

CHAPTER SIX Oc, the Fallen Brother

The mythological and place-name memory of *An*, the Father, was slim but the memory of *Hawa*, the Creator, was strong. The strength of the planetary record may be due to the role the various celestial personalities played in the minds of early man.

We shall go on now to another important one. This is the memory of our former planetary ruler, known commonly as the Devil, but given respect by Jesus when he referred to him as the Prince of this World.

In the old Irish myths *Dagda* had a son named *Oengus* who became a prominent character in the folklore of Ireland. He ousted his father from Bruig na Boinne, the Mansion of the Boyne. Again this is a corrupt folk memory of the heavenly rebellion. He had another name: *In Mac Oc*, the Younger Son of Oc^{CH}. In another version of the myth *In Mac Oc* acquired rulership of the world from his father and half-brother, *Eochaid Ollathair*. Ollathair in Keltic Old Irish meant All-Father, the Father of all. This father-brother motif in Ireland parallels that of the Greek Zeus and Poseidon. In Ireland *Oc* was also known as the “supreme ruler of the universe.” He is the one who tried to usurp divine rulership. In later romanticized folk tales *Angus Og* is the god of love and beauty and patron to young men and women^{RHDEL}.

Another memorable personality in the Irish myths is *Ogma*. Ogma was an invincible champion of the goddess Dana. As *Ogham*, the Irish god of poetry and eloquence, he was known as the inventor of the famous Ogham writing. He is remembered in France as *Ogmios*, the god who led men with silver threads of eloquence issuing from his tongue. He was the one who betrayed mankind and misled Eve with his devious logic and shrewd eloquence. The Romans knew him as Mercury; the Greeks as Hermes^{CH,RHDEL}.

The name *Oc* or *Og* is notorious around the world. It is also known as Ak, Aki, Aku, Ogo, and other varied forms.

When the Israelites conquered the land of Canaan one of the territories included *all the kingdom of Og of Bashan who reigned in Ashtaroth and in Edrei*. Og alone was left of the remnant of the Rephaim, the giants of old, Josh 13:12. His bedstead was made of iron; it was nine cubits (14 feet) long and four cubits (6 feet) wide. When the Hebrew scribes put the account together they asked, “Is it (the bed) not in Rabbah of the Ammonites,” Deut 3:11? At that time they believed that giant people with extraordinary powers had once occupied the earth and that Og, the king of Bashan, was the last of them.

This bible story does not carry much information except that Og was a giant. However, other Hebrew myths state that two Giants, Og and Reem, were wandering spirits who entered Noah's ark. These monsters were too large for any cabin but they survived nevertheless. Reem swam behind resting his nose on the poop. Og was Hiya's! son, the woman who later married Ham. She begged Noah to keep Og's head above water by letting him cling to a rope ladder. In gratitude Og swore that he would be Noah's slave; although Noah fed Og through a port-hole he afterwards resumed his evil ways^{HM}.

The elements of the story are informative. The giant Og was a fearful, evil being of the pre-flood age. He survived the Flood and now still roams the world. He had a companion, Reem, who was equally fearful and who also survived. The Egyptians remembered this pair as Apep and *Nak*, the evil ones who tried to destroy Osiris, the Creator when he lived here as a man^{EBD}. (Remember Satan trying to get Jesus to jump off a cliff.) In the Bible this pair is remembered as Leviathan and Behemoth; one was a land monster, the other a sea monster. They are representative of the former Planetary Prince and a Spirit Brother.

On the plain of Salisbury in England is built Stonehenge, that ancient open-air temple which monitored the movement of the heavenly bodies and the cycles of time^{SD}. Within a few miles of this site are three villages which bear the name Ogbourne, Ogbourne St. Andrews, and Ogbourne St. George. In olden times they were known as Ocheburne, named after Occa's stream^{CODEPN}. The Ock River flows across this same plain near Stonehenge and on into the Thames. An Og River flows somewhat parallel into the Bourne River^{TK}. Etymologists believe the Ock river names derive from an old name for the salmon, Old Cornish *ehoc*, Welsh *eog*, and Middle Welsh *ehawc*. They also believe Ockbrook derives from Occa's brook^{CODEPN}.

About three miles south of Stonehenge is Ogbury Camp, a prehistoric defense site more than a mile in circumference, covering sixtythree acres with ramparts thirty-three feet high. This cluster of names in the vicinity of Stonehenge suggests that the ancient residents of the area were commemorating a mythological personage name Ock or Og. (The Welsh and Cornish names for the salmon may derive from the same source as the river place-names, Oc.)

Since before Christian times the winter solstice was celebrated in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland with drunken rituals and festivals. Hugh bonfires blazed in the village streets. Processions of men, women and children wearing grotesque masks and animal skins would wind from house to house. The event was known as Og night. The celebration was replaced by early Christian missionaries who gave us the hallowed meal on Christmas Eve and the trading of presents, symbolic of Jesus' gift to mankind. This Keltic pagan activity is still remembered at Halloween, the eve of All Saints' Day, now in honor of departed souls. The name Halloween came from Hallowed Eve and intended to be remembered in sacred honor of the departed dead, not in pagan celebration of ghosts and goblins.

But Oc's memory was not limited to the winter solstice or the last day of October. In England he was remembered in May Day processions when a hugh stuffed effigy was carried along with the Maypole. This effigy was named *Eug*. A tall Welsh goblin or giant was named *Hough*, or *Ough*. The term was generic for all goblins. It was used as an expression of disgust^{OED}.

Oc was remembered again at Easter time. Ocktide (or Hocktide) was a part of the spring festival kept on the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter. Ock Monday was reserved for men; Ock Tuesday for women. It was a time to pay church dues. Again Christian missionaries, faced with the pagan festivals, converted them into more devout celebrations.

One of the most memorial events in British history took place when the Keltic natives had an uprising against the Anglo-Saxon invaders. The event was on Ock Tuesday; women were in the forefront of the fighting.

In ancient Egypt *Acher* was the god of the world, the great Earth god. He had a retinue of spirit assistants who were called the *Acheru*. In ancient Egypt *ach* meant clay and earth^{EBD,EHD}. While the Irish remembered this earth god as *Ocham* the Egyptians also remembered him as *Akhem*; he had a lions body with a head at each end. *Akhem* in Egyptian meant to be ignorant, to do and have nothing^{EBD,EHD}.

(The dual-headed monster is another corrupt memory of two fallen brother gods: Og and Reem, Apep and Nak, Leviathan and Behemoth.)

The Egyptian myths were highly distorted and confused. *Aku* was a god of the Tuat, the celestial abode of those who resurrected from the flesh. *Akaki* was a doorkeeper of the Tuat. *Akaku* was a god of light, but *Akak* in Egyptian meant darkness and night. *Akh* was the name for the soul of a departed person.

Aku-Aku was the Polynesian god of the sea. *Aku* is the Japanese devil. In Japanese mythology Susanowo built a great palace and, espousing a beautiful princess whose life he had saved from the eight-headed dragon, he lived therein. The two produced a number of generations of the gods. Their most renowned offspring was *Okuninushi*, "Master of the Great Land^{MAW}."

Oceanus was the ancient Greek god of the sea. He was a Titan, son of Uranus and Gaea, and father of the river gods and of the *Oceanids*, the sea nymphs. The Greeks believed the first city was built by *Ogyges*, who lived prior to the first flood, and that the planets experienced changes in celestial position during the age of *Ogyges*.

Many people remembered the Oc-Og-Ach name. *Acher* was the Hindu All-in-All. *Acharan* was the Persian creator of all things. *Aegir* was the Swedish god of the ocean. *Ogier* was a mighty Danish warrior. *Haco* was a legendary Norwegian and German giant. *Hugun* was the French king of the goblins. *Tokaki* was a Japanese mythological giant. In Turkey the word *Agha* (Aga) means Lord or Master; it is borrowed from that ancient Lord and Master of the earth.

In earlier centuries English writers used the word *ogygian* to denote remote antiquity. We find og-, oc- and ok- words today which connote darkness, mystery, trouble and woe. *Ogre* is a word used to denote someone terrifying in behavior; in fairy tales he was a man-eating giant. The word *occult* is used for esoteric and

mysterious phenomena, *occultation* for the darkening of a heavenly body, and *occlude* for a closing up or stopping — all denote the source of the words. *Ogle* means to stare covetously or to leer. Etymologists believe the word comes from a Teutonic stem, *augo* for the eye.

Other Oc river names in Europe are the *Ogy* and *Okegem* of Belgium, the *Oknon* and *Oger* of France, the *Oker* and *Ache* of Germany, the *Oca* and *Ocana* of Spain, the *Ocke* and *Okelbo* of Sweden and the *Ogljo* and *Oggiona* of Italy.

In place-names we have *Achea*, the oldest city of ancient Rhodes, *Achamantis* as the former name for Cyprus, *Ogliostro* region of Sardinia, *Achradina* as the original name for Syracuse, *Ochili* as a pass between Pakistan and Afghanistan, *Achland* as a German island in the North Sea, *Actae* as ancient Attica, *Akhmim* as the upper Nile in Egypt and *Achad* and *Ugu* as cities of India.

Names for people show as *Acheans* for ancient Greek tribes, *Oegypt* for Egypt, *Achili* as a tribe of North Africa, *Acherini* as the earliest inhabitants of Sicily, and the *Achisarmi* as ancient inhabitants of Africa.

Numerous other Oc names exist around the world.

The clue behind these many names, traditions, practices and folklore is in the Hebrew word, *Ach*; it means brother. Oc was the former Great Brother of mankind, the one assigned to the caretaking of this world, the one who held an assignment of high responsibility. He was the god of this planet, the Planetary Prince, the one who was cast down and judged. He rebelled and he carried this world into trouble, woe and tribulation. He brought on the cataclysmic cycles of the ages. He not only was a brother to man; he was also a brother to God. He was remembered with awe and respect, with fear and foreboding. Many of the pagan practices were intended to allay his attacks upon man.

We remember him yet today. The Hebrew, the German, and the Scot people invoke his name by the exclamation *Ach!* It denotes surprise, regret, consternation and trouble. In modified form we also use it as *Ugh!* It means disgust and loathing. Although scholars believe these are mere senseless verbal expressions those scholar do not have the benefit of the insight offered by more observant study.

There are many OC place names. I list only a few:

Achi, USSR	Acho, Peru
Achu, Pakistan	Aga, Norway
Aga Dube, Equatorial Africa	Aga Island, Truk Islands
Aka, Tongo, West Africa	Ak Goi Lake, Turkey
Aki-Aki Atoll, Tuamotu Islands	Akka, West Africa
Ako, Israel, Japan, Nigeria	AK Tepe Mountain, Turkey
Oci, Japan	Ochia, China
Oga and Ogo, Japan	Ogu, Nigeria
Ok Mountain, Iceland	Ok Om River, New Guinea
Okhi Mountain, Greece	Oki, Japan
Plus many others	