

*Origin of Nations series*

**DRAFT**

# Origins of the East Europeans



By Craig M White  
Version 3.0



## ***Origins of the East Europeans***

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studies that strengthen the Church of God's message & mission  
and provides further support to its traditional doctrinal positions.

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## Bible study articles in this series:

- *An Introduction to the Table of Nations.*
- *Origin of the Albanians.*
- *The Modern-Day Descendants of Ishmael.*
- *The Sanctity of Nationhood in the Bible.*
- *When do the Armies of Ezekiel 38 and 39 Invade Israel?*
- *Where are the 'Lost' Tribes of Israel in the Modern World? An Introduction.*
- *Where are the Edomites today?*
- *Who are the Japanese?*
- *Who are the Latvians and Lithuanians?*
- *Who are the Mysterious Sukkiim?*
- *Who are the Peoples of Rosh?*

## Suggested reading:

- *In Search of ... the Origin of Nations* by Craig M White (chapters 8, 12).
- *Iranians And Greeks in South Russia* by Michael Rostovtzeff.
- *The Origins of the Slavic Nations* by Serhii Plokhyy.
- *The Sarmatians* by Tadeusz Sulimirski.

## Introduction

The famous dictum "Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland; who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island; who rules the World-Island commands the world" appears in H. J. Mackinder's book *Democratic Ideals and Reality: A Study in the Politics of Reconstruction* (p. 150).

This quotation wraps up Mackinder's analysis in Chapter V ("The Rivalry of Empires"), in which he utilises his geopolitical framework to assess the post-World War I settlement, cautioning against the dominance of any one power over Eastern Europe, which serves as the gateway to the Heartland. This should be viewed in the context amid the Paris Peace Conference.

This short quote summarises the geo-political thinking of that time. He was warning against allowing post-WWI arrangements that might enable renewed German (or potentially Russo-German) dominance in the region, as the war itself stemmed from Germany's pre-1914-1918 push to control East Europe and access the Heartland.

The specific countries/regions/peoples he explicitly or implicitly referenced in this context include Poland, the Baltic states, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

His vision proved to be correct over the subsequent decades.

Given the strategic importance of this extensive and diverse region, let us discover exactly who the various peoples of the region are descendants of in the Table of Nations.

In this article we will be exploring the Biblical origins of the various ethnic groups comprising:

- The former Yugoslavia ("Land of the South Slavs"): Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks (Muslims), Slovenes, Macedonians, and Montenegrins.
- Poles.
- Czechs and Slovaks.
- Rumanians.
- Bulgarians.

The Hungarians are identified as descendants of Riphath in the book [\*In Search of... the Origin of Nations\*](#) and are not discussed in this article.

Other peoples of eastern Europe have already been covered in the following papers (all free online):

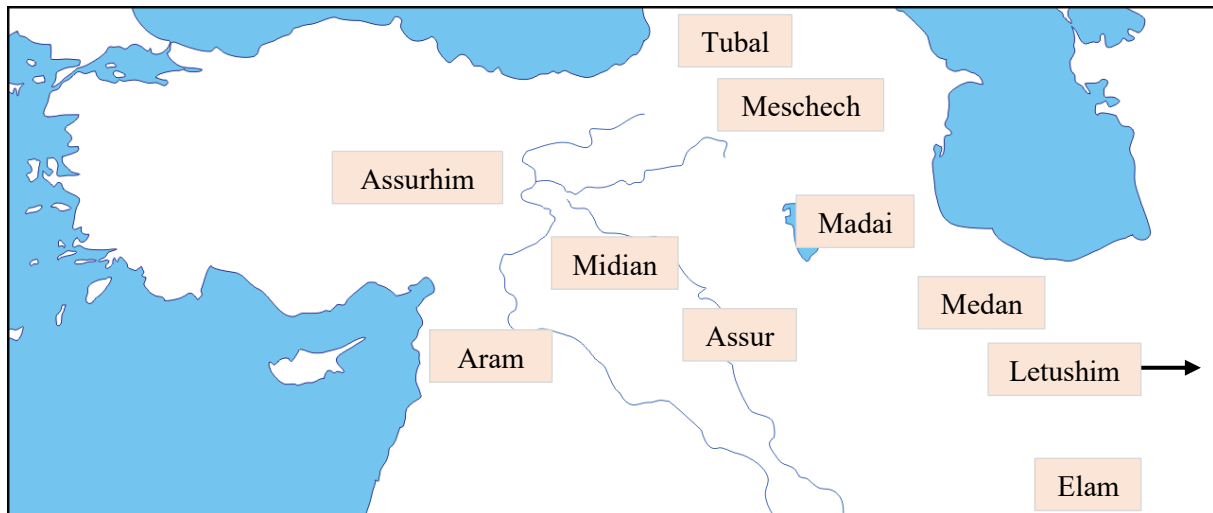
- [\*Origin of the Albanians\*](#) (descendants of Lud (the Tosks) and Gîrgashite (Ghegs)).
- [\*Who are the Latvians and Lithuanians?\*](#) (descendants of Abraham and his concubine, Keturah).

- [Who are the Peoples of Rosh?](#) (descendants of Abraham and his concubine, Keturah).

Finally, in studying the origin of nations, we must not jump to conclusions just because something looks interesting or there appears to be superficial linkages between peoples. To study the subject properly, we should follow the following rules:

1. know and understand the Biblical and ancient names for tribes and peoples.
2. know their physical appearance anciently if identified by researchers, using physical anthropological research.
3. try and ascertain their Biblical natures where possible and attributes (or anything that ancient history may reveal).
4. given the above, see if there are any peoples today that are similar in national or tribal names, characteristics and physical appearance today.
5. after coming to a conclusion that a modern nation or tribe XYZ is probably the descendants of the ancient Middle Eastern nation or tribe XYZ – then try and find the missing link between the Middle East and the modern location using tribal names and movements of people; language continuation or morphing; national emblems that may continue along the way.
6. Traditions and mythology may sometimes contain kernels of truth, and this can be very carefully used too.

NB: I have additional information, but these are in storage. Should I find them I shall add this data to the paper at hand.



*The early locations of some of the nations*

## **Ancient Elam & Persia**

You can read in the papers *Who are the Latvians and Lithuanians?* and *Who are the Peoples of Rosh?* how these people descend from Medan and/or two sons of Midian (Ephah and Epher) – that is from Abraham via Keturah, his concubine (see Gen 23:2;

25:1, 6; IChron 1:32)<sup>1</sup>. In other words the peoples found in the north-west Russian area – specifically Byelorussia and millions of blondes scattered across Russia among the descendants of Meschech and Tubal – descend from Abraham.

But, it seems, that some descendants of Abraham also found their way into south-east Europe. Either mixed with or became ruling classes.

Here are the sons and grandsons that descended from Abraham and Keturah:

- Zimran
- Jokshan
  - Sheba
  - Dedan
    - Asshurim
    - Letushim
    - Leummim
- Medan
- Midian
  - Ephah
  - Epher
  - Hanoch
  - Abidah
  - Eldaah
- Ishbak
- Shuah

The Elamites which dwelt in south-west Persia (F. Josephus, *Antiquities*, i.vi.iv) were known to the Babylonians as the *Elamtu*, to the Greeks as *Elymais* and the Romans called them the *Elymaci*.<sup>2</sup> But to the Elamites, they named themselves *Haltamti* and subsequently in the old Persian language, the rendering of their name is *h(uju)* and in Middle Persian as *Huz*. This is the archaic form of Khuzistan which is the old land of Elam to the south-east of Babylonia.

Too understand where they relate to other nations listed in the Table of Nations, refer to the **Appendix. The Table of Nations**.

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<sup>1</sup> Jamieson, Fausett and Brown's *Commentary Critical and Explanatory on the Whole Bible* (1871) states: "Abraham took a wife — rather, "had taken"; for Keturah is called Abraham's concubine, or secondary wife (1Ch 1:32); and as, from her bearing six sons to him, it is improbable that he married after Sarah's death; and also as he sent them all out to seek their own independence, during his lifetime, it is clear that this marriage is related here out of its chronological order, merely to form a proper winding up of the patriarch's history." Refer also to Adam Clarke's *Commentary on the Bible* (1817), Keil & Delitzsch's *Commentary on the Old Testament* (1861 ff) and a number of other specialists agree.

<sup>2</sup> Modern historians do not, of course, accept the Biblical narrative for the origin of nations as listed in the Table of Nations (Genesis 10). Instead they have views which can be seen in articles such as Daniel Potts, *The Archaeology of Elam: Formation and Transformation of an Ancient Iranian State*. Cambridge *World Archaeology*, pp. 490-524.

On the other hand, there are some religious authors who see the connection. For example Alan Campbell in his booklet *Spotlight on Yugoslavia* (1995). It was likely influenced by the booklet *True Origins of the Peoples of Eastern Europe* I wrote and sent to many British-Israelite groups in 1990.



*The ancient land of Elam*

What did they look like physically? Anthropologists describe them as being neither Nordic nor Semitic (Arabs) (C. Pfeiffer *The Biblical World*, p. 217). Hinz, author of *The Lost World of Elam*, writes

"Any attempt to trace the Elamites ethnologically is beset with difficulties. The more you investigate available sources, the more you get the impression that the Elamites were ... a race of immutable independence. No relationship with other peoples has yet emerged."  
(p. 21)

He adds that the glazed brick reliefs depict three different races existing in Elam: white, brown and another so dark that it is almost black (Hinz, *ibid*). These would include the original Elamites, Riphathites and Dravidians). The white ethnic group in Elam were the original descendants of Elam and may be classified as Alpine racially according to an expert in the field, Taylor (G. Taylor, *Environment, Race And Migration*, p. 140).<sup>3</sup>

The historian, Los, concurs, maintaining that the Elamites we find depicted on the monuments are round-headed (brachycephalic) and have a receding forehead like the Sumerians (F. Los, "The Table Of The Peoples Of The Tenth Chapter Of Genesis", *The Mankind Quarterly*, Vol. 7, p. 149); all experts are aware of the fact that they were white and definitely not brown Arabic Semites (J. Simon, *The Geographical and Topographical Texts of The Old Testament*, p. 28).

The Elamites came into unfortunate conflict with Assyria. The powerful Assyrians mercilessly invaded Elam, sacked Susa their capital c. 640 BC. This ended the Elamite power, even though Cyrus, King of Persia, made Susa one of his capitals a century later. Those that escaped this tragedy migrated to find a new homeland.

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<sup>3</sup> Of their language, Dr Gayre has this to say: "Donald A. Mackenzie, citing C.H.W.Johns, asks: 'were the pre-Semitic Elamites originally speakers of an agglutinative language, like the Sumerians and the present-day Basques, who were conquered in pre-historic times by a people of Aryan speech?'" (R. Gayre of Gayre, *The Syro-Mesopotamian Ethnology As Revealed In Genesis X*, p. 140).

By the 7th–6th centuries BC, Persian tribes (an Iranian people) had settled in the eastern part of what was traditionally Elamite territory, particularly in the region of Anshan (or Anzan in Elamite). The early Persian rulers of the Achaemenid line, like Teïspes and his son Cyrus I (distinct from Cyrus the Great, who was Cyrus II), styled themselves as "kings of Anshan" which was a title tied to Elamite heritage; this indicates gradual Persian settlement and influence in Elamite lands.

The decisive step came with Cyrus the Great (559-530 BC), founder of the Achaemenid Persian Empire. After overthrowing the Median Empire (c. 550 BC), Cyrus expanded Persian control and around 540-539 BC, he captured Elam and its key city Susa, integrating the region into his growing empire. This occurred shortly before or around the time of his more famous conquest of Babylon in 539 BC. Sources describe this as Cyrus conquering Elam and reuniting Persian-controlled Anshan with the remaining Elamite areas (like Susiana/Susa).



Extent of the Persian Empire

So, Elam did not disappear overnight; instead, it was absorbed as a core province (often called Susiana in later Persian contexts). The Persians heavily adopted Elamite administrative practices, art, and even language. Elamite was one of the official languages of the Achaemenid Empire (used alongside Old Persian and Akkadian, as seen in the Behistun inscription of Darius I). Susa became one of the empire's major capitals and administrative centres.

Where did the Elamites eventually settle down? Who might be the modern descendants of Elam today?

We now need to note the names of them if we are to trace them to modern locations.

The tribes within the confines of Elam were the Anzan, Uxii or Uxians, Armardians, Mardians, Khapirt, Aipir, Messadatae, Cissi, Cossaei or Cossi (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 9th ed, art "Elam"). In addition Elam contained the Khuzi or Huzha tribe (W. Hinz, *The Lost World of Elam*, p. 72). The Kassi or Cassite tribes were also known as the Kossai or Kashshu (L. Waddell, *The Makers of Civilization*, p. 453) and thus were probably Kassite robber tribes dwelling in north-west Elam (G. Cameron, *History of*

*Early Iran*, p. 72). The name may also be spelled Kissean, Kossean or Kossaioi. The Assyrians called these Kassi hill-tribes of west Elam the *Kusu* (H. Hannay, *European and Other Race Origins*, p. 199). These Kassi were not Elamite by race, but Indo-Europeans who dwelt within their land.<sup>4</sup>

## The Sarmatian Link

What became of the Elamites, the non-Elamite *Kushu* and the *Massadetae* who migrated with them? They migrated into southern Russia settled along the Don with Madai, being known as the *Sauromatae* by Diodorus and other Greek historians. Perhaps the name derives from, or partly derives from, the name of the *Armadian* or *Armatian* Elamite tribe. The word Sarmatian may also be spelt *Samartian*. However, some writers dispute whether they are an identical people to the *Sauromatae*. It may be that the *Sauromatae* are the descendants of Madai and the *Sarmatians* descend from Elam so that the two became confused by observers and ancient historians due to their close proximity and similarity. Vernadsky notes the following

"It is doubtful that the name 'Sarmatae' has any inner connexion with 'Sauromatae'; the similarity must be accidental ... the Greeks and the Romans called the 'Sarmatian' tribes 'Sarmatae'..." (G. Vernadsky, *The Origins Of Russia*, p. 57).

Regardless, Pliny mentions that they were part of the Scythian hordes (*Natural History*, Bk iv.xiii.lxxx). Amongst their tribes were the Alani, lazyges, Roxolani, Siraces, Aorsi and Antae (T. Sulimirski, *The Sarmatians*, p. 24); not all of these were Elamites or even descendants of Madai. The lazyges were also known as the *laxamatae* or *Ixibatai* (Sulimirski, *ibid*, p. 102) and the Chinese called the Aorsi the Yentsai of Antsai (Antae) (Sulimirski, *ibid*, p. 117) who were perhaps descended from the Elamite Anzan tribe.

In terms of their physical biology and anthropology, Professor Coon informs us that the Samartians were white and in no way may be considered as Mongoloid (C. Coon, *The Origin of the Races*, p. 198). They conquered western Scythia in Roman times and reached the Carpathian mountains, naming them the Sarmatian mountains as they are named throughout the ancient *Book of Vles*. We know that the Sarmatians were an Iranian-speaking people (M. Gimbutas, *The Balts*, p. 63) and that their weapons, implements and artistic objects were comparable to those of Elam and Mesopotamia (M. Rostovtzeff, *Iranians And Greeks in South Russia*, p. 19). In addition, Elamite art 'influenced' the Sarmatians and both Persian and Elamite axes and other implements have been found among them (Rostovtzeff, *ibid*, pp. 57, 59). Of course - for they were the Elamites.

It is also of interest that "Sar" in Sarmatian originally meant "Prince" or "tribal chief", according to Vernadsky (*ibid*, p. 57). In the ancient Middle East "Sar" meant "king" in Assyrian (H. Hannay, *European And Other Race Origins*, p. 327) and I'm sure we have

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<sup>4</sup> In the *Rig Veda*, the god Indra slew the Srbinda who were a non-Aryan people. They were also known as the vi-bhindu which may be a form of Budini, Vendi or Venedi. Were these the original Serbian tribes?

all heard of the famous Persian Shahs. We also find in *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* that "Sar" in Hebrew means a "headperson ... captain ... chief ... general ... governor ... prince ruler" (J. Strong, *Exhaustive Concordance*, #8269). The origin of the word is clearly found in the Middle East. So, did this word carry over from their interim homeland in southern Russia?

Eventually, the proto-Slavs came under the dominion of the Sarmatians (F. Dvornik, *The Slavs. Their Early History and Civilization*, p. 22) and their culture was greatly influenced by the latter (M. Gimbutas, *The Balts*, p. 64). But after the power of the Alans (and in particular their leading tribe, the Spali or Speri) was broken by the Goths, the leading role was taken over by the Anti or Antes Sarmatian tribe. In historical perspective the proto-Slavic and Armatian peoples were united politically to such an extent that Jordanes, a famous Gothic historian of the sixth century AD wrote that there were three groups of Slavs: the Venedi, Sclavoni and the Antes (Sulimirski, *ibid*, p. 196).

Where are the Sarmatian Venedi, Sclavoni and Antes today? For we find that once the Sarmatians were conquered, "they completely disappeared from history" (W. McGovern, *The Early Empires Of Central Asia*, p. 42). But whole races do not just simply disappear. The Antes is an Iranian name (F. Dvornik, *The Slavs. Their Early History and Civilization*, p. 24) and are regarded by historians as the direct ancestors of many of the Slavs today (G. Taylor, *Environment, Race And Migration*, p. 391). Could they be descendants of the Anzi or Anzan tribe which were, as we have previously seen, an Elamite people? Historians note that there are clear traces of the Sarmatians - especially the Antae (or Aorsi) having settled in, and populated Poland (Sulimirski, *ibid*, p. 102). Sulimirski remarks:

"Ancient Sarmatian traditions survived in Poland for a long time. A belief in the Sarmatian origin of Poland was widespread among the Polish Nobility" (Sulimirski, *ibid*, p. 166).

Much evidence may also be found in ancient Polish coins and heraldry (Sulimirski, *ibid*, p. 167).<sup>5</sup> As we have physical anthropologists identify the white Elamites as Alpine and they classify the non-Russian Slavs of Eastern Europe as eastern Alpines. All historians agree that the Alpine peoples once dwelt in Central Asia where the Scytho-Sarmatians arose (W. McGovern, *The Early Empires Of Central Asia*, p. 42). It is of particular significance that author Sulimirski comments that:

"The Sarmatians were closely akin to the ancient Medes, Parthians and Persians." (Sulimirski, *ibid*, p. 22)

Prepare yourself for a pleasant surprise. Where might some of the people who inhabited Parthia (a part of ancient Persia), be today? Lempriere's *Classical Dictionary* explains: "Parthini, a people of Illyricum" (*A Classical Dictionary*, p. 449) - Illyricum is

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<sup>5</sup> Certain authors of the early twentieth century agree that the western Slavs descend from the Sarmatians (M. Grant, *The Passing Of The Great Race*, pp. 143, 272).

south-east Europe.<sup>6</sup> Here is a further clue to identifying the very descendants of Elam himself. Dvornik also makes mention of how the peoples of Iran (Medes, Persians and Elamites) did not follow the other Indo-Europeans in using the symbolic name of Dieus ("worshipped sky") for their god. Instead, they substituted "cloud" for "sky" and used the cognate Deiwas (changed to "Daeva") to refer, not to god, but a demon, hostile to him. The Slavs, maintains Dvornik, followed the Iranians in all of these respects (F. Dvornik, *The Slavs. Their Early History and Civilization*, pp. 47-48); and why should they not? For they were the literal Elamites who had previously dwelt in ancient south-western Persia. But that is by no means all of the proof: the Slavs, he further states, "followed" the Iranians in also the types of gods they had, used the same names of the gods, and in various practices such as burial, they emulated the ancient Iranians. Further, they also had many Iranian words in their own vocabulary (Dvornik, *ibid*).

Many of the Slavs settled in Slovakia. When the western Roman Empire collapsed in the fifth century AD, the Germans (then occupying Czechoslovakia), were led to release their 'pent-up energies' with out-migration, emptying the land and permitting the Czechs (also known as Bohemians), Slovaks and the Hannacks (known as the Moravians or Moavians) to settle the area (C. McEvedy *The Penguin Atlas of Ancient History*, p. 83). It is very likely that the Slovaks descend from the Sarmatian Sclavones tribe and the Hannacks from the Hanshan or Anzan tribe of Elam (L. Waddell, *The Makers of Civilization*, map 4).

## Who Are The Poles ?

The Poles or Polaks (a word which has come to mean 'men of the plains') are a fascinating people but are somewhat more difficult to identify specifically. We know that the Polani tribe united six tribes (not all Slavs) in the tenth century AD, forming the first Polish state (W. Langer, *Encyclopedia Of World History*, p. 257). To my knowledge, these six tribes were the Polanians (also known as Lechs), Vistulians, East Pomeranians, Mazovians, Silesians and the Kashu. Because of the neo-Nordic tribes in Poland today, the Poles comprise the fairest of all the Central European Slavs.<sup>7</sup>

Perhaps they came from the *Pillatu* district of Elam (B. Oded, *Mass Deportations And Deportees In The Neo-Assyrian Empire*, map opposite page 142; G. Cameron, *History Of Early Iran*, p. 261). Historians know that

"western Russia, before it came to be called 'white', was thus referred to as Polotian Russia, from Polock, its strongest and most advanced principality." (N. Vakar, *Belorussia. The Making of A Nation*, p. 40).

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<sup>6</sup> See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_ancient\\_tribes\\_in\\_Illyria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ancient_tribes_in_Illyria) for a listing of the nations and tribes occupying the region.

<sup>7</sup> A tribe known as the Pul once inhabited Asia Minor (H. Hoeh, "Truth About The Race Question", *The Plain Truth*, July, p. 8), but whether they had anything to do with the Elamites and the modern Poles, one cannot say dogmatically at this time. This may be the origin of the name of the Polani tribe.

Amongst the original Slavs in western Russia, were the Polyanians and Polotians (S. Cross, *The Russian Primary Chronicle*, p. 55). One tribe known as the Polabians settled along the bank of the Elbe, south of Hamburg - they were definitely a Slavic Tribe (J. Geipel, *The Europeans*, p. 189). But the Poljane proper were the ancestors of the Poles (Oded, *ibid*, p. 43) who settled in the district which came to be known as Great Poland (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol 25, 15th ed, art. "Poland"). Are the Poles descended from Elam? It is possible that many are. But it is just as likely that the northern Poles descend from Peleg with intermixture with Prussians and Balts. In terms of physical anthropology, the Poles are not typical Slavs, although they are regarded as Alpine or semi - Alpine. Professor Coon believed that Poland is too blond a nation to be regarded as completely Alpine. In addition, their skin pigmentation is Nordic (C. Coon, *The Races of Europe*, p. 566).

The word Pol or Pul may be found all over eastern Europe:

- *Polabi* region of Czechoslovakia (known also as Lake Plain).
- A town and bay in Yugoslavia are known as *Pula* or *Pola*.
- *Polesyer* Marshland of Russia (Pripet Marshes).
- The city of *Polevskoy* (Russia).
- South-west Ukraine was known as *Polovtsian*.
- A city of Belorussia was known as *Polotsk*.
- *Polgar* in Hungary.

Many other names of places bear the prefix Pol in Russia.

Of additional interest is that the Polish term *sarmatyzm* referred to the lifestyle and culture of the *szlachta* (gentry) within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, spanning from at least the 16th century until the conclusion of the 18th century. This name and its associated culture were evident in the literature of the time, such as Jan Chryzostom Pasek's Memoirs and the poetry of Wactaw Potocki. The *szlachta* donned attire they preferred to be depicted in, signifying their connection to their alleged legendary forebears, the historic Sarmatians (as noted by Simon Schama in *Landscape and Memory*, p. 38).

*Sarmatia* (Polish = *Sarmacja*) also served as an unofficial, semi-legendary, and poetic designation for the Commonwealth, gaining popularity in the 17th century, and embodying traits associated with the educated citizenry of the expansive Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In modern Poland, the term "Sarmatian" (*sarmacki*) has evolved into a form of ironic self-identification and is occasionally employed as a synonym for the Polish national character.

Could this mean that deep down in the Polish 'memory' or 'national psyche' there is a recognition that the Poles – or many of them – descend from a branch of the Samartians.

## Pomeranians and Kashubs

Another Polish tribe, the Pomeranians dwell along the northern sea-board of Poland. They are a neo-Nordic people (Z. Wojciechowski, *Poland's Place In Europe*, p. 77). Occupying the sea-board with them are the Kashubs (C. Barnett, *Poland*, p. 46). Geipel spells their name as Kaszuby or Cassubian (J. Geipel, *The Europeans*, p. 195). Surely we have here the Kashu tribe (descendants of the Kassites) who dwelt in Elam? The Kashu is a blonde people. No wonder the district near which they occupied in Elam was known as *Rashi* (Oded, *ibid*, p. 261 map), meaning blonde.

## Mazovians

Concerning the Mazovians ethnic group – could they be descendants of Mash, son of Aram? All of his descendants were fair-skinned and so it is logical to search for them in an area of the world that contains such peoples.

Where could they be today?

Rostovtzeff makes mention of the tribe of Maeotians dwelling amongst the Sarmatians (*ibid*, p. 33). The Sea of Azov itself was named Maeotis after them (*ibid*).

They migrated into Europe as the *Moesians*, becoming known as Masowians or Mazovians or Kurpie. They live in Poland around Warsaw and toward the Russian border - and according to one expert, were known as the *Mazurs* originally (Barnett, *Poland*, p. 46). Some anthropologists relate them to the Byelo-Russians for they are neo-Nordics and there has been some intermarriage between the two stocks because they live adjacent to each other.

# The Serbians and Croatians

In researching all of this, one issue that arises is that some researchers claim that the Croats and Serbs originated in northwest India while others feel that they originated in ancient Persia.

While this particular alternative historical view finds its origin in the overall region, the difficulty arises when trying to lock down exactly where we might first locate them. If we find them in Elam, Persia or Northwest India then which of those are their original homeland?

## The Serbs

In ancient times Pliny the Elder (c. 23–79 AD) wrote in *Natural History*: Book 6, Chapter 7:

"After passing Cimmerium, the tribes inhabiting the coast are the Maeotici, Vali, **Serbi**, Serrei, Scizi and Gnissi." (vi.vii) [emphasis mine]

Pliny is here describing tribes surrounding the Cimmerian Bosphorus (Kerch Strait area) and Lake Maeotis (Sea of Azov), near the Tanais (Don River). These are groups related to the Sarmatians or Maeotians in the North Caucasus / Pontic steppe region.

Later, Claudius Ptolemy (c. 100–170 AD) wrote:

"... between the Keraunian mountains and the river Pa, live the Orineians, Valians and **Serbs**." (*Geography*, v.ix) [emphasis mine]

But the first mention that we are aware of the name Serbian in their present location, may be found in *Annals regni Francorum* written by Frank the chronicler about 822 AD.

Yet another ancient writer, a Latin geographer by the name of Vibius Sequester (c. 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century AD) found the *Cervetiis* or *Servetiis* (possibly the Serbs) on the eastern shores of the Elbe and describes their westward movement into Europe with some settling in Germany for a time. In the fifth century the Serbs disputed where they should settle, and the tribe split up with some migrating into Germany but the majority settling in present-day Yugoslavia.<sup>8</sup>

Concerning the area they later settled, it is important to know that they recall their first independent state under one Stephen Nemanja (c1168-96 AD) which was known as the Grand Zupan (chieftan) of Ruscia or Rask; that was the Medieval name of Serbia. They reached their zenith during the reign of Stephen Dusan (1331-55 AD). But the southern slavs were a divided lot. Their lack of solidarity was due, in part, to their tribal system and divisions along clannish lines with each clan having its own chieftan or Zupan. As a result they could not resist the Ottoman conquest when the Turks became masters of the Balkans with their victory over the Serbs at Kosovo in 1389 AD. To this day, divided by natural geographic boundaries, they perpetuate a variety of social and cultural differences: In contrast, the Eastern Orthodox Serbians have a closer affinity with the Russians; while the Catholic nations of Croatia and Slovenia regard themselves as more Central European culturally and ethnically, a view which was intensified under the Hapsburg dynasty.

The Serbs' ancient enemy were the Islamic Turks, that old oppressor. The Serbs have felt rejected by Europe since the Turkish conquest of 1389 AD and to this day still felt let down by the Christian nations of Central and Western Europe. To them isolation is nothing new. But their relationship with Croatia is like that between two siblings, one who feels betrayed and rejected by the other. It is indeed a very deep conscious and subconscious national feeling. To make matters worse, their racial brothers, the Ustasha Croats, collaborated with the Nazis in World War Two, resulting in massive massacres. Memories and bitterness will not simply go away in this region.

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<sup>8</sup> As of 2026, the Serbs number 5.4 million; Kosovo and 1.6 million; the Croats 4 million; Montenegrins 0.63 million; North Macedonians 1.8 million; Bosnia-Herzegovinians 3.2 million; Slovenia 2.1 million. For the physical similarities between these people, refer to **Appendix. Physical Anthropology of the Balkans**. There is a greater component of blondes among the Croats and Slovenes, indicating possible Persian origins.

Several other tribes dwell there, including the Herzegovinians who are taller than their fellow tribes. Note also the Slovenians in the north who "in stature, head form, and pigmentation they cannot be distinguished from the Austrians upon whose territory they touch" (C. Coon, *The Races of Europe*, p. 588). (They number about 1.9 million persons today).

Now, notice the link to the Elamites.

The Elamites (also called Halam) were also known as Elymais or Elymaeans (H. Field *The Mesopotamians Of The Chalcolithic And Bronze Ages*, p. 126). The Greeks maintained in their records that the Elimaiei dwelt northwest of them in Yugoslavia. The same word was used by the ancient Greeks to refer to the Elamites (H. Hoeh, "Truth About The Race Question", *The Plain Truth*, July 1957, p. 8). Lempriere wrote: "Elimeia, or Elimiotis, a district of Macedonia, or of Illyricum according to others" (*A Classical Dictionary*, p. 222).

Further, Strabo in *Geography* also has the *Elimeia* as dwelling in Macedonia (map 7).

It is interesting to observe that the Elamites are called the most famous mountain in their region *Elwend* (H. Hoeh, "Truth About The Race Question", *The Plain Truth*, July, p. 8). History records that at one time the Elamites overran Babylonia and extended their rule into Palestine (Genesis 14:1-4,9) where they named a river the Elwend, which the Greeks called Orontes (Hoeh, *ibid*).

One of the tribes from the Baltic region was called the Venedi, Veneti or Eneti in Latin or Wends in German. More than one tribe of people was known as Wends (H. Hoeh, *Compendium of World History*, Vol. 2, p. 21) just as more than one tribe was known as Suevi. Some think that a part of the Sarmatian Serboi which settled along the Polish border became known as the Wends. Today they are known as the Serbs with a branch settling in Yugoslavia (T. Sulimirski, *The Sarmatians*, p. 190). Whether they were the original Wends it is not possible to ascertain today. In any event, historians trace the Serbs (or Sorabs as they were sometimes known) and Croats (Chrobates) from East Germany to Yugoslavia (G. Taylor, *Environment, Race And Migration*, p. 390).

It is, however, sometimes difficult to distinguish in history between the north German Wends and the Slavic Wends. Historically, the Venedi had joined with the Sarmatian tribes called the Iazyges. Butinger's *Tabula* is one of the oldest sets of maps available concerning Europe (third century AD) which names the region occupied by the Sarmatians and Slavs as "Venedi Sarmatae", indicating that they had become united. This no doubt led to some confusion concerning the Wends and Veneti. Perhaps the Veneti derive from the Lake Van area or that certain Elamites passed through that region.

We do know that Strabo wrote that the Eneti had originated in Asia Minor and migrated to the Adriatic:

“... the ... Eneti ... were the most notable tribe of the Paphlagonians ... the Eneti disappeared and are not to be seen in Paphlagonia ... the Eneti first set forth from the country of the White Syrians”.  
(*Geography*, ii.iii.viii; xii.iii.xxv).

Lempriere's *Classical Dictionary* concurs showing us an alternative spelling as Heneti (*A Classical Dictionary*, p. 223) and the Heniochi were "a people of Asiatic Sarmatia" (Lempriere, *ibid*, p. 271). Perhaps they gave their name to the Heniochi Mountains in which the river Kur had its source according to Pliny (*Natural History*, vi.x.26). Adding to our knowledge, the historian, Hertz comments that

“The Eneti occur in Asia Minor, but as Veneti they crop up also in Italy and in the Alps. The Lake of Constance was called Lacus Venetus. Mons Venetus lies in the Pyrenees” (F. Hertz, *Race And Civilization*, p. 116-17).

There we have it; a part of Elam dwell today in Yugoslavia. One wonders whether the name of Serbia derives from the *Seropi* or *Surappi* River in Elam and that the capital of Croatia, Zagreb, derives from the Zagreb mountain range in ancient Elam.<sup>9</sup> Interestingly, the mountain range Dinara in Dalmatia and the Dinar currency may be connected to Mount Dinar of ancient Elam. It may be no coincidence that the fifth king of Elam was Tata and the word Tata means "Dad" in Serbian. Could all this be merely 'coincidence'?

The few Serbs in Germany close to the Czech and Polish borders are still there to this day and are known as Sorbs or Sorabians. They are also known as Wends or Lusatians by some (Lusatian derives from *lut*, meaning *meadow* in Sorbian). The northern Sorbs have kept their distinctiveness, whilst the southern Sorbs are being assimilated. However, they have employed an alphabet of Latin origin and even though they are completely surrounded by Germanic peoples, they have maintained their own customs, identity, language and literature. Their numbers are concentrated in the Spree Forest area of Lusatia (divided between the states of Saxony and Brandenburg). with a total of about 60,000 plus small numbers in Poland and the Czech Republic. An outline of the Sorbian characteristics and history may be found in *The Times Guide to the Peoples of Europe* by Felipe Fernandez-Armesto (pp. 292-94).

Of further interest is the Vojvodina (Autonomous Province, Serbia) Coat of Arms. From my readings, apparently in *Modern Persian* "Sarv" and in *Middle Persian* "Sarv" means Cypress in Persian language. See “The Cypress of Iran: A Tree Rooted in History, Myth, and Art”, *Gohar Nameh* at <https://afarin.substack.com/p/the-cypress-of-iran-a-tree-rooted-18-December-2014>).<sup>10</sup> Or is this coincidence?

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<sup>9</sup> Of interest is a post I stumbled upon a forum on 13 March 2015. The forum was called Illyria Forums (Balkans/Mediterranean/World) with posts dating from 26-28 December 2007. They were discussing how the Serbs believed that they originated in Persia. No real proof was provided. Refer to the **Appendix. Modern Claims for Croat & Serbian Origins.**

<sup>10</sup> Also <http://www.rozanehmagazine.com/allarticles/TanavoliCypress.htm> and <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cypress>



Vojvodina Coat of Arms

## The Croats

According to Slavic history specialist, Dvornik, both the Serbs and Croats descend from the Sarmatians, and may be traced back to southern Russia (F. Dvornik, *The Slavs. Their Early History and Civilization*, p. 26. See T. Sulimirski, *The Sarmatians*, pp. 190-91). Dvornik adds the following in a footnote:

"P.S.Sakac thinks that he discovered the name 'Croats' in Darius' inscriptions from the sixth century B.C. There an old Persian province and people are mentioned, called Harahvaitai, Harahvatis, Horohoati ..." (ibid).

Is further proof required?

Centuries ago Ammanius Marcellinus mentioned that a people arose anciently in Persia called Habroatis and a city known as Chroates (*The Surviving Books of the History of Ammanius Marcellinus*, xxiii.6, 42-43). Is this where the Croats originated? According to Sakac the Harahvatis were driven out of southern Persia and migrated via the Caucasus (F. Dvornik, *The Slavs. Their Early History and Civilization*, p. 26). Dvornik goes on to mention that Byzantine Emperor, Constantine Porphyrogenetus, in his *Book of Ceremonies* (Bk 2, Ch 48, p. 688, quoted in Dvornik, p. 26),<sup>11</sup> calls the Croats and Serbs "Krevatas and Sarban", who were located between Alania and Tsanaria. Sulimirski, author of *The Sarmatians* also makes mention of the Emperor's reference to the *Belochrobati* or White Croats who "exhibited certain Sarmatian characteristics ... [they were] of Iranian origin" (Sulimirski, ibid, p. 191).<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> See also "Constantine Porphyrogenitus' Source on the Earliest History of the Croats and Serbs", *Radovi Zavoda za hrvatsku povijest* (2010), Vol. 42, pp. 117-131 by Tibor Zivkovic.

<sup>12</sup> "There are old Croatian customs and national poems that have been cited as evidencing lingering traces of the fire and sun worship of the Iranians. Fire, the essence of human origin, the sun, and the great boiling cauldron around which the warriors spring in the age old kolo or circle dance, all these are ingredients in the national lore of the Croatian nation. The Croat vilas or fairy witches resemble the peris of Iranian mythology. Then there is the legendary Sviato zov, the personification of strength, a being almost too huge for the earth to bear. He is strongly reminiscent of the "elephant-bodied" Rustum of Persian legend." (S. Guldescu, *History of Medieval Croatia*, p. 34).

Pliny writing in the first century BC, stated in his *Natural History* that the Chroasi dwelt with the Massagetae in southern Russia (*Natural History*, vi.xviii.xxxxx) and that the Serbi lived on the shores of the Black Sea while Strabo mentions the Chorasmi as also dwelling in southern Russia (*Geography*, xi.viii.viii).



Migration of the Croats

So, in tracking them, we find the Harahvaiti and Harauvati in Iran and Afghanistan; Hurravat and Hurrvuhe in Armenia and Georgia; Horouathos near the Azov and Black Seas. Today they are known as the Horvati and Hrvati (Croats).<sup>13</sup>

It should be noted that an area of south-west Poland was once known as *Chrobatia*, which the Croats probably occupied centuries before trekking southwards (W. Ripley, *Races Of Europe*, p. 411). Pliny also makes reference to the region of Serbi between the Azov and the Caucasus (F. Dvornik, *The Slavs. Their Early History and Civilization*, p. 26). In the following century, Ptolemy, in his *Geography*, locates the Serboi between the lower Volga and the Caucasus (Dvornik, *ibid*).

Historians who have studied the language of the region have come to the conclusion that somehow they have had connections to the region of Iran (Persia and Elam) but do not understand how. One such historian writes:

"Most scholars believe either that both Serbs and Croats were Slavic tribes with Iranian castes, or that they were originally Iranian tribes which had acquired Slavic subjects ... What is clear is that the Serbs

<sup>13</sup> Academician Nikolai Sevastyanovich Derzhavin in *The Origin of the Russian People: Great Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian* claims that a people called Croats once existed in ancient Ukraine. This may be further proof for their migration.

and Croats had a similar and connected history from the earliest of times ..." (N. Malcolm, *Bosnia: A Short History*, p. 7)

## Origin of the Rumanians

The eastern and central Rumanians are descended from the Daci (W. Ripley, *Races of Europe*, pp. 423) which are probably descended from the Daae, Dahae or Dai tribe, who, according to Lempriere, were "a people of Scythia, who dwelt on the borders of the Caspian sea in what is now Dahistan" (J. Lempriere, *A Classical Dictionary*, p. 189). On the following page he refers to the "Dai, a nation of Persia" (Lempriere, *ibid*, p. 190). The Rumanians touch upon the Volhynians to their north and to their east dwell the Ukrainians.

Professor Hannay believes that the name of the Rumanian Moldavians appears to be traceable to the Dacians, once known as Dakhan, Daghan, Dahi (H. Hannay, *European And Other Race Origins*, p. 178) or Davi (Lempriere, *ibid*, p. 183). However, for some reason, he believes them to be descended of the Kassi hill tribe of Anshan (Lempriere, *ibid*, p. 198). He writes that a tribe called the Daaians was referred to by Herodotus as being a Persian tribe (Herodotus, *Histories*, i.c.cxxv) and later known as the Dahae of Daghestan in Hyrcania (H. Hannay, *European And Other Race Origins*, p. 178). In a footnote he states that the Daaians were originally one with the Kassi of Elam. Further on in his book he states that the Russian province of Daghestan marks their movement through the area (Hannay, *ibid*, p. 359).

Pliny also makes reference to them (Pliny, *Natural History*, vi.xvii). Personally, I feel that the Moldavians are descended from the Dai tribe of Medan, but the western Rumanians (Vlachs or Wallachians) are mainly Slavs, with a little intermixture from some of the 240,000 Romans who settled there (W. Ripley, *Races Of Europe*, p. 424) and who gave Rumania (or Romania) her name and Latin/Romance tongue which is an anomaly among the Slavic nations (Ripley, *ibid*). Most of these Romans fled back westwards before the Goths (C. Coon, *The Races of Europe*, p. 613; J. Geipel, *The Europeans*, p. 207) - but some appear to dwell in Rumania to this day, representing a minority group in that land.

## What about the Czechs and Slovaks?

Joktan is the great-grandson of Arphaxad, and son of Eber. He is thus an Ayan by race. A brother (he had many brothers and sisters – see Genesis 11:17) was Peleg whose descendants lived in *Paliga*, on the Euphrates, just above the mouth of the Khabur River.

He is also known as Phalga (Gayre, *ibid*, p. 26) which was also the name of a city located next to the Euphrates. Custance, in his work *Noah's Three Sons* speculates that the original *Pelasgi* or Pelasgians came from him; these were an Indo-European (fair-skinned people) who claimed Pelasgus as their first king (Lempriere, *ibid*, p. 453; see J. Bryant, *A New System, or, An Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, p. 397. T.

Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanov ("The Ancient Near East and The Indo-European Question", *Journal Of Indo-European Studies*, Vol. 13, Nos. 1 & 2, p. 53) claim that the Pelasgians settled the Peloponnesian peninsula "even before the arrival of the Greeks [Hellenes] proper"). While Baldwin suggests that a knowledge of the Pelasgians was recorded in the Sanskrit which mentions the Palangshu of Asia Minor (Placia in Mysia) (J. Baldwin, *Pre-Historic Nations*, p. 163). They also occupied a territory by the river Hebrus, named after their father (A. Custance, *Noah's Three Sons*, p. 115). His descendants may be among the northern Poles.

From Peleg descended Reu, his son Serug. Serug in turn begat Nahor who begat Huz and Buz. Huz may be the father of many of the Czechs for we find place names such as Usti, Usobi, Uzenichy, Uzice, Hazlov, and so forth. In turn Buz may be the father of many of the Slovaks for here we find the region of Bystrica.

Nahor himself may be remembered in place names such as Naharany in the Czech Republic. The last son of Nahor was Maacah. Again place names such as Machnin, Machov, Mecichov, Mecin and Mechov may recall him.<sup>14</sup>

Many of the Slavs settled in Slovakia. When the western Roman Empire collapsed in the fifth century AD, the Germans (then occupying Czechoslovakia), were led to release their 'pent-up energies' with out-migration, emptying the land and permitting the Czechs (also known as Bohemians), Slovaks and the Hannacks (known as the Moravians or Moavians) to settle the area (McEvedy, *ibid*, p. 83). It is very likely that the Slovaks descend from the Sarmatian Sclavones tribe and the Hannacks from the Hanshan or Anzan tribe of Elam (L. Waddell, *The Makers of Civilization*, map 4).

## Tubal and the Bulgarians

In discussing Tubal, Gesenius noted that Tubal was founder of the Tiberani, "a nation of Asia Minor dwelling by the Euxine Sea to the West of the Moschi". He concluded that there should be no doubt that Tubal and Meschech comprise the modern Russian people (W. Gesenius, *Hebrew and English Lexicon of The Old Testament*, p. 858).

The people of Tubal were variously known as *Tubla*, *Tabal* or *Tabali* by the Assyrians who refer to them giving tribute of "great horses" to Ashurbanipal; *Tiberani* or *Tibarenoi* by the Greeks; and *Thobelites* by Josephus (*Antiquities* i.vi.x). They were always identified with the Moschi in Asia Minor. The *Septuagint* version translates "Meschech and Moschi" as "Mosoch and Thobel". Where could they be located today?

After the Hittite Empire fell (c 1200 BC), the Tabali moved into that territory vacated by the Hittites, establishing twenty-one city-states (J. Douglas, *New Bible Dictionary*, p. 528). A region of their territory became known as Subartu. The Tabali or Toboli migrated over the Caucasus like so many others before and after them. Once in southern Russia they became identified with the Muschovites and Sarmatians (W. Chamberlain, *The*

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<sup>14</sup> David Skelly discusses these place names in his article "The Other Descendants of Arphaxad", *Origins of Nations*, April-June 1996, pp. 10-12.

*National Resources And Conversion of Israel*, p. 185, referencing Herodotus), establishing themselves for a time along the River Volga.

Thomas Wright, the editor of Marco Polo's *Travels*, has this to say :

"The Bolgar, Bulgar, or Bulghar, here spoken of is the name of a town and extensive district in Tartary, lying to the eastward of the Volga, and now inhabited by the Bashkirs, sometimes distinguished from the Bulgaria on the Danube, by the appellation of the Greater Bulgaria" (Marco Polo, *Travels*, p. 4).

It seems therefore that "Volga" and "Bulga" are one and the same; they appear to be identical with the root form of the name Tubal. Huxley agrees that the name Volga evolved into *Bulgaria* (J. Huxley, *We Europeans*, p. 177).

Historians in general track the Bulgarians (or bulk of them) to Central Asia (Pamirian) who adopted a western Slavic culture over time. They moved westward from the lower Volga river region and controlled the Avar dynasty of Onoburia in Ukraine by the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Tubal thus split into two like so many families: one branch migrated northwards, the other westwards. The group which moved into the Balkan Peninsula became known as the Bulgarians, mingling with the Sarmatians and adopting their particular Slavic language and customs.

There was a city called *Bulghar* on the River Volga, near the River Kiama in the land of the Bulgars (A. Koestler, *The Thirteenth Tribe*, p. 9) also known as Bulgaria (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. 28, p. 971). Interestingly, a leader of the Khazar armies which filled the void left by the Toboli after migrating out of southern Russia, was called Balkan (Koestler, *ibid*, p. 60).

On the Volga today, all that is left of the once great city of *Bolgara* which Marco Polo mentions in his first chapter, is a little village. It became the seat of Mongol rule in the thirteenth century for a time.

The mountain range of Hoemus was changed to the *Balkans* in south-eastern Europe after the Toboli settled there. The name recalls the Balkan hills and Balkan Bay alongside the Caspian Sea where Tubal once settled. Perhaps the name Toplitza in Bulgaria is a derivative of Tobol (W. Milner, *The Russian Chapters of Ezekiel*, p. 34).

The second syllable of the word "Bulgaria" is of central Asiatic origin being found in the name of Kash-ghar in the plateau of Pamir, where some of Tubal once lived. The Bulgars conquered the native Slavs in that land. To this day there are two types in Bulgaria: a tall, dark-haired type; and a shorter, fairer type, descendants of the other Slavs (J. Huxley, *We Europeans*, p. 122).

The other branch of the Toboli migrated northwards, perhaps giving their name to Lake

Bataton *Balta* and the Baltic Sea. They are today settled north-east of Moscow around Tobolsk. There is also the tribe of Tubalai who live on the banks of the Tuba River and although they speak Turkic, they are perhaps Samoyed (R. Brown, *The Races of Mankind*, p. 242). They may have acquired their name from Tubal.

A place-name alongside the Volga was known as Siberia (W. Milner, *The Russian Chapters Of Ezekiel*, p. 34). Today, Siberia is in northern Russia where the Toboloskis migrated. The name originated in the Subartu district of ancient Tubal in Asia Minor.

Another mutated branch of Tubal may be the Basques who dwell on the border of Spain and France. "Basques" is the form of the Latin "Vasco" although in the Basque language they are called Euskera or Shkaraua. The actual land is called Euskal Herria. The French province of Gascogne or Guascogne is named after them. Also, the mountain range separating France and Germany is called the Vosges, anciently called the Wasgen of Forest of the Basques - this signifies their migration into the area after the Flood. Roger Collins in his excellent work *The Basques* states that Basque historian, Esteban de Garibay published four volumes of his *Compendino Historial de las Chronicas* (Antwerp, 1571 AD) in which he claimed to trace their origins:

"He took up the notion, already popular with other Spanish antiquarians, that the Iberian peninsula had been populated by the descendants of Tubal, one of the sons of Japhet the son of Noah. However, he gave this legend a distinctive twist in making the Basque regions ... the principal focus of Tubal's activity and he 'proved' this thesis by claiming affinity between various Basque place-names and those in the Bible that were associated with Armenia, where the ark had come to rest ..." (R. Collins, *The Basques*, p. 258).

Collins then proceeds to give the similarities in place-names and so forth. Garibay may be correct, but further investigation is required. Jewish tradition also seems to affirm that the earliest inhabitants of Spain were descendants of Tuval or Tubal although some believed that Tubal also dwelt to the east of the Black Sea. Both views, as we have seen, are correct (A. Kaplan, *The Living Torah*, p. 22).

A good work to read on the subject of Bulgarian central Asian Turkic origins is *Who Are The Ancient Bulgarians Or Protobulgarians?* by Zhivko Voynikov.

## **Conclusions**

In summary, we can see that it is quite clear that the tribes of Elam settled in parts of Eastern Europe, especially southern Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia as well as other regions of East Europe. It may be that many of the peoples among them are descendants of the Persians who may have formed a ruling class.

In point form, the findings of this paper are as follows:

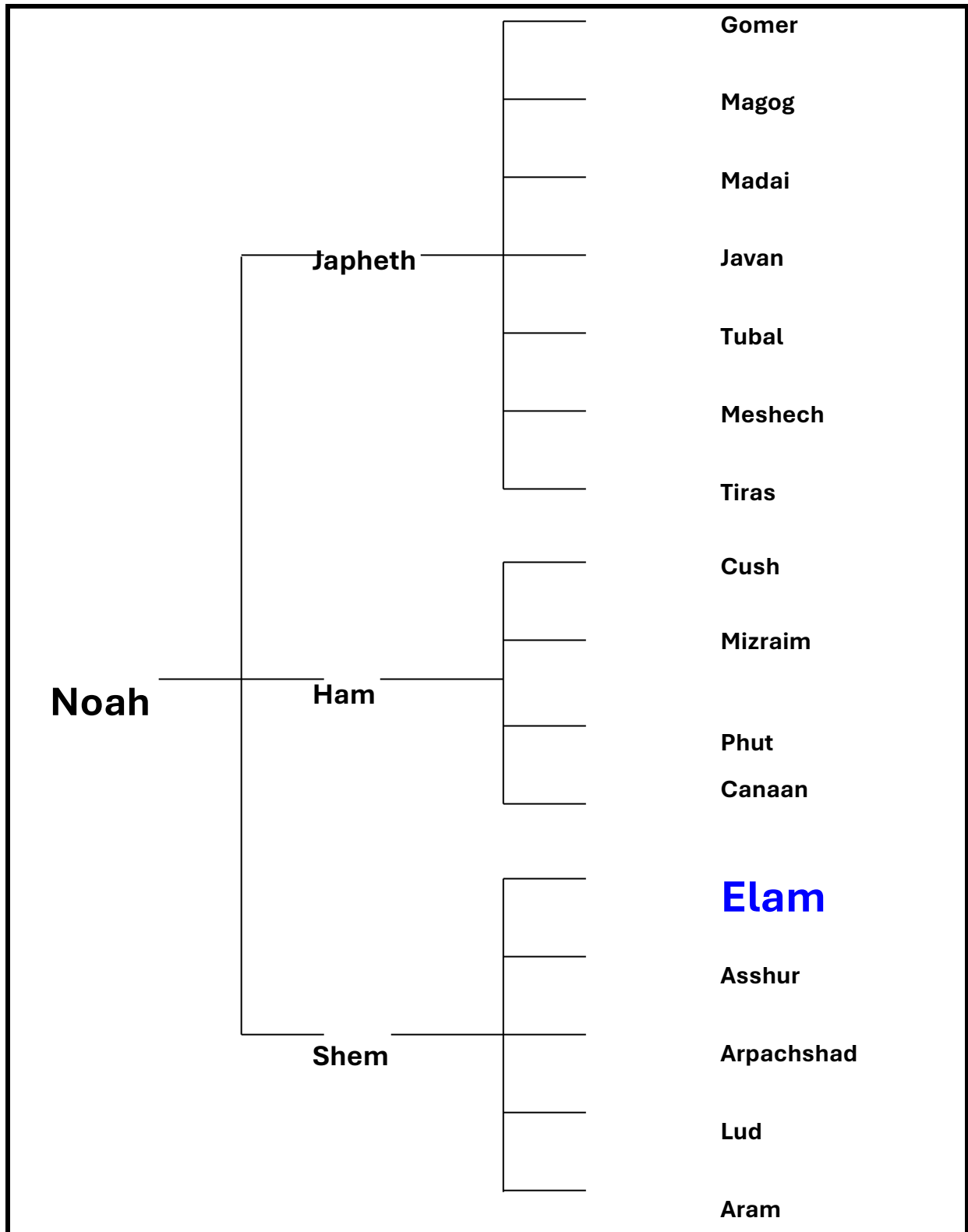
- Poles – chiefly Elam in the south, but many Nordic descendants of Aram and Peleg

in the north.

- Peoples of the former Yugoslavia – Elam in the main, but apparently the blonder elements are descendants of the original Persians.
- Rumanians – Elam.
- Czechs and Slovaks – Peleg and Elam.
- Bulgarians – Tubal and Elam.

There has also been some admixture with Turks in south-east Europe. But in the main, they are descendants of Elam with some having Persian roots.

## Appendix. The Table of Nations



## Appendix. Modern Claims for Croat & Serbian Origins.

Below are extracts from various papers advocating for Croat and Serb origins in the Persian region. This I find wonderful given that all this information confirms my own studies: in late 1982 I assembled, integrated and hand wrote my extensive notes on the origin of the nations which included a chapter on the eastern Europeans. This was published as a 59 page booklet in 1990 titled *True Origins of the Peoples of Eastern Europe* and later incorporated into the almost 500 page book *In Search of ... the Origin of Nations*.

### **About the Iranian origin of Croats. Realizing the Value of Iranian Origin of Croats**

By Antun Vuković

17 October 2010

“Proving the origin of Croats has so far been carried out mainly from the political-strategic point of view of the use of foreigners. During the time of Austria-Hungary, we were called Illyrians. During II. during the World War we became Goths, and in 1945, during the time and for the benefit of the dictatorship of single-mindedness, communist Yugoslavia, we had to be southern Slavs. In freedom and independence, we appear today with the strength of our Croatian argument : the truth of Iranian origin, based on our own, international and exclusively scientific-research achievements, but this time without the participation of daily politics and the benefit of foreigners.” (p. 1)

“Without the presence of Croats, who moved out of their ancestral homeland, the banovina Harauvatia, as they themselves called it, and within the kingdom of Persia about 140 years earlier, that is, in the first half of the 5th century BC, they went west towards Europe.” (p.3)

<https://www.hkv.hr/izdvojeno/vai-prilozi/322-prilozi-lanova/6949-o-iranskom-porijeklu-hrvata.html>

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### **“Common Origin of Croats, Serbs and Jats”**

*Jat Jyoti*, Vol. 4, No.11 (Nov. 2003) pp.13-18.

(Magazine of the World Jat Aryan Foundation, 248, Ram Krishna Vihar, 29, Delhi, India).

By Dr. Samar Abbas, Bhubaneshwar, India.

“Abstract: Croats as Hrvati, Haravaitii, Arachosians or Sarasvatians, descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the Harauti province & the Haravaiti or Sarasvati River. Their mention on legendary inscriptions of Darius the Great. Croatian flag based on the chessboard, Croatian religion derived from primordial Iranic Sun-worship. Common origin of Croats and Serbs. Their relations with the Sarmatians, Saura Matii or Surya Madas, the Solar Medes. False claims of The Indian Express refuted. Scythian or Saka origin of Jats. Consequent common origin of Jats, Croats and Serbs. Genetic proof for the same is presented.

It is thus clear; Belgrade was indeed an appropriate choice for the location of the World Jat Congress. This article amply shows that close kinsmen of the Jats abound all across the Balkans and Eastern Europe. Now, given the tragic recent history of the Serb-Croat divide during the break-up of Yugoslavia, it might be more advisable to first establish Jatism in Croatia, for it is in Croatia that the Iranic connection has recently become official history. Sadly, Serbian historians are still split between the Slavic and Iranic theories. Once the first base has been established in Croatia, one may look beyond to the surrounding regions to develop further Jat connections in the Balkans.”

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### **The old-Iranian origin of Croats Symposium proceedings**

Zagreb 24 June 1998; 526 pages Editors: Prof. Zlatko Tomicic & Dr. Andrija-Zeljko Lovric Cultural center of I.R. Iran in Croatia, Zagreb and Zlatko Tomicic publisher, Karlovac Zagreb – Tehrân.

“The second and most important period in ancient Persia and southern Transcaucasia was the main demographic and cultural formation of the Croatian people (chiefly of southern Adriatic Ikavians), including their national symbols mostly from Persia, and the prevailing Dinaric biotype of Croats divergent from other Slavs. From this Persian period evolved the most specific Croatian words, divergent from all Slavic languages - but then in Yugoslavia they were mostly eliminated except in dialects. In medieval period, this Iranic-Croatian people with well defined ethnoculture and anthropology migrated to Europe, partly mixed with Slavs (northern Pannonian Croats from Carpathians) and their language gradually slavonized.”

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### **Culture of Iran Croations and Cravats are of Iranian Origin**

By M. A. Sepanlu, January 2002

Iran Chamber Society

“British scholar Noel Malcom in his book "A short history of Bosnia" printed in Britain offers valuable research about the racial relationship between Iranians and some ethnicities of the former Yugoslavia. He writes: "The name Croat, or Hrvat in Serbian, is not a Serbian word. It is similar to the Iranian name Choroatos, found on tombstones of Greek dwelling regions of south Russia." He goes on to add that the original form of the word is "Khoravat" as mentioned in Avesta, meaning "friendly". Historical studies indicate that the Croats started migrating from the Iranian homeland to Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia about 3,000 years ago. However, a much larger migration took place about 1,700 years ago. Probably the reason behind this migration was the suppression of the followers of Manichean faith during the Sassanid era. The said scholar LSO says that the word Serb has also Iranian origin, which can be recognized in the word "Charv" meaning cattle. According to ancient documents, these two ethnic groups were tribes of Iranian origin that had accepted Slavic subjects among themselves. Noel Malcom says that new theories confirm historical knowledge. Some Croatian nationalist theoreticians have opted to adopt the theory linking their origins to Iran, thereby preserving their cultural and psychological independence, in order not to merge into the neighboring cultures. Such a theory gained particular popularity during World War

Il, for Iranians were considered to have a higher ranking compared to the Slava in terms of racial hierarchy. However, in Malcom's words, the plain historical fact is that both the Croats and the Serbs migrated at the same time, and both have some characteristics of Iranian peoples.”

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### **Did ancient Illyrians originally live in the west of Iran?**

(answer to a post on Quora)

By Thomas Musselman

BA and then JD in Modern Intellectual History & Harvard Law School, Brown University  
(Graduated 1979)

“The name "Illyrians", as applied by the ancient Greeks to their northern neighbors, may have referred to a broad, ill-defined group of peoples. The Illyrian tribes never collectively identified as "Illyrians", and it is unlikely that they used any collective nomenclature at all. Illyrians seems to be the name of a specific Illyrian tribe who were among the first to encounter the ancient Greeks during the Bronze Age. The Greeks later applied this term Illyrians, pars pro toto, to all people with similar language and customs

In archaeological, historical and linguistic studies, research about the Illyrians, from the late 19th to the 21st century, has moved from Pan-Illyrian theories, which identified as Illyrian even groups north of the Balkans to more well-defined groupings based on Illyrian onomastics and material anthropology since the 1960s as newer inscriptions were found and sites excavated. There are two principal Illyrian onomastic areas: the southern and the Dalmatian-Pannonian, with the area of the Dardani as a region of overlapping between the two.” wikipedia

So first you have definitional issues. Who the Greeks described as “Illyrians” didn’t seem to view themselves as such. Which group do you have in mind?

In any case the Indo-Europeans are believed to have begun in Ukraine and western Russia; DNA tests show that 50% of their DNA came from the Caucasus.”

## Appendix. Physical Anthropology of the Balkans

From an internet search we can deduce the physical biology of the people of the former Yugoslavia.

Group	Historical Racial Subtype (Coon/Deniker)	Average Male Height (cm)	Pigmentation (Eyes/Hair/Skin)	Other Physical Features	Notes on Genetic/Regional Variations
Serbs	Primarily Dinaric (brachycephalic Caucasoid), with Alpine and Mediterranean influences in the north and east.	168–170 (historical); ~180–182 modern.	Darker overall: 45% pure brown eyes, hair from light blond to dark brown (but more dark); olive to light skin.	Moderate build; cephalic index ~85 (broad-headed); relative leg length higher than northern Slavs.	High I2a Y-DNA (~40–50%); gradients from taller/western Dinaric types to shorter/eastern ones; shared ancestry with Croats/Bosniaks but slightly more eastern (Thracian) influence.
Croats	Dinaric core, with stronger Alpine/Nordic in the north (Slavonia) and Mediterranean in the south (Dalmatia).	170–172 (historical); ~180–184 modern (tallest in Dalmatia at 183.8).	Lighter than Serbs: ~20% pure light eyes, hair blond to brown; fairer skin in north.	Slender to moderate build; cephalic index 84–86; more dolichocephalic (long-headed) in coastal areas.	Similar I2a to Serbs (~30–40%); Catholic subgroups often taller/brachycephalic; coastal types show Illyrian/Mediterranean traits.
Bosniaks/Muslims	Dinaric, intermediate between Serbs and Croats; Muslim subgroups show minor Turkic admixture.	171–176 (historical, tallest in Sarajevo/Herzegovina); ~182.5 modern.	Intermediate: eyes/hair darker than Croats but lighter than Serbs; skin olive to fair.	Cephalic index ~85; robust build in mountains.	I2a dominant (~40–50%); genetically clusters with Serbs/Croats; darker in northeast, fairer near Montenegro.

Group	Historical Racial Subtype (Coon/Deniker)	Average Male Height (cm)	Pigmentation (Eyes/Hair/Skin)	Other Physical Features	Notes on Genetic/Regional Variations
Slovenes	Alpine-Dinaric mix, with Nordic influences; less Dinaric than southern groups.	~170 (historical); ~179–181 modern.	Lighter: higher % light eyes/hair; fair skin.	Cephalic index 83–85; stockier build than Dinarics.	Lower I2a (~20–30%), more R1a (Slavic); transitional to Central Europeans.
Albanians	Dinaric with strong Mediterranean; some Alpine in north.	170–172 (historical); ~176–178 modern (shorter than Slavs).	Dark: predominant brown eyes/dark hair; olive skin.	Cephalic index ~87 (very brachycephalic); narrower faces.	High E-V13 (~30–40%, Illyrian marker); less I2a than Slavs; distinct from South Slavs genetically.
Macedonians	Dinaric-Mediterranean mix, similar to Bulgarians; more eastern influences.	~170 (historical); ~178–180 modern.	Darker: brown eyes/hair common; olive skin.	Cephalic index ~84; moderate build.	I2a present (~20–30%); gradients to Thracian/Greek ancestry; clusters with Serbs/Croats but with more southern Balkan input.
Montenegrins	Core Dinaric (tallest subtype).	175–177 (historical); 183.2 modern.	Dark: brown eyes/hair; olive skin.	Cephalic index ~86; robust, long-legged.	High I2a (~40–50%); genetically close to Serbs/Bosniaks; "nucleus of Dinaric giantism."
Herzegovinians	Extreme Dinaric (subset of Bosnians/Croats).	175–176 (historical); 185.2 modern (tallest in Europe).	Intermediate to dark; similar to Bosniaks.	Cephalic index ~86; very robust.	Shared with Bosniaks; high stature linked to Dinaric Alps environment.
Dalmatians	Mediterranean-Dinaric (coastal Croats).	170–172 (historical); 183.8 modern.	Darker coastal types: brown eyes/hair; olive skin.	More dolichocephalic; slimmer build.	Similar to Croats; more Illyrian/Mediterranean than inland Dinarics.

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# ***Origins of the East Europeans***

**By Craig M White**

**History Research Projects  
GPO Box 864, Sydney, Australia 2001  
[www.originofnations.org](http://www.originofnations.org)  
[www.friendsofsabbath.org](http://www.friendsofsabbath.org)**

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