

Saakson-Israelite tribal heritage signs



The tribal hues were once based on the stone hues in the Israelite priest's breastplate, but as time went on and clans sought to show differences between sons and off-shoot branches of kin, the hues changed.

For Jesus Christ we see His title, the Lion of Judah and the red being found in the Book of Revelation, as His clothes and the Law are dipped in blood. The place of Christ's latter day Kingdom nation (Matthew 21:43) is twice (or the 'double witness' Mat.18:16; Rev.11:3) the numerical value of His Name in sacred Greek (888). $888 \times 2 = 1776$, the sign of the "eagle nation" of Saakson Israel. (Ex.19:4; Rev.12:14) The Scriptures and history both testify that our white ancestors migrated from Palestine, went up into Europe, then over to North America, also Australia, New Zealand, ect.; and that Saxondom, to the glory of God, comprises the true House of Israel.



Jesus
the King
of the
Saaksons

These emblems are those the Scriptures give for the Israelite tribes (Gen.49 & related verses)

The likenesses shown are true heraldic symbols used in real towns, shires, lands, and state shields of Germany, western white Russia, Poland, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Belgium, Scandanavia, Ireland, and Great Britain. A day spent at your local library will easily confirm this amazing national picture study.

It is worth noting that the Donkey as a symbol is found almost only in a north-south swathe that crosses from the Baltic down through Poland and former Germanic lands down to the the Czech Commonwealth (Republic).

Issachar's symbol is a donkey with two burdens, and throughout history the swathes where the donkey heraldry is most common they have always been tussled over between Western and Eastern Europe, that is, between Saakson Israelites on both sides and is still overlapped today.

The Levi breastplate is something guessed at as being the "fall gate" symbol used by the British Customs Service. This is largely due to much searching for clues done concerning Britain and other English lands. But Saaksons live in great numbers elsewhere and speak often the tongues that are the Father of English, and the kin of English, such as Dutch (Flemish) and German. In Germany, checkered heraldry is common, often symbolizing breastplates seen in German history.

The Rider or Troop Leader is also very common in Germany and Western Russia where some of the Gadites had settled. Often this was stylized to be the pitch of the tent: the "Chevron", meaning "rafters" of the early military tents.