

## The Secret History of Rhodesia

The authors are forced to admit that the theory of the successive occupations of Rhodesia by South Arabians and Phoenicians has, so far as researches have been made, exceedingly strong claims for acceptance.

With reference to Rhodesia being the land from which the gold of Ophir was obtained, it may be noticed that the recent discoveries in Rhodesia of a vast number of massive ruins, beyond the few mentioned either by Mr. Theodore Bent\* or Dr. Schlichter,f with additional "finds" further evidencing the practice by the ancients of Phallic worship, the arguments in favour of the theory of Rhodesia being the source not only of King Solomon's gold, but also of the wealth in gold possessed by the Sabaean nation and the Tyrian and Sidonian kingdoms, references to which are so frequent in Holy Writ, have been very considerably

Havilah was the auriferous land whence came the \* gold of Ophir,' and Havilah is here identified with Rhodesia, the mineralised region between the Lower Zambesi and the Limpopo— Mashona, Matabili, and Manica lands.

Google Book Archives -

[https://archive.org/stream/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog_djvu.txt)



Dhamar Ali Yahbur. "King of Saba, dhu raydan, Hadrmawt and Yamant" (**Himyarite** Kingdom) late 3rd-early 4th century CE.

## Tub'a Abu **Kariba** As'ad

**Tub'a Abu Kariba As'ad** (Abu Kariba) was the **Himyarite** king of **Yemen**. He ruled Yemen from 390–420 **CE**.<sup>[2]</sup> Abu Kariba is commonly cited as the first of several kings of **Arabia** to convert to **Judaism**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tub%27a\\_Abu\\_Kariba\\_As%27ad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tub%27a_Abu_Kariba_As%27ad)

## Himyarites

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Qahtani people are divided into the two subgroups of Himyar and Kahlan, with the Himyar branch as Himyarites and the Kahlan branch as Kahlani; both of these subgroups claim descent from Saba, their father.

The name Sheba continues to appear in the Hebrew Bible and is attached to the story of Abraham, who, surprisingly, came from Sumerian aristocracy in Ur, a city originally devoted to Nanna, who was the Sumerian god of the moon and who is often referred to as Sin or Su'en. The Hebrew Bible chronicles Abraham as the son of Tehar, a Sumerian descendant of Noah's son Shem, so both he and his half-sister Sarah might have been considered demigods, part of the dragon god family, as they had the same father. Terah, Abraham's father, was the son of Na-Hor, a ruler-priest descendant of Nimrod, the great Kushite kingdom builder. Teraneter was a noble of the Anu people, predynastic inhabitants of Egypt.

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I have focused on those cultures with the strongest associations with the Sheba-Solomon legends, and found that interpretations of her story largely rely on regional, religious interpretations that are tribal in nature; tales of Sheba's religious devotions all derive from the worship of the ancient Sumerian deities, and are later found in the traditional and mainstream religious teachings in Egypt during Hatshepsut's rule. I have explored Immanuel Velikovsky's theories and analyzed links between the Queen of Sheba and Pharaoh Hatshepsut, and concluded that Sheba may well be the pharaoh based upon linguistic associations and the related stories and descriptions from a multitude of regions and countries. The book also investigates the influence of the Sheba legend and Hatshepsut's story on the many later legends in ancient literature and folklore that tell the tale of goddesses and demigod women.

<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=FxfTJRqGmsMC&pg=PA18&dq=Sumerian+Himyarite&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiTgLCG0s7LAhXFI6YKHTHTBVAQ6AEIHDA#v=onepage&q=Sumerian%20Himyarite&f=false>

## The Zimbabwe Bird as Tiamat



Abzu & Tiamat



In [Greek tradition](#), it has the head of a [human](#), the haunches of a [lion](#), and sometimes the wings of a [bird](#).

In [Mesopotamian Religion](#) ([Sumerian](#), [Assyrian](#), [Akkadian](#) and [Babylonian](#)), **Tiamat** is a primordial [goddess](#) of the [ocean](#), mating with [Abzû](#) (the god of fresh water) to produce younger gods. She is the symbol of the chaos of primordial creation, depicted as a woman,<sup>[1]</sup> she represents the beauty of the feminine, depicted as the glistening one.<sup>[2]</sup> It is suggested that there are two parts to the Tiamat [mythos](#), the first in which Tiamat is a creator goddess, through a "[Sacred marriage](#)" between salt and fresh water, peacefully creating the cosmos through successive generations. In the second "[Chaoskampf](#)" Tiamat is considered the monstrous embodiment of [primordial chaos](#).<sup>[3]</sup> Some sources identify her with images of a sea serpent or dragon.<sup>[4]</sup>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiamat>

<http://www.aldokkan.com/art/sphinx.htm>

<http://www.guardians.net/egypt/sphinx/>

## Kariba

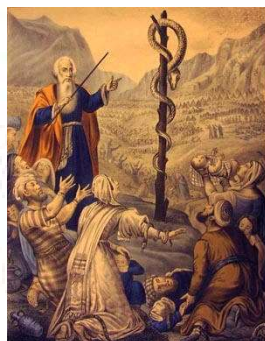
### Jewish monarchy

From the 380s, temples were abandoned and dedications to the old gods ceased, replaced by references to *Rahmanan*, "the Lord of Heaven" or "Lord of Heaven and Earth"

One of the first Jewish kings, [Tub'a Abu Kariba As'ad](#) (r. 390-420), is believed to have converted following a military expedition into northern Arabia in an effort to eliminate Byzantine influence.

During this period, references to pagan gods disappeared from royal inscriptions and texts on public buildings, and were replaced by references to a single deity. Inscriptions in the Sabean language, and sometimes Hebrew, called this deity *Rahmanan* (the Merciful), "Lord of the Heavens and Earth," the "God of Israel" and "Lord of the Jews." Prayers invoking Rahmanan's blessings on the "people of Israel" often ended with the Hebrew words *shalom* and *amen*. <sup>[13]</sup>

### Kariba



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba,\\_Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba,_Zimbabwe)

From 1958 to 1961, '[Operation Noah](#)' captured and removed around 6,000 large animals



and numerous small ones threatened by the lake's rising waters.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba\\_Dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam)

## Nyami Nyami



<http://www.chezanami.org/blog/zimbabwes-legendary-nyami-nyami-river-monster>

The **Nyami Nyami**, otherwise known as the [Zambezi](#) River God or Zambezi [Snake spirit](#), is one of the most important gods of the [Tonga people](#).

The **Tonga people of Zambia and Zimbabwe** (also called 'Batonga') are a [Bantu](#) ethnic group of southern Zambia and neighbouring northern Zimbabwe, and to a lesser extent, in Mozambique.

Variously described as having the body of a snake and the head of a fish, a [whirlpool](#) or a river dragon, the Nyami Nyami is seen as the god of Zambezi Valley and the river before the creation of the [Kariba Dam](#). The Nyami Nyami is regularly depicted as a snake-like being or dragon-like creature with a snake's torso and the head of a **fish**.

The Nyaminyami is said to reside in the [Zambezi River](#) and control the life in and on the river. The spirits of Nyaminyami and his wife residing in the [Kariba Gorge](#) are God and Goddess of the underworld. The Tonga people believe the building of the Kariba Dam deeply offended Nyami Nyami, separating him from his wife. The regular flooding and many deaths during the dam's construction were attributed to his wrath. After the Dam was completed the Tonga believe that Nyami Nyami withdrew from the world of men.

Reluctantly they allowed themselves to be resettled higher up the bank, but they believed Nyaminyami would never allow the dam to be built and eventually, when the project failed, they would move back to their homes.

In 1957, when the dam was well on its way to completion, Nyaminyami struck. The worst floods ever known on the Zambezi washed away much of the partly built dam and the heavy equipment, killing many of the workers.

Some of those killed were white men whose bodies disappeared mysteriously, and after an extensive search failed to find them, Tonga elders were asked to assist as their tribesmen knew the river better than anyone. The elders explained Nyaminyami had caused the disaster and in order to appease his wrath a [sacrifice](#) should be made.

A Black calf was slaughtered and floated on the river. The next morning the calf was gone and the workers' bodies were in its place. The disappearance of the calf holds no mystery in the [crocodile](#) infested river, but the reappearance of the workers' bodies three days after they had disappeared has never been satisfactorily explained.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyami\\_Nyami](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyami_Nyami)

## Enki

According to Sumerian mythology, Enki also assisted humanity to survive the Deluge designed to kill them. Enraged, [Enlil](#) convenes a Council of Deities and gets them to promise not to tell [humankind](#) that he plans their total annihilation. Enki does not tell Atrahasis directly, but speaks to him in secret via a reed wall. He instructs Atrahasis to build a boat in order to rescue his family and other living creatures from the coming deluge. After the seven-day Deluge, the flood hero frees a swallow, a raven and a dove in an effort to find if the flood waters have receded. Upon landing, a sacrifice is made to the gods.

14-tablets-of-enki-the-anunnaki

"Lord of the Earth" <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enki>



He was the keeper of the divine powers called Me, the gifts of civilization. His image is a double-helix snake,<sup>[[disputed](#) – [discuss](#)]</sup> or the Caduceus, sometimes confused with the Rod of Asclepius used to symbolize medicine<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup>. He is often shown with the horned crown of divinity dressed in the skin of a carp. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enki>

Considered the master shaper of the world, god of wisdom and of all magic, Enki was characterized as the lord of the Abzu (Apsu in Akkadian), the freshwater sea or groundwater located within the earth.

## 2Myths of Enki

- [2.1Enki and Ninhursag and the Creation of Life and Sickness](#)
- [2.2Enki and the Making of Man](#)
- [2.3Confuser of languages](#)
- [2.4Enki and the Deluge](#)
- [2.5Enki and Inanna](#)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enki>

This links Enki to the Kur or underworld of Sumerian mythology.



This links Enki to the Kur or underworld of Sumerian mythology. In another even older tradition, Nammu, the goddess of the primeval creative matter and the mother-goddess portrayed as having "given birth to the great gods," was the mother of Enki, and as the watery creative force, was said to preexist Ea-Enki.

His symbols included a goat and a fish, which later combined into a single beast, the goat Capricorn, recognised as the Zodiacal constellation Capricornus.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> He was accompanied by an attendant Isimud. He was also associated with the planet Mercury in the Sumerian astrological system.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Star of David & The Caduceus - <http://star-of-david.blogspot.com.au/2012/07/andrew-nobles-article-caduceus-star-of.html>



<https://branchesofourfamily.wordpress.com/2013/04/02/susanahs-journal-messages-from-mercury/>

Despite being a place where "the raven uttered no cries" and "the lion killed not, the wolf snatched not the lamb, unknown was the kid-killing dog, unknown was the grain devouring boar", Dilmun had no water and Enki heard the cries of its Goddess, Ninsikil, and orders the sun-God Utu to bring fresh water from the Earth for Dilmun. As a result,

*"Her City Drinks the Water of Abundance,  
Dilmun Drinks the Water of Abundance,  
Her wells of bitter water, behold they are become wells of good water,  
Her fields and farms produced crops and grain,  
Her city, behold it has become the house of the banks and quays of the land."*

Enki, the Water-Lord then *"caused to flow the 'water of the heart'"* and having fertilised his consort [Ninhursag](#), also known as [Ki](#) or Earth, after *"Nine days being her nine months, the months of 'womanhood'... like good butter, Nintu, the mother of the land, ...like good butter, gave birth to [Ninsar](#), (Lady Greenery)"*. When Ninhursag left him, as Water-Lord he came upon Ninsar (Lady Greenery). Not knowing her to be his daughter, and because she reminds him of his absent consort, Enki then seduces and has intercourse with her.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enki>

## Confuser of languages<sup>[edit]</sup>

In the Sumerian epic entitled [Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta](#), in a speech of [Enmerkar](#), an incantation is pronounced that has a mythical introduction. Kramer's translation is as follows:<sup>[12]</sup>

Once upon a time there was no snake, there was no scorpion,

There was no hyena, there was no lion,

There was no wild dog, no wolf,

There was no fear, no terror,

Man had no rival.

In those days, the lands of [Subur](#) (and) [Hamazi](#),

Harmony-tongued Sumer, the great land of the decrees of princeship,

Uri, the land having all that is appropriate,

The land [Martu](#), resting in security,

The whole universe, the people in unison

To Enlil in one tongue [spoke].

(Then) Enki, the lord of abundance (whose) commands are trustworthy,

The lord of wisdom, who understands the land,

The leader of the gods,

Endowed with wisdom, the lord of [Eridu](#)

Changed the speech in their mouths, [brought] contention into it,

Into the speech of man that (until then) had been one.

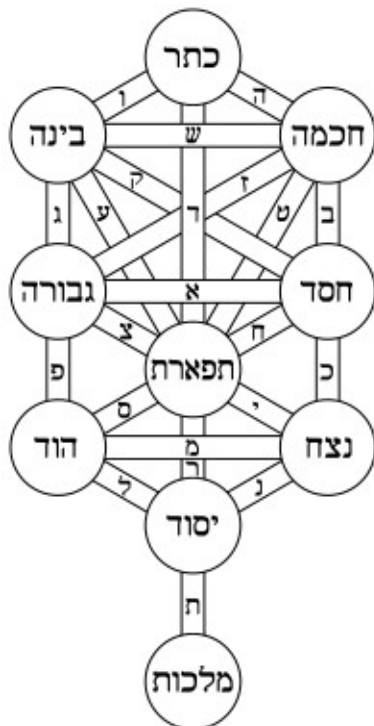
After the seven-day Deluge, the flood hero frees a swallow, a raven and a dove in an effort to find if the flood waters have receded. Upon landing, a sacrifice is made to the gods. Enlil is angry his will has been thwarted yet again, and Enki is named as the culprit.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enki>

The Queen of Sheba came by the land route, and not from over the seas, to the Court of Solomon. Her kingdom was Yemen, the Arabia Felix of the ancients, the capital of which was Maraiaba Bahramalakum. Her treasures were partly imported (the precious metals and precious stones) from Havilah and its port of Tharshish to Ophir, and partly (frankincense and myrrh) shipped at Ophir from the neighbouring district of Mount Sephar

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[https://archive.org/stream/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog_djvu.txt)



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sephirot#/media/File:Tree\\_of\\_life\\_bahir\\_Hebrew.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sephirot#/media/File:Tree_of_life_bahir_Hebrew.svg)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sephirot>

These and the other Himyaritic ruins of Yemen show striking analogies with those of Rhodesia, while the numerous objects of Semitic worship and the fragments of

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the Himyaritic script found at Zimbabwe and elsewhere south of the Zambesi leave no reasonable doubt that the old gold-workings and associated monuments of this region are to be ascribed to the ancient Sabaeans of South Arabia and their Phoenician successors."

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[https://archive.org/stream/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog/ancientruinsrho01nealgoog_djvu.txt)



## The Nyanga terrace complex of eastern Zimbabwe: new investigations

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00672709609511455?journalCode=raza20>

" If, after a careful study of The Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia and The Gold of OpMry any lingering doubts should remain regarding the Himyaritic origin of the South African ruins, they will probably be dispelled by a consideration of the character and prodigious development of the ancient terrace-works on the slopes of Mount Fura and Inyanga uplands in North Mashonaland. Nothing comparable to this arduous agricultural system is elsewhere found, except in the Peru of the Incas, which is beside the question, and in the Sabaean and Minaean highlands of Arabia Felix (Yemen), where the corresponding works, although the parallelism has hitherto passed unnoticed, are not merely analogous, but absolutely identical, both in their general aspect and enormous extent. So true is this that the descriptions given by independent observers of the terraced slopes in both regions might almost change places, as may be seen by



comparing the two subjoined accounts : –

## Lost Jewish tribe 'found' in Zimbabwe



**The Lemba people of Zimbabwe and South Africa may look like their compatriots, but they follow a very different set of customs and traditions.**

They do not eat pork, they practise male circumcision, they ritually slaughter their animals, some of their men wear skull caps and they put the Star of David on their gravestones.

Their oral traditions claim that their ancestors were Jews who fled the Holy Land about 2,500 years ago.

It may sound like another myth of a lost tribe of Israel, but British scientists have carried out DNA tests which have confirmed their Semitic origin.

The object went missing during the 1970s and was eventually rediscovered in Harare in 2007 by Prof Parfitt.

"Many people say that the story is far-fetched, but the oral traditions of the Lemba have been backed up by science," he says.

Carbon dating shows the ngoma to be nearly 700 years old - pretty ancient, if not as old as Bible stories would suggest.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8550614.stm>

## Lemba People

### Jewish or Arab links

The **Lemba**, **wa-Remba**, or **Mwenye**<sup>[1]</sup> are a [southern African ethnicity](#) found in [Zimbabwe](#) and [South Africa](#), with smaller, little-known branches in [Mozambique](#) and [Malawi](#). According to [Tudor Parfitt](#), Professor of Oriental and African Studies at the [University of London](#), in 2002 they numbered an estimated 50,000.<sup>[2]</sup> They speak the [Bantu languages](#) spoken by their geographic neighbours and resemble them physically, but they have some religious practices and beliefs similar to those in [Judaism](#) and [Islam](#), which they claim were transmitted by oral tradition.<sup>[3]</sup>

The name "Lemba" may originate in *chilemba*, a [Swahili](#) word for turbans worn by some Bantu peoples, or *lembi*, a Bantu word meaning "non-African" or "respected foreigner".<sup>[4]</sup> Magdel le Roux says that the name *VaRemba* may be translated as "the people who refuse" – probably in the context of "not eating with others" (according to one of her interviewees).<sup>[3]</sup> In Zimbabwe and South Africa, the people prefer the name *Mwenye*.<sup>[2]</sup>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemba\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemba_people)

- They observe [Shabbat](#).
- They praise Nwali (a deity) for looking after the Lemba, and identify themselves as part of the [chosen people](#).
- They teach their children to honour their mothers and fathers. (This is common to many ethnicities and religions.)
- They refrain from eating pig and other beasts forbidden by the [Torah](#), and forbid certain combinations of permitted foods.
- They practice ritual animal slaughter and ritual preparation of meat for consumption, which is a Middle Eastern practice rather than common to African ethnicities.<sup>[10]</sup>
- They practice male [circumcision](#); according to Junod's work in 1927,<sup>[12]</sup> surrounding tribes regarded the Lemba as the masters and originators of that art.
- Since the late 20th century and increased attention to possible Jewish ancestry, they have placed a [Star of David](#) on their tombstones.
- Lemba are discouraged from marrying non-Lemba,<sup>[13]</sup> just as Jews are discouraged from marrying non-Jews.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemba\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemba_people)

## Havilah, Land of Gold & Onyx

'...Which compasses the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold. And the gold of the land is good; there is bdellium and the onyx stone.'  
(Genesis2: 11,12)

'And the servants also of Hiram, and the servants of Solomon, which brought gold from Ophir, brought algum trees and precious stones.'  
(2Chronicles 9: 10)

'It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx, or the sapphire.' (Job 28:16)

'And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads.

The name of the first is Pison: that is which compasses the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold; And the gold of that land is good: there is bdellium and the onyx stone.

And the name of the second river is Gihon: the same is it that compasses the whole land of Ethiopia.

And the name of the third river is Hiddekel; that is it which goes toward the east of Assyria.

And the fourth river is Euphrates.' (Genesis2: 10-14)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pishon>

Unlike the Tigris and the Euphrates, the Pishon has never been clearly located. It is briefly mentioned together with the Tigris in the [Wisdom of Sirach](#) (24:25), but this reference throws no more light on the location of the river.

**M'torolite.** Chrome is responsible for the deep emerald green hue of this unusual chalcedony. To date it has been found only in the hills of the mineral-rich Great Dyke formation of Zimbabwe above the chrome-mining town of M'toroshanga.

**Onyx** was the name traditionally given to chalcedony that exhibited parallel black-and-white layers. In modern usage it is most frequently applied to the plain black cabochon cut stones that are popular for men's rings or cuff links.

**Sard** is a plain brownish-red material. When parallel bands of white contrast with the brownish-red body colour it is referred to as sardonyx. Layered stones such as the traditional onyx and sardonyx are an ideal medium for the art of cameo, intaglio and relief carving.



TOP: Blue chalcedony  
ABOVE: Silicified chrysocolla

[https://books.google.com.au/books?id=MPZK8ILOSRO0C&pg=PA95&lpg=PA95&dq=onyx+Zimbabwe&source=bl&ots=mjdMRQ8NK\\_&sig=UXH1D-yEbUaoUV5B0DcskeAWVpo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjaj964\\_M7LAhXIJKYKHfeiA5I4FBDoAQgfMAE#v=onepage&q=onyx%20Zimbabwe&f=false](https://books.google.com.au/books?id=MPZK8ILOSRO0C&pg=PA95&lpg=PA95&dq=onyx+Zimbabwe&source=bl&ots=mjdMRQ8NK_&sig=UXH1D-yEbUaoUV5B0DcskeAWVpo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjaj964_M7LAhXIJKYKHfeiA5I4FBDoAQgfMAE#v=onepage&q=onyx%20Zimbabwe&f=false)

Prepared by Andrew Noble

10 July 2016