

Tamar Tephi, Queen of Ireland



Tamar Tephi Re di Giuda

Birthdate: circa -610 (76)
Birthplace: Jerusalem, Israel
Death: August 01, -534 (72-80)
Odhbha, County Meath, Leinster,
Ireland,
Immediate Family: Daughter of [Unknown Father of Teia Tephi](#) and [Unknown Mother of Tamar Tephi](#)
Wife of [Eochaid Buaidhaig mac Duach](#)
Mother of [Úgaine Mór mac Echach, 66th High King of Ireland {Legendary}](#)
Sister of [Teia Tephi \(Fictitious Person\)](#)

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Immediate Family

○



[Eochaid Buaidhaig mac Duach](#)

husband

○



[Úgaine Mór mac Echach, 66th Hi...](#)

son



○ [Unknown Father of Teia Tephi](#)

father



○ [Unknown Mother of Tamar Tephi](#)

mother

○



[Teia Tephi \(Fictitious Person\)](#)

sister

About Tamar Tephi, Queen of Ireland (Fictitious Person)

.**Tamar Tephi**. She is said to have been a daughter of [Zedekiah](#), King of Judah, but she is fictitious. Her descent from the kings of Judah is a 19th century fraud.

According to the colorful story, she and her sister [Teia](#) avoided the fate of their brothers, who were killed by the King of Babylon at Riblah. The prophet [Jeremiah](#) spirited them off to Ireland via Egypt and Spain, along with the Stone of the Covenant, which became known as *Lia Fail* (Stone of Destiny). We are left wondering why Jeremiah was not equally helpful to the rest of the royal family.

For more information, see Biblical Research Institute, [Did The Prophet Jeremiah Go To Ireland?](#)

Tea-Tephi married Eochaidh, the high king of Ireland, who had come from Ireland to Jerusalem. They gave their pledges of marriage over the Lia Fail Stone (Jacob's Pillar - The Stone of Destiny) which they brought back to Ireland with them from Jerusalem.

<http://jahtruth.net/ireland.htm>



Most people believe that the royal line of King David ended at the point where King Zedekiah 'and all his sons' was killed by the Babylonians in 585 B.C. It would seem that the line of David would have been stopped at that point. And, reading @ Samuel 7:12-16, with God promising to establish David's lineage on that throne FOREVER, it would seem an oxymoron.

However, as Herbert W. Armstrong proved in his book 'The United States and Britain in Prophecy', that throne Did Not cease. God kept His promise by keeping a royal descendant of David - not a son of Zedekiah, but a daughter - alive. He preserved her with the help of the Prophet Jeremiah, whom God allowed to escape Babylonian captivity.

The ancient history of Ireland, though extensive and often colored with myth and legend, is proved to show facts of biblical history if the Irish annals are to be studied. Mr. Armstrong wrote: "In 569 B.C. (date of Jeremiah's transplanting), an elderly, white-haired patriarch, sometimes referred to as a 'saint,' came to Ireland. With him was a princess daughter of an eastern king and a companion called 'Simon Brach', spelled in different histories in different ways.' (This is Jeremiah's scribe, Baruch.)

The princess had a Hebrew name Tephi - a pet name for her full name which was Tea-Tephi. This royal party also included the son of the King of Ireland, who had been in Jerusalem at the time of the siege. There he had become acquainted with Tea-Tephi, and they had married shortly after 585 - when the city fell. When they came to Ireland, they brought their young son, now about 12 years of age.

"Finding the Ark of the Covenant", by Gerald Flurry Quoting, Herbert W. Armstrong in his book, "The United States and Britain in Prophecy"

Also: <http://jahtruth.net/ireland.htm>

JEHOIAKIN (YOHOIKANE) (JEHOIACHIN) ([JE]CONIAH) (JECHONIAS), called "THE CAPTIVE" ["ASSIR"], also referred to as [JE]CONIAH in scripture, reigned three months Year 598/597 BC (2 Ki 24:8; 2 Chr 36:9). [Je]Coniah was placed on the throne by the citizens of Jerusalem after they had killed his father during the siege of the city by the Babylonians. 2 Ki 24:8 says he was 18 on his accession, but 2 Chr 36:9 says he was age 8. The accepted explanation of this discrepancy is that in 2 Chr 36:9 the "yodh" [= 10] was dropped out by a copyist due to a corruption in the text, for he is known to have been married with at least one child, Zedekiah, at the time of his succession (1 Chr 3:16). Too, some cuneiform tablets discovered at Babylon by archaeologists mention King [Je]Coniah by name as well as his sons ["step-sons"], indicating that his sons ["step-sons"] were already born at the time he was taken captive, which points to his marriage to a widow with children.

He married [Jewish Queen] Tamar-Tephi, his cousin, the widow of Prince Neri[ah], her first husband, the daughter of the late crown-prince, Johanan, his uncle, and had issue. Here, Tamar, is the pivotal figure who transfers the title of the throne from the main-line [the Solomonic line] of the royal house, which she was technically the dynasty's heiress, to a secondary-line of the royal house [the Nathanite-line]. The Nathanite- line heretofore was a non-royal branch of the Davidic royal house, however, came into possession of the throne, that is, the royal Davidic heirship via the heiress of the dynasty's main [Solomonic] line. The right of a man's daughter [if she was an only child] to inherit her father's estate [the kingdom, in this case] was upheld by the judicial-ruling of Moses recorded in Num 27:8 that gave her the right to be the heiress of the throne, or queen, but that she must satisfy the one condition Moses made on this ruling, recorded in Num 36:8, which was the stipulation that for an only daughter to have the right of inheritance [in this case the throne] she must marry or be married to a member of her father's house [in this case the "Davidic Dynasty" [= "gens davidica"], i.e., the old royal house]. This was fulfilled by her marriage to Prince Neri[ah] and then to King [Je]Coniah, both of whom were male-line descendants of King David's House, "so that the inheritance [the kingdom, in this case] would not pass out of her father's house".

In 598/597BC the Babylonians besieged Jerusalem's walls. Three months later upon the early death of the crown-prince, Zedekiah, his father, King Jehoiakin, that is, [Je]Coniah, broken in spirit by the early death of his son, decided to surrender, and packed his bags, and gathered together the royal family, including his wife, Tamar Tephi, the queen-mother, Nehushta, and, in a grand entourage of ministers and servants rode out of the city's gates to meet the Babylonian Emperor Nebuchadnezzar (2 Ki 24:12), who placed them all under arrest. Nebuchadnezzar occupied Jerusalem, and sat the ex-king's uncle, Mattaniah [who changed his name to Zedekiah on his accession], on the throne, and Judah became a Babylonian vassal-state.

The ex-king, Jehoiakin, called "The Captive" ["Assir"] in 1 Chr 3:17, and his family and entourage were carried to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar where they lived in comfortable confinement in Babylon for the remainder of their lives. Some cuneiform tablets discovered at Babylon by archaeologists mention King [Je]Coniah by name and those of his sons [step-sons], which points to the fact that his sons [step-sons] were born before his captivity; which, this, and the fact that he was only age 18 on his accession, points to his marriage to a widow with children, that is, Tamar [epithet: "Tephi"], the queen-consort and princess-heiress, who was taken into captivity with her husband, King [Je]Coniah, along with her children. 2 Ki 24:12 puts the royal house hostage in Nebuchadnezzar's 8th year; but Jer 52:28 puts it in Nebuchadnezzar's 7th year, which discrepancy may have arisen due to the differences in the Hebrew and

Babylonian calendars. Too, Nebuchadnezzar sent more of the country's population to Babylonia in another mass deportation, among whom this time was Ezekiel, the prophet. This was the second of the three mass deportations of the Jews to Babylonia. Jehoiakin, i.e., [Je]Coniah, the Jewish ex-king, had his own residence at Babylon, with a personal staff and a retinue of retainers, and held court as if he were still the king. He enjoyed favorable treatment by Nebuchadnezzar, until [Je]Coniah raised a rebellion of the Jewish exiles against their Babylonian masters, and was put in prison. [Je]Coniah, the ex-king, was

released from prison on Nebuchadnezzar's death by his successor, Babylonian-Emperor Evil-Merodach, who admitted him into the hospitality of the imperial Babylonian court, and [Je]Coniah even had his own seat at the emperor's table as if he were a member of the Babylonian royal house (2 Ki 25:27-30; Jer 52:31-34). It was at this time that the Exilarchate was created by King [Je]Coniah at Babylon to service the "Diaspora". His court at Babylon was recognized as the royal court transferred from Jerusalem, while "King" Zedekiah at Jerusalem was reigning as "regent" [not "king"] in the absence of the recognized king, King [Je]Coniah. issue of Queen Tamar by King [Je]Coniah, her 2nd husband, was: (a) Zedekiah, the crown-prince -----

note: the early death of the crown-prince was the fulfillment of "Coniah's Curse", made by Jeremiah "The Prophet" (Jer 22:30) -----

issue of Queen Tamar by Prince Neriah, her 1st husband, was: (b) Shealtiel (Salathiel), the acknowledged heir [after the death of the crown-prince], father of Zerubabel, the post-exilic royal heir (c) Malchiram (d) Pedaiah (Phadaia), father of Esthra (daughter), 3rd wife of Zerubabel [her cousin] (e) Shenazzur (Sin-ab-Usur), ancestor of a noble descent-line (f) Yekamia[h] (g) Hoshama (Hochama)

(h) Nedabiah, father of Shemphat (S[u]mbat) about whom an unusual occurrence is recorded that when King Hracey (Hratchea) of Armenia, while accompanying Nebuchadnezzar on his campaigns as one of his vassals, for reasons unknown but to himself asked for a certain Jewish captive prince, Shemphat (Sumbat), the son of Nedabiah, one of Shealtiel's brothers, to return with him to Armenia. He did, and King Hracey

(Hratchea) of Armenia, gave him a pension and an estate at Sper. The male-line descendants of Shemphat (Sumbat) survive today as the Bagratuni Family, i.e., the Bagratids, however, since they do not descend from Zerubabel but rather from his cousin the family is classified as a non-royal Davidic descent-line, and not included in the registry of the Davidic Dynasty nor represented in its genealogy except as a footnote. There are huge gaps in the Bagratuni Pedigree, however, some names are known, such as Shamba/Bagarat, who was forced to convert to zoroastrianism by the Persian Shah [Arsaces I, 128-115BC]. -----

note: the ancestry of Tamar's first husband, Prince Neriah (above), in the "Lucan Text" (3:27-31) reads by generation: (01) David, King of Israel, who, by Bathsheba, begot (02) Nathan, ancestor of the Nathanite-line of the royal house, the father of (03) Mattatha[n], the father of (04) Menon (Menna), the father of (05) Melea, the father of (06) Eliakim, the father of (07) Jonam, the father of (08) Joseph, the father of (09) Jude, the father of (10) Simeon, the father of (11) Levi, the father of (12) Mattatha[n], the father of (13) Joram, the father of (14) Eliezer, the father of (15) Jose (Joshua), the father of (16) Er, the father of (17) Elmodam, the father of (18) Cosam, the father of (19) Addi, the father of (20) Melchi, the father of (21) Neri[ah], "1st" husband of Tamar [daughter of the late crown-prince, Johanan, King Josiah's eldest son], representing the dynasty's main-line, the parents of (22) Shealtiel (Salathiel), heir-presumptive, father of (23) Zerubabel, post-exilic royal heir

<https://prioratulromanobss.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/davidicdynasty.pdf>

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So in fear and desperation, Prince Johanan made preparations to flee into exile, this time they took with themselves, the Prophet Jeremiah, who was left behind free in the land of Judea and the daughters of King Zedekiah, who appeared now to be in the custody of the Prophet Jeremiah. This would only be reasonable, for the prophet himself was their great grandfather. All the oracles and warnings from the God of Israel that he had given to King Zedekiah had come true.

Now as refugees, Prince Johanan, forced the Prophet to accompany him. In essence this was a forced abduction of the remaining royal family by a distant royal cousin. It was to the Egyptian province of Tahpanhes (Daphnae) that was at the border of Egypt (Jeremiah 43:7) that the refugees headed. There in the region known as the "Quasr Bint el Yehudi" or the "The Palace of the Jewish King's Daughter" which legend and traditions from either the Jews or the ancient Irish myths, identify as Tamar Tephi, the daughter of King Zedekiah or a daughter of the Crown Prince Johanan.

True to the prophecy of Jeremiah, the Babylonian Emperor Nebuchadnezzar II sent another military expedition to Judea to seek vengeance for the murder of a Babylonian appointed governor. This expedition moved beyond the borders of Judea and headed to Egypt, where the family of King Zedekiah was understood to have been abducted by the Davidian princes seeking to establish another Jewish national state. By this time, the daughters of King Zedekiah along with the Prophet Jeremiah had exited the official Jewish history and entered the legends of the ancient Irish and the Celtic people.

1.Tamar⁵² Tephi, Princess Of Judah(Zedekiah (Mattaniah) King Of⁵¹ Judah, Josiah King Of⁵⁰, Ammon King Of⁴⁹, Manasseh⁴⁸, Hezekiah⁴⁷, Ahaz⁴⁶, Jotham King Of⁴⁵ Judah, Uzziah⁴⁴, Amaziah⁴³, Joash King Of⁴² Judah, Ahaziah⁴¹, Jehoram (Joram) King Of⁴⁰ Judah, Jehoshaphat³⁹ (Josaphat), Asa King Of³⁸ Judah, Abijah³⁷ (Abia), Rehoboam³⁶ (Roboam), Solomon King Of³⁵ Israel, King Of Israel³⁴ David, Jesse³³, Obed³², Booz³¹, Salmon³⁰, Naasson²⁹, Aminadab²⁸, Aram²⁷, Esrom²⁶, Pharez²⁵, Judah²⁴, Jacob²³, Isaac²², Abram²¹ (Abraham), Terah²⁰, Nahor¹⁹, Serug¹⁸, Reu¹⁷, Peleg¹⁶, Eber¹⁵, Shelah¹⁴, Arpachshad¹³, Shem¹², Noah¹¹, Lamech¹⁰, Methuselah⁹, Enoch⁸, Jared⁷, Mahalaleel⁶, Cainan⁵, Enos⁴, Seth³, Adam², God¹ Almighty, Creator Of The Universe)She married Eochaid I (Heremon) King Of Ireland, son of King Milesius and Scota.

Notes for Tamar Tephi, Princess Of Judah:

THE ARRIVAL OF THE "SCEPTRE OF JUDAH" IN IRELAND. We left the Prophet Jeremiah, with his great-granddaughter, the Princess Royal (or, rather, Queen of Judah) Tamar Tephi, his secretary Baruch, and their following, at the Port of Baal-Boaz (now Bilboa), near to the Yum Birska, or "evil sea" (Bay of Biscay), waiting for a passage to the "Isles which are beyond the Sea" (Jer. 25:22); whither, according to "the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God" (Acts 2:23), he was destined to convey the Heiress of Israel's Royal Line, with the "Sceptre of Judah" (Gen. 49:20). And looking back to that far-off time when The Great Disposer of Events had prepared an asylum for the "Weeping Prophet" and his royal charge (where they could join their fellow-countrymen in a land secure from all assaults of their enemies), we are lost in wonder at the marvelous provision of The Almighty, Who "doeth all things well"; and cannot avoid the conviction that Jeremiah was acting throughout under the special guidance and protection of Him Whose "judgments are unsearchable, and His ways past finding out" (Mark 7:37; Rom. 11:33). Truly, "The thing proceeded from the Lord!" (Gen. 24:50). Here we leave the mists of Tradition for the more sure ground of established History; and the facts I am now about to relate can be readily verified by reference to the ancient Irish, Scottish, and English Chronicles, from which I have gathered the following items of interest. In or about the year 583-582 B.C. (some four years after the Destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar), there arrived at the Port in the North-East of Ireland, now known as Carrickfergus (in a ship belonging to the Iberian Danaan), an aged man named Ollam Fodhla, accompanied by an "Egyptian" Princess of surpassing beauty, dignity, and charm, bearing the name of Tamar or Tea Tephi, and the former's secretary, one Simon Brug. They brought with them a massive, strongly-secured and mysterious Chest or Case, which they regarded with the utmost reverence and guarded with jealous care, a Golden-colored Flag or Banner, having blazoned upon it the device of a Red Lion, and a large rough Stone. Furnished with letters of recommendation to Eochaidh II, the Danite Ardagh ("Heremon," or Head

King of Ireland), the strangers made their way to Clothair (afterwards "Torah" or "Tara," - "the Hill of the Law"), the royal residence at this period. Here their credentials obtained for the wanderers an honorable and deferential reception at the Court of the Irish Monarch, to which no doubt the stately beauty of the "Egyptian" Princess in no small degree contributed. This King Eochaidh must have been a good and well-disposed man, for, under the influence of Ollam Fodhla, he purified his Court, if not, indeed, his entire kingdom, from many abuses; abolished the idols and asherahs or carved wooden objects of veneration, and set up a pure monotheistic form of worship in the place of the Baalism of his fathers. He also instituted a more regular form of government, promulgated just laws and statutes fixed and regulated the feasts according to Ollam Fodhla's instructions, and founded schools; thus laying the foundations of that collegiate and advanced educational system known to have existed in Ireland in times long anterior to the Christian Era. There can be no doubt but that a state of high civilization obtained in Ireland at the period of which I write; and this was materially improved and strengthened during the reigns of Eochaidh and his immediate successors. A reference to Moore's beautiful sonnet - "The harp that once through Tara's halls" - will serve to confirm and illustrate this point. We may naturally and reasonably suppose that the Ardagh Eochidh's ready acquiescence in Ollam Fodhla's sweeping changes in the religion and government of his country, and the personal reformation of himself and his subjects, were not uninfluenced by thoughts of the beautiful Jewish Princess, who is described in very ancient ballads as "The Daughter of the Pharaohs, With a royal prosperous smile." However this may be, the Danite King wooed - "spake kindly to the damsel" (Gen. 34:3) - and won her heart; and finally proposed matrimony. Ollam Fodhla readily gave his consent to the marriage of his young Charge with Eochaidh, the Ardagh or Head King, and Tamar or Tea Tephi became in due course the Queen Consort of Ireland. The rough, square Stone, brought with the Princess, playing an important part in the marriage ceremony, for the royal couple were united before this "Stone of Destiny" as a silent witness of their solemn union (Gen. 49:24; Josh. 24:27; I Sam. 7:12); and they were subsequently crowned upon it, with the newly-made Queen's Golden Banner waving over them. Please note that the "Stone of Destiny" is actually spoken about in the Holy Bible. Read the following passages: Genesis 28:11 to Genesis 35:15. This is the stone that Jacob used as a pillow to lay his head on. , The stone is spoken about again in Exodus 17:12 - Exodus 17:15 as the stone that Moses sat upon. Also there is a reference to the rock that Moses struck to get water for the Israelites in Numbers Chapter 20. This is the same stone that was put under the Coronation Chair of the Kings and Queens of Scotland, Ireland, and England for centuries. The different names for the stone are: The Stone Of Destiny, The Stone Of Scone, Jacob's Pillow, The Stone Of Ascension, The Coronation Stone, and The Stone Of Israel. This constitutes the first Transference of the Sceptre of Judah into another family but still of the "Stock of Abraham" (Acts 13:26). Deeply and irradicably imbedded in the poetry and historic folk-lore of the Sister Isle is a tradition quite 2,500 years old, to the effect that the little company of strangers, consisting of Ollam Fodhla, Tamar Tephi, and Simon Brug, were none other than the Prophet Jeremiah, King Zedekiah's Eldest Daughter, now the Queen of Judah, and Baruch, the former's amanuensis or secretary. And what more natural, even from the merely human point of view (leaving out of consideration for the moment the designs, promises, and guidance of The God of Israel), than that when they fled out of Egypt in order to escape the impending fury of Nebuchadnezzar, - they should seek an asylum among their compatriots of Dan and Asher who had been established in Iberia and Ierne (Ireland) for upwards of 1,000 years, and with whom there was constant communion with their old home? "Ollam Fodhla" is the Hibernianized form of the ancient Hebrew words signifying "learned prophet" or "seer," and what more appropriate appellation could have been found for the venerable Jeremiah, now upwards of 70 years old? And how natural and imperative it would be for him, a prophet and priest of The Holy One of Israel (Jer. 1:1-4), to undertake a reformation in the government, religion, education, and everyday life of the people in the land whither God had sent him? (Jer. 1:10; *ibid.* 15:11, 14, 19-21); a land where the worship of the God of Israel had long since died out and been replaced by the adoration of Baal and the other impure gods and goddesses of Zidon, Tyre, and Philistia. Besides being the son of Hilkiah, the High Priest of Josiah's day (2 Kings 22:4; Jer. 1:2), Jeremiah was closely connected with the Royal Family of Judah through Josiah's marriage with the Prophet's daughter, Hamutal (2 Kings 23:31; 2 Chron. 35:25; 2 Kings 24:18); and according to Rabbinical tradition, he was descended from Rahab, and thus was remotely connected with the Royal House of David. Thus the Princess Tamar Tephi (the "Palm Beautiful" of Judah), and Jeremiah the prophet-priest, representing the Royalty and Priesthood of the House of Israel (both uprooted in Palestine), were now planted, and about "to take root downward" in the Hii-i-yum ("Islands beyond the sea"), the refuge promised long ago to David (2 Sam. 7:10, 11 and 16; Jer.

33:17-26); - where Israel and Judah were to settle down and move no more until Shiloh come" (Gen. 49:10); - where "David's throne was to be established for ever"; - where the "Ark of God," the "Sceptre of Judah," and the "State of Israel" now rests (the first in the hill of Tara, the second in the Castle of Edinburgh, and the third at Westminster [now, 2002, also in Edinburgh]); - and where the throne of the "Sweet Psalmist of Israel" still flourishes; which is now [2007] occupied by their Majesties Queen Elizabeth II, and Her Gracious Consort, Prince Phillip, who are both of "the House and Lineage of David" (1 Chron. 15:1; Luke 2:4). But I must not anticipate. Tamar Tephi - the eldest daughter of Zedekiah, and, after her father's deposition and the slaughter of all her brethren (2 Kings 25:6 and 7), the de facto Queen of Judah - was named after her remote ancestress, Tamar, the daughter-in-law of Judah (Gen. 38:6), and this name ("a palm"), a favorite cognomen for ladies of the Royal Family of Judah (1 Chron. 3:9; 2 Sam. 14:27), was indicative of her high parentage, while the qualifying affix, Tephi ("beautiful" or "endearing"), also formed an appropriate designation for the lovely Jewish Princess. Ancient Irish poetry (in which she is called Tea Tephi) is full of her praises; of her lofty birth, her stormy life in Jerusalem and at Tahpanhes in Egypt (Jer. 43:5-7); her voyage to Spain and thence to Ireland, and of her splendid destiny as the Consort of the Irish Ardagh. And truly she must have been a beautiful character this Irish Queen! Helping forward the reforms suggested to her Consort, the Ardagh or Head King, by her great-grandfather Jeremiah, and assisting to ameliorate the lot of her adopted country; thus endearing herself to the people, and establishing such a hold upon their affection and gratitude, that this is reflected in the history and flowing poetry of ancient Ireland. Truly, "her children rose up and called her blessed; her husband also, he praised her" (Prov. 31:28). In process of time, the good and beautiful Queen Tamar, or Tea Tephi, died, loved and venerated by all Ireland. She was buried in the Hill of Tara, in a large tomb or repository 60 feet square, now covered with a huge mound; and with her was buried the large mysterious chest or case and its equally mystical contents, which was brought to Ireland on her arrival in that country, and which she directed should be interred with her. On this point the talented Authoress, "Theta," in her pamphlet, "The Eagles and the Carcass" (pp. 37 and 38) remarks: "Meanwhile the Ark of the Covenant rests in its hiding place in Ireland until the time comes for its restoration, which will be when 'The Times of the Gentiles are fulfilled.' Some years ago, when Balfour was Prime minister, he was asked in the House of Commons to grant permission for search to be made for the Ark in the Hill of Tara, in which, tradition said, it was concealed. For some reason not given, this request was refused. The time had not arrived" [The words italicized are thus emphasized in the original]. Perhaps "Theta" is not aware that Earl Balfour is one of those who question all revealed religion, and that, in 1879, he published "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt," and in 1895 "The Foundations of Belief" and, probably, his attitude towards the Christian Faith, had much to do in influencing him to refuse the application for disturbing the Mound upon the Hill of Tara. But this Mound on Tara's Hill will yet be opened, and this by a Royal Order which no Prime Minister will "be able to gainsay or resist" (Luke 21:15). The following letter was published in the London Daily Telegraph around 1930: Sir,- Lord Rothermere's article on Ulster awakened happy memories. But I am concerned for Jeremiah! He appears to have been buried in at least two, if not three places! Lord Rothermere mentions St. Mary's Abbey in County Fermanagh. That means on the island in Lough Erne, and this is vouched for by an Irish colonel friend of mine - and who should know better, for he traces is descent from the Milesian kings? Others prefer Tara. Professor Macalister will have none of these things: and he is a Professor of Celtic History and a very learned gentleman indeed, Lord Rothermere credits the story to the British Israelites, but I remember that in 1873, when I was twelve, our jaunting-car driver said to my parents and to me: "You know whin [sic] Jeremiah the Prophet was in Ireland ..." What more he said I cannot remember, but those words, which appeared so absurd at the time, have remained in my mind ever since, and I would wager that he wasn't a British Israelite. Harrison Hill, Adelphi-Terrace, London W.C. Meanwhile Ollam Fodhla (the venerable Prophet Jeremiah) died, and was buried on Devenish Island, the "Holy Isle" in the Lower Lough Erne, two miles from Enniskillen. No dwelling-house has ever been erected on this Sacred Isle, which is held in reverential awe by the people of the surrounding districts. A row of two miles from the town of Enniskillen, down Lower Lough Erne, will land the visitor on this holy island of Devenish; and here, besides the ruins of an ancient Priory and a still older Abbey - in the latter of which the sarcophagus containing the dust of Jeremiah the Prophet may still be seen (though an illustration in my possession displays this venerable relic as without the lid), - stands what may be pronounced to be the most perfect Round Tower in the whole of Ireland. Here on this lone Isle of Devenish in the Lower Lough Erne - the beautiful and widening expanse of water (twenty-two miles in length and nine in breadth), which has been aptly styled the "Windermere" and the "Lomond" of Ireland - and encircled by the grand panorama of the Blue Stack,

Cuilgach, and Benbulbin mountains in the distance, the dust of the Weeping Prophet of old Jewry rests; in sure and certain hope of "the redemption of the body" (Rom. 8:23) in that "better resurrection" (Heb. 11:35) when "He Who is our life shall appear" (Col. 3:4), and all who have departed this life in His faith and fear "shall be like Him," (1 John 3:2), and "fashioned like unto His Glorious Body," (Phil. 3:21) - "at His Appearing and His Kingdom!" (2 Tim. 4:1) (Rom. 8:23; Heb. 11:35; 1 John 3:2; Phil. 3:10, 11, and 21; 2 Tim. 4:1; 1 Cor. 15:21-23). Concerning the death of Jeremiah, a certain Preterist Commentary remarks:- "According to Christian tradition" - a comprehensive and vague assertion (Mark 7:7-9, and 13; Col. 2:8; Isa. 8:20; 29:13-16) - he met a martyr's death at Tahpanhes, being stoned to death by the Jews, who resented his faithful reproofs. He also makes a dying protest (!) against the idolatrous worship practiced by his countrymen. We have no notice of his death in the Bible." [The One Volume Bible Commentary, pp. 454 and 456]. Of Simon Brug (Baruch), the confidential Secretary and faithful friend of Jeremiah, who shared in all the Prophet's wanderings (being promised special protection by The Almighty, Jer. 45:2-5), and his place of sepulture, I cannot speak with so much certainty; but the Dean of St. David's can point out his resting place. Thus, by the momentous and epoch-making marriage of Tamar Tephi, the eldest daughter and heiress of Zedekiah (the last King of Judah), to Eochaidh the Second, Ardagh ("Heremon" or Head-King of Ireland), in 580 B.C., the "Sceptre of Judah" and "Shepherd Stone of Israel" were conveyed into the royal Dano-Asherian (Israelitish) House then reigning in the Sister Isle. We shall see, as we proceed with our story, how six more transfers have occurred before our day; and the "Signs of the times" clearly indicate that the time is rapidly approaching when these emblems of Israel's Sovereignty will be surrendered into the Hands of Him "Whose rights they are," and in the "City of the Great King!" (Gen. 49:10 R.V. and Marg.; Ezek. 21:25-27; Matt. 5:35; Psalm 47:2; Micah 4:6-8). From this auspicious union of the Princess Royal (de jure) and Queen (de facto) of Judah to the Head of the Iberian (Israelitish) House then reigning in Ireland there sprang a long Line of Ardaghs or Overlords, who, for 1,000 years, sat on the Stone of Israel and wielded the Sceptre of Judah over the entire Island: until in process of time, and through default of heirs-male, these ensigns of authority passed into another reigning House, also of Iberian (Israelitish) origin. A list of these Dano-Asherian Head-Kings of Ireland, together with their Successors on the thrones of Argyll, Scotland, and England, will be found in Note 2 in the Appendix. The last of the Ardaghs of Ireland of the illustrious House of the Nials - Murtough, grandson of the celebrated "Nial of the Nine Hostages" - dying without surviving male issue, his interests in the Sceptre of Judah and all authority attaching to the possession of this royal emblem of the "House and Lineage of David," devolved upon his daughter, Princess Earca, who has frequently been erroneously described as a Keltic or Pictish princess! This Royal Lady was married to the Milesian or Scottish Prince or Sub-King, Muireadhach, whose kingdom lay on the Eastern Coast of the island, having for its capital Abilene or Eblana (Dublin). This marriage of Princess Earca constitutes the Second Transfer of the Sceptre of Judah. The Overlordship of Ireland then passed into a collateral Branch of the Royal House; but the office and status of Head-King of Ireland was perpetuated down to the time of the English invasions (1169-1171), when these were held by Roderic O'Connor whose lineal descendant, The O'Connor Don, is with us to this day. In like manner, although Zeargus, or Feargus, the son of Muireadhach and Earca, invaded Caledonia at the head of his Scottish retainers about the year 485 or 486 A.D., yet the old Zarahite Scottish Kingdom in Ireland continued for some time after his departure. We read in Bede's Ecclesiastical History:- 'In the 604th year of our Lord's Incarnation, the King of the Scots did gather unto himself a large army in his city of Dublin, thinking therewith to come to the assistance of Cadwalla of Wales: but King Ethelfrith beat the Welsh near Chester before he could cross the sea.' The translator adds a footnote: "Wherever Scotland is referred to in this book, Ireland is indicated: the Scots not having left this latter country for Caledonia." (Bohn's Edit. of Bede's Ecclesiastical History): and an old map depicts the N.E. of Ireland (roughly, the Eastern half of Ulster), as "Scot's Land." ----- Jeremiah, Ireland, the Stone of Scone, and the English Kings ... Tamar Tephi: or The Maid of Destiny, by John Dunham-Massey, 1918, and J. J. Pearson, 1924. London. This information was found on the website: http://www.originofnations.org/old_bi_literature/tea_tephi/tea7.html.

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Tamar Tephi, Queen of Ireland (Fictitious Person)'s Timeline

-
669 -669 [Birth of Úgaine Mór mac Echach, 66th High King of Ir...](#)
Ireland

-
610 -610 [Birth of Tamar Tephi](#)
Jerusalem, Israel

-
534 August 1, -
534 [Death of Tamar Tephi at Odbha, County Meath, Leinst...](#)
Age 76 Odbha, County Meath, Leinster, Ireland,

???? [christened](#)
married, King of, Ireland

???? [christened](#)
married, King of, Ireland

???? [christened](#)
married, King of, Ireland

???? [Burial of Tamar Tephi](#)
