia appeared. The Earth's temperature must have averaged 70 degrees Fahrenheit, but varying as much as 130 degrees in places. Across the land huge reptiles roamed, the ancestors of the Dinosaurs, and also, a tiny, badger-like creature that could be the ancestor of almost all mammals, including Man !)

MESOZOIC ERA TRIASSIC PERIOD

165,000,000 years ago

Volcanic activity in New England. Palisades of the Hudson formed. Petrified forest of Arizona formed.

Age of Reptiles begins. Cycads dominate among plants. First true mammals.

JURASSIC PERIOD

129,000,000 years ago

Pacific mountain ranges and Sierra Nevadas formed. Rock of Gibraltar formed. Leading plants: ferns, conifers, cycads.

First birds appear. Dinosaurs, flying dragons, and sea serpents abundant.

CRETACIOUS PERIOD

60,000,000 years ago

Seas widespread and great chalk deposits formed, including the famous White Cliffs of Dover, England. Great lava flows in India. Formation of Rocky Mountains at close of period. Large comet impacts north of Yucatan, another in Hudson's Bay. (An obvious crater, but not documented. Look at a map of Eastern Canada).

Modern types of flowers appear. Dinosaurs reach peak of development, becoming extinct at close of the period (I believe that some of the smaller ones survived and evolved into the modern reptiles and birds.)

In this time-frame, the new and separating continents were ripped and torn by vulcanism, earthquakes and flowing lava. The continents, looking much as they do today, had drifted close to their current positions. The ancestor of man (a pre-primate) was then on Earth. Earth's temperature probably averaged 74- 75 degrees.)

CENOZOIC ERA

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TERTIARY PERIOD

PALEOCENE EPOCH

58,000,000 years ago

A transitional period between the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras. Final withdrawal of the sea from western interior of North America, exposing the great salt lakes.

Animals more closely related to Cretaceous types, and plants to Eocene types.

EOCENE EPOCH

40,000,000 years ago

Extensive oil shales laid down in western interior of U.S. Mediterranean Sea covers much of southern Europe and northern Africa, forming the limestone of which the Egyptian pyramids are built.

Age of large mammals begins. Tiny, 5-toed horses appeared. Modern types of hardwood trees common.

OLIGOCENE EPOCH

30,000,000 years ago

The second rising of the Rocky Mountains. Strata composing the Badlands of South Dakota laid down. Vicksburg formation.

Small, primitive elephants appear. First Known monkeys.

MIOCENE EPOCH

11,000,000 years ago

Formation of Cordilleran, Andes, Himalaya, Alps, and other great mountain ranges. Immense lava flows in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho; volcanic ash beds in Colorado. Maricopa formation.(Arizona)

Medium-sized types of horses and elephants. Ancestor of Man & apes appear. Grasses become important. Plant life almost modern.

At about 5,000,000 years ago, the Earth's temperature probably cooled to about 60 degrees. As the continents continued to shift, a geologic shift cut off the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic. Over thousands of years, the Mediterranean evaporated, leaving great desert of salt. When sea levels rose again, water flowed back through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Basin with hundreds of times the force of Niagara Falls. This cycle has repeated many times, and will again, if the Earth's temperature falls. (The polar ice caps thicken, lowering the level of the oceans.) At about this time, the family of primates split, one branch lead to our modern anthropoids, and the other

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leading to Man. Fossilized footprints and fossils found in modern Ethiopia show that our ancestors were walking upright over 3,500,000 years ago. The first humanoids (Homo Habilis) appeared about 2,500,000 years ago.)

PLIOCENE EPOCH

1,000,000 years ago

Last great uplift of the high mountain ranges of the world.

Horses and elephants become almost modern in appearance.

During the latter part of this period, Earth's climate shifted into a new pattern of cyclical change that extends to the present time. Small, periodic fluctuations in its tilt and orbit around the sun causes repeating cycles of long cold periods lasting 50,000 to 80,000 years, with intermediate episodes of warmth lasting about 10,000 years. Today we are near the end of one of these warm cycles. (Bring on the mythical Green-house effect!) The last time the Earth was as warm as it is now was 125,000 years ago, when the temperature averaged probably 59 or 60 degrees. Glaciers that had grown and receded a dozen times, began to recede once more. By this time our ancestor, Homo Habilis, had given way to Homo Erectus. These were the first 'men' to wander out of Africa (the Garden of Eden), They migrated out about 1,000,000 years ago and eventually spread throughout the 'old World'. When the 'warm spell ended about 115,000 years ago, our climate plunged into extreme cold and glaciation. It is intriguing that about the time of this last climate shift that the first modern looking man, 'Homo Sapiens' began to appear in the Garden of Eden. The parable of the 'sixth day creation of Adam (Homo Sapiens Sapiens)' illustrates this period. Man gained profound reasoning ability and self-awareness. (Adam told God; "We saw that we were naked and covered ourselves.") "Over the next 80,000 years, modern humans would-migrate throughout the Earth, from the frozen glaciers to the tip of South America. The various locations and climate differences caused Man to differentiate into the races we have today. The different languages evolved as Man began to speak and communicate. People in the cold areas developed whiter skin with less sunlight. Tropical dwellers darkened their skin as necessary protection against ultra violet rays from the sun, etc.)

QUATERNARY PERIOD

PLEISTOCENE EPOCH

25,000 years ago

The Great Ice Age, during which over one quarter of earth's land surface was covered by glaciers. San Andreas fault.

Man (Homo Sapiens Sapiens) devises early speech. Mastodons, Mammoths, saber-toothed tigers early 'cave men'.

(At 10,000 years ago, our temperature averaged about 50 degrees, the coldest in Earth's history. (If I speak of this as if it were written in English, excuse me. This history was written in Geology and Archeology, we are just now learning to read it better.) Mile thick glaciers reached down as far as Cleveland, and covered much of New England.

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They also blanketed much of Europe; the northland not covered by ice was frozen tundra. The Cro-Magnon men and early Homo Sapiens of Europe were beginning the explosion of culture which produced 'Cave Art' and early tools such as bone needles and other tools that lasted the Eskimos until 200 or so years ago. Bows and arrows, and throwing spears appeared with the Scythians, ancestors of the Celtic peoples, on the Steppes east of the Ukrain, enabling them to compete for food, thus to prosper and multiply.)

HOLOCENE EPOCH

PRESENT TIME

Formation of existing hills and valleys by erosion caused by glacial movement. Continental drift continues.

Modern man, other animals, and plants, as they exist today.

(The Pacific Plate, including California west of the San Andreas Fault, is still moving, in a northwesterly direction, and the Atlantic is still spreading. As a matter of fact, all the continental plates are still slowly moving, perhaps as fast as they ever did).

The Creation Of Man

After the Creation of Man, (when he gained the facility for profound reasoning, and the self-consciousness necessary to become somewhat civilized) before his first sin, there came a period of cosmic rest, during which the Lord God pronounced all things good. Two cosmic days, therefore, or periods of great length, are indicated in the Genesis account of the Creation, as that portion of the 'Garden of Eden' period of Man in which he existed before he first sinned. He was told to:

"Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it." Thus, there must have been multitudes of people contemporary with Adam. (But he was the first to gain Human enlightenment, or figuratively, to 'eat from the tree of knowledge').

In the beginning of the Tertiary Period, perhaps 1,000,000 years ago, the British Isles were a land of palms, with species of fig, cinnamon, etc.; a vegetation like that of India and Northern Australia at the present time. Alaska was in an equatorial position, the vegetation decaying over a long period of time into great pools of oil, seams of coal and bogs of peat. At the end of the Tertiary period Europe was an Archipelago; and the sea, which we now call the Arctic Ocean, was the Mediterranean of that period. India was an Island located close to where Antarctica now lies. Recent discoveries bring to our view the remains of the Tertiary period in the Arctic regions. The plant fossils and Prudhoe Bay oil pools prove that it once lay in a tropical area.

MAN IN THE SYMBOLIC GARDEN OF EDEN

Guided by geological knowledge, we can assign the Garden of Eden period of Man's

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existence to the close of the Pliocene Epoch of the Cenozoic Era. The site of the Garden was most probably in, or near, the Great Rift Valley of northeastern Africa, east of the area, which was then the Sahara Forrest. We have an indication of the duration of the Garden period, in the climatic conditions under which Man is described as existing during a period of unknown length. Before the close of this period those conditions were radically changed. A period of cold came on which induced man to wear fur clothing. It is a curious circumstance how perfectly this agrees with the climatic changes, which closed the Tertiary Period, as described by modern science. The Garden period, then, closed with the coming on of the cold of the Quaternary Period; during this time, however, the climate and all other conditions were favorable for the distribution of Primitive Man over much of the globe: Zinjanthropus, Peking Man, Homo-Habilis, Neanderthal Man, Cro- Magnon, etc.

It should be noted that in Moses' Eden narrative (See note I) the driving of Adam from the Garden took place gradually. Man is first sent forth then clothed in fur because of the coming-of the Glacial Period.

At this time, the Lord knew that Man was developed sufficiently to ~ forth from the garden and populate the rest of the World. Thus he is driven out, excluded forever from returning to his primitive home. The Garden spot became uninhabitable, first a frozen desert, then submerged then re-emerged by the shifting continents, and Man went forth to till the soil from which he was taken, and to which he must return at death.

The people separated into clans or tribes of hunters of mammoths, horses, etc. They also became gatherers of herbs, seeds and berries of all types. Man developed thusly, over a period of thousands of years. They began as barbarians. One tribe would raid a neighboring tribe to steal horses and wives. Was this a beginning of racism? When he ate from the tree of 'knowledge' was when he became human, with profound reasoning ability, and a conscious realization of who he was, that he was 'man', and different from animals. Thus began civilization. Man began to overcome his basic instincts to promote harmony amongst his tribal kin, so he might not have to fight all the time.

Thousands of years later, after the close of the tertiary era occurred the Flood, which. in the span of Man's life, was the first continental shake-up on a universal scale, changing the face-.of the inhabited world. That movement (axial shift, Haab effect) introduced the Quaternary (Glacial or Drift) period, which confirms the conditions of the Genesis account regarding the era of Noah's Flood.

In the Quaternary period (Holocene Epoch), the distribution of the families of the these three sons of Noah. Shem, Ham, and Japeth took place over vast portions of the earth. and formed the second dispersion of the human race, from north of the Caucasian Mountain area, just east of the Black Sea, when it flooded. This was the great distribution of the Ethnic races of the sons of Noah.

The Babel dispersion mentioned in Genesis was told of a people who came from the

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East to the Plain of Shinar, and dwelt there. The tower these people attempted to build was, by them, to be dedicated to their god Bel (Baal), and called Babel. Moses stated that God confused the universal language, so that Babel (the "gates of Baal") became 'Balal', the "city of confusion." That account directly introduces the genealogy of Arphaxad, who was son of Shem, and ancestor of the race of Eber or Heber; to later become the Hebrews. Nimrod, the Hunter was the project leader and instigator of the Tower of Babel.

As Magog, son of Japheth. who was the favorite son of Noah, was the ancestor of the Scythians (Goths), Phoenicians, Celts, Gaels, and Irish, it is not just a strange coincidence that the ten generations from Adam down to Noah, which are given by the Semitic writers, are the exact ten generations given by the narrators (Druids) of the early genealogy of the Gaels, before Christ.

Even in the matter of the Gaelic System of allotting a portion of land to each head of a family for his sustenance, and that of his dependents (a custom propagated among the Gaels in Ireland down to the seventeenth century, in the reign of King James 1., of England), how strangely coincident was that Gaelic System with the Land System of the

Hebrews :

"Ye shall divide the land by *lot* for an inheritance among your families: to the more ye shall give the more inheritance, and to the fewer ye shall give the *less* inheritance: every man's inheritance shall be in the place in which his lot falleth;" (Numbers 35:54). (See also Numbers 25:54-56; and Joshua 11:23, as well as chapters 14, and 16, etc.) This similarity between the Land System of the Irish Gaels and that practiced among the Hebrews is even more extraordinary, when we consider the intimacy which existed between Moses and Gaodhal (Gael see below). But who can say which of these two ancient people gave the Land System to the other?

One of my Irish-born ancestors, Laughin *Flinn*, who passed away in 1759 in Virginia, apportioned his land as follows: "One son shall divide the land into two portions, then the other son is to choose one of these parts as his inheritance. The remaining part goes to the one who divided it".

That seems to me a fair way to do it.

SCIENCE SUSTAINS THE GENESIS ACCOUNT OF THE CREATION.
(No REAL conflict between Evolution and Creation).

Because of the way that the "Theory of Evolution" has been stated and mis-stated, many (most?) people imagine that Science conflict& with the Genesis account of the Creation. It really does not. Consider this: We are taught that God is "Omnipotent, Omniscient, and Omnipresent". *Wouldn't* He be 'more' omnipotent if he were able to build a single cell of life, packaging it with the Power and capability (of DNA) to *evolve* itself by building and propagating it's own gene pool into succeeding higher forms of life to eventually produce modern man? I think 50.

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The most fundamental belief among both creationists and some evolutionists is that science and the belief in God are adversarial concepts. It is a great tragedy and one of the most destructive facts about the history of mankind, that some highly visible scientists and some very vocal religionists have portrayed science and belief in God as being on a collision course. Many young people have been *led* to believe that they have to decide whether to be science majors and sacrifice their faith, or to keep the faith and choose a career outside of science. This has *led* to the growth of atheism in the scientific community and to the loss of many agile minds from the think tank of science as a whole. (Sermon over.)

Perhaps the area of science that produces the most controversy in this area of concern is the concept of evolution and the history of life on earth. All kinds of confrontational attitudes exist in this area, and very little has been done to reduce this conflict. A primary reason for this has been the fact that many religionists have a millennial view of history that in their minds makes time restrictions on the possible age of earth. To force the Bible into a position dictated by man-made tradition and thus create a conflict with scientific evidence is a horrible mistake. The Bible does not address the question of the age of the earth-- either directly or indirectly. The Earth was simply there, because God created it. If Moses worried about how *long* it had been there, he *surely* didn't say a whole *lot* about it.

Many of the conflicts generated by the theory of evolution have taken place because of a failure to properly define terms, and correlate them with the Biblical terms. Evolutionists tend to create their own vocabulary and creationists do the same. The Bible clearly shows that animals do change. Numerous examples can be given to show this:

* Eve is the mother of all living (humans) according to Genesis, and yet we have many different races of people. So there must have been change. Right? Or they would all look the same.

* The serpent was told "from now on you shall crawl upon thy belly in the dust of the earth" inferring that he had previously been walking (not crawling) before then. So now we have-both snakes and lizards.

* Jacob's manipulation of Laban's flock of sheep shows the same changes that are made by livestock breeders today, by manipulating evolution.

People fabricate lots of terms to contrast these obvious changes with various theories about how life forms on earth as we see them today could have come about. Microevolution, macroevolution, variation, mitigated evolution, and the like are all examples of this coined vocabulary. The point is that the scientific evidence does not leave the Biblical record separated from truth in anyway except in human theories and obstinate tradition in hard-headed people. The major conflict is over mechanism. Did these changes occur by chance or are they the product of intelligence and purposeful

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omniscient planning by GOD?

One of the areas where increasing agreement continues to grow is in the question of the start of life on earth. When you look at the Biblical account, what you see is the claim that life started in broad groupings. The Bible is incredibly consistent in these groupings. In Genesis 1:20-28 we see four groups indicated; the flesh of fish, the flesh of fowl the flesh of beasts, and the-flesh of man.

Notice that these descriptions are not specific. It does not say the flesh of crow, the flesh of robin, etc. Rather it just says the flesh of birds. New varieties of birds come into existence on a regular basis (every million years or so), and this does not conflict with the Genesis account. The same groupings are used in 1 Corinthians 15:39 and in the-story of the flood. The groupings are not exhaustive as many life forms are left out--worms, mollusks, dinosaurs, etc.--but they do indicate the method by which these groupings of life arose. (Joke: "How did Noah get two dinosaurs into the Ark?" Answer-"One in the front, and one in the back.")

But seriously, it is important to realize that this picture from the Bible does not agree with the "tree of evolution" from a single cell that was so typical of new Darwinism in the recent past. For the Neo-Darwinists, however, there were numerous problems of evidence. The lack of inkling &- fossils between the major groups posed all kinds of problems for the model. Punctuated equilibrium, a new concept in evolution, which developed since 1950, solved some of these problems but still had a number of difficulties of its own. As scientists from all disciplines have struggled with these problems, many challenges have arisen and new models have been proposed. A viewpoint that germinated in the 60's and 70's was that the scientific evidence supported the idea that life began in many different places under a variety of conditions.

The idea was that the changes that took place did not occur in a single tree of evolution, but rather in a wide variety of trees. George Kirkut initiated the idea, but it has been revived in the 90's with a concept referred to as the "lawn of evolution". The point is that the evidence supports multiple origins for the start of various life forms that exist- This is also the concept projected by the Bible, which was paraphrased by Moses, so his listeners could comprehend. The question of whether life is a product of chance or of divine omniscient capability is not a question we can settle here. What is incredible is that we will look for a complex pattern of radio signals from outer space and say that they have to be produced by intelligence, and not look at the complicated sequencing of addresses in the DNA of animals and not come to the same conclusion. What we can, and should see, is that the Genesis account is not at odds with the evidence. It is at odds with some human theories, but not if you look at the facts. The integrity of the Bible is incredible. Attempting to generate conflict by proposing unlikely theories and imaginative theologies is counter-productive and destructive in all ways. Let us be content with "In the beginning God created. ", and just be glad that he knew what he was doing.

The "Big Bang" theory may well be-the enemy of any well informed atheist If the world

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did indeed begin with a huge explosion, there is no evidence available as to what exploded. For this reason it is popular among many atheist authors and speakers to propose that the universe did not have a beginning and the evidence for the big bang is irrelevant.

Not so! The Hubble telescope (since they got it fixed) continues to provide us with data that argues against the possibility of a "steady state" universe; one which does not change. The most recent is a new study by Alan Dressler at Carnegie Observatories in Pasadena, California. Re-has been counting the incident rate of galaxies like ours in space. Our Milky Way Galaxy has a spiral, pinwheel shape. There are many other galaxies around us making up what is called the 'local group'. Galaxies can be elliptical in shape, irregular, barred, spiral, or other more exotic shapes.

As Dressler studies galactic groups in our area of space only about five per-cent are spirals. Since elliptical galaxies, the most common type in space, have no interstellar material, there is nothing to make planets with. For that reason, the number of spiral galaxies in space is of tremendous interest, since they may have planets. What is surprising about Dressier's work is that about thirty per-cent of all galaxies at distances of about four billion light years from us are spirals. Why should there be different percentages of the various types of galaxies in space? Does one type of galaxy change into another? Some may think that the time it takes for a galaxy to spin and move might make this unlikely no matter what age you assign to the universe. But again, what is infinity? We have plenty of time. Even time enough for many 'big bang' origins, followed by incredible expansion, then contractions into 'black holes', then repeated cycles of 'big bangs'. Time is forever!

Preliminary evidence from the Rubble also suggests that these distant galaxies are made up of many more blue stars than are galaxies in our part of space. Stars that are blue are thought to be new stars--very hot and active. It will be interesting to see what the improved optics of the Hubble will tell us, through the coming years. Believing that we live in a non-changing universe with no beginning or end just gets a little harder for me to accept.

Recent discoveries by Dr. Louis Leakey and many others prove that man has been on this planet for thousands, perhaps millions of years. In the Quaternary era, which was the geological period just preceding our own, man was created. That is, he had evolved to the physical equal of modern man, when God allowed him to develop a higher order of intelligence and reasoning ability, enlightenment, if you will, becoming human. He thus had the degree of self-consciousness with which to 'sin', and move out of the Garden. It must be admitted that the truths established by recent science are, at least, as worthy of acceptance as was the Copernican theory of Astronomy, in its time, as opposed to the Ptolemaic system.

As a sincere, progressive thinker, I will always have a deep respect for the Bible and its historical truths. But, since the books of the Hebrews and the writings of the Apostles render expressions and concepts based on the Creation as recorded in-Genesis, (which

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can only be interpreted by the latest results of modern science), I am satisfied that some of my readers, who calmly and dispassionately consider the subject, will find as I did: that nothing could be more absolutely coincident with the Genesis account of the creation than the discoveries of Anthropology, Geology and Archaeology, and that Moses told the true Genesis story in parable type terms that were understandable by his people at that time.

NOTE; "Our wretched species is so made that those who walk on the well-trodden path always throw rocks at those who are showing a new road. " --Voltaire

The first eleven chapters of Genesis give in brief outline the history of Man, from the Creation of our first parents to the time of the migration of Abraham from the Valley of the Euphrates to the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. They constitute an introduction to the religious history of a special branch of the Semitic (2) family. This general introductory history is composed of a number of separate fragments or statements arranged in order, but without chronology; and it embodies a selection, from the traditions and records of the ages preceding Abraham of what was considered in his family to be historic, concerning the creation of the Universe and of the first Man. We may reasonably presume that these records, carefully selected and carefully preserved were brought by Abraham, in his memory, from the valley of the Euphrates into the land of Palestine, and constituted his Family Bible --the beginning of the Books of the Hebrews. But they were not written down on paper for many generations. They were passed verbally, from father to son. Yet we take this for its historical value. Writing of the pyramids of Egypt, "those stupendous monuments of human labor and engineering skill" Canon U. J. Bourke said:

"Egypt stands in her pyramids a perennial landmark in the domain of the world's history, connecting the period of the Deluge with the present. Take away the records written by the pen of Moses, there still remain the pyramids, raising their heads above all passing mists, and proclaiming the story of the knowledge and the skill and the practical power of the immediate posterity of Noah and his children."

WHAT STARTED GENEALOGY ?

Since this book is supposed to eventually get around to the subject of genealogy, we might as well address this question, so we can get on with it. With the Semitic (Jewish) writers the idea of a Genealogy was not so much that of a succession of persons or of individual lives, as a period of time, to be filled out with a record of the more prominent events of that period and the persons connected with them. (What we now call HISTORY.) Great leaps, therefore, often occur from the record of some historic character to his successor, who is called his son, even if only a very remote descendant in point of time. This mode of forming a genealogy has, perhaps, its most striking illustration in the opening of the Gospel of St. Matthew, beginning: "The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham;" and the closing of the genealogy, with the statement, that the generations from Abraham to Christ are three times fourteen, or forty-two generations, whereas St. Luke gives fifty- six generations (4 times 14) as covering this same period. Which should we believe? Lt

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doesn't matter. This involves no discrepancy from the point of view of the two narrators, for the three double sevens of St. Matthew are used as indefinite numbers, not intended to be taken as literal but simply as representative of a completed interval of time, of the idea that the full period had arrived for the appearance of the "Son of David, the son of Abraham." Seven was a sacred number with Semitic writers, as it was with the Druids of the 'Gaels'. And multiples of seven, stated the highest expression of completeness of God's time that could be used in connection with the coming of the Messiah.

In the filling out of the history of the time between Adam and Noah, very long periods are attributed to special human lives --time spans and life histories required for the consistency of the narrative. This indication of an indefinite period by ten generations is analogous to, and illustrated by, the filling out by St. Matthew of the period between Abraham and Christ with forty two generations.

The descendants of Shem (Son of Noah), which fill the period of time from Noah to Abraham with ten lives of decreasing periods in length, is also, no doubt, formed upon the principle of the pre- Noetic succession of ten, to carry the idea of indefinite time, but of a complete succession of the line.

It is a curious fact that in the Chaldean records the period corresponding to the pre-Noetic era of Man's existence is filled out with ten Kings whose united reigns covered a cycle often cosmic days. These ten days were used by the Chaldeans, after the oriental mode, as representative of a great time cycle, not of definite but of indefinite length, which was thus conceived by them for placement as an introduction to their historic annals. And these ten time periods (or cosmic days) also appear in the early histories of all the most ancient civilizations, including those of the Eberite branch of the Semitic family. In these Eberite records not only is no limitation intended to be expressed of the pre-Noetic period of Man's existence, but, on the contrary, the use of the representative number ten, as the number of generations of that period, is designed to convey an idea of indefinite time. In this view, therefore, these early Semitic records of the house of Eber take their place by the side of the early histories of all the most ancient peoples of the earth, and both explain them and are explained by them. We have then some data of comparison to the cosmic day of the Book of Genesis with the time measures of modern Geology; especially with those related to the life of Man upon the earth.

The Eden narrative, commencing Genesis 2:4, says:

"These are the generations of the heavens and the earth in the day when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the heavens and the earth."

Here is a day spoken of, but use of the word 'generations' shows that the term 'day' indicates indefinite periods of time.

The chroniclers and Biblical scholars fix the date of the building of Nineveh as one hundred and fifteen years after the Flood; the Tower of Babel as one hundred and forty years; and the reign of Belus, son of Nimrod in Babylon, as about two hundred and fifteen years. (3) According to the Four Masters, Partholan was the first planter of Ireland one hundred and eighty-five years after the building of Nineveh, or three

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hundred years after the flood.(4)

But, all this is for God to know, and us to find out. 'Nuff sed ?

THE DIVISION OF NOAH'S INHERITANCE

When the Flood had subsided, and Noah and his sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth, had come out of the Ark, God blessed them and said "Increase and multiply, and fill the earth." (Gen. 9)

Noah then divided the world amongst his three sons: to Shem he gave the part of Asia from the Euphrates to the Indian ocean; to Ham he gave Syria, Arabia and Africa; and to his favorite, Japheth, he gave the rest of Asia, beyond the Euphrates, together with Europe to Gades (now Cadiz, in Spain): "May God enlarge Japheth, and may he dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan be his servant." (Gen. 9:27).

Japheth had fifteen sons; amongst whom he divided Europe and the part of Asia that fell to his lot. The Bible gives the names of seven of those sons, namely: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan (or Iouan)(5), Thubal Mosoch, and Thiras. The nations descended from these seven sons are known; but we don't know the names of his other sons, from whom the Chinese and other nations of Eastern Asia and Africa are descended. The ancient oral chroniclers in western civilization somehow dropped those names.

The sons of Shem were Cham, Assur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram. This Assur was the founder of Nineveh: from him "Assyria" was named. The sons of Ham were Chus (or Cush), Mesram, Phut, and Canaan; and Cush was the father of Nimrod, most responsible for the Tower of Babel.

From Madai, son of Japheth, came the Medeans, whom the Greeks called " Medes;" from Javan, son of Japheth, were descended the Greeks and Ionians; from Thiras, son of Japheth, came the Thracians; from Thogarma, son of Gomer, son of Japheth, came the Phrygians and Armenians ; from Iber, son of Thubal son of Japheth, came the Iberians, who migrated-from the southern Caucasus to the peninsula now called Spain, and were afterwards called Spaniards.

Javan was the fourth son of Japheth. Although the Hebrews, Chaldeans, Arabians)--and others gave no other name than that of "Ionians" to all the Grecian nations, yet from the fact that Alexander the Great, in the prediction of Daniel (Dan. 7:21), is mentioned under the name of "Javan, " or "Iouan," it is evident that Javan was not only the father of the Ionians (who were but one particular Greek nation), but also the ancestor of all those nations that went under the general classification of "Greeks." The sons of Javan were Elishah, Tharsis, Cetthim, and Dodanin. The ancient city of Elis (in Peloponnesus), the Elysian fields, and the river Elissus preserve the memory of Elisha. Tharsis is believed to have settled in Achaia, or the neighboring provinces of Greece, as Elishah did in Peloponnesus. Cetthirn (or Chittirn) was, according to the first book of the Maccabees (6), the ancestor of the Macedonians; for (I. Macc. 1:1) it said that Alexander, the son of

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Philip the King of Macedonia, went out of his country (which was that of Chittim), to make war against Darius, King of Persia. And Dodanin was the ancestor of the "Danai", first settlers of the Danube Valley, of the Greeks, and of the Tuatha-de-Danans of ancient Ireland.

Homer calls the Grecians "Hellenes," " Danai, " " Argives," and " Achaians" but, from whomever the Grecians did derive their name, it is strange that the word Graecus is not once used in the writings of Virgil. Pliny wrote that the Grecians were so called from the name of an ancient king, of whom they had but a very uncertain tradition.

THE MILESIAK IRISH NATION, AND THE DISPERSION OF THE SONS OF JAPHETH

Magog (from whom the Milesian Irish Nation descended) was the son of Japheth; he was contemporary with the building of Nineveh, and his son Baath was contemporary with Nimrod, who headed up the Babel tower project.

Upon the division of the earth by Noah amongst his sons, and by Japheth of his part amongst his own sons, Scythia came to Baath; where he and his posterity became kings. Baath was the ancestor of the Celts, etc. Thus in Scythia, in West/Central Asia, far from the-scene of Babel the Plain of Shinar (the Magh Senna of the ancient Irish annalists), it is considered that Baath and his people took no part with those of Shem and Ham in their impious attempt at the building of that Tower; that therefore they did not incur the displeasure of the Lord; and thus kept and propagated the Celtic (Scythian) Language.

According to the Four Masters, the Celtic language was the Scythian; which was, from Gaodhal who "refined and adorned it," afterwards called Gaodhlig or " Gaelic." There is reason to believe that Scythian was the language of our First Parents. As the Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic nations were of Scythian origin. so was the Scythian language the parent tongue of all the dialects(7) spoken by those nations. The Celtic or Gaelic(8) was the language of Ireland; in which were written the ancient Irish records., annals, and chronicles.

Phoeniusa Farsaidh. son of Baath. son of Magog, son of Japheth, son of Noah was the inventor of Letters; after him his descendants were called Phoenicians. His name is sometimes rendered "Feniusa Farsa;" and his descendants were called Feine and Phoene. The language of modern Iran is named If arsi'. The ancient Irish were also called Feine, a proof of identity of origin between the Phoenicians and the ancient Irish.(9)

In Asia Minor, the Phoenicians founded the cities of Miletus and Mycale, in Maeonia, on the shore of the Aegean Sea-the ancient Lake Gyges (gigas: Greek, a giant). The people of Miletus were called "Milesians," on account of their heroism (mileadh: Irish., a hero), even before the time of Milesius of Spain (Galicia).

According to Mariana and other Spanish historians, the "Brigantes" (a people so called

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after Breoghan. or Brigus, the grandfather of Milesius of Spain), were some of the Brigas or Phrygians of Asia Minor; and were the same people as the ancient Trojans Brigus sent a colony from Spain to Britain; and many of the descendants of that Gaelic colony, who settled in England and in Ireland since the English Invasion. are erroneously considered to be of Anglo-Saxon. or Anglo- Norman descent.

Brigantia (now Corunna), a city in Galicia (where the Gaels settled), in the north of Spain, was founded by that Breoghan or Brigus; and from Brigantia the Brigantes came to Ireland with the Milesians. According to Ptolemy's Map of Ancient Ireland, the Brigantes inhabited the territories in Leinster and Munster, now forming the counties of Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny., Carlow, and Leix (Queen's) County; and the native Irish of these territories, descended from the Brigantes, were, up to a recent period. remarkable for their tall gigantic stature.

Homer(10), the author of the most ancient writing in the world, names the "proud Miletus" as among the Trojan forces mentioned in the "Catalogue".

Book II of the Iliad:

"Of those who round Maeonia's realms reside,
Or whom the vales in shade of Tmolus hide,
Mestles and Antiphua the charge partake;
Born on the banks of Gyge's silent wake.
There, from the fields where wild Meander flows,
High Mycale and Latmos' shady brows,
And proud Miletus." .-Popes' Homer.

"If we look upon this Catalogue with an eye to ancient learning," says Pope, "it may be observed that, however fabulous the other part of Homer's poem may be according to the nature of Epic Poetry, this account of the people, princes, and countries is purely historical founded on the real transactions of those times; and by far the most valuable piece of history and geography left us concerning the state of Greece in that early period. Greece was then divided into several dynasties, which Homer has enumerated under their respective princes. And his division was looked upon so exact, that we are told of many controversies concerning the boundaries of Grecian cities which have been decided upon the authority of the 'Catalogue': "the city of Calydon was credited to the Aetolians, though claimed by Aeolia, simply because Homer had listed it among the towns belonging to the Aetolians. When the Milesians and people of Priene disputed their claim to Mycale, a verse of Horner (above) carried it in favor of the Milesians."

Spain was first peopled after the Flood by the descendants of Iber who were called Iberes and Iberi, after the country Iberia and its chief river, Ebro. The Phoenicians in the early ages settled in Iberia, and gave it the name of Spania. from "Span," which in their language, signified a rabbit, since the place abounded in rabbits; by the Romans the country was called Hispania and by the Spaniards, Espana, which has been anglicized Spain. The city of Cadiz (the ancient Gadir) was founded by the Phoenicians~ who were celebrated for their commercial trade with various ancient nations such as Greece, Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. In Ree's 'Cyclopedia,' in the article on Ireland, it is said:

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"It does not appear improbable, much less absurd, to suppose that the Phoenicians might have colonized Ireland at an early period, and introduced their laws, custom, and knowledge, with a comparatively high state of civilization; and that these might have been gradually lost amidst the disturbances of the country, and at last completely destroyed by the eruption of the Ostmee' (or Gar-Danes (Vikings)).

Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary(11), at the word Fearnmuigh, considers that the ancient territory of "Fermoy," in the county of Cork, derived its name from the Phoenicians of Spain who settled there, and were, in Irish, called Fir-Muighe-Eeine. This term has been latinized 'Viri Campi Phoeniorum', meaning the "Men of the Plain of the Phoenicians." The Phoenicians were, as above mentioned, and celebrated for their commerce with other nations. Some ancient Irish historians confused them with the Fomorians ('fogh': Irish. plundering. and 'muir' the sea, thus signifying Pirates). Because of their piratical expeditions, the Scandinavians were (according to ODonovans Four Masters) known to the ancient Irish as Fomorians.

Other historians considered the Feine, or Phoenicians, to have been African, or Phoenician pirates, descendants of Ham, because they had come from Getulia, or Lybia (the Gothia of the Gaels) in the north of Africa where Carthage was later built.

These Feine are represented as a race of giants and from them the Fiana Eireann are considered to have been so named (feinne: Irish, "the troops of the ancient militia of Ireland"; Arab, fenna, "troops"). The name "Fiana Eireann" (from their great strength and stature) was given to the ancient military organization that flourished in the reign of King Cormac MacArt, Monarch of Ireland in the third century. Before it was disbanded~ the Fiana Eireann protected the Monarchy. (12)

At an early period in the world's history, the Celtic Gaels moved westward from Scythia and reached Gaul. From there they later crossed the Alps (ailp: Irish, "a huge heap of earth") into Italy, where they took the territory the Romans called 'Gallia Cisalpina' ("Gaul this side of the Alps"). Others of them went back eastward, penetrated into Greece, and settled on the banks of the Ister River, where they were called "Istrians." From Gaul, others crossed the Pyrenees and settled in Iberia or Spain. These Gaels mixed with the Iberians. and were called "Celto-Iberi".

The early Celts were the first inhabitants of Europe after the Flood. They inhabited those parts bordering Europe and Asia, around the Black (Euxine) Sea, and from there they spread over Western Europe to the countries afterward called Germany, Gaul (France), Italy, Spain, Britain, and Ireland. (The body of a frozen Celt was recently (1992) exposed by melting ice at the ten thousand foot level on one of the Alpine Mountains. He was clothed in fur skins, and was thought to have been in the ice for some three thousand years! I wager that he was one of these Celts.)

The western part of the European continent, comprising parts of Gaul, Germany, Spain and Italy, was, by ancient geographers, called Celtica, or the "Land of the Celts", a name afterward applied to Gaul, as the land of the Gaels. Southern Italy was peopled

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by a mixture of Celts and Greeks.

The Celts were of the Caucasian race, from a race that includes (with the exception of the Lapps and Finns) those peoples who descended from the ancient tribes we now call Proto-Indo-Europeans. These are the ancient and modern Europeans and Western Asiatics, (such as the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Scythians, Parthians, Arabs, Jews, Syrians, Turks, Afghans, and Indo-Europeans (Indians)). To these we should also add the European colonists who have settled in America, Australia, and other parts of the world. But, even with all the variations in color and appearance that we see in the Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, Malagan, and American races (erroneously called Indians), God has made of one-blood all nations of men; and this most positive identity exists among them all. The remnants of the lesser near humans, the Neandertals, Homo Erectus, and their relatives, were all destroyed in the flood. All men alive today descend from Adam.

In his Irish Dictionary, Dr. O'Brien attributes to the Celtic language many names of countries ending in 'tan': as, Britan or Britain; Aquitaine in Gaul; Lusitan or Lusitania, the ancient name of Portugal; Mauritan or Mauritania, the land of the Moors; Arabistan, the land of the Arabs; Turkistan, the land of the Turks; Kurdistan, the land of the Kurds; Farsistan, Luristan, etc.,-in Persia; Caffristan and Mghanistan, the lands of the Caffres and the Mghans; Hindostan (India), etc.

THE CELTIC, TEUTONIC, AND SLAVONIC NATIONS

The principal Celtic nations were those of the Gauls, Celtae, Belgae, and the Gauls of Northern Italy; the Galatians or Gauls of Asia Minor (to whom the Apostle Paul wrote letters) and of Gallicia, in the north of Spain; the Boll (Bohemians) and Pannonians of Germany, who were branches of the Gauls; the Celtiberians of Spain; the Cimmerians of Germany; the Umbrians; the Etrurians or Etruscans; the Samnites and Sabines of Italy; the Thracians, Istrians, and Pelasgians of Greece; the Britons, the Welsh, and the Manx; the Caledonians, and the Irish, etc.

The Teutonic nations were the Visi-Goths and Vandals, who overthrew the Roman empire and conquered parts of France, Spain, Italy, and Africa; the Franks and Burgundians, who conquered France; the Longobards, who conquered Northern Italy, now known as "Lombardy;" the Suevi, Alemmanni, and other powerful nations of ancient Germany; the Anglo-Saxons, who conquered England; and the Scandinavians of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. In modern times, however, the Teutonic nations are the Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Dutch, Swiss, English or British, the Anglo-Irish, and the Anglo-Americans, etc.

The name "Teuton" is derived from the Gothic 'teut,' which signifies "a god," and the term "Teutonic" has been applied to the people of Scythian origin, speaking cognate dialects of one great language -the Celtic.

The Sclavonic or Slavic nations were sometimes called "Sclavonians," who were

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descended from the Slavi or Sclavi the Romans wrote about; they -were members of the Scythian race who lived in Germany. The name is derived from slava, which means "glory." The Sarmatians were also of Scythian origin and settled in the territory called by the Romans, "Sarmatia," which comprised the country now called Poland, and parts of Russia, .northeast Germany, and Austria.

It was Cadmus the Phoenician who introduced the writing of letters to Greece, just prior to the time that Moses is thought to have written the Pentateuch (or first five books of the Bible); therefore the knowledge of "letters" must have existed among the Phoenicians and their colonies long before Homer wrote.

There can be no doubt that "letters" and their use were then known in Cadmus's own city of Miletus, and the other cities of Asia Minor. According to Herodotus, who is believed to have written about four hundred and fifty years before Christ, the Ionians of Asia Minor preceded the other Greeks in acquiring the art of writing. They used skins on which to write, before they had "papyrus." It would therefore appear that the Feine or Phoenicians were the first people who were acquainted with the art of writing with letters: thus they were able to record their oral genealogies, kings, and the leading events of their race down from the Flood.

A great similarity between the Celtic and the Sanskrit languages has been shown by philologists; and the word "Sanskrit" itself comes from the Celtic word Seanscrobhtha (sanskrivta), which means "old writings," and has the same connotation in the Old Irish language. Since Sanskrit is one of the most ancient of languages, we can appreciate the antiquity of the Celtic.

THE SCYTHIAN FAMILY

Since the Milesian or Scotie Irish Nation is descended from the Celtic-Scythian family, it may be appropriate here to give a brief sketch of Scythia.

Japheth, son of Noah, was the ancestor of the Scythians. The name "Scythian" was given them because they displayed great skill in hunting, and the use of the bow. In his Dictionary, Dr. O'Brien states that the word "Scythian" is derived from the Celtic word 'sciot,' which in the Irish language signifies a 'dart or arrow.' This derivation seems probable, as the Scythian nations, particularly the Parthians, were archers of renown. The Greek colonists to the north of the Black Sea applied one name to the whole nation, probably because they frequently heard their "scythian" neighbors called archers, shooters and hunters. These were very numerous in the population and- were called either "Scuti", "Scythi," "Shuten," or "Schuten" --each of which means "Scythians." This word, or rather its ancient primary significance, is still preserved in the English, German, Lithuanian, Finnish, Livonian, Courlandish, Lapponian, Esthonian, and Prussian languages: a fact which indicates that all these nations are of Scythian origin.

The Scythians were among the most warlike and valiant people in all antiquity, and fought mainly in war-chariots, drawn by one, two, or four horses.. They worshipped the

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sun, moon, and winds, and their chief deity was their god of war, called by the Greeks 'Ares'; and Odin, or Wodin, by the Goths, Germans, and Scandinavians. The Sacae, ancestors of the Saxons; the Sarmatae, progenitors of the Sarmatians; the Basternae, the Goths, the Vandals; the Daci or Dacians; the Scandinavians, the Germans; the Franks, who conquered France; the Suevi (now Swiss), Alans, Alemanni (Bavarians); the Longobards or Lombards; and many other tribes, were all powerful nations of the Scythian family. The Huns of Asia, who, under Attila in the fifth century, overran the Roman empire, are stated by some writers to have been Scythians, but that opinion must be incorrect; for the Huns were of the Mongol, or Tatar, tribes, while the Scythians were of the Caucasian race. The name "Tartar," --the modern name for the pastoral tribes of Europe and Asia --was unknown to the ancients. The opinion that "Tartarus," the name of the farthest regions, was borrowed from the word "Tartar," on account of the gloomy aspect of the country about the Cimmerian Bosphorus, has no real foundation, as that word is a modern corruption. The genuine names are "Tatars" and "Tatary," not Tartars and Tartary.

Scythia was divided into two large portions -European and Asiatic. The European tribes ranged along the north of the Danube and the Black Sea. The Asiatic ones extended east beyond the Caspian Sea and the river Jaxartes (later Siboon). Scythia in Asia was divided by the range of Imaus mountains, or Beloor Tag -a range projecting north from the Indian Caucasus Mountains, which are now the Hindu Kush, or western part of the Himalayas. Ancient Scythia included all the country to the north of the Ister (and Lower Danube), and east of the Carpathian mountains; extending north to the Hyperborean or Frozen Ocean, which we now call the Baltic Sea, and eastward as far as the Seres, on *the west of China*: an immense region but still not equivalent to the whole area that would later be called "Tartary," extending to the north and west of China as far as the mouth of the Amoor River .

Moving to the west, the Scythians settled in the part of Scythia in Europe, that vast tract of country north of the Danube and Black Sea, and embracing what is now known as "Byelo Russia," or "Belorus" after the recent break-up of the Soviet Union. At an earlier period it was called Getae or Gothi; and, in a more advanced stage of geographical knowledge, "Sarmatia Europaea."

The term "Getae" was evidently a term describing various tribes of Scythians, such as the Massa Getae, the Thyssa Getae, the Tyri-Getae, etc. In modern times we read of the Meso-Gothi, the Visi-Goth~ the Ostro-Gothi. 'Gothi' or 'Goths,' replaced the earlier term Getae.

The "Getae" of the Gaels had migrated to Getulia (Lybia), in the north of Africa, where they later built the city of Carthage. These Getae and the Carthaginians were identical in origin. But the "Getae" of Herodotus lived to the south of the Danube, and he classified them as Thracians (ancestors of 'Alexander the Great) since he extended Thrace to the Danube. This made it include what in later times was called Moesia, now Bulgaria. At the time Alexander the Great traveled to the Danube, however, the Getae lived north of the river. The Thyssa-Getae were located on the Volga(13); the Tyri-

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Getae, on the Tyras (now Dniester); and the Massa-Getae, on the Jaxartes, etc. The Scythia invaded by Darius, and described by Herodotus, extended in length from Hungary, Transylvania, and Western Wallachia, on the west, to the River Don, on the east; and included the countries later known as Eastern Wallachia, the whole of Moldavia, and the Buckowina, Bessarabia, Boudjack, Little Tartary, Podolia, Wolhynia, Ukraine Proper, the province of Belgorod (Czechoslovakia), and part of the country of the Don Cossacks (Kazakhstan). Besides these countries, the ancient Scythia in Europe also included the whole of European Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, Wallachia, stretching east from the Norwegian and Kiolin mountains, to the mighty Urals. In the account of European Scythia given by Herodotus, the peninsula of the "Tauri", or Taurica Chersonesus (Crimean Tartary, as it was called) is not included. The Tauri were a savage, cruel, and inhospitable people. Because of this savage tribe and others of like dispositions along its coast, the Ancients called the Euxine (Black) Sea the "Inhospitable Sea."

Historians, in accounts they have left us of the manners and character of the Scythians, tell stories that are contradictory. At one time they represent them as the most just and moderate people in the world. Yet others described them as a fierce and barbarous nation, which carried its cruelties to such excesses as are shocking to human nature. These contradictions offer proof that those different characteristics are to be applied to different tribes in that vast family. Although they were all included in one general category of Scythians, we should not try to merge them or their diverse characters together.

According to Justin, Scythians lived in great simplicity and innocence. They did not give the name of goods or riches to anything but those that truly deserved that title: such as health, strength, courage, the love of labor and liberty, innocence of life, sincerity, an abhorrence of all fraud and deception, and, in a word, all such qualities that make man more virtuous and more valuable. All antiquity agrees when giving fair testimony of them. Homer, in particular, whose opinions should have great weight, calls them "the most just and upright of men." As they disagree in appraising the character of ancient peoples, historians also contradict each other in dates and chronologies. People, even historians, cannot suppress their subjective opinions and viewpoints, that later become fact when read.

GAODHAL [GAEL] LIVED IN THE TIME OF MOSES

For the above reasons, doubt has been cast on the accuracy of the Irish genealogies, since it is difficult to reconcile a point of chronology on the subject of Gaodhal, who, according to the Pagan Irish chroniclers, was fifth in descent from Japheth, and a contemporary of Moses. According to the Book of Genesis, Moses was of the fourteenth or fifteenth generation after Shem. Granting the genealogy of Moses was recorded to be correct, the disparity might be accounted for. My supposition is that the copier of the Milesian Manuscripts may have omitted some generations between Japheth and Gaodhal. In the histories of those times so remote, there are other things hard to reconcile. For instance, scholars differ about the king who reigned in Egypt in the time

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of Moses This king was drowned in the Red Sea, in pursuit of Israelites. Some feel that it was Amenophis, father of Sesostris. Others say that it had to be Pheron, son of Sesostris. But the Irish chroniclers say it was Pharaoh Cincris.

The Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Latins disagree concerning the number of years that elapsed from the time of the Creation to the coming of Christ. These differences, however, do not affect- acceptance of the truth of events recorded to have happened in the interval between the Creation and the birth of Christ. Take for instance the Flood, the birth of Abraham, the building of the Temple of Jerusalem, etc. Nor should a similar anachronism with respect to Gaodhal and Moses destroy the truthfulness of the Irish Genealogies. While we're on this point, let me point out that the Septuagint agrees with Irish chroniclers!

It has also been asserted that Navigation was unknown in those early periods, and that it therefore cannot be believed that the Gaels (or descendants of Gaodhal) had been able to make such distant voyages by sea, as that from Egypt to Crete, from Crete back to Scythia, from Scythia to Africa, from Africa to Spain, and from Spain to Ireland. This difficulty vanishes if we just consider that the art of sailing had been in use ever since the Flood. We know that long before Solomon the Phoenicians, Egyptians, and Greeks practiced the art of navigation. Besides, how can anyone forget that Noah was a 'ship builder'?

"The Phoenicians," says Herodotus, "who traded in all countries with the merchandise of Egypt and Assyria arrived at Argos, a city of commerce in Greece. After disposing of their merchandise, they carried off the wives of the Greeks, together with the daughter of King Inachus. Who reigned at Argos, about the year of the world 3,112 (or 2087 BC); after which some Greeks trading with Tyre carried away, in their turn, Europa, the daughter of the King of Tyre. in revenge for this insult their countrymen sustained by the carrying off of their wives from Argos."

It may be asked. "Why didn't the early Gaels (or the Gadelians as they were also called) establish themselves in some part of the continent rather than expose themselves to so many dangers by sea?" The answer is obvious: The Scythians (from whom the Gaels descended) had neither cities nor houses; they were nomads, and lived in tents, sometimes in one country, sometimes in another; for, in those early ages society had not been sufficiently settled, and possession of land was not yet established as a practice. This accounts for the constant movement and emigrations of early ages of the world. The Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians (who were themselves a colony of Phoenicians) sent colonies into different countries; and Carthage herself, after having founded three hundred cities on the coast of Africa and finding herself still overcharged with inhabitants, sent Hanno with a fleet and thirty thousand volunteers to make discoveries on the west coast of Africa, beyond Gibraltar and south, to establish some colonies there. But, whatever truth may be attached to the Irish Annals in regard to the genealogies of the Irish Nation, and the voyages and migrations of the Gaels to different countries, it appears at all times indisputable that these people, while claiming the-glory of having come originally from Egypt, derived

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their origin from the Scythians. The accounts of foreign authors confirm it; among others, Newton (Chron. Dublin edit, page 10) says that:

"Greece and all Europe had been peopled by the Cimmerians or Scythians from the borders of the Euxine Sea, who, like the Tatars, in the North of Asia, led a wandering life. "(14)

So careful however, were the Milesian colonists of their genealogies, that they maintained a class of men to record and preserve them; for, with them a man's right of inheritance to property depended on his genealogy except where "might" took the place of "right." (Which was frequent.)

MILESIAK IRISH GENEALOGIES

Irish records and chronicles were at certain periods carefully examined, in order to have them purged of any errors that might from time to time have crept into them; and, thus revised, those state documents formed the materials from which, in the third century of the Christian era, was compiled by order of the celebrated Monarch, King Cormac Mac Art, the history of the Irish Nation, from the earliest period, which was called the Psalter of Tara. In the ninth century- Cormac MacCullinan, the bishop-king of Munster, added other more recent records to the history, and the noble work became known as the Psalter of Cashel. The original of this is deposited in the Library of the British Museum, in London.

In the fifth century, St. Patrick, St. Benignus, and St. Carioch were, according to the Four Masters, three of the nine persons appointed by the triennial parliament of Tara, in the reign of Laeghaire, (15) the 128th Monarch of Ireland: "to review, examine, and reduce into order all the monuments of antiquity , genealogies, chronicles, and records of the Kingdom. " These monuments of antiquity, genealogies, chronicles, and records so revised, examined, and reduced into order, by St. Patrick and his colleagues on that occasion, were carefully preserved in Irish national archives up to the Danish and Anglo-Norman invasions of Ireland. After that, some of the Irish Manuscripts were ruthlessly destroyed by the invaders. Some were conveyed to Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Rome, and other countries. Some were preserved in public and private libraries in Ireland and some were deposited for safe-keeping in Irish and Scotch Convents and Monasteries.

THE ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS

In his search for authentic records from which to compile the Annals Rioghacta Fineann (or "The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland"), now known ~ the "The Annals of the Four Masters", Michael O'Clery, their chief author and a monk of the Order of St. Francis, appears to have found the most important of the ancient Irish records; for O'Clery states that he compiled the Irish genealogies "from the ancient and approved chronicles, records, and other books of antiquity of the Kingdom of Ireland. "

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Addressing his friend Farghal (or Farrell) O'Gara, Lord of Moy O'Gara and Coolafm (one of the two knights elected to represent the county Sligo in the Parliament held in Dublin, in 1631), to whom the Annals of the Four Masters were inscribed, Michael O'Clery says in his dedication page:

"On the 22nd January, AD 1632, this work was undertaken in the Convent of Donega4 and was finished in the same Convent on the 10th day of August, 1636; being the eleventh year of the reign of Charles, King of England, France, Scotland and Ireland." (See Chapter 5, of this paper, 'The First Holocaust')

O'Clery goes on:

"In every country enlightened by civilization, and conf1rmed therein through a succession of ages, it has been customary to record the events produced by time. For sundry reasons nothing was deemed more profitable and honorable than to study and peruse the words of ancient writers, who gave a faithful account of the chiefs and nobles who figured on the stage of life in the preceding ages: that posterity might be informed how their forefathers employed their time, how long they continued in power, and how they finished their days. "

O'Clery further states:

"In consequence of your uneasiness on the general ignorance of our civil history, and of the monarchs, provincial kings, lords, and chieftains, who flourished in this country through a succession of ages; with equal want of knowledge of the synchronism necessary for throwing light on the transactions of each, I have informed you that I entertained hopes of joining to my own labors the assistance of antiquaries held most in esteem for compiling a body of Annals, wherein those matters should be digested under their proper heads; judging that, should such a compilation be neglected at present, or consigned to a future time, a risk might be run that the materials for it would never again be brought together."

And O'Clery finished:

" In this idea I have collected the most authentic Annals I could find in my travels (from AD 1616 to 1631) throughout the kingdom; from which I have compiled this work which I new commit to the world under your name and patronage. "

The Annals so collected by O'Clery were divided as follows: One portion of them is a historical abridgment of the Irish Kings, their reign and succession,(16) their genealogies and deaths; another portion is a tract on the genealogies of the Irish saints, called Sanctilogium

Genealogicum. The third discusses the first inhabitants and different conquests of Ireland, the succession of her Kings, their wars, and other remarkable events from the Flood until the arrival of 'the Strongbow' and John De Courcy (who drove.-the O'FLINN's

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out of Ulidia, now Counties Down and Antrim, in 1178) in the twelfth century. Another of the works was called the Annals of Donegal; and another, the Irish genealogies. From O'Clery's Irish Genealogies, and other sources, O'Ferrall, who was Irish Historiographer to Queen Anne, translated into English, A.D. 1709, his *Linea Antiqua*: a manuscript copy of which was deposited in the Office of Arms, Ireland, and another in the Royal Library at Windsor; but which does not contain all the Irish pedigrees, given by O'Clery. It would appear that it gives the pedigrees of those-families only who were of note in Ireland in O'Ferrall's time. In Sir William Betham's edition (ca. 1800) of the *Linea Antiqua*, however, many Irish Genealogies are given that are not mentioned by O'Ferrall, but which are contained in O'Clery's *Book of Irish Pedigrees*, and recorded by Mac Firbis, a genealogist and historian, and John O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees*.

In all ages and in all nations some families were more distinguished than others: some were known by the prefix De, Von, or Don; the Mac was peculiar to Scotland, while Ireland retained the O' and Mac. Without O and Mac the Irish have no names, according to the old verse :

"Per O'atque Mac, veros cognoscis Hibernos;
His duo bus demptis, nullus Hibernus adest."
Which has been translated thus:
"By Mac and O' you'll always know
True Irishmen, they say:
But, if they lack the O' or Mac,
No Irishmen are they."

Many of the old Irish families omit the O', and Mac; others of them from causes over which they had no control, have so twisted and translated their surnames, that it is often difficult to determine whether those families are of Irish, English, or French extraction. In the mid-seventeenth century, Oliver Cromwell decreed that all Irishmen must Anglicize their names, both in spelling and sound. Because of this, some families are thought to be English, or Anglo-Norman, but some of those families can be easily traced to Irish origin. For example: "Hort" can be derived from the Irish proper name O'Airt; "Ouseley" and " Wesley" from Mac Uaislaidh [Mac Oossley, Usleaman (my grandmother was an Uslearnan)]; "Verdon" and "De Verdon," from the Irish fhear-donn [fhar- dun], signifying the "brown man; "Vernon" and "MacVernon," from the Irish 'fhear-nuin' (nuin: Irish, the ash tree); etc.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE AS A KEY TO THE MODERN LANGUAGES OF EUROPE

On the importance that we should accord in the schools and colleges in Ireland to a knowledge of the Irish language(17), Mr. Patrick McNab MP., for New Ross, writing in the-19th Century on the subject, said:

"I think it a great pity that Irish is not more studied as a key to Greek, Latin and the modern derivatives of Latin. One who knows Irish well will readily master Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. Our Carthaginian forefathers were famed for their

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knowledge of languages: Carthago Bilinguis. An effort should be made to have it taught more generally in the Irish schools and colleges, not through antiquarian sentimentality, but as a ready means of enabling youths to master modern languages." This is only now, in the second half of the 20th century, and early 21st century, being done. To the Irish-speaking people the Irish language is rich, elegant, soul stirring and expressive. And, for figurative or ornamentation purposes, it can favorably compare with any romance language in the world. (And for those of you who wish to pronounce the ancestral names in the genealogy that follows later, I want to give you one rule: a consonant preceding the letter 'h' is always silent, or aspirated (breathed)).

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Irish language was forbidden, and many Irish names were , "Anglicized". But, now linguists have found that the Celtic is the "Key" to the modern languages of Europe. Some European Universities have already established Chairs for the cultivation of Celtic learning. Let us hope that Ireland will for its intrinsic value to Philology, if not for its great antiquity, continue to foster the rich, expressive, and mellifluous language of the Gaels. (18) This Celtic language is more ancient and valuable than all other Celtic antiquities that The Republic of Ireland has undertaken to preserve from decay.

There were many revolutions of empires, states, and nations, since the days of Gaodhal, that is the GAELS.(19) The Assyrians made way for the Babylonian empire; the Babylonian, for the Medo-Persian; the Medo-Persian, for the Macedonian; the Macedonian, for the Roman; and in its turn also, the Roman empire ceased to exist. And, in Ireland, the Tuatha-de-Danan conquered the ancient Firbolgs (or Firvolgians); so did the Milesian or Scotie Nation conquer the Tuatha-de- Danans; and so, in its own turn, the Milesian Irish Nation was ultimately infiltrated by the Anglo- Normans; as were the ancient Britons by the Saxons; and as were the Saxons by the Normans.

THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF EUROPE

The first inhabitants of Europe after the flood were the Celts, which were descended from Japheth. But the Celts and the Gaels were the same people; for, according to Liddell (in his "History of Rome"), Celt is strictly the same as Gael and the Greek Keltae and Gallatai and the Latin Galli are all one. Heretofore, however, the Celts and the Gaels were considered as two distinct nations: the Celts as descended from Gomer; the Gaels from Magog, two of the sons of Japheth. I believe the latter assumption is incorrect.

According to O'Brien's "Irish Dictionary," that portion of the posterity of Japheth who peopled the south and south west parts of Europe, must (after the flood) have first proceeded from the centre of the dispersion of mankind (Genesis xi. 8) toward the straits of~ Thracian Bosphorus. and the Hellespont, which they crossed by means of boats; whose construction was, doubtless, familiar to them from the traditional knowledge they had of the Ark. Those tribes that passed over the Hellespont first inhabited the south parts of Thrace,(21) as also Macedonia (ancient Greece); and those that crossed the Thracian Bosphorus (now the Straits of Istanbul) must have been

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the first inhabitants both of the northern parts of Thrace and of Lower, and Upper, Mesia, and also of Dacia when some of them had crossed the Danube. (22) In the passing of time some of the tribes that first settled in the two Mesias and the northern parts of Thrace, proceeded towards Illyricum and Pannonia; from which regions, where they were separated into two different bodies.- it is natural to conclude (from the situation of those localities) that they proceeded toward the west by two different courses: those of Pannonia going toward Noricum (now called Austria), Stiria, Carniola, and upper Bavaria, from which countries it would appear that all the western parts of parts of Germany were first peopled, as the East and Northeast of that country were probably peopled from Dacia. Those from Illyricum took their course toward Istria, from which point of the Adriatic Coast they poured down through the regions of Italy, whence, in later *times*, some of them proceeded to Gaul speaking the very same language as that spoken by those of their nation whom they left in Italy, and who, by the ancient authors, were called 'Indegenae' or 'Aborigines: meaning that they were the original or primitive people who first inhabited that land. These were the Sicule the Ausones, the Umbri (and all their descendants of different names mentioned by Cluver in his Geography, Book 3, c.33. p. 332.).

Some of the authors rank the 'Aborigines' with the 'Umbrians', whom Pliny (Lib.3, c. 14) presents as the most ancient people of Italy. But it is conceded that the 'Aborigines' were a tribe of the first inhabitants of Italy and, consequently, of the same stock of people of whom the first planters of Gaul were only a detachment. The Umbri are acknowledged by some of the ancient authors as being of the same stock as the 'old' Gauls. The Sabine who, as well as the Umbre with the Aborigines, formed a portion of the people afterwards called Latins, were but a tribe of the Umbre and consequently of the same stock as the primitive Gauls. That the primitive inhabitants of the above-mentioned regions had originally but one and the-same language, Cluver, in his German Antiq., c. 6,7,8, produces clear vestiges in Gaul Germany, Spain, Italy, and Illyricum. He might have added Thrace, Macedonia, and Greece:

"I am much inclined," said Dr, O'Brien, "to believe that the near agreement which the ancient writers have remarked between the old Latin and Greek is, in greater measure, owing to the original identity of the European languages, than to whatever mixture might have been introduced into the Latin from the dialects of the Greek adventurers that came to Italy from time to time.

Nor do I doubt but that the Gauls who replaced the Alpe and settled in Upper Italy in the earliest times of the Romans, found the language of that country very nearly agreeing with their own; in the same manner and by the same reason that the people of Ireland and those of the Highlands of Scotland easily understand each other's dialects, though it is now near fifteen hundred years since the Scots of Scotland parted from those of Ireland. !"

Leibnitz, in his "Collectan Etymol". vol. i., p. 153, wrote: That the Ibero-Celtic or Gaelic-Irish language is the best preserved dialect of the old Celtic, and therefore the most useful for illustrating the antiquities of all the Celtic nations. And the learned

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Welshman,(23) Edward Lhuyd, mentioned by Leibnitz in the above noted volume extract, acknowledges that the roots of the Latin are better and more abundantly preserved in the Irish than in the Welsh, which is the only Celtic dialect that can pretend to compete with the Gaelic Irish, as regards to purity or perfection. Addressing the Irish nation, Edward Lhuyd says:

“Your language is better situated for being preserved than any other language to this day spoken throughout Europe.” He meant, no doubt, that languages are best preserved on islands and in mountain countries, as being the most difficult in access by strangers (as in our early Appalachians); and especially because the Roman armies never reached Ireland, which, up to the time of the Danish invasion, received no colonies except from Celtic countries. But, addressing the Welsh, the candid Lhuyd gives preference to the Irish, not only for purity and perfection as well as for priority of establishment in the British Isles, but also for its utility in illustrating the remote antiquities of Great Britain, he says:

“It is impossible to be a complete master of the ancient British, without a competent knowledge of the Irish language.”

THE PRIMITIVE INHABITANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Lhuyd fully establishes the fact that the Gaels (24) had been on the Island before the Cynri or ancient Britons (who were the ancestors of the Welsh) arrived, and that the dialect of those Gaels was then the universal language of the whole British Isle. (25) The Island of Great Britain was called by the Gaels, Alban, (Albain “aill”; Irish, a rock or cliff; and “ban” white) because of the chalky, or white, cliffs of Dover, (it is thought, as seen from the direction of Gaul) and, more lately, Albion. And when the Gaels were driven by the Britons to the northern portion of the Island, that part only was called Alba, Alban, or Albain, while the southern portion of the Island, now known as England, was called Britain or Albion.

According to Ussher, in his *Antiquit. Eccl. Brit.*, page 378, “ Albion” was the name under which Great Britain was known to the Greeks, not only in the time of Ptolemy. Marcianus Heracleota. Eustachius. etc., but also in the much more ancient time of Aristotle and of Theophrastus: a very natural name for it by a Gaul placed on the continent or near Calais, where the first and only knowledge he may have had of the British Isles, consisted of the sight of the white cliffs of Dover~ and this Gaul having crossed the channel and observed the situation and shape of the land above Dover, naturally calls it Ceantir (26) (“ceanntir:” Irish, head-land), which the Romans Latinized “Cantium”, now “Kent”. A numerous colony of the Gaels, having afterwards crossed over from Gaul to Britain, which by degrees they peopled from one end to the other, they gave names to all the remarkable objects of nature and art throughout the whole country -such as rivers, mountains, headlands, towns, etc. Accordingly, we find these Gaelic names everywhere in England and Wales from Dover to York, namely, from Ceantir (or Kent) to the river Isc, now called the “ Ouse, ” which passes through York; and from the river Isca (which passes through the town of Caer-Leon-ar-Isc, in

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Monmouthshire), to Longdion ("now London"), and its river Tamh-isc or Thamisis, now the "Thames."

In his *Mona Antiqua*, Roland observes that the remains of old habitations still to be seen on the tops of high places in Anglesea, are even now called Ceitir Guidelod, which he anglicises "the Irishmen's cottages," (27) but which should more properly be rendered 'the habitations of the Gaels'; and he justly observes that those are vestiges of the first habitations that were made by the first planters of the island, because the valleys were then covered with woods, which were the haunts of wolves and other wild beasts. Two other objects, whose names are plain Irish, are living evidences that the Gaels were the ancient inhabitants of Anglesea, before the Welsh. The landing place of the ferry from North Wales to Anglesea is, in Welsh, called Port-aeth-wy, which is a corruption of the Irish Port-ath-bhuidhe, meaning "the bank or landing place of the yellow ford" --the water of that arm of the sea being of yellowish color. It is also remarkable that Tin-dath-wy, the name of the territory adjacent to Port-aeth-wy, is pure Irish; for tyn, in Welsh, signifies "a country or territory," as tain does in Irish. Originally the name was Tain-ath-bhuidhe, meaning "the territory of the yellow ford."

Even the name of the very capital of Britain, as used in the time of the Romans (who added the suffix "um" to it) was mere Irish; for long [lung] is still the only word in common use in Irish to signify "ship," as 'din' or 'dion' has been used to express "a place of safety or protection": so that Longdin or Longdion, which the Romans changed to Londinum ("London"). It literally means "a place of safety for ships". It is also worthy of note that the name of the river on which London is built was plain Irish. Julius Caesar called it Isis, latinizing the Irish word Isc ("water)," which was the Gaelic name of that river before the Romans invaded Britain; and the word Tam w~ always prefixed to isc or isis, either as an epithet, or as being the name of the river "Tame." In either case the Irish word Tamh signifying "still" (or quiet, gentle, smooth), was a natural epithet for the river "Thames."

According to the ancient Irish historians as well as Nenius, the Briton, the Gaelic colony that came to Ireland from Spain, and brought a mixture of the old Spanish or Cantabrian into the Irish language, was called the "Milesian or Scotie Nation." They were also called "Scots." This Milesian colony never inhabited Britain before their arrival in Ireland, but went directly by sea to Ireland; whence, after a long period of time, the Irish Monarch Cormac Mac Art in the third century established a colony, then known as Dalriada, on the north west coast of Great Britain, and, in the fifth century of the Christian era, another Irish colony went there under the command of Fergus Mor MacEarca, the founder of the Scottish Monarchy in North Britain. (28)

The Gaelic-Irish language bears a striking affinity not only to the old British in its different dialects, the Welsh and Armoric, besides the old Spanish or Cantabrian language preserved in Navarre and the Basque provinces, but also to the Greek, the Latin, the Hebrew, the Phoenician, the Chaldean, the Syriac, the Arabic, and others. Instances of this affinity are given throughout Dr. O'Brien's work. He shows that the *Lingua Prisca* of the Aborigines of Italy (from which the Latin of the twelve tables, and

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afterwards the Roman language, were derived) could have been nothing other than a dialect of the primitive Celtic. The question, "What was the language of our First Parents?" has long been-disputed. Some say it was the Pelasgian, which was another name for the Japhetic; and some philologists say that the Japhetic. - was the Scythian, which was another name for the Celtic or Gaelic.

In a Scottish Gaelic poem by Allistair MacDonald, in reference to the Gaelic language, there is the following comical passage:

"Si labhar Adhamh a b-pairthas fan,
S'ba snasrhar Gaelig a n-beul aluin Eabha,"

which may be interpreted:

"The expressive Gaelic (Celtic) language was that which Adam spoke in Paradise, and which flowed from the lips of the fair Eve."

Or, divested of its adjectives, the passage may be reduced to the following proposition:
CELTIC could have been THE MOTHER TONGUE

Let us seriously examine this proposition- Of the Gaelic speech the Rev. Canon Bourke writes: "In its plastic power and phonetic fecundity, Irish-Gaelic possesses like its primitive Aryan parent tongue, not only the virtual but the formal germinal developments of dialectic variety. " And Canon Bourke says:

"The science of Comparative Philology has, without direct reference to revelation~ enabled men of literary research to discover the most convincing proofs, to show that before the dispersion of the human family there existed ~common language, admirable in its raciness, in its vigor, its harmony, and the perfection of its forms." (30)
That common primeval language of Man, which some call by the name " Aryan, or Proto-Indo- European", I prefer to call the Scythian; for the following reasons:
Phoeniusa Farsaidh (or Fenius Farsa~ see No. 14 on the lineal descent of the ancient FLINNs, Chap. ill), son of Baoth, son of Magog, son of Japheth, was, according to the Four Masters, the inventor of letters. Farsa was also the grandfather of Gaodhal, ancestor of the GAELS. This Phoeniusa Farsaidh was king of Scythia, and was also the ancestor of the Phoenicians and the Persians. After him the Scythian language was called "Phoenician". It is worthy of note that Cadmus (31) the Phoenician, who is mentioned by O'Flaherty in his Ogygia, as brother of Phoeniusa Farsaidh, was, according to the ancient Irish analysts, contemporary with Joshua, and it is more than a curious coincidence that the Alphabet (32) of the Gaels consisted of sixteen letters-the exact number of letters as in the -Phoenician Alphabet, and the very number brought by Cadmus to Greece, from Egypt, where the Gaels were located, at that time and whence they made their first migration, namely to the Island of Crete, in the Mediterranean Sea.

According to the Four Masters, the Scythian language was the Celtic, which, after Gaodhal (Gael) who "refined and adorned it; was called Gaodhilig or Gaelic.

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GAELIC, THE MOST PRIMITIVE ALPHABET.

The ancient alphabet of the Gaels contained sixteen letters. The Phoenician alphabet also had sixteen. The modern Gaelic, eighteen; the Burmese, nineteen; the Italian, twenty; the Indians of Bengal, twenty-one; the Chaldean, Hebrew, Latin, Samaritan, and Syriac, twenty-two each. The French, twenty three; Old English, twenty-four (it has now twenty-six); Greek, twenty-four. The Dutch and German, have twenty-six; Slavonic and Spanish, each twenty seven; Arabic, twenty- eight; Welsh, twenty-eight; Persian (Farse in modern terms), thirty-one; Coptic, thirty-two; Turkish, thirty-three; Georgian, thirty-six; Armenian, thirty-eight; Russian, forty-one; Muscovite, forty- three; Sanskrit and Japanese, fifty each; Ethiopic and Tartarian, two-hundred-and-two each~ the Chinese have, properly speaking, no Alphabet, except we call their whole language by that name: their letters are words, or rather, hieroglyphics, amounting 10 about eighty thousand.

In the primitive Gaelic alphabet, H and P were not included. The letters of the Gaelic alphabet were named after shrubs and trees. The name of the letter, in every instance except that of the aspirate H, begins with the letter itself to preserve, as it were, its proper sound or power.

The sixteen letters of the ancient Gaelic alphabet were arranged in the following order: B L F S N D T C M G R, and A O U E I. The H and P have since been added; so that the modern Gaelic alphabet consists of eighteen letters arranged as follows~ A B C D E F G H I L M N O P R S T U .

Beginning with A, the names of the letters of the modern Gaelic alphabet (named after trees) are: Ailm, which means the fig or palm; Beith, the birch; Coll the hazel; Dair, the oak; Eadha,. the aspen; Fear, an alder; Gort, the ivy; (H), Uath (the name of. the aspirate h), the white thorn; Ioga, the Yew; Luis, the wild ash; Muin, the vine tree Muin, the ash; Oir , the broom; Peith, the dwarf elder; Ruis, the bore; Suit, the willow; Teine, the furze or whin bush; and Ur, the heath shrub.

There is no K in the Gaelic alphabet, ancient or modern; nor had the ancient Latins any character like that letter: they gave the sound of K to C, as in the word sacra (pronounced "sakra"), where the c has the sound of the English letter k. The Latin name Caesar has been corrupted in English to be pronounced "Seasar" (where c has the sound of s); in German, however, it is pronounced "Kaiser", meaning 'leader'. But in no case can C..-in Gaelic, be sounded like an S, notwithstanding the Boston Celtic basketball team. Nor have the Greeks the letter C in their alphabet; but K (the Greek letter "kappa") corresponds to the Gaelic and Latin C--which has, or should have, the sound of the English letter K.

Baath, son of Magog, son of Japheth, was contemporary with Nimrod, of whom, according to an ancient Irish poem, it is said:

One was at first the language of mankind,
Till haughty Nimrod, with presumption blind,

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Proud Babel built; then, with confusion struck,
Seventy-two different tongues the workmen spoke.

That one language was the language of mankind down from Adam to the building of the Tower of Babel when (Genesis xi. 1) "the whole earth was of one language and of one speech."

Upon the division of the Earth by Noah amongst his sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth; and by Japheth of his part amongst his sons, Scythia was given to Baoth. Thus in Scythia, in Central Asia far from the scene of Babel in the "Valley of Shinar" (the Magh Senaar of the ancient Irish analysts), Baoth and his people, we are told, took no part with those of Shem and Ham in the building of the Tower of Babel; and thus the original Celtic language was preserved!

If Baoth and his people took no part in the building of the Tower of Babel it may be affirmed that they did not incur the displeasure of the Lord; and, that, therefore, their language was not confused. But the language of Baoth and his people was the Scythian: ergo, the Scythian language was not confused. If, then, the Scythian language was not confused; and that one was the language of mankind, from Adam down to the building of the Tower of Babel, "when the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," it would follow that the Scythian was that one language, in fact, the language of Eden. But it has been above shown that the Scythian language was the Celtic: therefore, it may be affirmed that "The Celtic or Gaelic or its forebear was the language of Eden."

Some persons consider that because Aramaic (33) was the language of the Jews (including Jesus) who were the chosen people of God, it therefore was the language of our First Parents. But, if the ancient Gaelic alphabet had only sixteen letters while Aramaic had twenty-two it would appear that of the two languages, Gaelic is the more primitive. Aramaic only came into existence at the Tower of Babel. Gaelic is, in fact, more ancient than any of the above listed languages except Phoenician with which it was substantially identical!

THE INVENTOR OF LETTERS.

After the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel, Phoenius Farsaidh, king of Scythia, and the inventor of Letters, as above noted, employed learned men to go among the dispersed multitude to learn their various languages. When those men returned skilled in what they went for, Farsaidh opened a "school" on the Plain of Shinar, near the city of Aeothernab where with his younger son Niul, he remained teaching for twenty years. On account of Niul's great reputation for learning, Pharaoh invited him into Egypt; gave him the land of Campus Cyrunt near the Red Sea, to inhabit; and gave him his daughter Scota in marriage.

THE RIVER NAMED NILE(NIUL)

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The ancient Irish historians tell us that the river "Nile" was so called after this Niul; and that Scota, his wife was the pharaoh's daughter who (Exodus ii. 5) rescued the infant Moses from wicker basket in the Nile. This could explain, it is said the great interest which Niul and Scota took in the welfare and education of Moses; the affection which Moses entertained for them and their son Gaodhal; and the friendship which long afterwards existed between the Feine and the Israelites in the land of Promise.

Such was the intimacy between Moses and Niul, that we are told. Moses invited him to go on board one of Pharaoh's ships on the Red Sea to witness the miracle (Exodus xiv. 16.17. and 18) to be performed by Yahweh (the Great I AM) the God of the Israelites. in their deliverance from Egyptian bondage; but on account of his being the son-in-law of Pharaoh Niul, although he sympathized with the Israelites in their great affliction asked Moses to excuse him for declining the invitation. Then Moses forgave him.

The Egyptians were the most learned people on the face of the earth and the Bible tells us that Moses was instructed in all the learning of Egypt. It does not however appear that before the time of Moses the Egyptians had any knowledge of alphabetical writing. If then it was the Celtic alphabet which Cadmus the Phoenician brought from Egypt into Greece we may logically infer that the Celtic language and alphabet were at that time known in Egypt; and that it was in the school conducted by Niul and his father in the Plain of Shinar or from Niul and his colony in Egypt. that the Egyptians received their knowledge of letters and probably much of the knowledge for which ancient Egypt was so renowned. But wherever the Feine (or Phoenicians) and the Egyptians received their education they had the honor of instructing civilizing and polishing the Grecians by the colonies they sent among them. The Phoenicians taught them navigation writing, and commerce. The Egyptians by the knowledge of their laws and policy gave the Grecians a taste for the arts and sciences and initiated them into their mysteries.

For three successive generations the descendants of the Fein who under the leadership of NiuL settled in Egypt, possessed and inhabited the territory near the Red Sea which was granted to him and his people by the Pharaoh. Because, however, of the sympathy which Niul and his colony had shown for Moses and the Israelites in slavery, the Egyptians forced Sruth, son of Asruth, son of Gaodhal son of NiuL to flee Egypt, taking his colony. After some time at sea, Sruth and the surviving portion of his people (who were known as Phoene or Feine, as well as Gaels), reached the island of Crete, where Sruth died. We learn that some of his descendants remained in Creta, and some of them migrated to Getulia, in the North of Africa, where Carthage (34) was afterwards built; and some of them sailed towards the Land of Canaan, where, on the island of Sor, off its coast, they founded the city of "Tyre", and were called Tyrians. Grateful for the sympathy which their forefathers in Egypt had experienced from Niul and his people, the Israelites, after they had been living for a time in the Land of Promise, allotted to the Tyrians that tract of country on the north west of Palestine, which had been occupied by the 'Canaanites'. And that territory was from the name "Phoene", called 'Phoenice' and, more recently, 'Phoenicia'.

References and Notes for Chapter I

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(1) Eden: The first migration from Eden mentioned in the Genesis accounts, is that of the Cainites, (Cain who killed Abel) eastward. The northern portions of the Asiatic, European, and American continents would seem to have been the area of this first dispersion of mankind; which, going on through the Tertiary period, we may suppose, gradually overspread the then habitable portions of the globe. Traces of the human race belonging to the tertiary period have been discovered in Europe and North America. A modern discovery, Clovis Man, in eastern New Mexico, U.S.A. (within four miles of where I grew up, (at Twelfth and Plum (twelve miles out of town and plumb off the road))JWF), is an example-of modern anthropology showing the age of humans on Earth. Although some have stated that in this period the arts of metallurgy and music were well advanced in the civilized center of Eden, I do not believe that the migratory nomads of the Cainite dispersion had anything but the rudest implements of stone and flint in their wanderings to the outermost parts of the habitable globe, (MacWhorter)

(2) Numbers: The use of definite numbers representing indefinite time is an oriental mode of presenting historic events, which does- not in the least interfere with the truthfulness of the record for the purpose held in view by the many writers. It is, however, very difficult for western minds to adapt to the point of view of such methods of computation. The Christian religion has come to us from the Near East, founded upon a series of historical facts, and we must seek those facts through an understanding of their culture, and the way the stories were told. Prior to the time of Moses, the story form was adapted, to be understood by all who heard them. It is only the lapse of ages and our own lack of familiarity, which have obscured them. The inhabitants of Mesopotamia or the Tigris-Euphrates basin were, from the earliest period, a mixed population, representing every branch of the human family of the Noetic dispersion. They developed and used a common time-notation called the "Chaldean System " It has been customary to consider as mythical the enormous length assigned in the Chaldean records to the development of the human race, and the Chaldean early civilization; but late discoveries and researches show that the history of the development of the material civilization of the Euphrates valley goes back to a far earlier period than has ever before been held possible. (MacWhorter)

(3) Years: According to Dr. O'Connor, in his "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres", the year of the Pagan Irish was luni-solar; consisting, like that of the Phoenicians and Egyptians, of 365 days and six hours. But while it is certain that the ancient Irish had four seasons in their year, the fact is, (according to the "Book of Rights,") we cannot yet determine the season with which the Pagan Irish year commenced.

(4) The Flood: According to the Four Masters, a colony reached Ireland before the one established by Partholan, known as the first planter. Ceasair came to Ireland "forty days before the Deluge," with a colony of fifty damsels and three men, "Bith, Ladhra, and Fintan their names." On this subject, some humorist has written-

"With fifty damsels in her train,
Came Ceasair o'er the Eastern main;

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Three heroes with her crossed the water ,
Attendants on Bith's roving daughter."

Ceasair is thought to have been a daughter of Bith, who was a son of Noah and half brother of Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Because Bith and Ceasair abandoned the true God, Noah refused them a place in the Ark. The narrative says that, thus refused, they, with Ladhra and Fintan consulted , together, and by Ceasair's advice, applied to an idol, who told them to build a ship, but the idol , could not tell them when the flood was to happen. They then built a ship, and having well stored it with provisions, Bith, Ladhra, and Fintan, and the three ladies, Ceasair, Barran, and Balba, accompanied by their handmaids, then set sail. After some time, on the fifteenth day after the full moon, and forty days before the Flood, they landed in Bantry Bay, in the county Cork, and from thence proceeded to where the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow join, below Waterford, where they parted. Fintan took Ceasair and seventeen of the damsels Bith took Barran and seventeen more and Ladhra took Balba and the remaining women to Ard-Ladhra ("and from him it was named"), now the hill of Ardmine, county Wexford, where he died, being "the first that died in Ireland."

After his death Balba and her handmaids returned to Ceasair, and Fintan and Bith divided them between them. But Bith died soon after that at Sliabh-Beatha (now known as "SlieveBeagh"-a mountain in the counties of Ferrnanagh and Monaghan, (some distance east of Slieve O'Floinn). The mountain is named after Bith. Fintan became so alarmed at the prospect of the large family left in his charge, that he deserted them and fled to the territory of Aradh [Ara], near Loch Deirgdheire (now "Leugh Derg'-an expansion of the river Shannon, between Kilaloe. in the county Clare, and Portumna in the county Galway), where he died and from Fintan is named Feart Fintain, i.e. "Fintan's Grave." Thus abandoned, Ceasair and her band of women retired to Cuil Ceasra, where she died of a broken heart, and is buried in Cam Ceasra, on the banks of the river Boyle, in Connaught, near Cuil Ceasra.

In a poem which someone has attributed to Fintan, he is made to say that he survived the Flood~ and that he continued alive till the sixth century of the Christian era when he died. No doubt the narrative, that a colony reached Ireland "forty days before the Flood," seems very apocryphal~ but, as the F our Masters do mention the circumstance, I thought it would be of interest to the reader .

(5) Javan: In folio 3 of O'Clery's "Irish Genealogies", the lineal descent of King Philip IV, of Spain is carefully traced down from Adam, through this Javan (or Iauan), son of Japheth.

(6) Maccabees: The derivation of this name seems to be the same as that of the Irish surname MacCabee namely caba, which is the Irish for a cape, a cap, or hood~ while the Hebrew word Kaba has the same meaning. I believe that King James so despised the Irish People, that he commanded that the Maccabean chapters be deleted from his version of the Holy Bible. The people who actually discovered, wrote or edited these papers were indeed not ancient Irish, but a Hebrew family by that name, contemporary

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with Alexander the Great, of Macedonia. This act has discouraged most people from ever reading or "believing in" the Apochryphal books of the Maccabees, since they are not part of the Bible! Thus, King James was the "default" producer of the Bible!

(7) Dialects: There are at present no less than 3,642 languages and dialects spoken throughout the world.

(8) Gaelic: It is to the Gaelic language that the following stanza, translated from a poem written in the third century by the Irish Monarch, Carbre Liffechar (a FLINN ancestor), refers-

Sweet tongue of our Druids and bards of past ages
Sweet tongue of our Monarchs, our saints, and our sages;
Sweet tongue of our heroes, and free-born sires,
When we cease to preserve thee, our glory expires.

(9) Ancient Irish: In Connellan's Four Masters we read: "The great affinity between the Phoenician and Irish language and alphabet has been shown by various learned antiquaries such as Vallancey, Sir Laurence Parsons, Sir William Betham, Villaneuva, and others. They have also pointed out a similarity between the Irish language and that of the Carthaginians, who were a colony of the Tyrians and Phoenicians. The Phoenician alphabet was first brought to Greece from Egypt by Cadmus. And Phoenix, brother of Cadmus the Phoenician, who first introduced letters amongst the Greeks and Phoenicians, is considered by O'Flaherty, Charles O'Connor, and others, to be the same as the celebrated Phoeniusa (or Feniusa) Farsaidh of the old Irish historians, who state that he was king of Scythia, and ancestor of the Milesians of Spain who came to Ireland; and that, being a man of great learning, he invented the Irish alphabet, which his Milesian posterity brought to Ireland; and it may be further observed that the Irish in their own language, were, from Phoeniusa or Feniusa, called Feinie: a term latinized Phoenii, and signifying "Phoenicians, as shown by Charles O'Connor and in O'Brien's Dictionary."

(10) Homer: According to some of the ancients, Homer was a native of Maeonia (old name of Lydia), in Asia Minor, and was therefore called Moeonides. As a Maeonian, then, his language must not have been very different, if at all from that spoken by Cadmus the Phoenician, or Cadmus of Miletus, as he was also called: "Miletus" having been a city in Maeonia. The name "Homer" was only an epithet applied to Maeonides, because he was blind ("homeroi:" Gr., blind men).

(11) O'Brien's Dictionary: The Rev. John O'Brien, Roman Catholic bishop of Cloyne, was the author of that Irish-English Dictionary; which is a very learned and valuable work, not only on the Irish language, but also on the topography of Ireland and the genealogies of its ancient chiefs and clans. That work was first published in Paris, A.D. 1768; and a later edition was published in Dublin, in the year 1832, by Rev. Robert Daly, late Protestant bishop of Cashel.

(12) Monarchy: In the reign of King Cormac Mac Art, or Cormac Ulfhada, the one

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hundred and fifteenth Monarch of Ireland, flourished the celebrated military organization called the Fiana Eireann, or "Irish Fenians," who (like the Red Branch Knights of Ulster) formed a militia for the defense of the throne. Their leader was the renowned Finn, the son of Cumhail (commonly called "Finn MacCool ") who resided on the hill of Allen in Kildare. Finn and his companions in arms are to this day vividly remembered in tradition and legend, in every part of Ireland; and the hills, the glens, and the rocks of the country still attest, not merely their existence --for that, no one who has studied the question can doubt --but also the important part they played in the government and military affairs of the Kingdom One of the principal amusements of these old heroes, when not employed in war, was hunting.

(13) Volga : The ancestors of these Thyssa-Getae of Herodotus were, no doubt, the "Firbolgs" or "Firvolgians" (the men from the banks of the Volga) who, according to the Four Masters, invaded Ireland before the Tuatha-de-Danans.

(14) Life: See the Abbe MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland.

(15) Laeghaire: Ware begins his " Antiquities of Ireland " with the reign of this Monarch, and apostleship of St. Patrick; and he assigns as a reason for doing it that much of what had been written concerning the predecessors of that Monarch was mixed with fables and anachronisms. As this -is a fault common to all ancient histories, no doubt Ware's criticism is just. Two things in it, however, are worthy of notice, namely --first, that Laeghaire had predecessors in the monarchy, and monuments which speak of them and secondly, that these monuments were mixed with fables and anachronisms. (MacGeoghegan)

(16) Succession: It may be reasonably asserted that the people who were able to appreciate the importance of recording the names of their kings, their reign and succession, and who possessed a written language to enable them to do so, should not be classed "uncivilized."

(17) Irish Language: Archbishop Ussher , Protestant Primate of Armagh began to stress the importance of preserving this language as far back as the mid-nineteenth century.

(18) Revive: That the Irish language shall revive, may be hoped from the untiring labors in that direction of the Societies for its preservation, lately established in Dublin and in the United States of America; and from the fact that, since 1878, it has formed a portion of the curriculum in the Irish National Schools, and in the schools in connection with the Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland. More lately still the Royal University of Ireland was established, on whose curriculum also the Irish language forms a subject for examination.

(19) Assyrian: The following Table shows how long each of the great empires of antiquity existed, compared with the Milesian Irish Dynasty: Empires of Antiquity

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1. The Assyrian empire lasted 1,413 years.
2. Babylonian, " " 222 "
3. " Medo-Persian " " 222 "
4. " Greek or Macedonian " " 187 "
5. " Roman empire lasted " "1229 "

According to the Four Masters, the Clann-na-milidh (as the Milesians were called) sailed from Galicia in Spain and invaded Ireland, in 1698 BC. The Milesian Dynasty therefore existed in Ireland, from BC 1698 to AD 1172, or for a period of 2,870 years. Hopefully, the United States of America will so endure.

(20) Continent: It is now known that the whole Pacific coast Especially California with all its mountains, is gradually moving in a northwesterly direction. The land containing the great lakes is slowly sinking; while Southern Indiana, Kentucky, and the surrounding States are rising. Geological investigations prove that those great lakes, except Ontario, had southern outlets. Gradual northern depressions and southern upheavals formed northern outlets from Lake-Erie into Lake Ontario, about forty thousand years ago! This outlet, the Niagara river, is still dredging its channel. The dividing line between the watershed, south of the lakes, and the Mississippi Valley has since that time been steadily moving southward. These facts tend to prove that the continents are still moving.

(21) Thrace: The ancient name of Adrianople in Thrace was, according to Ammianus, "Uscudama" "uisce" (pronounced "Whiskey!"): Irish, water, and "dairnh", a house, more correctly "domh", Lat. "dom-us"), meaning "the watery residence": showing an affinity in language between the Thracians and the ancient Irish.

(22) Danube: The name of the river "Danube" is, in the old Celtic, "Danou" ("dana": Irish, "bold"; "obha" or "obhuin", an old Irish word for "river"), and signifies "the bold impetuous river" .

(23) Welsh: Descendants of the Brigantes of Spain who settled in Wales.

(24) Gaels: Baxter, in his "Glossario Antiquae Britanniae", considers that the Brigantes (who were part of the Gaelic colony that went from Spain to Ireland) were the first inhabitants of Britain; and Llyud shows that the Brigantes were the first inhabitants of all that part of Great Britain which now encompasses England and Wales.

(25) Isle: When the Cymri settled in Britain, they forced the Gae to the northern part of the island. The name " Alban" or " Albain" , which the Gaels had given to it, followed them to whatever tract they inhabited. The term " Albanach" (Albany) is-the Irish for a native of Alba or Scotland. or North Britain, even to the present.

(26) Ceantir: This word is fabricated from the "ceann", the head~ and "tir" (Lat. "ter"-ra), a land, a country, a nation~ and this "ceann" is "cinn", in the genitive case. Hence the Anglo-Saxon word "king"~ because the "King is the "head" of his people or subjects. The Irish "c" is the equivalent of the English letter K~ and the final double "n",-

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compares with the English "ng".

(27) Cottages: The ancient Irish had four types of habitations, viz. -1. "Caithir", a city (the Welsh "ceitir") 2. "Baile", a town (Lat. "villa"), called "Baile mor", if a large town 3. "Dun", a strong or fortified habitation; 4. "Brughean", a palace or royal residence, a mansion or grand house.

(28) Many of the royal family of England-are descendants of this Fergus. He was of the Clan Colla, as are the "Flinns".

(29) Celtic: If you are interested in further study on this topic, I would recommend Dr. O'Brien's "Irish Dictionary", and "The Celts", by Gerhard Herm; St. Martin's Press, New York, 1976.

(30) See page 60, U.S. News and World Report, November 5, 1990. "The Mother Tongue"

(31) Cadmus: This name may be derived from the Irish "Cadhmus" (caw-mus), which means "pride". This Cadmus is said tom have founded a colony in Boetia, and the town Cadmea was named for him.

(32) Alphabet: This circumstance regarding the Gaelic alphabet is remarkable in that its whole natural and primitive stock of letters is only sixteen. This is the same as the first Roman or Latin alphabet which, according to Tacitus, Evander, the Arcadian, brought from Greece to the Aborigines of Italy, and was the original Phoenician set of letters communicated by Cadmus to the Greeks. --

(33) Hebrew: The Druidic Irish had Hebraic customs to a great extent: for instance--the Druidic judges were of a priestly caste, and each wore a col1ar of gold, called lodhan Morain. "Iodhan Morain" is Chaldean for "Urim and Thummim". (See Exodus 28:30) It is not known whether the Gaels borrowed this badge from the Israelites, or vice versa.

(34) Carthage: This name is derived from the Latin "Cartha-go", from the Phoenician, Chaldean, and Syrian "Kartha", "a walled city". The word "Kartha" seems to be derived from the genitive case cathrach, of the Irish cathair (cawhir), "a city".