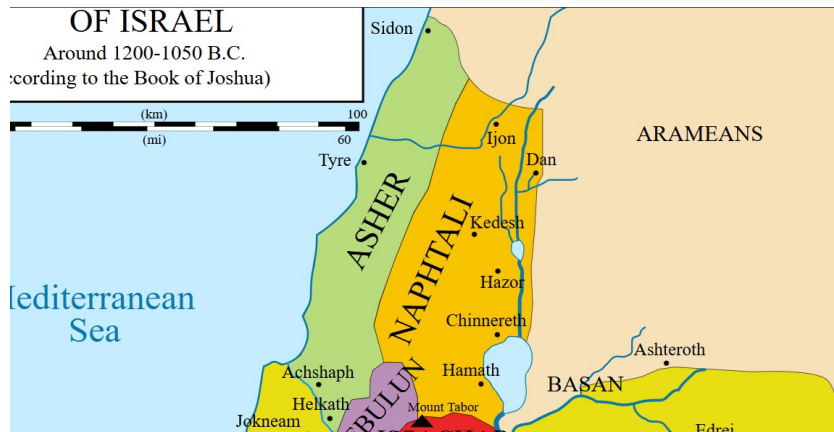


Tribe of Asher.

The Tribe of Asher is found with the confederacy of Oghuz along side with the Tribe of Nephthali in the Hephthalite and among the Sakas that is covered in the relevant Nephthali documentation.

The tribe of Nephthali and Asher have a very deep rooted history together as allies.



The Tribe of Asher was so close with the tribe of Nephthali that the Tribe of Ashers olive tree had a deer face hidden in thier tribe logo found in the mosaics in the land of Israel.



*Illustration 1: deerface and antlers in tree*

This use of the tree comes from the prophesy of the promise of Asher and deerface because of being with the tribe of Nephthali close together. The deer face in the tree will become clearer latter.

Deuteronomy 33:24 (KJV) And of Asher he said, Let Asher be blessed with children; let him be acceptable to his brethren, and **let him dip his foot in oil.**

This prophesy also has to do with an end times prophesy of Asher coming back home to the tribes and having their feet washed in the end times.

Deuteronomy 33:24 (KJV) And of Asher he said, Let Asher be blessed with children; **let him be acceptable to his brethren, and let him dip his foot in oil.**

The border of Asher in the land of Israel is also a clue to the location border of the tribe of Asher.

Joshua 19:24 And the fifth lot came out for **the tribe of the children of Asher** according to their families.

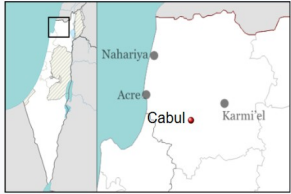
Joshua 19:27 And **turneth toward** the sunrising to Bethdagon, and reacheth to Zebulun, and to the valley of Jiphthahel toward the north side of Bethemek, and Neiel, and **goeth out to Cabul on the left hand,**

We see that the tribe of Asher had a land marker to identify its borders and it was a city named Cabul. This is also spelled Al-Kabul.

**Border of Asher on the map.**

"Cabul is first mentioned as one of the landmarks on the boundary of Asher ), in Joshua 19:27). Josephus refers to it as "the village of Chabolo situated in the confines of Ptolemais", and was the western border of Lower Galilee before joining the Phoenician coast. It was assigned to the Tribe of Asher . The name "Kabul" may have been derived from the Aramaic word mekubbal, which means "clad", as in the inhabitants were "clad" in gold and silver."

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabul>

Local council (from 1974)	
Hebrew transcription(s)	
• ISO 259	Kabbul
• Also spelled	al-Kabul (official)
	
Coordinates:	<span><span><span><span><span>32°52′11″N</span> <span>35°12′8″E</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span>32.87000°N 35.20222°E</span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>32.87000; 35.20222</span></span></span></span></span>
Grid position	170/252 PAL
District	Northern
Founded	1200 BCE (Biblical Cabul)

In the region of the lost tribes of Israel they were in Afghanistan with the Hephthalite empire.

There is a river next to this location of Kabul Afghanistan and the rivers called the Oxas river or Amu Darya which was called Gazon known as the Sabbaton river in stories at the Wakhan corridor.



Amu Dar`ya river in Red , Kabul in Blue and the Wakhan corridor to the valley in Black.

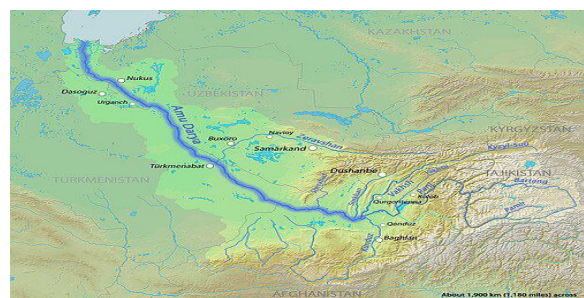


Illustration 2: Amu Darya river in north afghanistan Uzbekistan border

The Story of the legendary river where the ten tribes were in exile has reference to the river Gozen.

2 Kings 17:5 Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years.

2 Kings 17:6 In the ninth year of Hoshea **the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.**

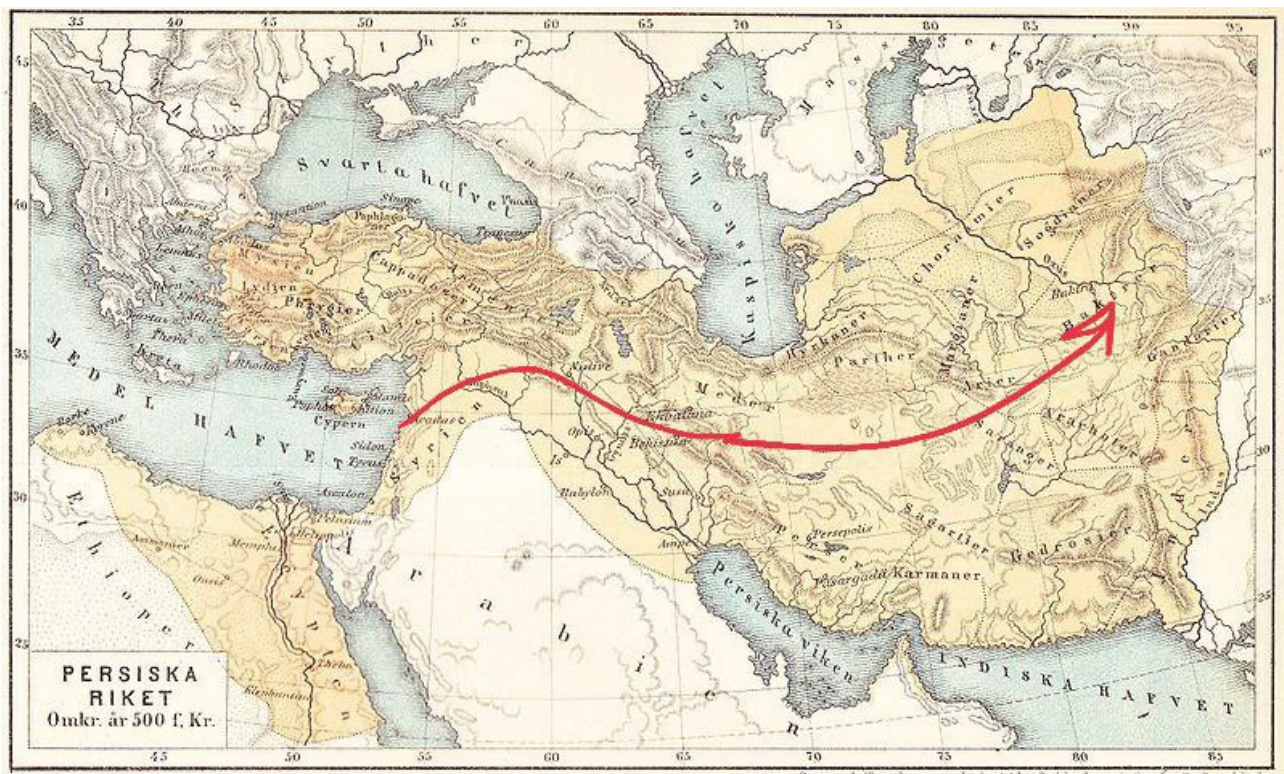
Make note that the Assyrians brought the Aramiac influence which is Suret the Neo Aramiac. The Aramiac is the origin of the language branches in the lost tribes in these languages in region. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suret\\_language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suret_language)

The river in the stories about where the lost tribe are discussed in the following:

'Sambtyon' was the name of this river and the Jewish virtual library says..

SAMBATYON (also Sanbatyon and Sabbatyon), a legendary river across **which part of the ten tribes were exiled** by the Assyrian king, Shalmaneser, and which rested on the Sabbath.

He identified the river with the **River Gozan** of the Bible (e.g., II Kings 17:6), explaining the name (on the basis of Num. 11:31) as meaning "removed," i.e., **the ten tribes were "removed"** from the rest of their people. Nahmanides also held that its name derived from its Sabbath rest, since Sabbath was the local word for the Sabbath.



Pliny the Elder (24–79 C.E.) described the river in his Natural History, and his observations agree with the rabbinic sources. He also claimed that the river ran rapidly for six days in the week and rested on the Sabbath (31:24). This characteristic of the **Sambatyon prevented the ten tribes from leaving their place of exile**, since they could not cross the river during the six days of the week, and though it rested on the seventh day, the restrictions on travel on the Sabbath rendered the crossing equally impossible (see \*Ten Lost Tribes )....

In the post-talmudic period, especially in the apocryphal literature, legends about the Sambatyon increased. **The exact date that the ten tribes were to return from their places of exile during the messianic period was recorded in the Sefer Eliyahu.** Tishrei 25 was designated for the return of those beyond the Sambatyon. Although 17,000 men and women would leave this area, 20 men and 15 women would be killed on the way to the Holy Land (Judah ibn Samuel, Midreshei Ge'ullah )...

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/sambatyon>

We see there is prophesy of the lost tribes in the end times returning latter coming across this story of this river of thier exile which is called Gozan.

The Amu Darya is said to be calld the River of Gozan also called the Oxus.

“The name Amu is said to have come from the medieval city of Āmul (later Chahar Joy/Charjunow, and now known as Türkmenabat) in modern Turkmenistan, with Daryā being the Persian word for 'lake' or 'sea'. Medieval Arabic and Islamic sources call the river Jeyhoun (arabic), which is derived from Gihon, the biblical name for one of the four rivers of the Garden of Eden. The Amu Darya passes through one of the world's highest deserts .

Western travelers in the 19th century mentioned that one of the names by which the river was known in **Afghanistan was Gozan**, and that this **name was used by Greek, Mongol, Chinese, Persian, Jewish, and Afghan historians.** However, this name is no longer used.

"Hara (Bokhara) and to **the river of Gozan** (that is to say, **the Amu, (called the Oxus by Europeans )** ) ..." "the **Gozan River** is the River Balkh, i.e. **the Oxus or the Amu Darya ...**" "... and were brought into Halah (modern day Balkh), and Habor (which is Pesh Habor or Peshawar), and Hara (which is Herat), and to **the river Gozan** (which is the Ammoo, also called Jehoon “  
[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amu\\_Darya](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amu_Darya)

The stories of the Sabbation river conclude that these lost tribes of Jews are wearing RED.

There are stories of these lost jews coming out of the east wearing RED in the end times.

“These texts portray **the Red Jews as an epochal threat** to Christendom, one which would invade Europe **during the tribulations leading to the end of the world.**”

“A variant counter-story became an element of Yiddish folklore in the 15th century at the latest. **Here the red Jews, the royte yidn, were lost tribes...** “

“**The Red Jews wait at the banks of the river Sambation.**”

“Many pamphlets circulated interpreting such events as the **rise of Turkish power in the context of the legendary Red Jews.** Both Martin Bucer and Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560), for example, claimed that **Muslims were the Red Jews** “

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red\\_Jews](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Jews)



Rhadinites Red Jewish Merchents and the oxus going through wakhan corridor.

“The Radhanite were early medieval Jewish merchants, active in the trade between Christendom and the Muslim world during roughly the 8th to the 10th centuries.”

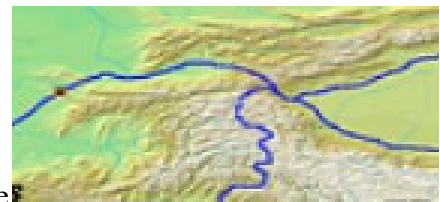
They embark on the Jorjan Sea, arrive at Balkh, **betake themselves from there across the Oxus**, and continue their journey toward Yurt, Toghuzghuz, and from there to China”

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



The mountains that separated the valley were through the wakhan corridor near the Amu Darya called Oxus.

This is the border location of Asher which was given the name Kabul just like Ashers border in Israel.

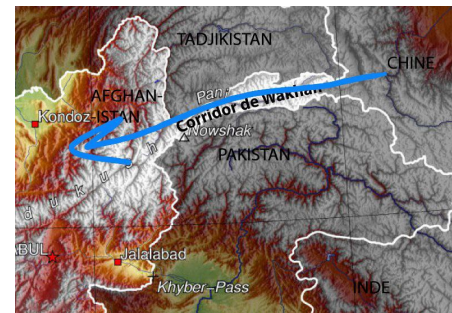


*Illustration 3: Route into location through valley of wakhan corridor.*

Wakhan Corridor into Kabul Afghanistan.

This high mountain valley, which rises to a maximum altitude of 4,923 m (16,152 ft), serves as the source of both the Panj and Pamir rivers, which converge to form the larger **Amu Darya River**.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wakhan\\_Corridor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wakhan_Corridor)



The Radhanites red suits as revealed by Chinese Tang Dynasty.

The early lost tribes wore red coats with the gold on them in the sakas and traditions of these tribes continued on for long period. It is documented by the Tang dynasty that merchant jews in this confederacy were wearing the red coats and the pointy hats.

MICHAEL CHABOTJ

Art



Figurine of a Foreign Merchant (Tang Dynasty, 7th century)

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



*Illustration 4: Tang dynasty image of merchant jew*

Oghuz are descendants Hephthalites and tribe of Nephthali are also historically wearing red robes.

“The origin of the word Uzbek is disputed. One view holds that it is eponymously named after Oghuz Khagan, also known as Oghuz Beg, became the word Uzbek or Uzbek.

The name Uzbek seems to have become widely adopted as an ethnonym under the rule of Ozbeg Khan, who converted the Golden Horde to Islam.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzbeks#:~:text=The%20origin%20of%20the%20word,title%20bek%2Fbey%2Fbeg>.



*Illustration 5: Oghz - Uzbeks(hephthalites) in traditional red like the saka*



*6: Oghuz Turkmenistan (hephthalites) in their tradition red like saka*

These are also the red Jews that are told to be lost tribes. This was also covered in thier tribe of Nephthali document.



*Illustration 9: deer on traditional red suit tribe of Nephthali*



Jews wearing the *pileus cornutus* depicted ca. 1185 in the *Hortus deliciarum* of the Abbess Herrad of Landsberg.

*Illustration 7:*

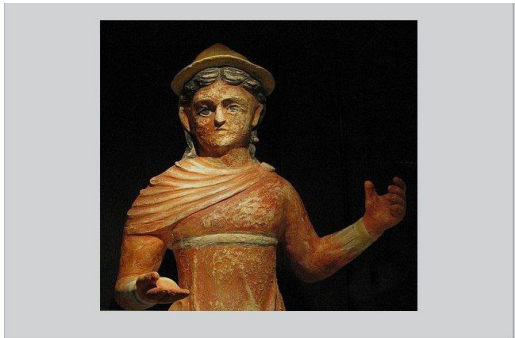


*tribe of dan eagle*



*Illustration 8: Tribe of Nephthali (saka ,Hephthalite red with deer)*

These red suits decked with gold are synonymous throughout the tribes in the hephthalite oghuz.



Another terracotta statue from Khalchayan, 1st century BCE-1st century CE. [Termez Archaeological Museum](#).

*Illustration 10: Kushans of the tribes of Issachar and Reuben*



*Illustration 11: Xiongnu huns in red Tribe of Asher /Nephthali*

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

Great portion of the ten lost tribes were in the Xiongnu confederacy of the Huns, Hephthalites, sakas, Oghuz , Yuehzi , Kushans and etc. These are the lost tribes of Israel inside these confederacies they wore red in thier customary robes.

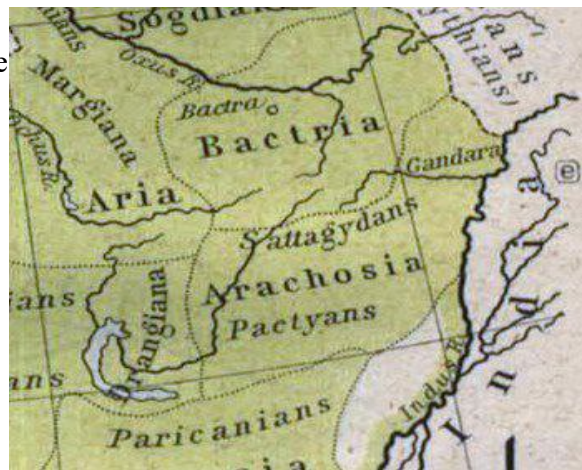
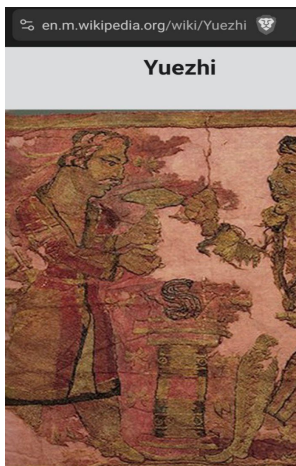
Bearbeitung: Prof. Dr. Rebekka Voß

The Red Jews were a mythical people that was fabled to reside in isolation, at the fringes of the known world, and envisioned as a tribe of ruddy-faced, red-headed Jewish warriors, replete with red beards and **bedecked in red attire**. **They are generally identified with the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel** who, according to a familiar Jewish legend, had been living in an unknown place since becoming exiled in the eighth century BCE when the Assyrians destroyed their ancient kingdom.

[https://www.uni-frankfurt.de/43183254/Rebekka\\_Vo](https://www.uni-frankfurt.de/43183254/Rebekka_Vo%C3%9F_Red_Jews_A_Wandering_Image_of_the_Jewish_Self_in_Yiddish_Popular_Culture)

[\\_%C3%9F\\_Red\\_Jews\\_A\\_Wandering\\_Image\\_of\\_the\\_Jewish\\_Self\\_in\\_Yiddish\\_Popular\\_Culture](https://www.uni-frankfurt.de/43183254/Rebekka_Vo%C3%9F_Red_Jews_A_Wandering_Image_of_the_Jewish_Self_in_Yiddish_Popular_Culture)

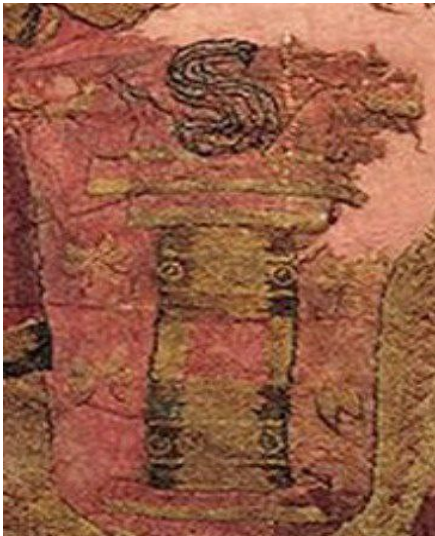
Portion of the lost tribes of Issachar and Reuben are seen during this era also in the Yuezhi in bactra afghanistan in red.



Here we see them in Red Robes and burning incense on an altar of four

horns at the Kabul area of Afghanistan of bactra. [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noi-Ula\\_burial\\_site](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noi-Ula_burial_site)

This four horned altar originated from lost tribes burning profane fire on the altar in exile.



Its learned from the tribes being in the wanderings on the exodus.

Exodus 30:30 And thou shalt make an altar to burn incense upon: of shittim wood shalt thou make it.

Exodus 30:2 A cubit shall be the length thereof, and a cubit the breadth thereof; foursquare shall it be: and two cubits shall be the height thereof: **the horns thereof shall be of the same.**



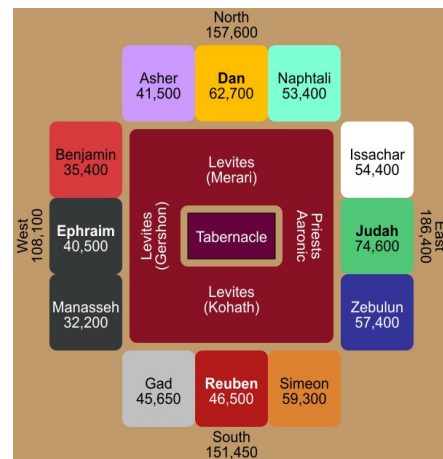
Illustration 12: four horn altar of incense

Exodus 30: And thou shalt overlay it with pure gold, the top thereof, and the sides thereof round about, and **the horns thereof**; and thou shalt make unto it a crown of gold round about.

These four horns were representing the four directions of the twelve tribes divisions into four groups north east south and west.

This is not accidental in finding these altars considering that the empire of these was split up into four divisions.

These four horsemen were Red, Black, White and Pale green.



"Within the Xionites, there seem to have been two main subgroups, which were known in the Iranian languages by names such as Karmir Xyon and Spet Xyon. The prefixes karmir ("red") and speta ("white") likely refer to Central Asian traditions in which particular colours symbolised the cardinal points. The Karmir Xyon were known in European sources as the Kermichiones or "Red Huns", and some scholars have identified them with the Kidarites and/or Alchon. The Spet Xyon or "White Huns" appear to have been the known in India by the cognate name Sveta-huna, and are often identified, controversially, with the Hephtalites."

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xionites>

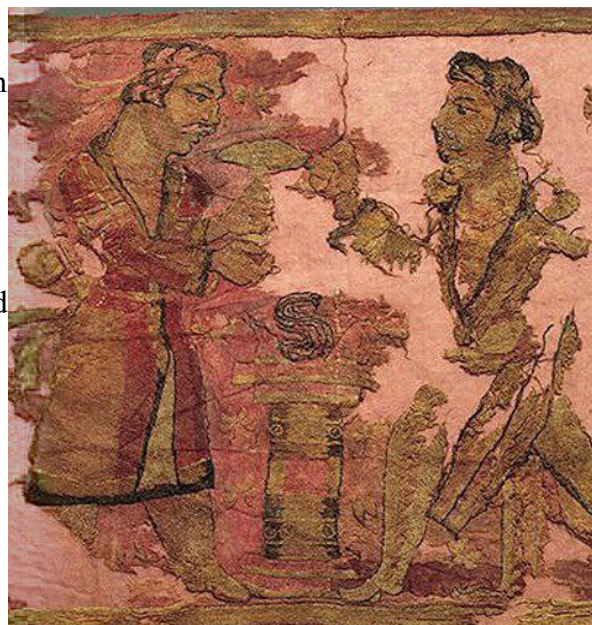


Illustration 13: white and red robes at the four horn altar



Going into the settlement of the valley through the mountain pass of Wahkan corridor to where the tribe of Asher settled.

The pass enters into the Tarim basin.

There are places named Qara Kash and Kash gar



**Verb**

גָּר • (gar) (*pa'al construction*)

1. to dwell, reside, live quotations ▼

**Conjugation**

Conjugation of גָּר (see also Appendix:Hebrew verbs) show ▼



Gar in hebrew can denote a place of dwelling or reside.

This literally could be read ASH-gar which if read in ancient hebrew says dwelling place of Asher.

The Qara is the hebrew word for cry out. The name Qara-kASH This could be called “cry out Asher”

Qara hebrew lexicon. <https://www.blueletterbible.org/lexicon/h7121/kjv/wlc/0-1/>

It also could mean “black asher” which is part of the four colored divisions of the hunns.

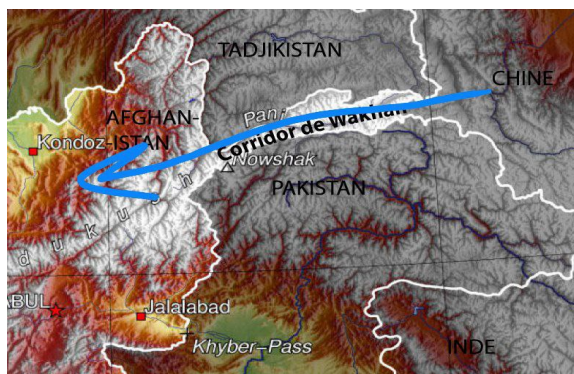
It is highly likely this is talking about the word Asher in the Etymology.

The caravans met in Kashgar before crossing the mountains to Kabul which is the name of the location of Ashers boundry at the river Gozan the location said needed to cross to get to the lost tribes.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarim\\_Basin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarim_Basin)



The archeological locations findings of these people inside the the Basin contain red robes with tribal markers of the tribe of Asher and more articles that appear Israelite in origin.



First going into some of the burials we see this.



We see red burial gowns with red rope with a blue thread tied around the wrist.

The remembrance of the red rope tied around the arms is a symbol of story of ancient Israel.

This is still remembered today by Jews which they tie a red rope around the wrist.

This is said to come from the story of the bible where a son of the tribe was to have a thread on his hand who was to inherit the promise.

Genesis 38:30 And afterward came out his brother, that had the **scarlet thread upon his hand**: and his name was called Zarah.

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red\\_string\\_\(Kabbalah\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_string_(Kabbalah))



Red string from near the [Western Wall in Jerusalem](#)

We also see that the blue thread was also to be put as a sign of the tribes of Israel.

Numbers 15:38 **Speak unto the children of Israel**, and bid them that they make them fringes in the borders of their garments throughout their generations, and that **they put upon the fringe of the borders a ribband of blue**:



This is not coincidental considering the various other things that will also confirm traditions.

The robes of the Buried contain the symbols of the tribe of Asher.

This robe contains symbols of the tribe of Ashers tree with a deer face covered earlier.



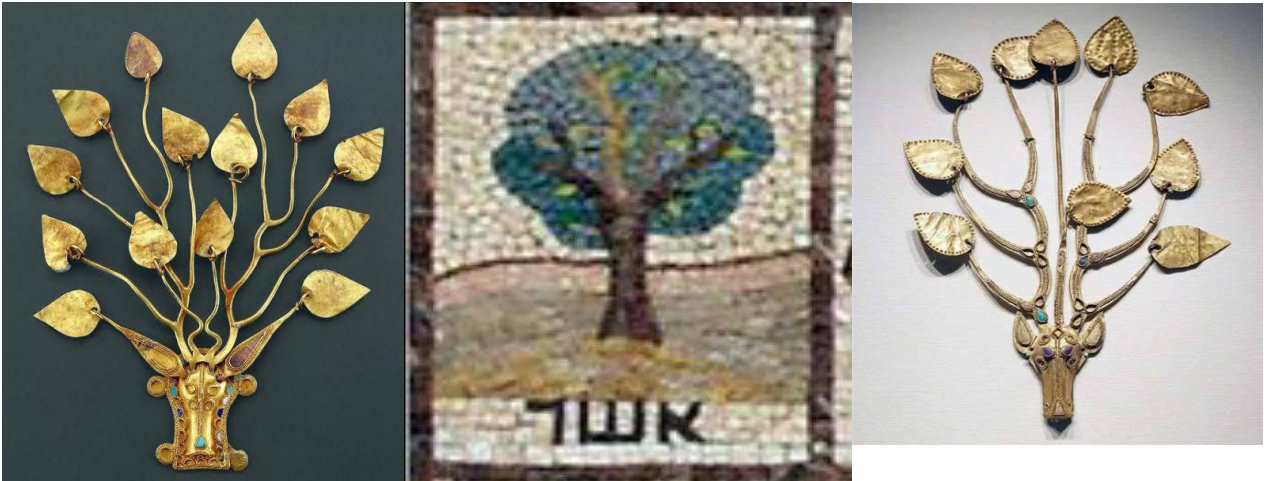
Here we see the olive tree with the deer face and antlers in it.



In this burial red robe we see the deer face hidden inside the olive tree.



We also see that the crowns of the royal burials tribesmen contain the deer face within the tree .



The bible says that the elders of the tribes have golden crowns.

Rev 4:4 And round about the throne were four and twenty seats: and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders sitting, clothed in white raiment; and **they had on their heads crowns of gold.**



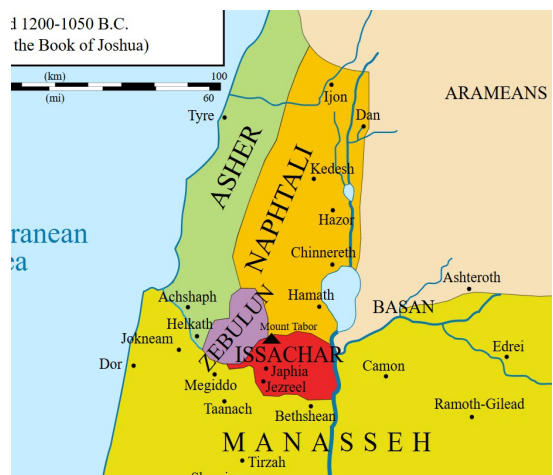
Rev 4:10 The four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, and **cast their crowns before the throne**, saying,

There is no coincidence in this matter we have for sure found the tribe of Asher.

Language scripts of Karoshti, Sogdian Old Turkic all form from ancient aramiac and paleo hebrew.

Sogdian alphabet which is found with the Uyghurs in the region is also sister script to the Samaritans in Israel. Asher was on the border of Manassa

The half tribe of Manassa is known to be with the Samaritans of Israel. They use similiar script.



Samaritan

כ	י	ט	ח	ז	ב	ו	ד	ג	ב	א
[k]	[j]	[tʰ]	[ʔ/ʕ]	[z]	[b/w]	[ʔ]	[d]	[g]	[b]	[ʔ]

ת	ש	ר	ק	צ	פ	ע	ס	נ	מ	ל
[t]	[ʃ]	[r]	[q/ʔ]	[sʰ]	[f/p]	[ʔ]	[s]	[n]	[m]	[l]

ג	ב	א
[g]	[b]	[ʔ]

The Uyghurs are using the same script of ancient Samaritan Aramiac called old Uyghur, Sogdian.

<https://www.omniglot.com/writing/sogdian.htm>

- Letters in the Ancient Sogdian script do not change their shape when joined, but in later versions of the script they do.

**Old/Ancient Sogdian script**

x	z	w	h	y	β	ʔ
[x]	[z/ʒ]	[w]	[θ/ã]	[y/x]	[β/f]	[ã/ə/i]

ʕ	s	n	m	l	k	y
[ʕ]	[s]	[n]	[m]	[l]	[k]	[j]

t	š	r	c	p
[t/d]	[ʃ]	[r]	[tʰ/dʒ/ts]	[p]

y	β	ʔ
[y/x]	[β/f]	[ã/ə/i]

<https://www.omniglot.com/writing/sogdian.htm>

[h]	[z]	[w/o/ʉ:]	[h]	[d/ð]	[g/ɣ]	[b/v]	[ʔ/a:/e:]

[ʕ]	[s]	[n]	[m]	[l]	[k/x]	[j/i:/e:]	[tʰ]

[t/θ]	[ʃ]	[r]	[q]	[sʰ]	[p/f]

[g/ɣ]	[b/v]	[ʔ/a:/e:]

paleo hebrew is seen to be matching between all the forms of Samaritan, and Sogdian.

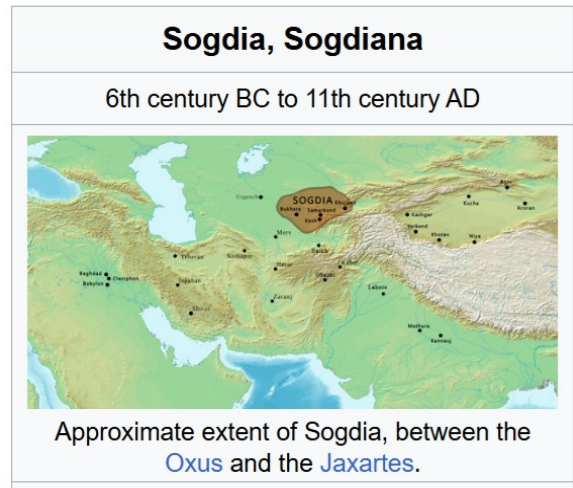
It just happens to also be the same location of the exiled lost tribe of Asher.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sogdian\\_language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sogdian_language)

This is the location of the Sogdians who used this script which is at the location of Kabul and the Oxus river which lead to the Wakhan corridor where Uyghurs settled.

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

In the murals of the locations also we find more traits which appear to be seen on the head dresses of some people of olive branches.



This also goes back to the Tribe of Asher having olive tree as part of their symbolism.



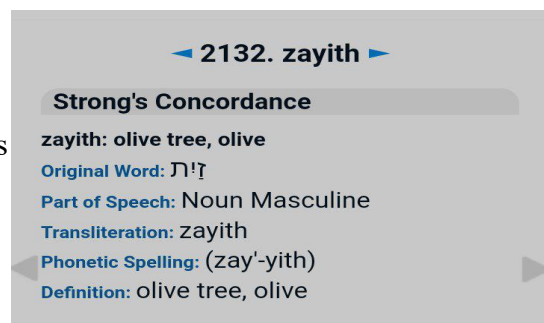
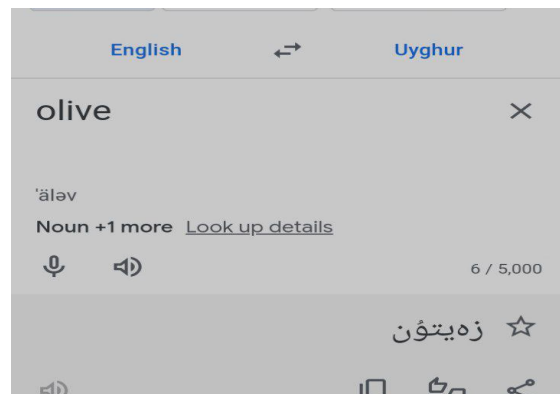
Going back to the tribe of Ashers promises about olives.

Deuteronomy 33:24 (KJV) And of Asher he said, Let Asher be blessed with children; let him be acceptable to his brethren, and **let him dip his foot in oil.**



The interesting fact about the Uyghur language which is very ancient is

the fact they call the word Olive. The word Olive is ZEYITHan in Uyghur language.



The word for Olive in Hebrew is ZAYITH.

The Uyghurs of the Xiongnu lost tribes are the Tribe of Asher with Jewish Haplo markers.

## Uyghurs

“Some examples of paternal haplogroups in Xiongnu specimens include Q1b,[250][251] C3, [252] R1, R1b, O3a and O3a3b2,[253] R1a1a1b2a-Z94, R1a1a1b2a2-Z2124, Q1a, N1a,[254] **J2a, J1a and E1b1b1a** “

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

Quite a few ancient Mediterranean and Middle Eastern civilisations flourished in territories where J2 lineages were preponderant. This is the case of **the Hattians**, the Hurrians, the Etruscans, the Minoans, the Greeks, **the Phoenicians** (and their Carthaginian offshoot), **the Israelites**, and to a lower extent also the Romans, the Assyrians and the Persians. All the great seafaring civilisations from the middle Bronze Age to the Iron Age were dominated by J2 men.

[https://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup\\_J2\\_Y-DNA.shtml](https://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_J2_Y-DNA.shtml)

ئۇيغۇرلار · Уйғурлар · Uyghurlar



A Uyghur man in Kashgar

### Total population

Disputed; more than 11 million<sup>[note 1]</sup>

Sephardic Jews have roughly twice as much J2 as J1 and Ashkenazi Jews have a near equal proportion of J1 and J2 haplogroup markers. (Behar et al.) J2 (M-172) is divided into eight sub-Haplogroups [https://www.chemurope.com/en/encyclopedia/Haplogroup\\_J2\\_%28Y-DNA%29.html](https://www.chemurope.com/en/encyclopedia/Haplogroup_J2_%28Y-DNA%29.html)

Approximately 35% to 43% of Jewish men are in the paternal line known as haplogroup J and its sub-haplogroups. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic\\_studies\\_on\\_Jews](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_studies_on_Jews)

The folk song about the Uyghurs is a story about a woman dressed in red like Crimson and a rose that goes into the valley.

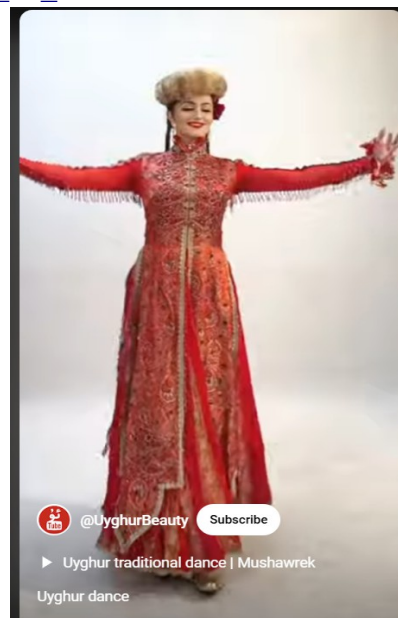
“I came down to the valley from the top of the mighty mountains,  
I bowed before you like a crimson rosebud  
.... Circling, black crows flew up  
And perched on the sycamore tree in my courtyard.

Everybody's beloved is with them and they talk to each other  
My beloved is away from me and out of my sight.

My love, making you my shelter,  
Should I lie down on your porch?

In this universe created in 6 days, my love,  
Should I suffer for you?

<https://lyricstranslate.com/en/qara-qara-qaghlar-black-crows.html>



Knowing a prophetess was in Asher, we believe Asher has very prophetic influence in their writings and we should look at this song as a prophetic allusion to the tribe of Asher as well.

Luke 2:36 And there was one **Anna, a prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Aser:** she was of a great age, and had lived with an husband seven years from her virginity;  
37 And she was a widow of about fourscore and four years, **which departed not from the temple,** but served God with fastings and prayers night and day.

38 And she coming in that instant gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spake of him to all them that looked for redemption in Jerusalem.

This song is very prophetic when analyzed from a biblical lens.  
The song is written in the style like song of Solomons love song to the beloved.  
The song sings about how she is away from her beloved.  
The song sings how Ravens come into her courtyard as she waits her beloved.  
She sings how her her beloved is her shelter and fortesss.  
She talks about how long must she suffer and begs to sleep on her beloveds porch.  
The song finished with a reference to Genesis and the finish of the 6 days of work and sabbath.

This song is very prophetic story of the exodus of Asher from the land of israel and Ashers exile into the mountains through to the valley of Tarim basin.

The song aludes to the seperation of the beloved Lord and the lost tribes whom shes put out of the house of the Lord and begs to sleep on the porch of the house of the Lord.

She sings of Ravens coming in to her courts as shes seperated from her beloved.

Isaiah 46:11 Calling a ravenous bird from the east, the man that executeth my counsel from a far country: yea, I have spoken it, I will also bring it to pass; I have purposed it, I will also do it.

The prophesy of the Raven coming to gather the tribes is a prophesy of the end.

The remembrance of the sabbath is song shared in the end of the song I believe is alluding to the prophetic story of the Sabbaton river where the lost tribes couldn't cross that sabbath coming allowed it to be crossed why it was named Sabbaton river and only then come back home. That seventh day messiah rule comes.

We are revealing this for the end times and calling those people to come with us and join us.



*The Raven of the east*

Rev 7: 4 And I heard the number of them which were sealed: and there were sealed an hundred and forty and four thousand of all the tribes of the children of Israel.

Rev 7:6 Of the tribe of **ASHER** were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of nephthalim were sealed twelve thousand. Of the tribe of Manasses were sealed twelve thousand.



Come home join us and we will wash your feet with oil and bring you home to the promise land.

Deuteronomy 33:24 (KJV) And of Asher he said, Let Asher be blessed with children; let him be acceptable to his brethren, and **let him dip his foot in oil.**

Uyghurs your promise to come home and be accepted by your brothers and have your feet washed and rubbed with oil after a long walk away from home for you have wandered the furthest east.

The Tribe of Asher come home and we will take you to your inheritance across the river.

Uyghurs you are the the lost Tribe of Asher its time to come home, your brothers accept you.

Come I have the power over water to dry up the river Sabbaton so you can cross.

The Raven of the east is ready to come to your courts to bring you home.