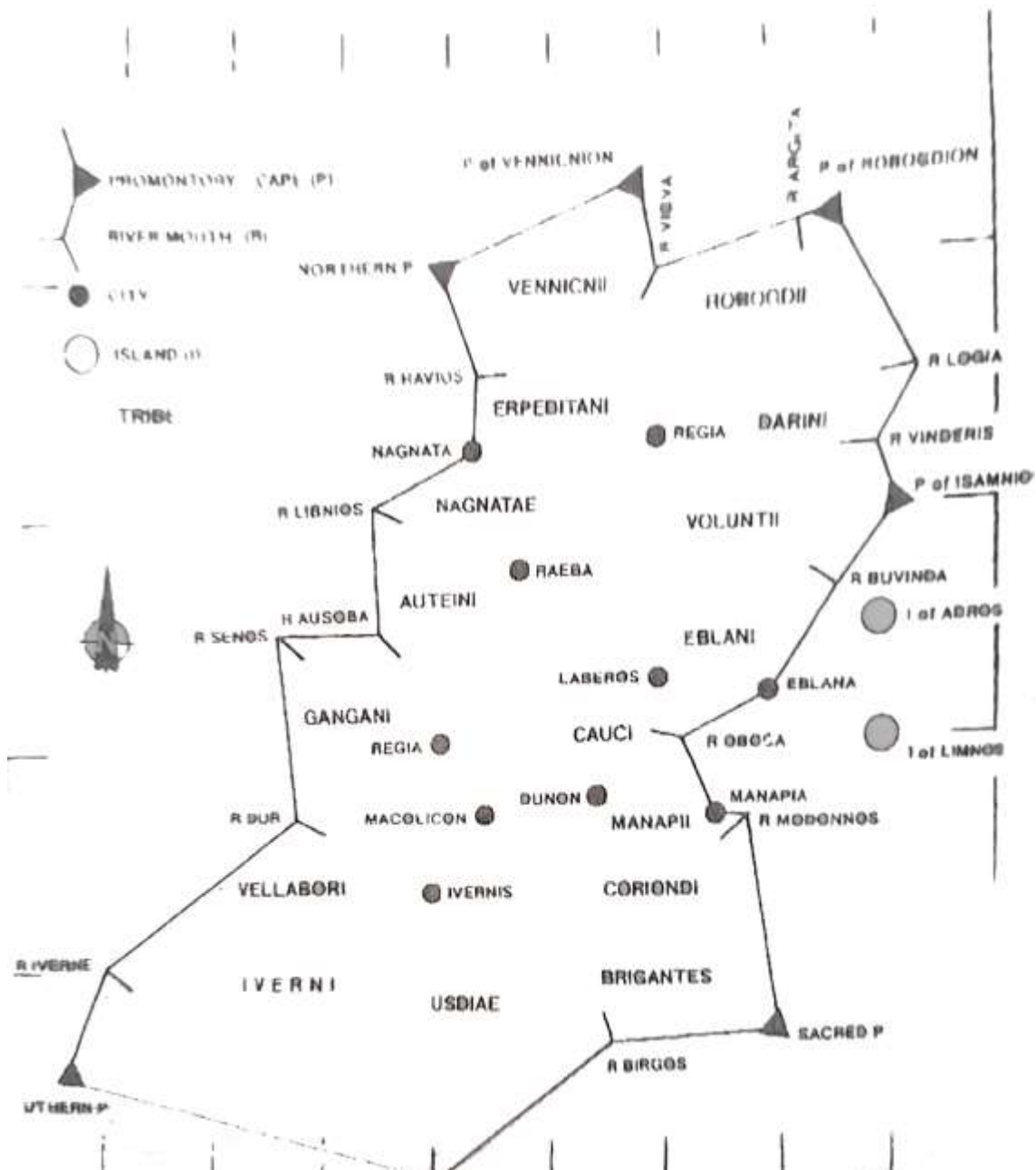


PTOLEMY'S MAP OF IRELAND



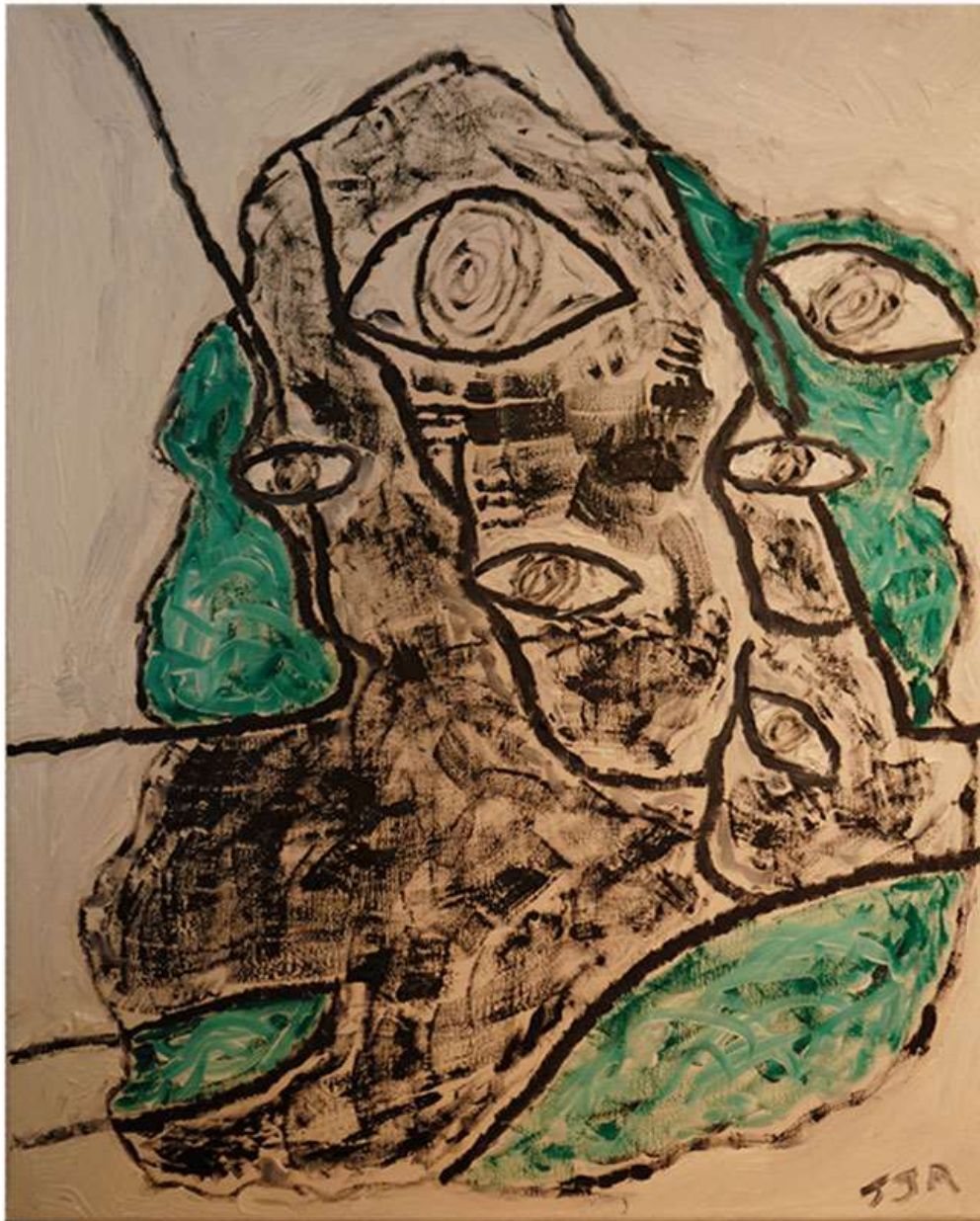
When Black Homo-Sapiens from West Africa arrived into the Shannon Estuary, SW Ireland, they referred to this new world as Senos (Ptolemy Map) and they called the fishing settlement area Gangani (Ptolemy Map). This indicated a safe place for their local boats called the Gandelow, that still ply the waters today and a place that was in their hearts their new home. The island

furthest inland in the settlement on this waterway was called 'the island of the Gaal boats' known today as 'The Isles'. These boats were larger and seafaring reaching the Atlantic ocean and all the coastal areas around Ireland and were too big to venture further inland. On this island commenced the first spiritual and political center for the whole of the island of Ireland.

Priests and tribal leaders gathered here for worshipping of their gods and preparation for combat was practiced and the election of their tribal king to be called Buur Roux. On the left bank, known as the Elbow, the first major meeting point and commercial trading center, referred as Macolincon (Ptolemy Map), was established. This was the location for all the tribes to meet socially and allow their adult offspring to mingle and engage in intensive copulating that involves the art of attraction, fashion and the exchange of gifts. The local water rapids between the two was called Cuucu Gower, indicating the speed and height of the large volume of river drops rising at the time that approximates one hour before the tide is fully out. This primal name originated from the words 'swift speed' and is the metaphor for the excitement of a trip of baby goats when they pee and their fast high leaping they perform together when that happens. Goats pee contains magnesium and this smell is detected by all goats easily and drives them crazy.

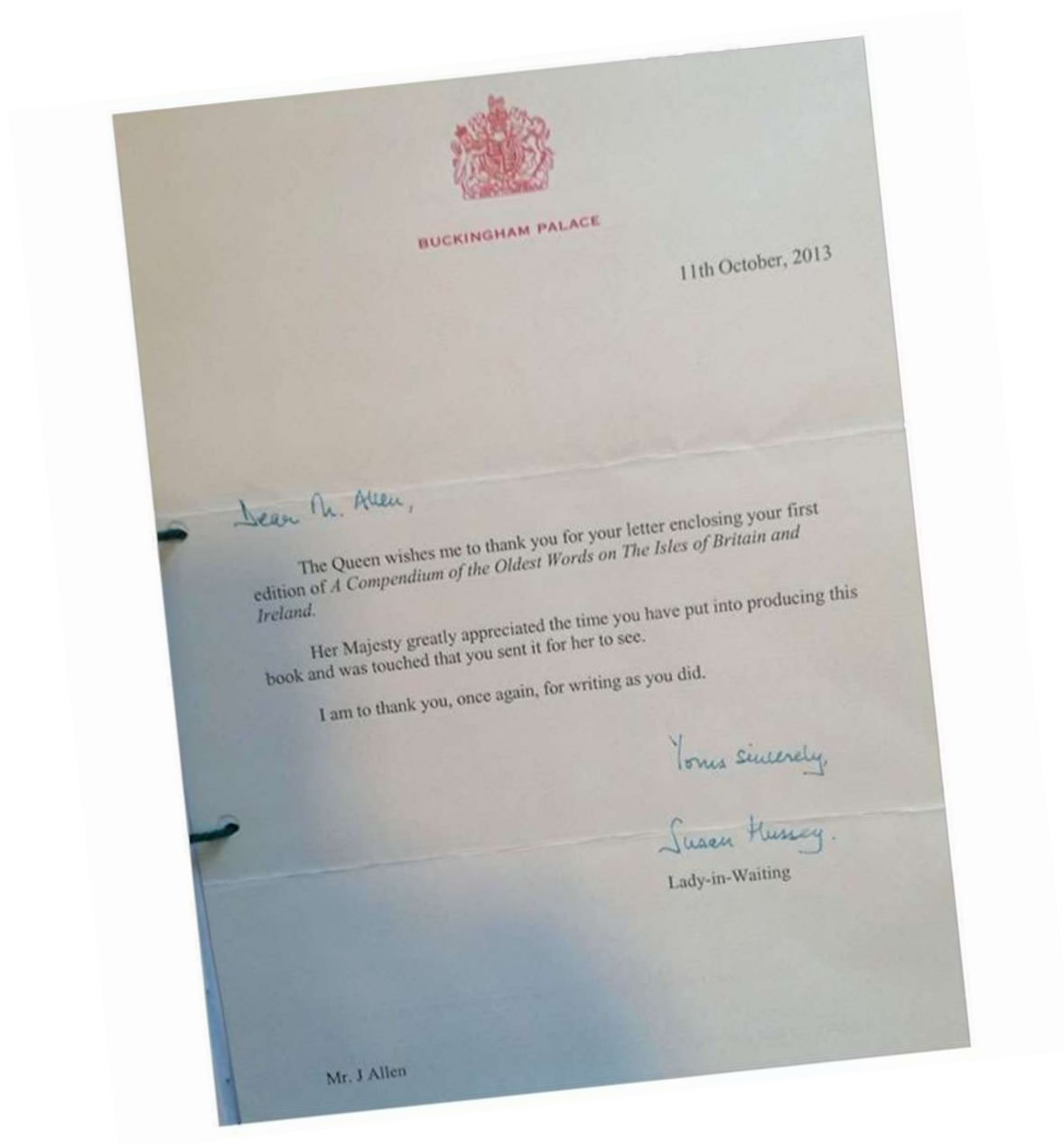
On the island the tribal armies and primal hunters practiced their combat skills and part of that routine included the war dance known as the Aaaka. Bulging wide eyes and chanting formed part of this dance, a practice derived from their intensive spiritual practice to their gods that was often performed in front of their Buur Roux.

Below is an art illustration depicting a missing lost page of ancient history set against a white paper background that translates to be the ancient Citi of Lymericke:

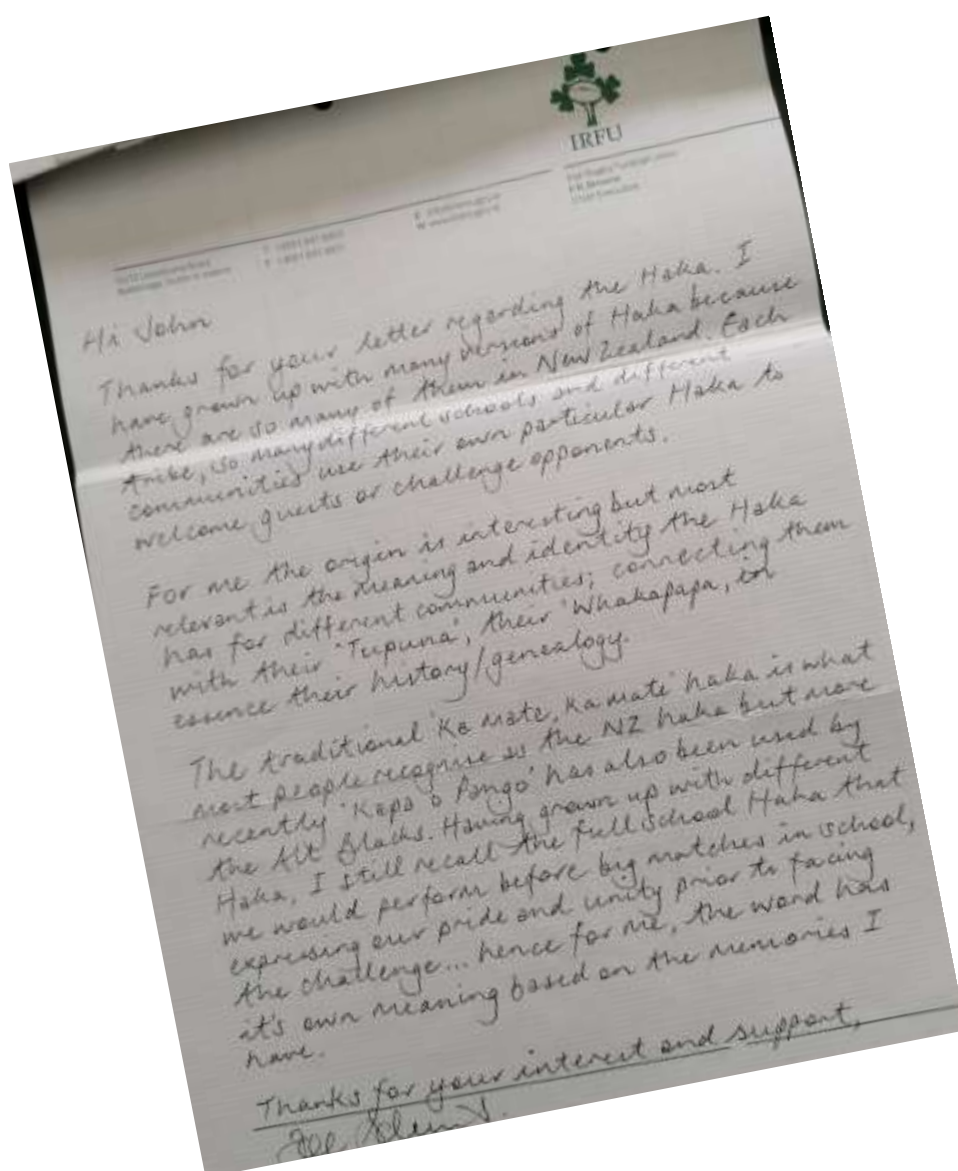


he use of the word Aaaka (there is no 'h' in Wolof or Gaelic) was often in the form Oo Aaaka Tari, indicating a sentence, meaning the person to call the tribe to combat. Today, it is spoken faster and it is used in Gaelic to mean a word only, and spelt Uachtarain, meaning officially: the President. It was the first public utterance from Queen Elizabeth 2nd in Dublin Castle during her visit to Ireland in 2011. She said it with brevity and slowly that surprised everyone. Had she used

it as a sentence, meaning a reference to call to combat, what might the political fallout have been? At that time before these findings of this lost ancient page was revealed, official Ireland was not aware that it could have been a sentence because this concept was lost in time in history, until now. Subsequent to the Queen's visit she became aware of the ancient words lost from Black history on the Isles and had been touched and below is a copy of the first, of her other letters of appreciation, written on 11th October, 2013:



Rugby as a sport practiced in New Zealand uses the Haaka dance before commencement of a major game. Does this word have a connection with Ireland and Britain ? The simple answer is: Yes. So how is this? To understand, it is important to accept, that the location of the ancient origin of the original language from Africa used on The Isles is sourced from the center of Africa, originally commonly referred to as The Congo. This was the recorded same area and time scale that all homo-sapiens left on their various journeys. Haaka, used in New Zealand originates from Africa and those tribes that travelled east over the Pacific Ocean. Enclosed is a copy of a letter on this subject dated 2nd February, 2017, received from Joe Schmidt former coach to the Irish Rugby Team:



Hi John

Thanks for your letter regarding the Haka. I have grown up with many versions of Haka because there are so many of them in New Zealand. Each tribe, so many different schools and different communities use their own particular Haka to welcome guests or challenge opponents.

For me the origin is interesting but most relevant is the meaning and identity the Haka has for different communities; connecting them with their 'Tupuna', their 'Whakapapa', or essence their history/genealogy.

The traditional 'Ke mate, Ke mate' haka is what most people recognise as the NZ haka but more recently 'Kapa o Pango' has also been used by the All Blacks. Having grown up with different Haka, I still recall the full school Haka that we would perform before big matches in school, expressing our pride and unity prior to facing the challenge... hence for me, the word has its own meaning based on the memories I have.

Thanks for your interest and support,
Joe Schmidt

The art of combat in dance form has contributed to the success of rugby in NZ and in their success internationally. It is now time to change the current practice on The Isles and to reclaim and reconsider embracing this fine art form to be their own and for rugby followers to inform their rugby organizations of their intentions. From today let this be the message from all rugby followers.