

## Fall 2025 Trip Report from Dr. Pidgeon

In response to requests from several congregations in Italy, we returned to the area for purposes of lifting the name of Yahuah before the Italians in both Italy and Switzerland. Our trip began with a pastor's conference presentation in Milan. We were greeted at Malpensa by our great friends Sylvia and Efraim who have begun to print the Cephher in the Italian language for the Italian speaking people throughout the region. This conference was attended by various pastors, none of whom were under Catholic dominion. With the assistance of Esther Baptista, a further invitation was obtained to visit churches in Lisbon, Portugal, and Brazil.



Our program was also presented in Lugano, Switzerland; an Italian-speaking area of Switzerland, where we also presented before Pastors and believers to great accord. The group in Switzerland was quite interactive, and the message of the presentation, which was primarily to extol the name of Yahuah, was also positively received. From Lugano, we were able to transfer to Rome via train, where we were later joined by Sylvia and Efraim for research ventures throughout Rome, including trips to Palatine Hill (the situs of the ancient Caesars), which included viewing the arch of Constantine and the arch of Tiberius (which depicted the looting of Jerusalem and the carrying off of the temple menorah). On the ground, viewing was quite instrumental in our coming to conclude that Constantine continues to rule the Western Roman Empire from the grave.

After visiting the Christian catacombs - which by the way includes the graves of the very first Bishops of Rome, the first of which was a grave labeled Lyckiys (Lucas) - we had the unique opportunity to visit the Jewish catacombs. These catacombs are privately owned and not generally available for public viewing. We traveled 480 meters deep into the unlit tombs by flashlight and were able to conclude that the lingua franca of the Jews buried in those tombs from the first century B.C. to the third century A.D. was not Hebrew or Aramaic, but rather Greek. Only one word of Aramaic was found among the tomb markers. This information was reinforced when we visited with Dr. Enrico Cucianelli, who specializes in the languages of the Levant and the materials contained in the Vatican Library. Given his 20 years of experience in research, he affirmed that there are no existent texts of scripture in Aramaic prior to the fifth century A.D. in that library.

We also had the opportunity to visit the volcanic ruin at Pompeii, a city larger than Vatican City, and were surprised by the size and the scope of the ruin (which is being increased by more than 40%). We had the opportunity to enter the Roman Baths, which had been preserved for only archeologists until recently, and which contained original murals and tiles which have been preserved. Pompeii was buried under 20 meters of ash in the eruption of 74 A.D. One of the ruins was a brothel which was labeled as the House of Wolves in the Latin, which revealed something critically important about the legend of the founding of Rome by the two twins Romulus and Remus, who were allegedly raised by a wolf. The word for wolf and the word for prostitute turned out to be the same word - Lupa.

In our visit to the Vatican Museum, we were also able to inspect the Etruscan artifacts, which included a plaque of Etruscan writing, providing evidence of a derivative language from the Paleo Hebrew and a corollary to the Coelbren alphabet found in Wales and Scotland. The Etruscans were developed along the western shores of the Tiber River well before the Kittiyim formed the city of Rome in 753 B.C. It is believed that the Etruscans were actually "Phoenicians" and were the people to initially populate the Italian peninsula and the island now called Sicily.

Our visit to the Vatican was also very interesting. The Vatican itself was built on the ancient Etruscan graveyard called the Necropolis. It lays the claim that Peter was the first pope, and that Peter was the rock upon which the church was built. The Basilica itself is a giant mausoleum for Popes and little else. The museum was full of naked statues of Greek gods, and the paintings are set forth depicting "Mary" as the supreme deity of the trinity, which is Mother, Father, and Son. The square of St. Peter is not square. It sits on the Necropolis and is the situs of the slaughter of more than 100,000 believers in the first centuries. The Egyptian obelisk (many of which are found all over Rome) was placed in the square by Caligula.

The following weekend we were called to a Shabbath gathering outside of Helsinki Finland. We were hosted by Gabriela and Daniel, who took care of everything for us while we were there. The gathering resulted in an invitation to return for two weeks next year.

When we left Finland, we stopped for several days to visit a missionary family whom we love dearly, namely Jenny and Wim, who now have four children and live in the Netherlands. We spent several days talking over the differences between the approach of the Ceper and the approach of their evangelism.

When we left the Netherlands, we went to Lutterworth, England, the town where John Wycliffe first translated the Bible into English from the Latin Vulgate in the mid-1300s (200 years before William Tyndale), in a church called St. Mary's. We visited the very place where the translating took place and where Wycliffe was initially buried. Wycliffe suffered greatly to achieve this landmark, having been removed from his teaching post at Oxford and pushed into the backwater that was Lutterworth. Because it was a Royal Peculiar church under the sole dominion of the King, no Bishop could prohibit his work. Ultimately, Wycliffe suffered a fatal stroke in St. Mary's church and was carried out to his house on his chair by the people of the church. Fourteen years later, the Catholic Bishops from London came to Lutterworth and dug up the body, burned his bones and scattered them in the Avon River. They went on to convict him of 327 counts of heresy.

Lutterworth today features a Wycliffe Museum, where we were honored to be able to exhibit our work with the Ceper. This exhibition was roundly received by the Museum and the community. Over the following days, we were able to celebrate the opening of the Chapel in Lilbourne, where the Ceper will be housed for distribution into Britain and Europe.

Finally, we left Britain with the Netherlands group that had attended to spend a few days in Ireland with believers near the Shannon River. On this trip, we had the chance to visit two UNESCO sites - New Grange, and the tomb of Jeremiah - and to revisit with Mary Hamilton to discuss the history of Scatterry Island and Shan On - a believer who preceded Patrick into Ireland. We were also able to visit areas in Southeastern Ireland to discuss the condition of the faith in the Republic.