

## After the Flood - by Bill Cooper

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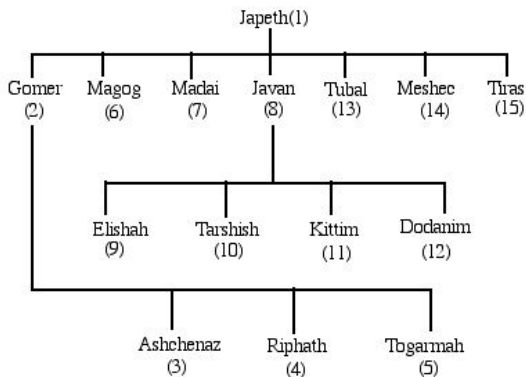
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*"The early post-flood history of Europe traced back to Noah"*

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## APPENDIX 3

### The Nations of Japheth



1. **Japheth**: The father of all the Indo-European peoples, it would be surprising indeed if his name had gone unremembered among them. As it is, we find that the early Greeks worshipped him as **Iapetos**, or **Iapetus**, whom they regarded as the son of heaven and earth, the father of many nations. Likewise, in the ancient Sanskrit vedas of India he is remembered as **Pra-Japati**, the sun and ostensible Lord of Creation. As time went by, his name was further corrupted, being assimilated into the Roman pantheon as **Iupater**, and eventually **Jupiter** (see Appendix 11). None of these names are of Greek, Indian or Latin origin, but are merely corruptions of the original name of Japheth. Both the early Irish Celts and the early Britons traced the descent of their royal houses from Japheth, as did also the early Saxons who corrupted his name to **Sceaf**, --pr. 'sheaf' or 'shaif' (see chapter 7). (Refs: 1DB 2:802. NBD 599. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

Note: [Appendix 3 - MAPS](#) are here.

2. **Gomer**: He was the founder of the **Cimmerians** who settled originally on the shores of the Caspian Sea. They were later driven away by the Elamites (see Shem 2). At the time of the Babylonian Exile, the Jews knew them as the tribes that dwelt in the 'uppermost parts of the north' (Ezekiel 38:6). The Assyrians referred to them as the **Gimirraya**. Esarhaddon (681-668 BC) records his defeat of the **Gimirrai**; whilst King Ashurbanipal tells us in his records of the Cimmerian invasion of Lydia (see Shem 5) in the days of the Lydian king Gugu around the year 660 BC (see Map 1). (Refs: 1DB 2:440. NBD 481. JA 1.vi.1)

3. **Ashchenaz**: The descendants of Ashchenaz first settled in what is today Armenia, although in later Jewish writings he was associated (with his father Gomer) with the Germanic races. Hence, Germanic Jews are still known as **Ashkenazim**. More immediately, the Assyrians tell us in their inscriptions of the **Askuza**, a tribe who allied themselves with the Mannai in a revolt of the 7th century BC, an event that is also mentioned in the Old Testament (Jeremiah 51:27). Indeed, it is in this statement that Jeremiah incidentally confirms the identity of the Ashkenazim with the Askuza. This name, the Askuza of the Assyrian records, later became the **Skythai** (Scythians) of Herodotus. Other early sources confirm their place of settlement to be the area later known as Pontus and Bythinia, where the peoples of Ashchenaz gave their name to the lake and harbour of Ascanus, and to the land of Ascania. Josephus tells us that they were subsequently known to the Greeks as the Reginians (see Map 1). (Refs: 1DB 1:254. NBD 96. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

4. **Riphath**: His descendants gave their name to the Riphæan mountains, which early cosmographers thought of as constituting the then northernmost boundary of the earth. Pliny, Melo and Solinus record the name of Riphath as that of the **Riphaci**, **Riphaces** and **Piphlataci** who were later known to history as the **Paphlagonians**, the descent and identification of which is confirmed by Josephus (see Map 1). (Refs: 1DB 4:100. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

5. **Togarmah**: His earliest descendants settled in Armenia. We know from certain Hittite documents that in the 14th century BC, the then region of **Tegarama**, which lay between Carchemish and Haran, was sacked by the 'enemy from Isuwa', i.e. the enemy from beyond the Euphrates. The records of both Sargon II and Sennacherib mention the city of **Til-gari-manu**, the capital of **Kammanu** which lay on the border of Tabal (see 13). **Til-gari-manu** lay some thirty miles due east of present-day Malatya (it is known today as **Gürün**, anciently **Gauraena**), and was not finally destroyed until the year 695 BC. It was after the destruction of **Til-gari-manu** that the descendants of Togarmah became lost in obscurity. In line with the Assyrian policy of that time, the survivors were uprooted and transported to other lands within the Assyrian empire (see Map 1). The name was given as **Throgramma** by Josephus. (Refs: 1DB 4:662. NBD 1285. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

6. **Magog**: His immediate descendants were known as the **Magogites**, being later known to the Greeks as the Scythians, according to the testimony of Josephus. However, given the subsequent history of the peoples of Ashchenaz (see 3), who are far more certainly identified as the later Scythians (Gk. **Skythai**, and Assy. **Askuza**), it is more likely that the early Magogites were assimilated into the peoples of Ashchenaz, thus making up merely a part of the Scythian hordes. The early Irish Celts traced their own lineage from Japheth through the line of Magog (see chapter 9 and Map 1). (Refs: 1DB 3:226. NBD 'Gog and Magog' 480-1 JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

7. **Madaï**: His descendants were the **Madaeans**, who are better known to us as the **Medes**. The Assyrians recorded the name as Amada; the Greeks as the **Medai**; and the Old Persian inscriptions speak of them as the **Mada**. The earliest surviving reference to the Medes that is found in secular documents, appears in the inscriptions

of Shalmaneser III, king of Assyria from ca 858-824 BC, in which he tells us that he invaded the land of the Medes to plunder them of their fine horses. Both Strabo and Herodotus confirm the fact that the Medes were of Indo-European (Japhetic) origin, and we know also that their language was of this group. After 631 BC, the Medes joined with the people of Askuzu (or the Ashchenazim, see 3) and those of Gomer (the Cimmerians, see 2) in an attempt to throw off the Assyrian yoke (see Map 1). (Refs: 1DB 3:220. NBD 'Medes' 801-2. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

8. **Javan**: The name of Javan's descendants appears in Assyrian documents as the **Iamanu**, where we are told that they engaged the Assyrians in a major sea battle during the reign of King Sargon 11 (721-705 BC). The Archaemenian inscriptions refer to them as the **Yauna**. Homer tells us in the Iliad that **Iawones** (Hebrew **Iawan**) was the progenitor of the **Ionians** (Gk. **Iones**), while the Hebrews knew the Greeks as the **Jevanim** (**Iewanim**). Pre-Islamic Arab cosmographers gave the name as Yuban (see Map 1). (Refs: 1DB 2:805. NBD 600. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

9. **Elisah**: He was the ancestor of the **Aeolians**, his name being frequently referred to in Greek history and mythology. Two Greek cities were named after him, these being **Elis** and **Elissus**. Likewise, an entire area was named Elias in his memory. His name lies behind the origin of the term **Hellenic**, and there is every reason to believe that his name is also perpetuated in the Greek paradise, the Elysian Fields. The Armana tablets referred to his descendants as the **Alashia**, the Hittites knew them as the **Alasiya**, and the Egyptians as **A-ra-sa**. Josephus rendered the name as **Elisa**. The name also appears in the Ugaritic inscriptions (see Map 1). (Refs: 1DB 2:92. NBD 366. JA1. vi.1. P 1:26)

10. **Tarshish**: The father of the peoples of Tarshish, or **Tartesis**, who are thought by most to have settled in Spain. The Mediterranean Sea was once known as the Sea of Tarshish, and it is known that the Phoenicians built a class of vessel called a ship of Tarshish. (It was in one of these that Jonah tried to flee from Joppa in the 8th century BC.) Phoenician inscriptions found on Sardinia, and dating to the 9th century BC, mention Tarshish without, unfortunately, providing us with a positive identification of its geographical location. Josephus records the name as **Tharsus**, and tells that it used to be the name under which Cilicia was known, the chief and noblest city of which was **Tarsus**. However, for various reasons the identification is unlikely, and the matter remains unresolved. (Refs: 1DB 4:517. NBD 1239-40. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

11. **Kittim**: This is a collective name of a people who are spoken of in the Old Phoenician inscriptions as the **kt** or **kty**, and who settled on the island of Cyprus. They were to give their name to the ancient Cypriot city of **Kition** (modern-day Larnaka). The Romans preserved the name when they named the city **Citium**, and Josephus gave the name as **Cethimus**. (Refs: 1DB 3:40-1. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

12. **Dodanim**: This also is a collective name of a people descended from Dodan, who were known to the Greeks as the **Dardani**, the **Dardanians** of Asia Minor. They settled initially around the area of Troy whose coastal regions are known to this day as the **Dardanelles**. The founder of this people was deified by his descendants and worshipped under the name of Jupiter **Dodonaeus**. (Here we have a mingling of the names of Japheth and **Dodan**.) The propagators of this cult built the city of **Dodona** as the chief seat of his worship. Egyptian records refer to the **drdny** who were allied to the Hittites (see Ham 23) at the battle of Kadesh. The early Britons were to trace their descent from **Dardanus** (Appendix 7). (Refs: 1DB 1:861. NBD 321. P 1:26)

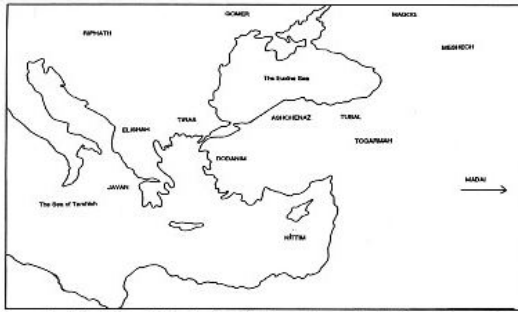
13. **Tubal**: The descendants of Tubal first come to our notice in the inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser I, king of Assyria in about 1100 BC. He refers to them as the **Tabali** whose original area of settlement (i.e. **Tabal**) was adjacent to that of Tegarama (see 5). Subsequently, Josephus recorded the name of Tubal's descendants as the **Thobelites**, who were later known as the **Iberes**. Their land, in Josephus' day, was called by the Romans **Iberia**, and covered what is now the (former Soviet) state of Georgia whose capital to this day bears the name Tubal as **Tbilisi**. From here, having crossed the Caucasus mountains, this people migrated due north-east, giving their tribal name to the river **Tobol**, and hence to the famous city of Tobolsk. (Refs: 1DB 4:717. NBD 'Meshech' 811. JA1. vi.1)

14. **Meshech**: The descendants of Meshech are often spoken of in close association with those of Tubal, the Assyrians for example mentioning **Tabal** and **Musku**, whilst Herodotus writes of the **Tiberanoi** and **Moschoi**. A very much earlier reference to the peoples of Meshech, is an inscription of ca 1200 BC which tells us how they overran the Hittite kingdom; and an inscription of Tiglath-pileser I of Assyria from ca 1100 BC, who tells us that, in his own day, the **Mus-ka-a-ia** were able to put into the field an army of 20,000 men. The activities of this same people are also subsequently reported by Tukulti-ninurta II, Ashurnasipal II, Sargon and Shalmaneser III, the last of whom refers to them as the **Mushki**. Josephus knew them as the **Mosocheni** (LXX **Mosoch**), whom, he says, were known in his own day as the **Cappadocians**. Some later writers have pointed out that the name of Meshech is preserved in the old tribal name of the **Muscovites** of Russia, after whom **Moscow** is named. Such an identification, it must be said, is not at all unlikely, especially when we consider the subsequent history of their historically close associates the people of Tubal, and the fact that the city is still known today in the Russian tongue as **Moskva**, an exceedingly close, not to say identical relationship to the Assyrian form, **Musku**. (Refs: 1DB 3:357. NBD 811. JA1. vi.1. P 1:26)

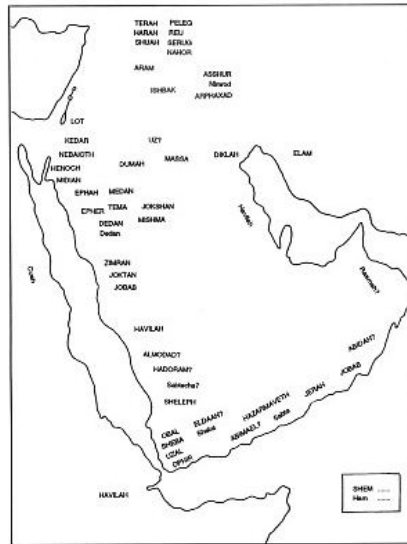
15. **Tiras**: Merenptah of Egypt, who reigned during the 13th century BC, provides us with what is so far our earliest reference to the people of Tiras, recording their name as the **Tursha** (or **Turusha**), and referring to them as invaders from the north. The Greeks later knew them as the **Tyrsenoi**, a nation of marauding pirates. Josephus identifies them as the tribe who were known to the Romans as the **Thirasiensians**, and who we now know as the **Thracians**. They were a 'ruddy and blue-eyed people', who spent most of their time in state of 'tipsy excess', as one authority put it! Tiras himself was worshipped by his descendants as **Thuras** (i.e. **Thor**), the god of war. The river **Athyra** was named after him, and it is not at all unlikely that the Etruscans, a nation of hitherto mysterious provenance, owe to him both their name and descent. The ancient city of Troas (Troy) appears to perpetuate his name, as does also the Taurus mountain range. (Refs: 1DB 4:652. NBD 1283. JA 1.vi.1. P 1:26)

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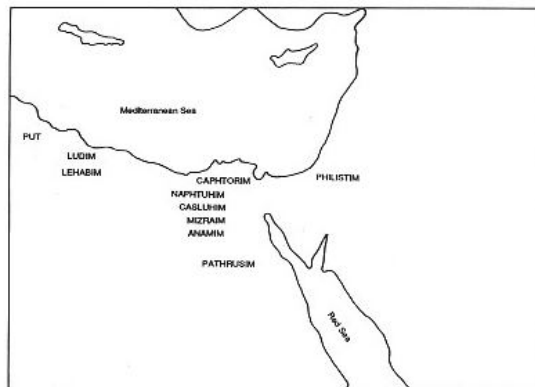
### Appendix 3 - MAPS



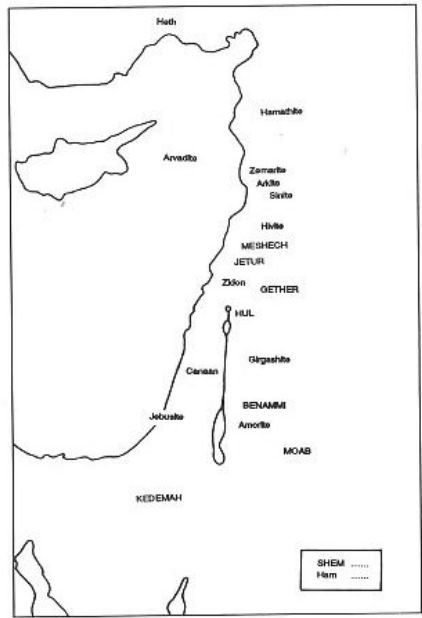
**Map 1** The geographical distribution of Japheth's immediate descendants. It should, however, be noted that these given areas of settlement are not necessarily contemporaneous with one another. For example, the area shown for the people of Ashchenaz has been deduced from Assyrian documents from the 7th century BC; whereas that of Meshech has been deduced from inscriptions of the 13th century BC. Naturally, a great deal of 'adjustment' would have taken place concerning the borders of each respective nation in that 600 year period, and this must be borne in mind if certain discrepancies are to be successfully resolved.



**Map 2** The distribution of Semitic peoples throughout the Arabian Peninsula, and certain areas of Asia Minor. Among them are shown eight Hamitic peoples, who clearly make up only a minority of the Arab nations. Again, these areas of settlement are not necessarily contemporaneous with one another.



**Map 3** The approximate areas of settlement of the descendants of Mizraim throughout Egypt and Libya.



Map 4 The distribution of certain Semitic peoples throughout Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. Among them are certain Hamitic peoples. Again, these various areas of settlement are not necessarily contemporaneous.