

Satan, thus giving the Star of David a false cursed application as a symbol for the Devil himself.

Despite all these evil connotations, however, there is an underlying good and messianic side to the planet Saturn. In my Zodiac Chart in the Appendix, for example, the planet Saturn is connected to the sign of Capricorn the Goat-Fish. As was shown in Book One, Capricorn is actually connected to Noah as a symbol of his righteousness - as seen in the vigorous fish tail of the goat-fish - a fish that is being saved from the watery destruction of the unrighteous that are seen in the dying goat. It was also shown that Noah - as "the righteous fish" - later was deified via Pagan gods such as Dagon and Oannes, which were depicted as half fish and half goat or man.

Interestingly, like the god Saturn, Dagon and Oannes were agricultural gods associated with water, and - besides being a very good farmer - Noah was a ship-builder and sailor of sorts that acted on Yahweh's promptings to save mankind from utter annihilation by building the Ark to God's specifications and sailing that huge boat upon a vast world ocean to a high place of safety in the mountains of Ararat. Hence, there is also a connection between Noah and such gods as Neptune and Poseidon.

Despite his deification, Noah was not a Pagan and he never sought to be worshipped. Nonetheless, Noah was a messianic figurehead that prefigured Christ - our one and only true Messiah who will deliver all of His saints from the coming Wrath of God that will be poured out in the Great Tribulation. Hence, like the winged dragon symbols used in the Far East and the Phoenix bird and Quetzalcoatl or feathered serpent used in the Americas, the planet Saturn can be tied to the righteous followers of Yahweh. Indeed, in its highest aspect, the seventh planet Saturn is connected to Saturday, or the Sabbath. As such, instead of signifying Satan pretending to wear Christ's Crown as it does now, Saturn will one day be restored as a pure symbol of Christ reigning as the King of kings during the Millennial Kingdom, which will be a 1,000-year Sabbath Rest for God and the Universe!

### ***Feathers and Wings - Symbols for Noah and His Kin***

Since Noah likely spoke an early form of Hebrew, he would likely have known the phonetic connection of the word "notsah" to his name. Could it be, then, that Noah adopted the symbol of a brightly plumed bird like the Quetzal (possibly with a dead snake in its claws) as his own symbol since his name was linked to a word meaning "feathered" or

“plumed?” Amazingly, there is a biblical reason to believe this hypothesis, which is found in a peculiar phonetic similarity between two other Hebrew words: “ebrah” and “eber.” Now, ***“ebrah” is the Hebrew root word for “feather,” and it sounds very similar to the name “Eber,”*** who was a direct descendant of Noah’s son Shem. In fact, Eber was the celebrated ancestor of the Hebrews - from whom the Israelites originated (See Genesis 10:22-25). Therefore, though the name Eber is derived from the Hebrew word “eber” meaning “eastward region,” it sounds like the word for “feathers,” as shown in this Scripture:

*“He shall cover you with His feathers (Hebrew: “ebrah”), and under His wings (Hebrew: “kanaph”) you shall take refuge; his truth shall be your shield and buckler.” - Psalm 91:4 (NKJ)*

Could the Hebrew word for feathers - “ebrah” - be one of the root words used to derive the name “Eber?” Is it possible that “eastward” or “of the east” was the primary meaning of Shem’s great grandson Eber’s name, with “feathered” or “winged” being its secondary meaning? If so, then the word “eber” could mean “Bird of the East.” Supporting this theory, there is an uncanny similarity between the root



The Resplendent  
Quetzal Bird Native  
To Mesoamerica

word “ebrah” and the name Abram or Abraham, who was a direct descendent of Eber. Now, suppose Noah - as an inhabitant of the Mesoamerican part of Middle Earth - had adopted a brightly plumed bird that killed and ate frogs and lizards like the Quetzal as his symbol. If he did, wouldn’t it make sense for the early Hebrews, whose ancestor Eber’s name could mean “feathered” or “eastward,” to do the same? This may be exactly what they did. In fact, it would make sense for the ancient followers of Yahweh - who knew the Gospel in the Stars - to use a lizard or snake-killing bird like the eagle, hawk, Ibis or Quetzal as a symbol for their religion and culture.

There are some peculiar behaviors associated with the Resplendent Quetzal that is native to Mesoamerica that would have made them an ideal symbol for Noah and his kin. First of all, Quetzals love their privacy and independence, often living alone until mating season, when they seek out their mates. As a

result, Quetzals often do very poorly in captivity, usually starving themselves to death if not set free. They therefore have become a symbol of liberty and freedom in countries like Mexico where they are native. In addition, Quetzal birds often mate for life and the male and female both share in the task of incubating eggs and raising their young. As a result, they are a symbol of family strength and unity. Quetzals also have crested heads (like Mesoamerican royalty with their feathered headdresses), thick, gorgeous green and red plumage, and large eyes with excellent vision in dimly lit situations. They therefore represent physical beauty. Interestingly, eagles also share many of these traits.

Besides all these aforementioned connecting traits to Noah, Quetzals eat damaging insects, lizards, frogs and scorpions as well as whole fruits like avocados and the fruits of the laurel tree family. However, these birds regurgitate the pits afterward, thus helping to propagate these species of trees in imitation of Noah, who surely was the Post-Flood world's first expert astronomer, botanist, herbal pharmacist, farmer and conservationist.

According to most archeologists, the Quetzal was deeply revered by Mesoamerican (i.e. Central American) cultures like the Maya, where it was a crime to kill a Quetzal. However, since the tail feathers of the Quetzal were used ceremonially to link Mesoamerican kings to their civilizing and agricultural god Quetzalcoatl, Quetzals were often captured and their tail-feathers plucked before they were released back into the wild. The Quetzal's two-foot long iridescent green tail feathers were then used to decorate the headdresses of kings and head priests.

It is my contention that the Mayan civilization and culture may have developed from Noah's other descendents besides Shem, Ham and Japheth that settled in North America, Mesoamerica, and the northernmost portion of South America. In addition, Noah himself dwelled in Mesoamerica with his own kin and Shem and his clan were probably frequent visitors in Noah's domain until Nimrod and his armies invaded their domain and ousted them all. Later, I believe that the native civilization that arose afterward were influenced by Israelite, Phoenician and Carthaginian sailors - as well as sailors from other diverse places such as Rome and China.

Many diverse adventurers from the Old World likely sailed along the shores of the Americas, traded and warred with, and sometimes settled among the local native populace. In fact, long before this, the fabled city of Atlantis may have been just to the south of Noah's domain in South America - where some of the descendents of Ham may have settled after the Flood and built an amazingly sophisticated civilization that eventually succumbed to the Way of Cain. Therefore, when

Nimrod's empire was supernaturally destroyed by fire and brimstone from heaven, the city of Atlantis may also have been destroyed - sinking into oblivion due to massive earthquakes and tsunamis.

Now, since Noah likely knew about the Longitudinal Meridian connections of the Earth as shown in Chapter Six, he would have known that his region of the Earth in the Americas was tied to Aquarius and Capricorn, which signify Noah's salvation in the Ark through the waters of the Flood in the Gospel in the Stars. In addition, Noah would have known that Shem's lands and his own adjoined at the Scorpio-Sagittarius Meridian over Hawaii that signified the great spiritual battle that would take place before the coming of the expected Messiah Yahshua as King of kings! In essence then, the Feathered Serpent "god" known as Quetzalcoatl or Kukulcan in the Americas may have originally been a symbol for Noah and Shem that was later bastardized to signify the usurping power of Nimrod and the Way of Cain! In fact, the name Kukulcan could be phonetically connected to the name "Cain," who was probably known as Kane to the Hawaiians and Kukulcan to various Mesoamerican tribes.

In Psalm 91:4, which was quoted earlier, the word "kanaph," meaning "wings," is pronounced "kau-nowf." Therefore, this word has a connection to both Cain's name and Noah's Hebrew name: "Noach." However, in Psalm 68:13, the word "ebrah" is linked to the symbolism of a sheep pen and a dove, in which the sheep are a symbol for Christ's followers, while the dove is a winged and feathered symbol for the Holy Spirit:

*"Though you lie down among the sheepfolds, yet you will be like the wings (i.e. "kanaph") of a dove (i.e. "yownah") covered with silver, and her feathers (i.e. "ebrah") with yellow gold." - Psalm 68:13 (NKJ)*

Interestingly, the last two letters of the Hebrew word for dove are the Hebrew letters "Nun" or "N" and "Hey" or "H," which - when placed alone - spell the name Noah in Hebrew! This is likely one reason why Father Yahweh chose to represent the Holy Spirit as a dove coming down out of heaven onto Yahshua when He was baptized by John in the Jordan River:

*"And the Holy Spirit descended in bodily form like a dove upon Him, and a voice came from heaven which said, 'You are My beloved Son; in You I am well pleased.'" - Luke 3:22 (NKJ)*

This passage shows that ***the symbol of a sheepfold, feathers, wings, and a dove or white bird are tied to the followers of Yahweh like***

**Noah!** In addition, note the verse numbers of the last two Scriptures quoted showing the connection of the name "Noah" with the Hebrew words for feathers and wings. The first is verse 13, while the second is verse 22, and - as shown in Book 4 - both of these numbers are associated with the end of this world system and the Millennial Rule of Christ.

To show the interchangeability of these words "ebrah" and "kanaph," the following Scripture illustrates that both Hebrew words can be translated as "wings:"

*"The wings (Hebrew: "kanaph") of the ostrich wave proudly, but are her wings (Hebrew: "ebrah") and pinions like the kindly stork's?" - Job 39:13 (NKJ)*

In this Scripture, Job was relaying the fact that the stork, which is a mostly white-plumed bird, is a more noble bird in the sense that it has a more pleasant disposition than the grey and black-plumed ostrich and the stork's wings enable it to fly unlike the ostrich! Now, since a winged dove is a symbol for Judeo-Christianity, and feathers and wings may have served as symbols for our righteous ancestors, could this be the reason God created the Cherubim with feathered wings, and why one of the Cherubim's four faces is an eagle symbolizing God's protection of His chosen saints? This possibility and the phonetic ties between "Abram" and "ebrah" undeniably suggest an allegorical connection between feathers and Yahweh's earthly children.

From these examples, it seems apparent that Yahweh used these symbols of His Language to convey the truth that the people symbolized by feathers, wings, or birds like the eagle and the dove will destroy the evil in the world represented by lizards, scorpions and serpents. In this way, the dove and the eagle mark those who long to see Yahshua's final triumph over evil and the Serpent Way of Cain at the end of the world. The dove and eagle are therefore symbols of hope and protection, and this is why the Bible describes Yahweh as sheltering His righteous children under His symbolic feathers and wings, and protecting them with powerful wings like an eagle's:

*"You have seen what I did to the Egyptians, and how I bore you on eagles' wings and brought you to Myself." - Exodus 19:4 (NKJ)*

*"But those who wait on the LORD (Yahweh) shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings like eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint." - Isaiah 40:31 (NKJ)*

*"He shall cover you with His feathers, and under His wings you shall take refuge; his truth shall be your shield and buckler." - Psalm 91:4 (NKJ)*

As mentioned in Book One, the snake-killing falcon originally may have symbolized the Spirit of the coming Son of God to the followers of Seth. Though the initial followers of Seth would not have deified this falcon symbol, subsequent generations sadly did when they tied it to the Nephilim and the worship of Nimrod. However, the falcon symbol may have remained a godly one to certain people who knew



**Northern Goshawks -  
Juvenile (left) and Adult**

the original truth behind it. In fact, Noah and his kin may have used symbols of birds such as hawks or Quetzal birds to identify themselves wherever they went. This is suggested by the fact that the word for falcon or hawk in Arabic is "Huru," a word that also means "the far distant." Uncannily, the "sudra" portion of the name of the Sumerian Flood hero Ziusudra also means "the far distant." In addition, the other early name of Noah, Atrahasis, is usually followed by the word "ruku," and it too means "far distant." This means that the mysterious Followers of Horus that came from Mesopotamia to Egypt mentioned by David Rohl could have been the righteous followers of Yahweh like Noah rather than the followers of the Way of Cain like Nimrod.

The expression "far distant" may have applied to the longed for Messiah Yahshua that the followers of Noah knew was to come, but sadly *in a far distant era from their own*. Furthermore, they may have depicted this "Far Distant One" in art as a hawk or hawk-headed man whom they called "Heru" or "Hor" (i.e. Horus). The phonetic connection of the name "Heru" to the Arabic word "Huru" is obvious, and it is likely that the ancient Egyptian word Heru or Horus also originally meant "the far distant" at one time. Later, however, this symbol and title was erroneously applied to the deified human Nimrod instead of the coming Son of God awaited by the descendents of Noah and Abraham. From the meanings of the names attached to Noah, the expression "the far distant" may also have been used to describe anyone who appeared

as a savior or messiah, and Noah was certainly a prefiguration of the one perfect Messiah to come.

Since bird imagery was likely used to identify the followers of Seth and the righteous descendents of Eber and Abraham, there is much spiritual significance to the fact that the majestic bald eagle is the national bird and a prominent emblem of the United States. There is also likely much spiritual significance in the fact that - along with the snake-killing bald eagle - the stars and stripes of the first official US Flag replaced the serpent emblazoned Gadsden Flag. Its defiant slogan "DON'T TREAD ON ME" under the image of a coiled rattlesnake represented America's original thirteen colonies during the Revolutionary War, and harkens back to the dismembered serpent symbol of Benjamin Franklin's political cartoon that sported the slogan "Join, or Die."

Unfortunately, for some Americans, the Gadsden Flag represents a new, more radical United States patriotism that became especially evident after the 2001 Terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York. For this reason, some people erroneously see the United States of America as symbolic of the Tribe of Dan and link it to Babylon the Great. However, as shown in Book Four, this association is likely wrong for many reasons.

The choice of a snake-killing, white-headed and white-tailed bald eagle (as opposed to *the purely black eagle* of Nazi Germany and Ancient Rome) as a national symbol also seems to allegorically link the United States with the descendents of Noah and Shem through Eber. This symbolic link further strengthens my reasons for connecting the United States with Ephraim as well as Assyria or Asshur - as Asshur was also a descendent of Noah, Shem and Eber.

The ancient Assyrians called their land "Asshur" - most likely in honor of their founding father and first king. If so, Shem's son Asshur was likely the first king of the people who formed the Assyrian Empire. During their heyday, the Assyrians conquered the northern Kingdom of Israel, though they did not succeed in conquering the Kingdom of Judah to the south. The Assyrian conquerors then claimed many captured Israelites as slaves and led them as captives to Assyria. This Assyrian captivity of the ten northern Tribes of Israelites likely led to their eventual dispersal throughout Europe and the British Isles.

Uncannily, when doing research about Noah for my "Pillar of Enoch Trilogy" fiction books, I found out that Noah may have been an albino, due to a description of Noah found in the Book of 1 Enoch (1 Enoch 106:1-3). 1 Enoch describes baby Noah as white as snow, and red

as a rose - with hair as white as wool. Noah's coloration at birth recalls the fact that true albinos have pure white hair, and white, pigment-free skin that tends to be reddish in color from the aerated blood visible beneath it. Since Noah was likely a colorless albino, I thought it would be an interesting juxtaposition to give him a brightly plumed Macaw as a beloved pet when writing a novel centered around the life of Noah (which I have sadly not had the opportunity to finish yet). Could this have been the Holy Spirit leading me to the truth about the meaning of Noah's name? I believe it could have been!

The Bible tells us that there were only eight human survivors of the Great Flood on Noah's Ark. However, after the Flood, the Earth's human population grew rapidly and many people groups began to spread out over the known parts of the world. At this time, it is my supposition that the man who was later deified as the god Quetzalcoatl or Kukulcan in the Americas came to these disparate people groups to re-educate them. He did so primarily by reintroducing the belief in one Creator God and His religious moral code that was memorialized in Noahide Law, the rituals of Blood Covenanting, and the science and religion surrounding Sacred Astronomy and the Gospel in the Stars.

Incidentally, all the native people of the Americas had similar religious beliefs. All Native Americans, for example, observed the behavior of animals and the forces of nature in order to understand the underlying allegorical meanings in their attributes. ***Native Americans therefore understood and utilized the allegorical Language of God, and had learned to seek it in all aspects of God's Creation!*** Though all natives seem to have succumbed to the worship of demons as various nature spirits, most of them also believed that these spirits were controlled by and ruled over by a supreme deity who created all life.

Throughout the Americas, Native Americans also held the symbol of the eagle in high regard. To them, eagles symbolized freedom, majesty, power, strength, stealth, and beauty (somewhat like the Quetzal did in Mesoamerica). Like the Quetzal, the eagle was also noted for its ability to see far into the distance and to perceive things that are invisible to other creatures with lesser vision. In Native American culture, people who were gifted with great foresight and wisdom were often thought to have the eagle or owl as their totem spirit. Like owls, eagles are birds of prey with great strength. However unlike owls, eagles are associated with the godly light of day rather than the sinister darkness of night. This may be why eagle and Quetzal feathers became highly prized decorative devices in the daily dress of native priests, leaders and warriors throughout the Americas.

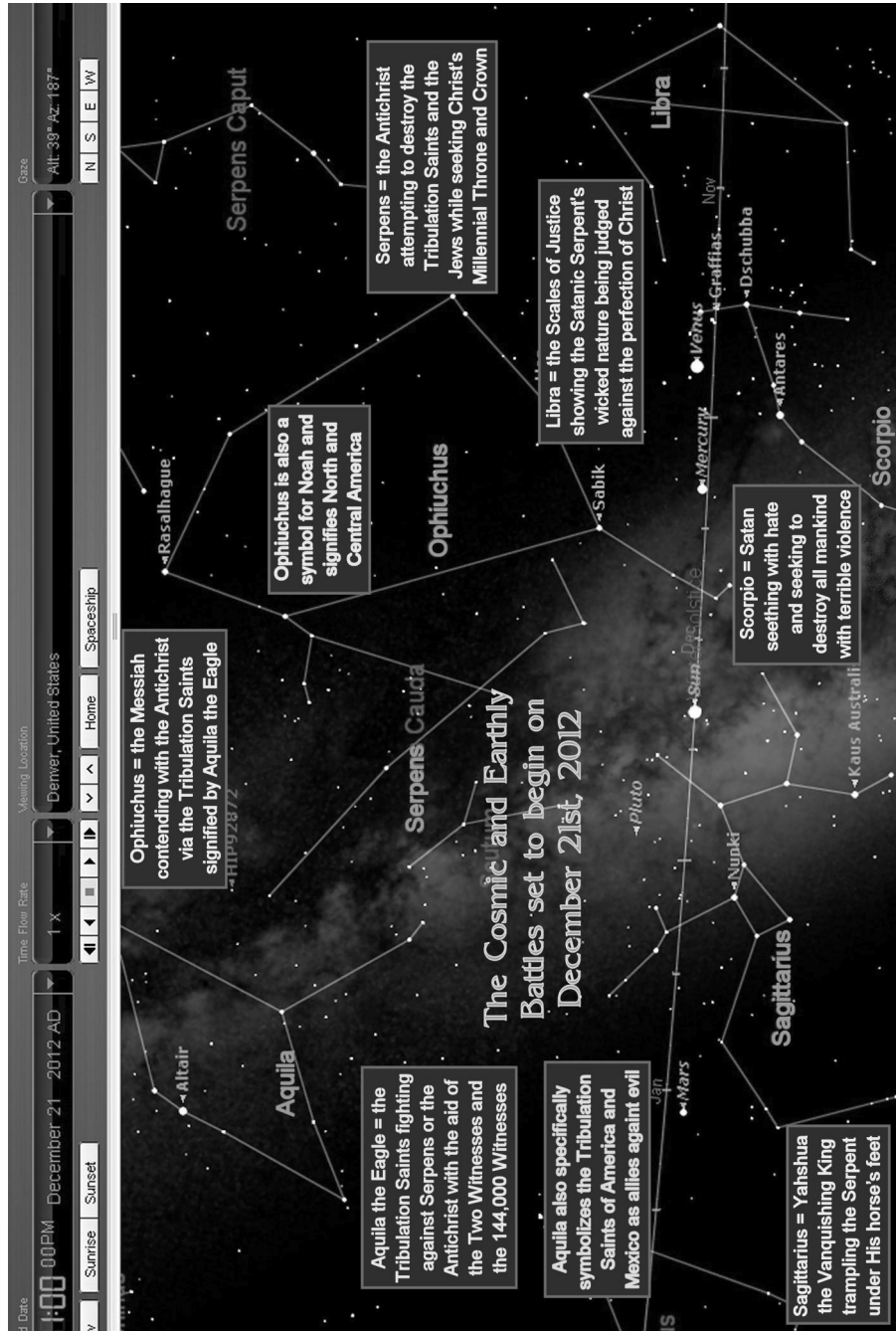
The history and mythology of the Quetzal bird has been presented in this chapter to identify a plausible and biblically inspired source for the "god" Quetzalcoatl and the ancient calendar system of the Mayans, Incas, and Aztecs. This candidate for Quetzalcoatl is the tenth and final antediluvian patriarch Noah. According to native legends, Quetzalcoatl came to visit them at the dawn of the Fifth Age or shortly *after* the destruction of the Earth by water (i.e. after the Great Flood). He came to people whose lives had been plunged back into the Stone Age by the loss of technology, learning, and culture caused by the Flood.

As already mentioned, the Nahuatl word for "plumed serpent" was Quetzalcoatl. However, since the "Quetzal" is a brightly colored tropical bird and "atl" means "waters," is it possible that - besides "Feathered Serpent" - the word "Quetzalcoatl" could have meant "bird of the water" or "water bird?" If so, the feathered serpent was simply an allegorical device used to depict water birds like the Ibis, and may also have been a euphemism for a lightweight type of long boat or canoe. Uncannily, the first portion of the Aztec word "Nahuatl," which means "four waters" sounds like "Noah," who is attributed with re-establishing civilization with his three sons after the Flood just as Quetzalcoatl did. Could the phonetic connection between these two disparate words be intentional? If so, ***"nahu" may have been a native reference to Noah's name as well as to Noah and his three sons as the four "waters" or bringers of knowledge.*** It is also possible that the native word "Quetzalcoatl" was derived from symbols that Noah may have used to identify himself until Nimrod stole that symbol and applied it to his twisted empire.

Nonetheless, the true meaning of the feathered serpent has been preserved in the Gospel in the Stars, where the Scorpio-Sagittarius Meridian converges. There, the constellation Aquila the Eagle and Serpens the Serpent are juxtaposed beside each other in opposing Zodiac signs - with Capricorn and neighboring Sagittarius signifying the Salvation of the Son of God and His offering as a sacrifice for sin, and with Aquila symbolizing Christ's Spirit. Meanwhile, Scorpio signifies the *"son of perdition"* spoken of in Scripture that attempted to destroy the Son of God before He could perform His transforming act of love and mercy for all humanity (John 17:12; 2 Thess. 2:3-4).

As shown in the Star Charts on pages 500 and 501 and the Star Chart on page 699, the great battle between good and evil that is divinely memorialized by the heavenly Scorpio-Sagittarius Meridian and Aquila the Eagle shows that the Tribulation Saints living in the Americas will provide unflinching resistance against the New World Order. These rebels will consequently receive a great amount of persecution from

### Star Chart: Sagittarius and Scorpio in a Cosmic Battle



the Antichrist and his armies. This is seen in the massive constellation known as Ophiuchus, whose strong arms are holding a great, writhing serpent at bay so it can't get its hold onto the messianic crown it so desperately wants to possess.

Could Ophiuchus and Aquila signify the people of the USA and Mexico that will fight the designs of the Antichrist - and could it be that this hater of the Judeo-Christian God will rise from among their ranks? In addition, as Ophiuchus clearly implies, will they prevail against that cunning Serpent man and win? Both George Washington's prophetic vision of the destiny of America that is examined in Book Four and the stone from Heaven that crushed Nebuchadnezzar's statue's feet of iron and clay in his dream suggest that these Tribulation Saints will not win the war that they must fight by any human means - but **only** by divine aid when Yahshua returns with His army of angels and saints!

Uncannily, as if in silent agreement with my hypothesis about the meaning of the feathered serpent, the Mexican Coat of Arms features a golden eagle standing atop an edible blooming Prickly Pear Cactus with a rattlesnake being held in one of its talons and its beak! Could the use of these symbols in this Coat of Arms that are supposedly derived from

Aztec mythology be a sign that Mexico will be divided like the Americans in the United States? Will a large portion of Mexico's population resist the New World Order along with the many American rebels across their northern border while the other segment blindly follows the Antichrist into perdition? Based on the Gospel in the Stars, that does appear to be what the Coat of Arms of Mexico suggests!

Mexico's Coat of Arms -  
An Earthly Reflection of  
the Scorpio-Sagittarius  
Celestial Meridian



An Allegorical Key to  
Understanding Quetzalcoatl

### ***Moses and the Legend of the Storks and Serpents***

Fascinatingly, the Book of Jasher records many incidences in the life of Moses that are not recorded in the Bible. Though no one can be