



Aryan is a Sanskrit word which means those who are 'noble' and just as it became the name of a very powerful country of the Middle East which is now known as 'Iran' it has been said by many that the word 'Aryan' was once the original name for the green lands of Ireland.

As evidence we find 'Arya' meaning 'noble' which becomes the Celtic 'Aryo' meaning 'freeman' which becomes the Old Irish 'Aire' meaning 'freeman' and 'noble' and this is said to form the names 'Eire' and 'Ireland' which are said to mean 'the land of the noble ones'.

The multi national corporate sponsored academics of course disagree citing a different source and although they may well be correct we should not think their conclusions are purely scientific as with these matters there is a lot at stake, as how we see ourselves, what we identify with, determines our future course.



Celtic historian Peter Beresford Ellis writes "To demonstrate some of the similarities of vocabulary between Old Irish and Sanskrit, we may refer to the following, *arya* (freeman) in Sanskrit, from which that much maligned word Aryan comes from. In Old Irish the cognate is 'Aire' meaning 'noble'."

Ulick J. Bourke in his book *Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race and Language* writes "All these different migrations had come forth from the Keltic family home; and all spoke the same language. All were Aryan. Thus the ancient annals of Ireland accord most wonderfully with the teaching of the science of comparative philology."

And Dr Stephen Edred Flowers, author of *The Book of Ogham* writes "For those who for whatever reason wish to resist the idea that the Celtic mythology and religion (as well as culture) is essentially based on Indo-European roots, it might be noted that the first element in the names Ire-land and Ira-n are the same linguistically, and both are related to the Arya-ns of India. Thus the great span of Indo-European culture, from the middle of Asia to the westernmost islands of Europe, can be seen in its full expanse from ancient times."



Ireland identifies itself first and foremost as the 'Tuatha De Danam' whose meaning is the 'children of Danu' a civilisation which arrived upon the shores of Ireland some 4000 years ago. It is the same Danu which forms the great rivers of Europe such as the 'Danube' the 'Don' the 'Dnieper' the 'Dneister' and it is the same Danu we find in the Ancient Vedic scriptures of India as the river goddess Devi Danu.

Upon the Indonesian island of Bali, an Ancient Vedic enclave, we find within the middle of a beautiful lake the central temple which is known as 'Pura Ulul Danu Bratan' meaning 'the goddess Danu is in charge of this lake' and in the Ancient Vedas we find the following description.

“Danu represents an ever-flowing stream of celestial grace which purifies and fertilises the earth. The earthy manifestation of Danu as a river thus represents only a partial disclosure of her being. Physical contact with her earthy manifestation, however, connects one with the awesome, heavenly, transcendent dimension of the goddess and of reality in general”.



The descendants of the children of Danu are known within the Celtic folklore of Ireland, Scotland and Wales as the 'Sidh' the 'Si' and the 'Sith' a name which describes the gods and the goddesses and the nature spirits who descend from goddess Danu.

Sidh and Sith, the Celtic names for these nature spirits also means the people of the mounds and throughout Ireland, Scotland and Wales they are said to be found upon hills, mounds, rings, trees, lochs, woods and that which lies separate from the masses, the wild and untouched enclaves of mother nature.

The Sidhis are also guardians and protectors of the land, the trees, the mounds, the lakes, the mountains and the forests, and for those who destroyed their lands they were cursed by these spirits of nature, hence in ancient times great care was placed upon human footprints.

