

ANCIENT SPOOKS

Part IV: Spookdom's trail into history

By Gerry, July 2018



Hello dear readers, I welcome you all to the final installment of my series on the Ancient Spooks, the precursors and ancestors of our modern spook aristocrats, the top-level scammers who enact a false reality for us, and then fake their own deaths.

For some strange reason, most of them appear to be “Jewish”. Many of you will have read Miles’ research on the global elites and asked themselves: How did this come to be? How could a tiny religious fringe group usurp power over the entire globe, apparently without any opposition? In Part III of this series, we found a possible answer: It all becomes straightforward, almost inevitable, if we make one tiny substitution, of “Jews” for “Phoenicians”, referring to the same aristocrats. “Phoenician” elites had a global empire in archaic times already, stretching from Spanish Galicia to inner Syria, with trade relations confirmed to extend further, from British Cornwall unto Iraqi Khorsabad. That’s why they never found any opposition. All fake wars, fake feuds, fake murders, fake deaths among the aristocracy, and the true unity behind it, are explained if we assume that the first global empire was also the last and everlasting one: Nobody from among the corrupt elites would attempt to oppose such a structure, if there was the alternative *to join it!*

The word “Phoenicia” was Greek, not used by the Phoenicians themselves. For all I know they could’ve called themselves “Jews” or something similar long before Ancient Israel was founded. Most fleeting “nations” did not have fixed names then, only cities did. Because of this, I will include the regions today known as Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine into what I’d call “Greater Phoenicia”. I will still use the term “Phoenicians” here, since that’s what they’re called in mainstream literature, or use the Biblical term “merchant princes”.

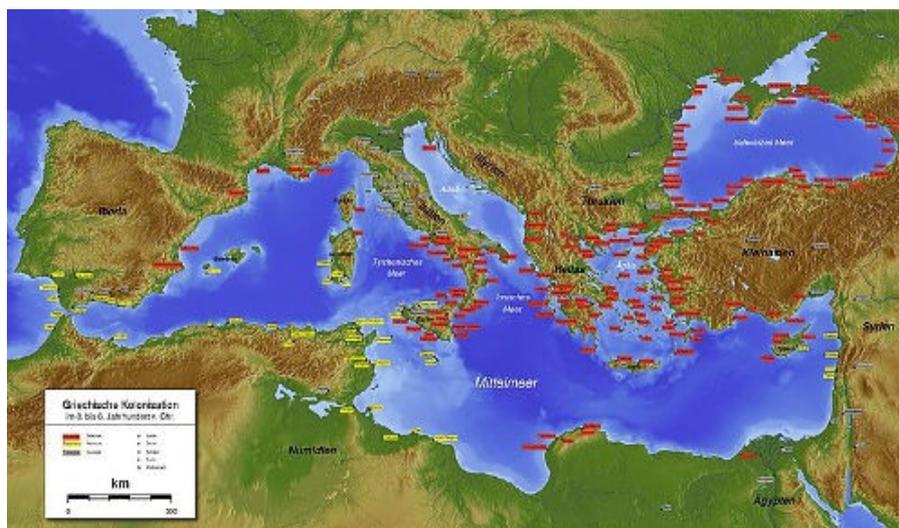
In the previous 3 installments, I burdened you with analysis of the Bible and other ancient texts in the original languages. Not this time. This will be a shallow “Wikipedia Analysis”, meant to be an easy & enjoyable read. We will just take a cursory stab at classical antiquity here, merely scratching the surface, but Tyrian Purple will shine through everywhere!

The Unofficial Empire

There is no single list that does justice to the vast unofficial commercial empire of the Phoenician merchant princes. The most important cities were **Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, Byblos, Arwad** in the Levant, and later **Carthage** in Africa, but there are many more. Try the [list of important cities](#) at the Phoenicia Wiki page. A different list exists as an [entire category](#). Try [other Wiki languages](#): they will give you new places again. Don’t forget to open the [colonies subcategory](#), there are even more cities & ports. Phoenicians didn’t always permanently settle or officially rule all these places, but traded there and influenced them. Often, the original Phoenician name of their ports is lost to us.

A map of [Phoenician trade routes](#) covers the entire Mediterranean, except Italy & Greece. The line extends off the map along the coast of Africa, which the Phoenicians [explored](#) and [circumnavigated](#).

While the mainstream denies that Phoenicians settled in Britain, it admits that Britain was already [inside their sphere of influence](#) by 800 BC. Faraway lands like [the Canaries](#) and [India](#) are said to have been visited by them. I don’t think the [Phoenician discovery of America](#) is true as theorized, but there’s probably a reason that the [guy who was allowed](#) to break the secret that the earth isn’t flat was named twice (!) after the region [Galilee in the Phoenician hinterland](#).



Trading in antiquity officially meant colonization: This Mediterranean map appears dotted with [Phoenician and Greek colonies & trading posts](#), even though it shows a late period and many entries are omitted. It seems neatly divided between Greek (red) & Phoenician (yellow), but this distinction

Wealth & Impunity

How did this empire come to be centered on the Levant? We can understand a lot of it with the *mainstream* explanations already: Phoenicia had 3 natural comparative advantages: a narrow coast, prime timber, poisonous snails. (This is official history, so skip it if you know it already.)

The Coast

The Phoenician coast was only a narrow strip, cut off the hinterland by the [Mount Lebanon](#) and [Anti-Lebanon](#) mountain ranges. This meant sustaining large populations on the limited farmland would be difficult if not for traded supplies. It was also very hard to attack these coastal cities without a large navy. On top of that, most Phoenician cities were at their core fortresses built on peninsulas or islands, some even with sweet-water wells bored into the ground, so even if the coastal part of such a stronghold was sacked, the island fortress could withstand almost any siege. If an enemy didn't come with a better navy than that of the Phoenicians – and we'll see that such an enemy didn't exist for a long time – the elites could even continue with their daily trade, or bail out and sail away on their ships.

What does this mean in our spook context? The island fortresses were likely not the main protection. Controlling all global branches of power was. The fortresses are still symbolic though. If aristocrats enjoy total impunity from armed conflict, the idea to start wars, and foist them even upon one's own onshore population just for profit, might occur with greater frequency.



3 archetypal Phoenician island strongholds: Arwad (Syria), Motya (Italy), Mogador (Morocco). All had complementing settlements on the mainland sustaining them.

The Timber

Why did the Phoenicians have the best, even for some time the *only navy*? Their secret was the wood: The forests of Mount Lebanon provided prime cedar timber. The cedar on the Lebanese flag may look a bit chubby, but that's only because they didn't put up a human for size comparison: Cedars were, and are, [impressive majestic trees](#). 5000 years ago, they were [already used to build palaces & temples](#). But these straight, tall, hard-wooded trees were also perfect to build [formidable seaworthy ships](#), both warships & merchant ships, the first & best in the Fertile Crescent, and perhaps worldwide.

Egypt, for all its might, couldn't build such ships with local timber, because they [lacked proper wood](#). Egyptian barges were [built with Phoenician cedars](#), as were their temples & palaces.

Mesopotamia had some mountains providing wood, but in late antiquity came to increasingly [rely on Phoenician cedar](#) as well. An [entire series](#) of [Assyrian friezes](#) at the [Louvre](#) shows [transportation of cedarwood](#) for [Sargon II](#). Phoenicia-based merchant princes thus had a near-monopoly in the Fertile Crescent on a good that required no production at all. They [traded their cedar timber](#) to other regions, and their craftsmen built formidable cedar-planked ships to expand on these prime customer connections, to trade other wares, many of them luxury goods.

That doesn't mean that empires traded at arm's length, as in some brainwashing textbooks. Especially Egypt had a very special relationship with the neighboring Levantine coast, and may have built up the city-states there. But it explains why the main colonization move came from Phoenicia geographically, and not from the more ancient empires.

In our context, this means that kings would come to the merchant princes begging for timber. Mount Lebanon was a goldmine with regrowing, yet destructible gold. If aristocrats profit from building and re-building, they might also have an increased incentive for destructive wars. And having far-reaching seaworthy ships, in fact the only navy of its kind globally, means that this aristocracy could harvest & seed information at will.

The Snails

The main other highly expensive export good for which Phoenicia officially [had a near-monopoly](#) was [Tyrian Purple](#), but it did require production. The purple used to dye the cloth was obtained from the glands of the murex snail, who uses the slime to paralyze its prey. Exposed to sunlight, it turns into various colors, eventually purple & black, and stinks. The factories were often removed a little from the cities. It was likely [invented on Crete](#) in 2000 BC, but quickly adopted by the Phoenicians who were trading along the Mediterranean islands. [Mounds of crushed murex shells](#) were found near [Sidon & Tyre](#), [Sarepta](#), [Carthage](#), [Mogador](#) and everywhere Phoenician.

An anecdote alleges the color would still be [vivid after 180 years](#) (though that phrase looks like paid product placement). The price was accordingly high: Diocletian's financial reform in 301 CE set the upper limit for one pound of [purple-dyed silk to 150,000 denarii](#), roughly 3 times its weight in gold. This factors in the silk, [traded from China](#). Regular purple wool would "only" be [50,000 denarii](#).

What does this mean in our context? The importance of Tyrian purple might be exaggerated. The merchant princes' power was that they had a chokehold on *all* international trade, most importantly metals & ores. Even in the luxury category, purple cloth was likely just the tip of the iceberg. Lots of different luxury goods were traded. All aristocrats from the known world depended on merchant families, not only for their economies, but for their personal lifestyle. I think this was not a marginal aspect, but the top of an exploitation pyramid: Local rulers would milk wealth from their subjects, and merchant overlords would then milk the wealth from local rulers, through silly luxury items.

And remember, all top merchants were aristocrats themselves, able to offer family ties as well as wares. Luxury items might have been the admission ticket to foreign dynasties.

The Trail into Europe

This is just the *official* setup according to *mainstream* history. Can we explain a silent takeover of the entire world with that, by Levantine merchants & financiers? We've come disturbingly close. I

haven't discovered a written-down recipe for these takeovers, but Miles has found countless times that there was seemingly *no opposition*. My theory is therefore that most local rulers *traded* their countries' independence away, *willingly*. The question how this went becomes a lot easier, if the takeover party is ultra-rich & ultra-powerful. I think Fertile Crescent merchant princes were rich enough to just *buy* Europe from local rulers. These European rulers weren't cavemen or barbarians though, or stupid. In fact, I think they were very smart to accept the deal.

Imagine a clan of local Bronze Age rulers, who successfully traded resources with imperial grand merchants, and are suddenly offered to marry into the global overlord family tree, as a minor branch. They could even keep their country, if only they'd rule it in a joint operation. Would they hesitate for a moment? Sure, foreign merchant corporations would set up camp, and periodically the country would be marked up for some manufactured crisis by the overlord committee. Ultimately, it would be integrated into some empire ruled by 100% Levantine families. But by then the local clan would be on the right side of the Great Hoax, and enjoy the carefree benefit from it all. They'd have gotten their spook education in the imperial capital, and identify as spooks themselves, rather than with their spooked subjects, whom they'd always loathed anyway.

Egyptian rulers took [offspring of subordinate kings into their capital to educate them](#). In Part II we've also seen many foreign princelings, experts, and even [soldiers in the Mesopotamian capitals](#). Did the Phoenicians in the Levantine middle run the same strategy? Likely, but we can't tell: Although the Phoenicians invented the alphabet, conveniently no written records remain from their merchant empire, and all Greek & Roman histories about them have been lost or banished. [Although I assume they exist somewhere: the Vatican archives, maybe?] What's officially left are a few short royal inscriptions and votive steles, which pretty much [consist of only names](#). But as Miles has taught us, we can get very, very far just by comparing the names.

We will start now exploring spooky trails from Phoenicia into European history. We will see that almost all European shores were colonized by the Phoenicians, or later empires that were built on theirs. Similar trails would lead into Mesopotamia, Persia, Russia. We'll have to leave them unexplored for now. (Two important trails into European *institutions* that we'll skip here are those into Christianity and into the Knights Templar, both of which often used Phoenician cities as bases.)

Before we start, let me clarify what I think this colonization meant: Some islands were settled first by Phoenicians, but that's the exception. Most places were already inhabited by early Neolithic times. Most often, Phoenician merchants would set up small trade posts, which existed side-by-side with indigenous settlements. They would have brought craftsmen & settlers along to staff those trade posts, and for large colonization ventures. But I think they usually did not replace the local populations. Some locals would have welcomed the trade, others not, depending on whose jobs were first replaced by cheap imports. But I think indigenous populations continued to develop in a natural way, mingling slowly with the newcomers. All regions maintained their own language & culture, even when Phoenician script was changed to suit it. One exception is the Late Bronze Age Collapse [Sea Peoples], where many settlers were herded around, existing settlements razed, culture & language replaced almost completely. We'll have to research it another time.

So, whenever someone writes that this or that *people* are descendants of "the Phoenicians", it looks false to me. The descendants of Phoenicians are only **the elites**. Whether the merchant princes

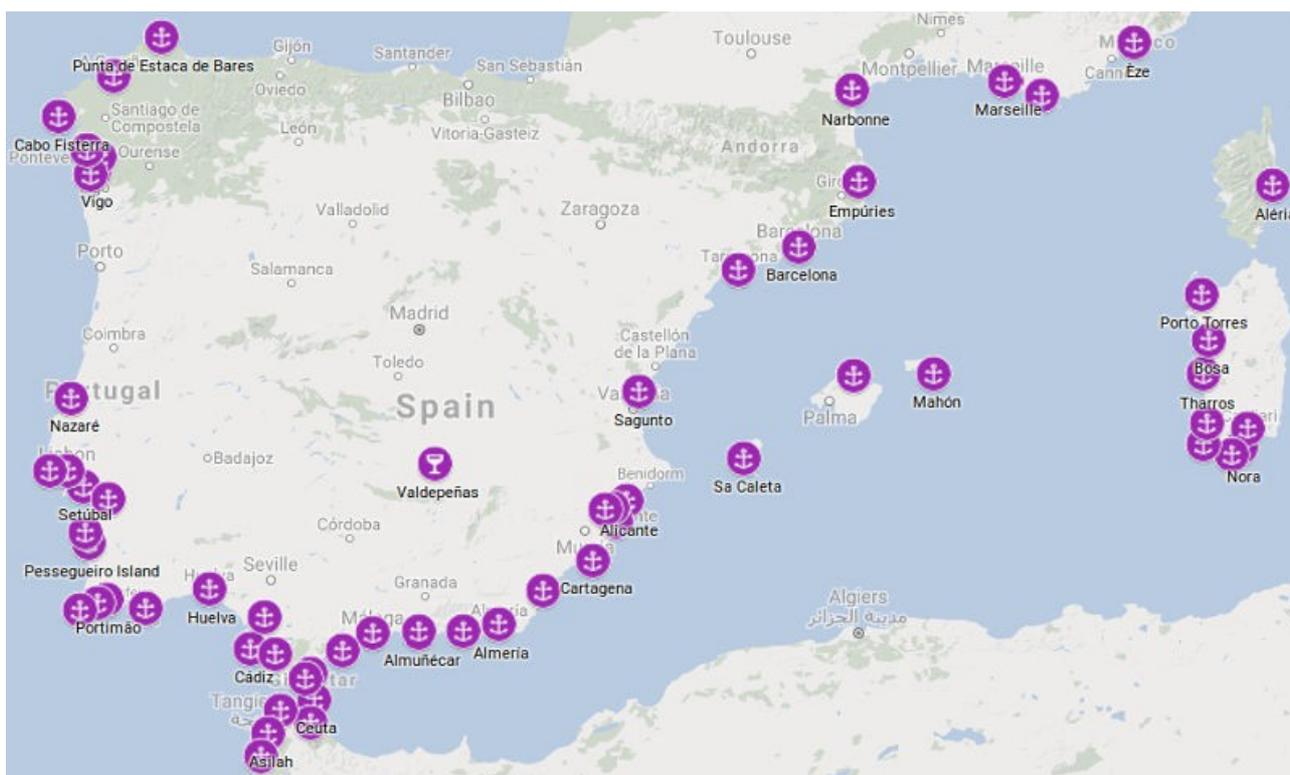
obliterated local elites, or rather let them hop onto the back seat, can be anyone's guess. I'd say it's more of the latter, since we'll see that new puns were invented for local languages.

The Trail into Spain

I'll start with the Phoenician trail into Spain, not because it's the most ancient, but because it's the most obvious. If this doesn't convince you that the influence of ultra-rich aristocrats from the Levant on our all history is perhaps a little underestimated, then nothing will.

Many ancient cities said to be founded by Phoenicians are not on any list. Since Europeans had no script in ancient times, and Phoenician records were "lost", *historians* start with the Romans, as everything before was local *prehistory*. Archaeologists do find Phoenician pottery everywhere, but debate whether it was produced locally or merely imported. They only admit Phoenician settlements once they excavate a necropolis. The tourist industry wants to cash in on the ancient heritage and started to spill the beans, so some Spanish cities got a Phoenician footnote in Wikipedia.

You can't always know whom to believe, but when I tried to collect all those Spanish cities that were attested to be founded, settled or conquered by Phoenicians at some point in time, I noticed a pattern. Try and look at the map. Do you see the pattern?



Cities founded or conquered by Phoenicians around Spain: Cagliari, Nora, Chia, Sant'Antioco, Monte Sirai, Tharros, Bosa, Porto Torres, Aléria, Èze, Toulon, Marseille, Narbonne, Empúries, Barcelona, Tarragona, Mahón, Pollença, Sa Caleta, Sagunto, Alicante, Elche, Guardamar del Segura, Peña Negra, Cartagena, Villaricos, Almeria, Adra, Almuñecar, Málaga, Marbella, San Roque, Algeciras, Ceuta, Tétouan, Tangier, Asilah, Larache, Medina-Sidonia, Cádiz, Lebrija, Huelva, Faro, Portimão, Lagos, Sagres, Pessegueiro, Sines, Alcácer do Sal, Setúbal, Lisbon, Estoril, Nazaré, Vigo, Alcobre, Pontevedra, Cambados, Cabo Fisterra, A Coruña, Punta de Estaca de Bares, Valdepeñas

Of course the pattern is that the entire Iberian coastline and all adjacent islands & territories were covered with Phoenician colonies. There's hardly any city that was *not* founded or settled by

Phoenicians at some point, and these are just the admitted ones, that I found, without North Africa. The term [Carthaginian Iberia](#) doesn't even capture it, as it started long before the Carthaginians. A better name might be [Tartessos](#), the "semi-mythical" Phoenician kingdom in Spain.

Of course there were local Iberians before, during & after, but Phoenician merchants controlled all import & export. If you say a little trade's no harm, think about what it does to modern-day developing countries when global enterprises run by foreign financiers own the economy. Local rulers may publicly rant against "the foreigners", but we usually know who they secretly answer to.

What did people in ancient times think of the trade conducted in Spain? A famous anecdote by [Diodorus of Sicily](#) about the silver of the Pyrenees is probably a good measure. (Note that he comes from a Phoenician-Greek colony himself, where his name appears [on a prominent tombstone](#).)

Now the natives were ignorant of the use of the silver, and the Phoenicians, as they pursued their commercial enterprises and learned of what had taken place, [purchased the silver in exchange for other wares of little if any worth](#). And this was the reason why the Phoenicians, as they transported this silver to Greece and Asia and to all other peoples, [acquired great wealth](#). So far indeed did the merchants go in their greed that, in case their boats were fully laden and there still remained a great amount of silver, they would hammer the lead off the anchors and have the silver perform the service of the lead. And the result was that the Phoenicians, as in the course of many years they prospered greatly, [thanks to commerce of this kind](#), sent forth many colonies, some to [Sicily and its neighbouring islands](#), and others to Libya, Sardinia, and [Iberia](#).
[Diodorus V:35:4](#)

So, if you want to get a feeling for the scale of this colonization, just poke here & there into the links I collected, as proof for my map. **You don't need to read it all**, please treat it as a reference.

Phoenician Colonies in Spain

We already mentioned the islands Corsica & Sardinia, which were [colonized by the Phoenicians](#), and used to island-hop towards Spain. On Sardinia, a [Phoenician inscription was found](#) near Nora. [Phoenician settlements were set up](#) in **Cagliari, Chia, Sant'Antioco, Monte Sirai, Tharros, Bosa**. Even **Porto Torres** is said by some to be [of Carthaginian origin](#). Corsica came officially under Carthaginian-Etruscan rule [after the Battle of Alalia](#), modern **Aléria**. On the mainland, the small French village of **Èze** has a church which houses an ancient Egyptian cross, said to be [brought there by the Phoenicians](#), who had erected a temple at the site. On the mainland, **Toulon** may have been [founded by Phoenicians](#), and even produced purple dye. **Marseille** was, according to mainstream research, [founded by Greek Phocaeen colonists](#), but some list it [as a Phoenician colony](#), especially since the Punic [Marseille sacrificial tariff](#) was found there.

Narbonne is said to have been [founded by the Phoenicians](#), though [Romans re-established it](#). Phoenician-style wares are [found throughout the Gulf of Lion](#), so that area was hooked on Phoenician and Greek trade by the 5th century BC. The harbor or **Empúries** is said to have been originally [developed and used by the Phoenicians](#). Folk etymology has it that **Barcelona** was founded [by the Carthaginian Barcid family](#). The world-famous "strategist" Hamilcar Barca, like countless death-fakers, died nearby [falling off his horse or drowning in a river](#). It was probably his well-prepared retirement. **Tarragona** is said to have been [founded and given its name by the Phoenicians](#) as Tarqon.

Offshore, the **Balearic Islands** were [colonized by the Phoenicians in “very early times”](#), the town [Mahón](#) on Menorca was called Mago after the Magonid family, [Sa Caleta](#) on Ibiza was a Phoenician port, as was [Pollença](#) on Mallorca. The name Baleares may be [derived from Phoenician “Baal”](#). On the mainland, **Sagunto** was [conquered by the Carthaginians](#), starting the fake Punic Wars. **Alicante** was [founded by Carthaginians](#) as Akra Leuke. Famous [Phoenician statues](#) are from there. **Elche** (Helike) is said to have been founded by the Greeks, then [occupied by the Carthaginians](#).

Guardamar is close to the Phoenician colonies [Herna](#) and [La Fonteta](#). **Peña Negra** near [Crevillente](#), had an ancient settlement, partly Phoenician & indigenous. The dating varies from [900–600 BC](#) to [3000–700 BC](#). Something Egyptian was aboard, evidenced by [horus pendants & scarab seals](#). The Phoenicians set up a [center for pottery mass production](#). A Phoenician ship [was found off the coast at Isla Grosa](#) near La Manga carrying tin, lead & ivory, so the Mar Menor was also frequented by the Phoenician traders.

Cartagena was founded by... you guessed it: [the Carthaginians!](#) Two more preserved [Phoenician ships have been found at Mazarron](#). **Villaricos** was [founded by the Phoenicians](#) as Baria. It had [an entire necropolis](#). **Almería** was also [settled by Phoenicians](#), and from here onwards, the [Phoenicians are said to have been crowding the coastline](#), with a great [concentration of early settlements](#). **Adra** was [founded by Phoenicians](#) as Abdera, important enough to mint its own coins. **Almuñécar** was [founded by Phoenicians](#) as Sexi. Cute name, but it was a major industry port. Between Almuñécar and Málaga, an [entire Phoenician necropolis has been unearthed](#), so the area was definitely settled long-term by Phoenician merchants.

Málaga itself was [founded by the Phoenicians](#) as Malaka, the Semitic root MLK meaning king. **Marbella** was likely [founded by Phoenicians](#), though only Phoenician artifacts were unearthed. At the Strait of Gibraltar, modern **San Roque**, with a protected harbor inside a bay, was [founded by Phoenicians as Carteia](#), the QRT root for city, as in Carthage. Nearby **Algeciras** was also [a Phoenician port](#).

Just on the opposite African shore, [Carthaginians had founded](#) modern **Ceuta** and [Tétouan](#) on the Mediterranean side, and [Tangier](#), [Asilah](#) and [Lixus](#) on the Atlantic side. This means no one could ever pass the Strait of Gibraltar without approval from the Phoenician merchant princes. Moving past Gibraltar, **Cádiz** was [founded in pre-Carthaginian times by Phoenicians](#) from Tyre in 1104 BC as Gadeira, on an offshore island. A namesake city could be Levanine [Gadara](#). [Other settlements were erected](#) around the bay. Famous [Phoenician sarcophagi](#) were found there, and the Phoenician circumnavigations of Europe and Africa [are stated to have started in Cádiz](#). The coat of arms shows the Pillars of Hercules, claimed to be [actual pillars in a local Phoenician temple](#).

Cádiz traded with the fabled Phoenician city [Tartessos](#), a source of silver, whose location is still debated. It might be identical to one of the [Tarshishs](#) mentioned in the Bible. **Medina-Sidonia** is thought to have been [founded as Asidon by Phoenicians from Sidon](#). A little up North, the city **Lebrija** was also [founded by Phoenicians](#). Modern **Huelva** was [founded by the Phoenicians](#) as Onoba. Portuguese **Portimão** was founded as Portis *Hanibalis* by... you guessed it: [the Carthaginians!](#)

Faro was a [settlement of the Phoenicians](#). **Lagos** may have been [founded by Phoenicians](#) in 900 BC. [Celts started to use Phoenician script](#). **Sagres**, Europe’s most south-western point, had a

[sanctuary erected by the Phoenicians](#). **Pessegueiro Island** was first [settled by the Carthaginians](#). As for **Sines**, the Punics are thought to have also [had a presence in the area](#). Near **Alcácer do Sal**, a full Phoenician trade [settlement was excavated at Abul](#). The Portuguese city **Setúbal** was [founded by the Phoenicians](#), and you can still see it from the name, likely [derived from Set-Baal](#). It has a great natural harbor.

The center of modern Portugal's capital **Lisbon** stands on the [site of an ancient Phoenician trading post](#) called Alis Ubbo, said to be an important stop on the Phoenician tin trade routes to Britain. The nearby coastal town **Estoril** was also [visited by the Phoenicians](#). **Nazaré** is said to have been [settled by Phoenicians](#), with today's locals [thought to be their descendants](#). They still [paint a "watchful eye" on their prows](#). (For "Nazir" as observer, see Part I.)

On Spanish territory again, the natural harbor of **Vigo** was [used by Phoenicians and locals](#). Nearby **Alcabre** has a famous [altar in Punic style](#). An entire [paper has been written](#) about it. The harbor of **Pontevedra** was also [frequented by Phoenicians](#). Especially islands off the shore of Pontevedra are said to have been [used as stops by the Phoenicians](#). In **Cambados**, [salines were harvested by the Phoenicians](#). A famous lighthouse was also there. [Phoenicians are said to have sailed](#) past **Cabo Fisterra**, and [built an altar for sun worship there](#). **A Coruña** is again named with the QRN "horn" word. It has a lighthouse which some [tales ascribe to the Phoenicians](#). The town itself was also ["possibly founded by the Phoenicians"](#). **Punta de Estaca de Bares** features the ruins of a [Phoenician salt fish factory and a Phoenician port](#).

Here the trail fizzles out. The Iberian North coast seems to have been less frequented, though [Pliny mentions Oviedo as a source for lead](#). At the end of the Bronze Age, Northern Spain already [traded extensively with both Britain and the Mediterranean](#), and the era already shows ["a high degree of cultural similarity exhibited by the coastal communities"](#), achieved by extensive trade. But the Phoenicians did not merely sail around Iberia. For wine growing, they [traveled into the interior](#), along the rivers [Tagus](#), [Douro](#), [Baetis](#), and [Iberus](#). Since the merchants were only interested in resource extraction, they left little traces behind. However, [Phoenician pottery and winemaking equipment have been found](#) in **Valdepeñas**. It's marked on the map with a wineglass.

The Phoenician Colony Spain

The name **Hispania** itself is officially [speculated to be Phoenician](#), often explained as *ai-shephani*, "coast of rabbits". Strange etymologies likely this often hide a pun, and the fact that countries may be named after rich financiers, like [America](#). Biblical scribes are named [Shephan](#) like the rabbit, and real-world scribes were [just such financiers](#). Shephan was also [a Phoenician](#) and [a Carthaginian name](#), so the might be a merchant clan to uncover. Spain's [modern Hebrew](#) name Sepharad, which the [Sephardim are named after](#), was a [Biblical place outside Israel](#), as was [Sepharvim](#), from which an Assyrian ruler migrated people *into Israel*. Iberian ports might have been colonized from such a place as well. Lots of Semitic names have become common in Spain, some even with the Phoenician Baal-suffix such as [Abitbol](#), [Botbol](#), [Tebol](#). Most were carried there by common-folk workers & craftsmen. But with them came the merchant princes, and stayed.

So, there was a point in history in which the entire trade of the Iberian peninsula may have been monopolized by merchant families from the Levant. Officially, the Phoenician empire collapsed and

vanished, when “the Romans” took over. I say it’s still there. And if today many Semitic names appear among the Spanish ultra-rich, I think we now have an inkling how that came to be.

The Trail into Greece

For most regions, detecting the trail is more difficult. The kingdoms outside the Fertile Crescent had not yet developed script. That means the silent invasion happened in their *prehistoric* times.

For Greece, we have the problem that not even the tourist industry wishes to admit Phoenician heritage. Greek’s history is old indeed, and even their [derivations of the Phoenician alphabet](#) were developed early, the earliest being [Mycean Greek from 1600 BC](#), from Crete. Naturally, Crete has some half-admitted Phoenician colonies, was an important trade hub, and the earliest records are “[mostly lists and inventories](#)”. And “Tyrian” Purple was [invented on Crete](#) in 2000 BC, then copied in Tyre. So, the *history* of Larger Greece already starts with Phoenician influences.

Heracles, Melqart, Cryptocrat

Of the few things that remain from Ancient Phoenician culture, one “deity” is a particularly strong clue that their elites were also cryptocrats: **Melqart**. That name is not a god, but again just a silly pun: It means “cryptocrat”, and is linked to Greek Heracles. I’ll show you why. For some reason, Phoenician elites particularly loved the Greek “Heracles” theme. And Heracles appears in places where you’d rather expect Phoenician colonialists: The **Pillars of Hercules**, located in Phoenician-founded Cádiz, are attested [a Phoenician connection](#). The lighthouse called [Tower of Hercules](#) at A Coruña was according to [folklore built by the Phoenicians](#). The “Dorian” invasion of Ancient Greece was explained by classical historians as a [conquest by the Heracleidae](#), children of Heracles. Hercules is even [said to have visited Britain](#), preceding Brutus of Troy.

But wasn’t Heracles Greek? Apparently he was also a Phoenician symbol, named “Melqart”:
[Heracles is unanimously equated to the Phoenician god Melqart](#). He’s even called [Hercules-Melqart](#), as if it was one deity. Herodot claims to have [confirmed this by a visit to the Phoenician temples](#). And he bilingual [Cippi of Melqart](#), dated 200 BC, directly [translates the Phoenician god Melqart in Greek as Heracles](#) (MLQRT, and ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ). It’s usually explained away as “[interpretatio graeca](#)”: The Greeks would project their own myths onto other people’s deities. So they might have declared Melqart to be Heracles because... because... Hey, why actually? Why would Heracles be Melqart?

Depictions & tales of **Heracles** make him appear as an archetypal barbarian warrior: half-naked, clad in fur, with a giant club, slaying monsters & beasts. **Melqart** is... a blank slate. Everything Phoenician has vanished, so we know nothing of him. The name Melqart is explained as Melek-Qart: “[King of the City](#)”. But the feral barbarian Heracles doesn’t exactly look like a king of the city, does he? He doesn’t even look like someone you’d want to meet in your city, or come near it.



Cypriot Heracles. Or Melqart.

While there aren't any Phoenician depictions or tales of Melqart left, I could find quite a number of statues from **Cyprus**, very close to Phoenicia, [influenced by Phoenician culture](#) and listed with Phoenician colonies. These statues are alternately called Heracles & Melqart, as Cyprus was between Greece & Phoenicia. There are good images [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#). There's even [two](#) on [Wikipedia](#). It's great artwork! But why would that skinny guy with the sly smile be Heracles, or Melqart? He looks nothing like the brutish barbarian, or like a King of the City. But the clue here is the **lion**: The cap of lion hide over his head, the lion paws knotted on his breast, and sometimes a lion cub in his hand (which you also see [in Khorsabad](#)). That's all we need to know: The lion is a Phoenician pun, *and we already know this pun*: It's **Samson's pun!**

We can easily solve this one, because we have already solved it, in Part I. Remember: lion-bee = KPR-DBR = cover-command = hidden-ruler. But we don't find these word roots in Heracles or Melqart. What happened?

For **Heracles**, the pun got simply translated into Greek: The name "Heracles" is usually explained as [Hera-kleos](#) (Ἡρα-κλέος), "Hera's glory". But I have a much better explanation in our context: [Hera-kouleos](#) (Ἡρα-κουλεύος), a "covered-demigod". Aa a *heros* was not a hero in the modern sense, but a [human demigod](#) worshiped in Ancient Greece, we have our "hidden lord" once again.

For **Melqart**, the pun got translated as well, but into Phoenician *synonyms*. Wikipedia gives [Melqart's Phoenician spelling](#) as MLK-QRT, to explain the "King of the City". *But that is wrong*. He was *never* spelled with K, or at least I have never seen it like that. The correct spelling is

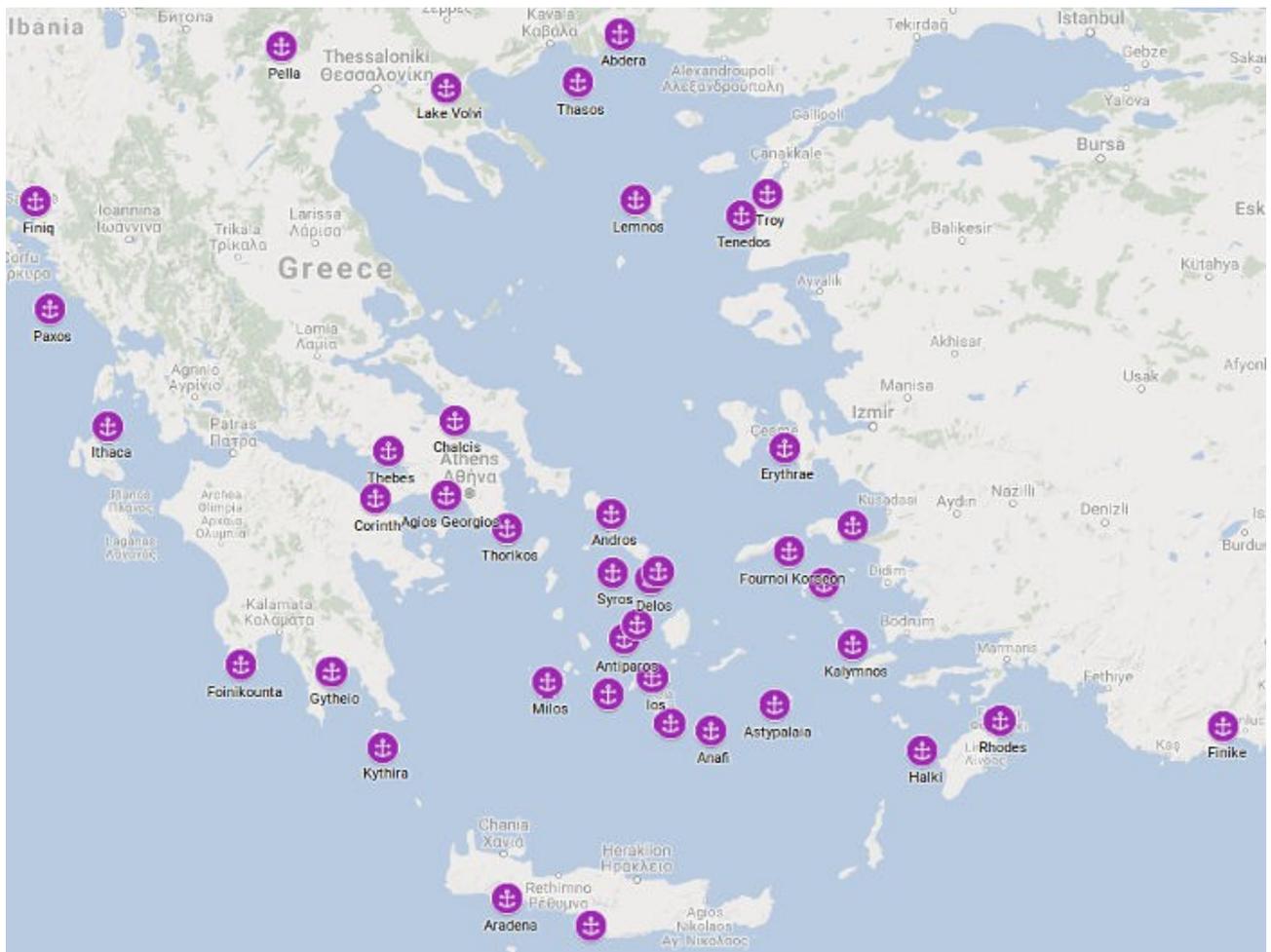
MLQRT (מלקרת), you can check it on the [Cippi of Melqart](#). Now what does *that* mean? **QRT** means “city”, they’re right about that. But it’s mostly a [small city, or a village](#). What’s another Semitic root for **village**? It’s **KPR**, which also means **cover**. You can probably see where this is going. We have found our “cover” already. Now where’s the second part of our lion-bee pun? Melqart’s prefix is **ML**. We find that word in Hebrew as **MLH**, but the H is later vowelization. The Phoenicians would have written it ML. What does **ML** mean? What does it mean as Hebrew **MLH**? It means **word**. Another word for **word** is **DBR**. Which also means **ruler**. It’s the same old pun again: ML-QRT = word-village = DBR-KPR = cover-command = “hidden ruler”.

The spooks recycled the same lame old puns across nations & centuries: **Samson’s pun is Melqart’s pun is Heracles’ pun!** The hidden rulers spooked Ancient Phoenicia as Melqart, and Ancient Greece as Heracles. We have 2 deities whose names mean “cryptocrat”. We’ll see later how popular this pun was when we analyze antique coins with aristocrats posing with a lion skin.

Phoenician Colonies in Greece

My list for Spain was likely incomplete. This list will be more incomplete, and not as conclusive: I will include all places in Greece settled by Phoenicians according to archaeologists or historians, places with mythical colonization by Phoenician prince Cadmus, brother of Europe, or places that have Phoenician names. And I included places named “Phoenicia” in Greek. For Anatolian Finike, it’s admitted that [its name is derived from Phoenicia](#), but not for all the other Greek “Phoenicias”.

I’ll list the places along 3 routes: up the Anatolian coast, through the Cyclades, and along the Peloponnese. Again, **you don’t have to read it all**. It’s just proof & reference.



Places in Greece said to be settled or named by Phoenicians, or named “Phoenicia”, in 3 columns: Finike, Rhodos, Halki, Kalymnos, Marathos, Fournoi Korseon, Samos, Erythrae, Tenedos, Troy, Lemnos, Abdera, Thasos, Lake Volvi, Pella; Astypalaia, Anafi, Thera, Ios, Folegandros, Milos, Antiparos, Paros, Delos, Mykonos, Syros, Andros, Thorikos, Salamis, Corinth, Thebes, Chalkis; Kommos, Aradena, Loutro, Kythira, Gytheio, Foinikounta, Ithaca, Paxos, Finiq.

1st route is along the Anatolian coast up to Greek Thrace & Chalkidiki:

Anatolian **Finike** was named Phoenikus (Φοινικοῦς) in Greek. It is “[said to have been founded by Phoenicians in the 5th century BC, and thus named after its founders](#)”. **Rhodos** was according to myth [settled by Phoenicians under Cadmus](#). The hero [Iphiklos put an end to the Phoenician domination](#) of the island. Excavations confirm trading with [Phoenicia, Crete, Cyprus, Egypt & Greece](#). Classical historians attest a [Phoenician presence at Ialysos](#) on Rhodes. Lindos on Rhodes was a major trading center [between Greeks and Phoenicians](#). Rhodos is *officially* named after Phoenician words for [snake](#) or [pomegranate](#). It might be *really* named after Phoenician Arados, called [Ruad Island](#), like Rhodes Island. There’s even a pun connecting the 2: The [roses on Rhodos coins are a pun on rhodon](#), Greek for rose (ρόδον). That the word also [exists in Semitic languages](#), as the WRD root (רוד), which could be a pun for Arados. The roses on British coats of arms, and names like Roosevelt, might be derived from these 2 city-states.

Halki was [settled by Phoenicians](#) and said to be [named after a Phoenician word](#) for purple. On the island **Kalymnos**, the first inhabitants were the Carians, [followed by the Phoenicians](#). **Marathos** is named like the [Phoenician city Marathos](#), Amrit in Phoenician.

The **Fournoi Korseon** archipelago was according to Thucydides frequently [raided by Phoenicians](#). The island **Samos** was settled first [by the Phoenicians](#). Strabo derives its [name from Phoenician](#). On the island **Erythrae**, according to excavations, [“a Phoenician presence is noted”](#). The island **Tenedos** next to Ancient Troy was one of the many Greek places [called “Phoenice”](#). Ancient **Troy** itself has a very Phoenician theme to it. We’ll explore it when we get to Rome. The island **Lemnos** [has a Phoenician name](#): It’s derived from the Semitic LBN for “white”. Lemnos was also a [center for the cult of the Cabeiri](#), mysterious gods of [unspecified number & gender, worshiped in a foreign language](#), whose [names were not published](#). “Cabir” is [obviously Phoenician](#) and means “great”. Eusebius peddled [horror stories about them](#), but I guess the mystery of these “gods” is simply that they didn’t want nosy people around their temples.

The city **Abdera** on the mainland has a [Phoenician namesake city in Spain](#). The island **Thasos** was [colonized by Phoenicians, “attracted probably by its gold mines”](#). Probably. On the peninsula Chalkidiki, the area around **Lake Volvi** has been [in the possession of Phoenicians](#). **Lake Koronia** shows the QRN root for horn, **Mygdonia** the **MGD** root for tower, as in **Megiddo** and **Mogador**. Chalkidiki was [colonized from an originally Phoenician settlement](#) on Chalkis. **Pella**, [in Macedonia](#), has a [namesake city in Phoenicia](#). We’ll cover them in the Macedonia section.

2nd route, from the Cyclades to Attica:

The island **Astypalaia** was settled by Dorians upon [older traces of Phoenician settlements](#). The island **Anafi**, just like its larger neighbor Thera, was according to the Cadmus myth [colonized by Phoenicians under Membliaros](#) (Μεμβλιάρος), and allegedly even [named after him](#). The island **Thera**, modern Santorini, had a site [founded by Phoenicians](#). The island **Ios** was influenced by Minoan and Mycenaean civilization, and also [settled by the Phoenicians](#). It was originally named Phoinike (Φοινίκη), [after and by the Phoenicians](#). The island **Folegandros** was [used as a port by the Phoenicians](#), and named “phelekgundari” by them, meaning “rocky earth” (perhaps from [phelek](#) & [gundur](#)).

The first inhabitants of **Milos** were likely [Phoenicians or Carians](#). On **Antiparos**, the first inhabitants in historical times are assumed to be [Phoenicians from Sidon](#). The ancient name “Oliaros” is [probably of Phoenician origin](#) (perhaps from [ayil](#) & [haaretz](#)). On **Paros**, which had marble quarries, [“unfinished anthropoid sarcophagi of a Phoenician type”](#) were found, plus a “marble disc with Greek and Phoenician scribbles”. **Delos** is famous for its Dolphin Mosaics, which betray [“minor traces of Punic-Phoenician”](#) influence, and [use the Phoenician Tanit symbol](#). A famous one is the the House of Dolphins of [a Phoenician owner from Arados](#). Dolphins were also on [Spanish Abdera coins, inscribed 'bdrt](#). Dolphin in Aramaic is “mermaid”, [BRT-YM](#) (ברת ים), so it could be a pun with seaside Beirut.

Mykonos was in turn settled by people from different regions: Egyptians, Icarians, [Phoenicians](#). The island **Syros** was [settled & named by the Phoenicians](#). It was [spelled Tyros \(Τύρος\)](#), just like Phoenician Tyre. There’s a Volleyball club named [“The Syros Phoenicians”](#). On the island **Andros**, the first inhabitants were the Carians, [followed by the Phoenicians](#). The town **Thorikos** on mainland Attica shows ancient traces of industrial-scale mining & refining. The port was used to import an enormous amount of [wood to fire the furnaces, and to export the ores](#). The site is seen as evidence that metallurgy was [brought to Greece by the Phoenicians](#). At the island **Salamis**, the

satellite island Agios Georgios between Salamis & Athens had [in ancient times a colony of Phoenicians](#), who fished there for shells and produced purple dye.

Ancient **Corinth** worshiped the [goddess Athena with the title Phoinike](#) and introduced a [month named Phoinikaios](#). Corinthian mythology narrates how the prince [Melicertes or Palaemon](#) washed up there, names of the Phoenician “deities” Melqart & [Baal-Hamon](#), which in turn pun with “cryptocrat” & “[rich](#) lord”. Excavations at Corinth “[unearthed large quantities of Phoenician amphorae and luxury items \(such as jewelry and metalwork\)](#)”. According to Thucydides, the Corinthians were also the [first Greeks to acquire ship-building skills](#). **Thebes** is again said to have been [founded by the mythical Phoenician prince Cadmus](#). On the island Euboea, the town **Chalkis** is said to have been first [settled by Phoenician purple fishers](#). The name is said to be derived [from the Phoenician word for porphyry shell](#), “chalki” or “kallis”. The strait of Cape Kaireas is also known to have been [frequented by Phoenicians](#).

3rd route, from Crete along the Peloponnese to Epirus:

In **Kommos** on Crete, a [Phoenician-style three-pillar shrine from 800 BC was found](#), and another one in Cretan Pinias. Archeological finds are evidence of “[connections from Kommos to Sardinia, Egypt, Cyprus and the Levant](#)”, all frequented by the Phoenicians. **Aradena** on Crete is said to have been [founded by Phoenicians from Arados](#), because of its name. **Loutro** on Crete was in ancient times [called Phoenix or Finika \(Φοίνιξ or Φοίνικα\)](#). The island **Kythira** had a [Phoenician colony](#) with purple production, [attested for 1500 BC](#). Xenophon mentions a [Phoenician Bay](#), Herodotus a sanctuary erected by [Phoenicians from Ashkelon](#).

Gytheio on the Peloponnese mainland may have been the [center of Phoenician purple dye trade](#), of quality [second only to that of Phoenicia itself](#). **Foinikounta**, now garbled but formerly directly named Phoinikus (Φοινικούς), is officially believed to have been [founded by Phoenician shellfishers](#). A nearby town is also named [Foiniki \(Φοινίκη\)](#). **Itaca**’s name is speculated to be the same as [Phoenician Utica](#), and [many other places](#), derived from [athiq](#), meaning “old”. I include it here because it’s on the Belorussian map. The island **Paxos** [was first settled by Phoenicians](#). **Finiq** in today’s Albania is not officially Phoenician, but [again named Phoenicia \(Φοινίκη\)](#).

The Greek ŠLM Family of Names

I cannot provide a genealogy of prehistoric Greek elites, but we can still see some sort of continuity. In Part II, we met the [ŠLM family of names](#), which covered the entire Ancient Fertile Crescent, and especially the Levant with Phoenicia. It appears the ŠLM names were also exported to Greece:

The mythical Greek king [Salmoneus](#) founded the city Salmone, had a brother [Cretheus](#) named like the trade hub Crete, and a daughter [Tyro](#) named like Phoenician Tyre. He [impersonated a god to scam his subjects](#). Of course, he was struck by lightning immediately. Corrupt aristocrats would never get away with impersonating gods to have themselves worshiped, right?

There’s the Greek island [Salamis](#), named after the nymph [Salamis](#), but also connected by some scholars “[to the Semitic root Š-L-M](#)” (and by me). The island Salamis is even officially connected to Phoenicia, via [the Phoenician colony on the tiny island Agios Georgios](#).

But there’s also a Greek city [Salamis on Cyprus](#), with burial jars that “[indicate a Phoenician presence](#)”, and royal tombs that exhibit “[a strong Phoenician influence](#)”. Phoenician colonies [were](#)

[founded near Cypriot Salamis](#), the city's coast is facing Phoenicia, and the [Phoenician king Abdemon reigned there](#) during the Persian era. I'll offer another connection between Greek Salamis & Cypriot Salamis in the next section: a merchant prince from the Greek ŠLM family of names.

Solon the Merchant Prince

[Solon](#) the “statesman, lawmaker and poet”, who lived 638–558 BC, will show us that many Greek “lawmakers and poets” may really have been merchant overlords, like their Phoenician forerunners. Solon is written with N, but I'll assign him to the ŠLM group, because of 3 links: First, the Biblical ŠLM name Absalom has [a variant Absolon](#), like Solon. Second, an early ŠLM king Salomon of Brittany is [in the Breton language called Salaun](#), like Solon. Third, Solon himself had links Cyprus where Cypriot Salamis is located, plus a city named [Soloj](#) after him. He also had links to Greek Salamis: According to some sources, Solon [was born on Greek Salamis](#), others say [his ashes were scattered there](#). Another link is that he [led an Athenian war for the island](#), with “poems”.

Solon is praised by every historian, yet has one of those spook biographies, where every other sentence screams “LIE” and every first sentence screams “CORRUPTION”. As usual, his family was from aristocracy, yet [“possessed only moderate wealth”](#), haha. Tellingly, Solon's lifestyle [was a luxurious one](#). His lineage could be traced back to the [“last King of Athens”](#), but he also [“was related to the tyrant Peisistratos, for their mothers were cousins”](#). According to others, that tyrant was even [Solon's juvenile lover](#). So he could well be above those ever-shifting visible governments. He had a brother [“who was an ancestor \(six generations removed\) of Plato”](#), but nonetheless, [“Solon was eventually drawn into the unaristocratic pursuit of commerce”](#), harhar! What was this “commerce” like? When Solon was appointed archon, he immediately [“discussed his intended reforms with some friends. Knowing that he was about to cancel all debts, these friends took out loans and promptly bought some land.”](#) Priceless!

What were his reforms? The one positive thing about Solon I could find is his most celebrated act: the [Seisachtheia](#), a “disburdening”. It allegedly involved annulling the debts of farmers who had become serfs on their own land. Sounds great, but somehow I'm doubtful. First, it seems [not all debts were annuled, but some merely lowered](#). Plutarch writes Solon didn't even lower *any* debts, but debtors just profited from his [downgrading of the drachma](#), praised as an “act of humanity”.

Some writers, however, and Androtion is one of them, affirm that the poor were relieved [not by a cancelling of debts, but by a reduction of the interest upon them](#), and showed their satisfaction by giving the name of ‘disburdenment’ to this act of humanity, and to the augmentation of measures and the purchasing power of money which accompanied it. For he [Solon] made the mina to consist of a hundred drachmas, which before has contained only seventy-three, so that [by paying the same amount of money, but money of a lesser value](#), those who had debts to discharge were greatly benefited, and those who accepted such payments were no losers.

[PLUTARCH SOLON 15:4](#)

Even this is unclear. If mina denotes silver and drachma currency, then that statement is a contradiction: A monetary reform cannot reduce debts and augment purchasing power at the same time. Clear winners of a devaluation would only be those with debts in drachmas, and assets in, say, real estate, like Solon's buddies. But both [mina](#) & [drachma](#) were units of weight, drachma evolving into [coins of that weight](#). Athens [had NOT yet minted coinage in Solon's time](#), so both units would be just weights. *Some* people may have profited *somehow*, but historians state they [“cannot be](#)

[entirely sure what the seisachtheia was](#)”, hah. My guess is that 100:1 was simply easier on the merchants’ clerks than 73:1, and that was the reason for the weight reform.

Another claim is that “[Solon constructed state-owned pottery factories](#)” for mass pottery production, to be exported to the “whole of the Mediterranean world”. Of course he only did it for “the poor”, harhar. We’ve seen similar pottery factories set up [by Phoenicians in Spanish Peña Negra](#). The prime example is Sarepta, the only city in Levantine Phoenicia where real excavations were conducted. They revealed an [industrialized center for mass-scale pottery production, as early as 1400 BC](#), long before Solon’s time. His policies were learned from earlier merchant princes.

As for reforms of political participation, “Solon’s constitution reduced the power of the old aristocracy by making [wealth rather than birth](#) a criterion for holding political positions”. Good for filthy rich people like him & his friends! This official plutocracy is hailed as an “[anticipation of democratic government](#)”. What else did he “reform”? He paved the way for Athens as an international trade center, by introducing [international weights & measures](#), and banning [exports of all agriculture products except oil](#). As with the coins, archeology seems to [refute the weights](#) and also the [export ban exemption](#). But the weights & measures attributed to Solon are thought by Jewish scholars [to be Phoenician standards](#), likely passed [by the Phoenicians to the Greeks](#).

Still Solon’s policies apparently had a grave impact, because he then “[traveled abroad for ten years, so that the Athenians could not induce him to repeal any of his laws.](#)” He left instructions for the city to be [bound to his laws for 10 \(or 100\) years](#). Where did he go? To Egypt, where he “[discussed philosophy with two Egyptian priests](#)”, or temple economy managers. He visited pharaoh Amasis II, who increased “[friendship of the Greek world, and brought Egypt into closer touch with it than ever before](#)” and also “[integrated Cyprus into the Egyptian domain](#)”. Coincidentally, after visiting Egypt, “[Solon sailed to Cyprus, where he oversaw the construction of a new capital](#)”, named Soloi after him. The city is really older and was built to [ship away Cypriot copper resources](#). Soloi lies in the North and Phoenician-influenced Salamis in the East, but both cities [claimed ancestral connections to Athens](#), perhaps via Solon’s family. Lastly, Solon was a [mentor & savior of the fabulously rich king Croesus](#) of Lydia, apparently “[one of the world’s then ‘superpowers’](#)”.

With all these top-level connections, it looks like Solon was really hailing from one of those supra-national families of merchants & financiers. It also would explain his attempts to align Athens to international trade. If he is representative for all those wise & philosophical “lawmakers” from Greek antiquity, then their images will have to be taken down quite a few notches.

The Trail into Macedonia

This is mainly a quick analysis on Alexander the Great. I’ll include it here, because he was the one allowed to finally mop up the island stronghold of the primary Phoenician city Tyre.

The Founder of Macedon

Macedonia was founded by the mythical leader [Caranus](#), who has the same vowel-less spelling as Phoenician [Cronus](#), and the Phoenician colonies [Cerne](#) and Corsica (called [Cynos, Cernealis, Cirne, Kurnos, Kyrnos](#)). Cerne with C seems to be the [Latinization of Semitic QRN](#) with Qoph, so all these words could also relate to the pun-word meaning “horn” and “finance”.

The name might be related to Libyan [Cyrenaica](#), Roman [Quirinius](#) & [Quirinus](#), [Cornelius](#), and the mythical founder of Cornwall [Corineus](#). The Phoenicians often called peninsulas that way, which protruded like a horn. In the Levant, you find the QRN root with [Ekron](#), [Carnus near Arwad](#), and [Qaraoun](#) near Jezzine, though none of them seems important enough to be the “mother city”.



Horny Alexander

I don't know what QRN means for Macedonia, but for some reason Alexander the Great [issued a lot of coins](#) depicting [himself with horns](#). A part of it has obviously to do with the Phoenician horn-name of Alexander's mythical ancestor. But the “finance” pun may be there as well: Alexander's horns are usually called “[Horns of Ammon](#)”. Apparently, the word “[mammon](#)” stems from [Aramaic](#), and is sometimes explained as “[that in which one trusts](#)”. The first M is then the “from” prefix, and the trust is [Amon](#) (אִמּוֹן). That explanation would match up with the horn [meaning finance](#). The elites apparently understood Phoenician. Alexander may nothave been the boy genius strategist that is sold to us, but simply a moderately good-looking kid from an ultra-rich overlord family.

The Cities Pella & Pella

Alexander was born in the [Macedonian city Pella](#). The name is [said to mean “stone”](#), and there's a Semitic root [PLH](#) with related meanings. Macedonian Pella has a namesake city [Pella in the Phoenician hinterland](#) of Galilee. Phoenician Pella is officially named after Macedonian Pella, but is much older, going back to Neolithic times. It might be the mother city, from which Macedonian Pella was colonized. [PLH](#) looks a bit like the name of Alexander's father [Philip II](#) and the all the other [Philips of Macedon](#). The [spook name Philips](#) might thus be derived from Phoenician Pella.

Ancient Pella was once a [coastal town](#) in a now silted up inlet of the Thermaic Gulf. It was located on Phacos, [just such a “horn”-like promontory](#) that Phoenicians were fond of picking for their fortresses. The [production of purple dye was also flourishing in Ancient Macedonia](#), particularly at [Toumba in Thessaloniki](#), an important excavation site for “[understanding the nature of human activity in the prehistoric and early historic periods in Central Macedonia](#)”. Hint, hint.

Bee on a Coin

We just saw an Alexander coin with horns, a QRN pun. But apparently, with Alexander's dynasty punny coinage started to really take off. Alexander's “conquest” marks the transition from classical times to the globalized [Hellenistic period of Greek coinage minting](#). In this timeframe, all city-states in Greece and neighboring regions started issuing high-quality coins in a seemingly standardized

style, with a ruler's portrait on one side, and punny animals on the other, many **bees** mixed in between. We discussed the Semitic bee pun in Part I: bee = DBR = command = ruler.

Now I don't know why coinage was re-standardized around Alexander's time. Financial scams & debt slavery were running smoothly without coins in archaic times. Perhaps minting of these standardized series was to smoothen the transition from the Persian to the Macedonian empire. All the bee coins I found were dated 400BC–200BC, but many may not be correctly dated: You can see that the later ones are much more sophisticated. But overall, it seems that the bee standard emerged *before* Alexander's empire, which might be a hint that this was another planned transition.

Bees feature as the prominent pun animal on some of these coins, apparently the older ones, but are on others nudged in *as a tiny symbol* next to other animals or the ruler. (Some coins also have a [tiny griffin](#) or a [tiny rose](#).) Bee coins from **Ephesos & Arados** are particularly numerous, you can buy them on eBay and coins sites. Arados is in the Phoenician heartland, but its coins are all dated 200BC or later. Ephesos could thus be the possible “bee leader” for this coin project.

Just on the British Museum website, I have found bee coins from Greece listed for [Amphipolis](#), [Anafi](#), [Athens](#), [Cephalonia](#), [Coressia](#), [Corinth](#), [Eleusis](#), [Ephesos](#), [Epirus](#), [Iulis](#), [Karthaiia](#), [Koressos](#), [Magnesia](#), [Magnetes](#), [Maroneia](#), [Melitaia](#), [Pella](#), [Pergamon](#), [Sardis](#), [Syros](#), [Tauromenium](#).



Attention, kids: There's a tiny bee hidden on each of these coins! Can you find it?

Outside of Greater Greece, bee coins are listed for [Tarsus \(Turkey\)](#), [Nuceria \(Italy\)](#), [Empúries \(Spain\)](#), [Ecbatana \(Iran\)](#), and an unknown place called [Sadianon \(ΣΑΔΙΑΝΩΝ\)](#). The British Museum has no coins for Arados, but you can find them [elsewhere](#).

Are all these bee cities “leaders”? I think not. Rather, the Phoenician pun may have gone Greek: The Greek word for **bee** is **melissa** (μέλισσα), which **also means honey**. The short form, usually meaning honey, is **meli** (μέλι). A homonym of that is the **plural form meli** (μέλη), of the singular **melos** (μέλος), which means **member**. These city states are all “members” of some league. Since there's nothing bad about being a member, we have to ask why this is not admitted. I'd say it's because all the silly official explanations for Greek symbolism would fall apart: The bee was not “**sacred to Artemis**”, *it was a pun*. Same goes for all other punny animals. For the elites, there likely wasn't any goddess Artemis, and these explanations were made up by for us.



Typical Ephesos coin with bee, palm & stag

Most of the puns were likely Greek, but for Anatolian Ephesos & Phoenician Arados, it might still have been Phoenician: Ephesos & Arados coins have a large bee on one side, and **palm & stag** on the other side. We met this palm in Part II: The Hebrew word for **date palm**, [tamar](#) (תמר), has a similar word [temurah](#) (תמורה), which means “trade”, while the Greek translation [phoinix](#) (φοῖνιξ) means both “date palm” & “Phoenician”. The **stag** could stand for Sidon, which means “hunting”. But it is also a common Hebrew name, [Zvi](#) (צבי), and means [gazelle](#), [beauty](#), [glory](#). The same root שׁב is connected to the word [tseba](#) (צבא), dye or dyed stuff. The most important meaning, however, is [tsaba](#) (צבא), often translated as “army”, but depending on the context [any unit of servants](#) that can be commanded. So, “palm & stag” could stand for a “corporation of merchants”.

It’s also not a coincidence that identical coins were issued from the 2 cities Arwad & Ephesos. One famous link is the Roman-era historian called [Menander of Ephesus](#), who wrote a [history of Phoenicia](#), now “lost” of course. Was Anatolian Ephesos a Phoenician city? Here we encounter a relatively obvious [masking as “Jews”](#):

Menander, living in a city with a considerable population of Hellenized Jews also seems to have written on the history of the Jews, often cited by Josephus....Menander also, one who translated the Tyrian archives out of the dialect of the Phoenicians into the Greek language.

Was Ephesos a city with “Hellenized Jews”? Or Greek crypto-Phoenicians? Why is it that Menander “seems” to have written about Jews, when he officially wrote about Phoenicia? Perhaps because they otherwise couldn’t explain why Josephus, himself a “Jew”, would cite a Phoenician historian for his own [history of the Jews](#)? They were likely all birds of the same purple feather.

Lion Hides on Coins

Under Macedonian rule, Hellenistic lords also issued many coins depicting them [wearing a lionskin](#), [Heracles-style](#). There are innumerable coins of [Alexander with a lionskin headdress](#), and of countless rulers [before and after him](#). While there’s a bee pun in Greek, I haven’t found any for the lion. I assume it is still the old Phoenician pun, so they all understood Phoenician to some degree.



Can you hide a pun on a coin? Apparently, the answer is yes.

To rehash: A Semitic root for lion is KPR, which also means cover, as a lion is covered with its mane. That homography is used in the Samson-Melqart-Heracles “hidden ruler” pun. It’s again a strong indication that for the elites, the Macedonian empire was a continuation of older Phoenician colony networks. If you recall the Belshazzar analysis from Part II, and how Persian armies entered Babylon without a fight, then it’s likely that Persian & Macedonian rulers simply “got their turn”.

Alexander’s Non-Siege of Tyre

I wrote in Part III that there was never need to lament for Tyre, at least not for the aristocrats holed up in the island fortress: Unless the attacker had a fleet, [all those sieges](#) never affected it. Alexander besieged Tyre as well, and allegedly got to the island. Was this real?

Alexander got to the island by building a causeway. I guess it’s possible that this time some public & private property was looted there and commoners sold into slavery to finance the manufactured war effort. Thankfully, [“the women and children had been evacuated to Carthage”](#). Or was it just the aristocrats? Naturally Alexander officially granted pardon to the Tyrian king [“Azemilcus and his family, as well as many nobles”](#), even though he was so [enraged that he destroyed half the city and had 8,000 people massacred](#). It seems we won’t have to lament for the Tyrian elites this time either.

I won’t cover it all here, but the most obvious plot hole is about Alexander conducting the siege [“by first blockading and besieging Tyre for seven months, and then by building a causeway”](#). Hadn’t he learned from Nebuchadnezzar II and other sieges of Tyre? The only way to *first* blockade and besiege an **island**, *without* the causeway, is **with a navy**. But Alexander first besieged the island *without a navy*, then tried to build the causeway up to the island, *still without a navy*, while the island was defended from its walls and by its ships. Naturally this didn’t work, as the workforce was attacked constantly from the island. Only [“after this set back, Alexander was convinced that he would not be able to take Tyre without a navy”](#). What a genius! No wonder [Hannibal called him the greatest general of all times](#). Come to think of it, Hannibal employed equally “great” strategies, as we will see.

The Non-Alexander Sarcophagus

I’ll skip Alexander’s conquests here. I also won’t analyze the [many idiotic accounts of how he died](#). An important clue is that [several later rulers visited his sarcophagus and took things from it](#), yet it was never officially found. I’ll instead introduce to you the sarcophagus in which he was NOT buried: It’s consequently called the [Alexander Sarcophagus](#), is one of the most luxurious sarcophagi

ever, and was [found in Phoenician Sidon](#). But of course, it “[is so named not because it was thought to have contained Alexander’s remains, but because its bas-reliefs depict Alexander and his companions fighting and hunting](#)”. He is [identified by the lion crown, fighting the Persians, then hunting together with the Persians](#), like bestest buddies. “Sidon” also means “[hunting](#)”.

Alexander’s death was officially in 323 BC, just before his 33rd birthday. However, on the floor of the vault with the non-Alexander sarcophagus, [a coin was found](#). It [depicted Ptolemy II](#), who reigned 283-246 BC. It is explained as having been lost by grave robbers, **or at a second burial**. Whether that coin was lost or “lost”, it’s an indication that perhaps Alexander lived to a riper age, as a hoaxed war and a pampered life wouldn’t have strained his health too much anyway.

The Trail into Rome

I can’t do justice here to the vast amount of records left by the Romans, most of it admitted to be swindling even by the mainstream. I’ll just point out some links between Rome and Phoenicia.

For starters, recall that Italy is one giant peninsula, with a large coast-to-land ratio. Now look again at the map of [Greek and Phoenician colonies](#): They had the only navies, dotted all known coasts with their tradeposts, yet somehow failed to include Upper Italy. Were the Latin tribes so much fiercer, or less interested in trade, than the Iberians?

The Etruscan alphabet resembles early Greek alphabets, still close to Phoenician. This is evident in the M, which still has [an extra up-stroke](#) from [early Semitic script](#), not found [in Greek alphabets](#), except on Crete. Etruscans also wrote right to left for a long time, like Semitic script. The most important text to decipher Etruscan were 3 [bilingual Etruscan-Phoenician gold tablets](#).

Phoenician Colonies in Italy

Southern Italy was called Magna Graecia, and we’ve seen the Greek elites as inheritors of older merchant empires. The Greeks weren’t the only merchants in Italy though:

The island **Ischia** was settled by [Greeks and Phoenicians](#). (It featured in the [Alamo guest paper](#).) The island **Ustica** was [first settled by Phoenicians](#). The “Phoenician Steps” on the island **Capri** were “probably” built by Greeks, [not Phoenicians](#), hah. [Phoenicians traded iron](#) from **Elba** (think [Napoleon](#)), and [mined silver](#) on the Northern Italian **mainland opposite to Elba**. They even set up workshops there, to produce luxury silver vessels, so many say they strongly [influenced the “orientalizing” Etruscan style](#). Northern **Etruscan mainland towns** seem to have been the main [base of operation for the Phoenicians](#), who were conducting both import & export there.

Ascanius, Founder of Rome

Southern Italy was officially settled by Greek migrants & merchants [at the latest by 800 BC](#). This coincides with the founding of the Northern Italian [short-lived Roman Kingdom](#) in 753 BC. Greek legend has it founded by Greek refugees, in the [Aeneid](#), which has a *Phoenician* flavor to it: It tells how the mythical Trojan prince Aeneas first sails towards *Phoenician*-colonized Sicily, then [ends up on the North African coast](#), where he enters *Phoenician* Carthage, just founded by the *Phoenician* princess Dido from *Phoenician* Tyre. The gods make them [fall into an unhappy love](#), and destine their future empires, Rome and *Phoenician* Carthage, to be eternal enemies.

Here we encounter name similarities again: Aeneas' son [Ascanius](#) would in vowel-less Semitic script be spelled like [Ashkenaz](#), mythical progenitor of the Ashkenazi Jews, who are believed to have [migrated into Europe via Italy](#). The name later surfaced in Germany as the aristocratic [Ascanians](#). Through both father & mother, Greek Ascanius was related to king Priam of Troy, who had a son [also named Ascanius](#). The site of historic Troy controls the bottleneck entry into the Dardanelles. A [Lake Ascania](#) lies on the far side of the Sea of Marmara, close to Byzantium. That region was home to a Phrygian prince [again named Ascanius](#) who fought for the Trojans. Phrygia was formerly the Hittite Empire, wealthy because of [advanced iron production](#). The Hittite Empire was destroyed in the Bronze Age Collapse by the Sea Peoples, and by classical Greek accounts [settled by migrants](#), who according to the Midas myth became very rich immediately. They also [used the Phoenician alphabet](#).

All these Ashken-X names might be connected to Levantine Ashkelon, which in Egyptian letters was written [Asqanu](#). Its earliest known ruler was [Yidya](#), which sounds a little like a people linked to the name Ashkenaz. The city is “Philistine”, but the Philistines [were likely a Sea People](#) migrated there, and [trade routes were continuous](#) along the Levant. Asqanu [was producing glass](#), and nearby [Ashdod purple garments](#), both Phoenician trademark products.

Ascanius is also called [Iulus](#), like the Roman [gens, family, dynasty & emperor](#). Where that name appears in Neo-Punic inscriptions, it is written as [YWLY and YALY](#) (יִלְי, יִלְי). That is very close to the Hebrew name YWAL (יִוָּל), translated as [Joel](#). A BDB entry links it to a [Phoenician “deity”](#). “Joel” is attested for [Phoenician inscriptions](#) outside Carthage, together with other YL-variants. Troy itself is also named [Ilios or Ilion](#), in the Iliad. There was a [Carthaginian colony called Iol](#) (now Cherchell). Near Rome, the word root appears with the [Aeolian Islands](#) next to Phoenician-settled Sicily. The Wiki authors avoid the word “Phoenician”, but mention commerce “[which extended from Mycenae to the British Isles](#)”. That describes only the Phoenicians! They also mention [Phoenician shipping](#) and that the Aeolians later fought [on the side of Carthage](#).

The mythical Ascanius-Julius settlers founded a historical Roman Kingdom where among the royal insignia, “[the most important was the purple toga](#)”, tying the Roman kings to Phoenician producers.

(Interestingly, there's a British author named William [BEEston](#), like [other](#) exalted [people](#) of the old [spook nest Boston](#). He admits that [Aeneas spoke Phoenician, identical to Hebrew](#), but then explains all Roman names as coming from [harmless Hebrew words](#), and accepts Rome's founders as genuine refugees. I don't. I think they were merchant princes founding a colony!)

The Name Brutus

Please excuse me as I skip the Roman Republic here, we'll leave it for another time. We'll meet some more Romans when we analyze name trails from Phoenicia to today's spooks. I'll mention one Roman family here that I haven't yet found in modern times: The [Brutus clan](#) is found among Rome's founders and Caesar's alleged assassins. Their name is similar to Phoenician [Beirut](#), which became “[the center of Roman presence in the eastern Mediterranean](#)” and “[the most Roman city in the eastern provinces](#)”. The root [BRT](#) also appears in the South Italian region [Bruttia](#), and some inscriptions [listed Beirut as BRTYA](#) (בִּרְתִּיָּא). Later, the name [Brutus of Troy](#) was given as the [mythical founder of Britain](#), similar to Aeneas in the *Aeneid*.

The Phoney Punic Wars

Here, I'd like to briefly discuss the Punic Wars between Rome & Carthage which were the lead-up to the Roman Empire. The symbol of these wars is Hannibal crossing the Alps with his elephants. And that's already the end of all credibility! Does crossing mountains with elephants sound like a great idea? Especially when Carthage had the best, millennia-old navy around, and the Romans had only recently reverse-engineered triremes from a [Carthaginian wreck & borrowed Greek ships](#)? Like Alexander, Hannibal is another "great strategist" who is really a manager in a managed war.

How could the Romans win naval battles at all on reverse-engineered triremes? Allegedly, the battles of Mylae, Sulci, Tyndaris, Ecnomus were won with a new superweapon: the [corvus](#), a giant hooked boarding bridge, which enabled Rome to roll out its superior infantry at sea. Except that soldiers would walk over an easily flanked plank. And that no one can explain where & how you would fasten such a thing. And that it would destabilize the ships. And that the Romans allegedly lost 2 fleets to storms because of it. And that it is theorized "[that the corvus never existed](#)".

Get that! Perhaps it never existed! Care to guess how much taxpayer money was spent on these superweapons that never existed? And ships that never existed? And an arms race that never existed? And battles that never existed? And a crossing of the Alps that never existed? Does it remind you of something? Like a modern-day Cold War that never existed? And a War on Terror that never existed? And incredibly expensive, yet unguarded, nuclear superweapons that never existed? Already by the time of the Punic Wars mankind was way up Hoax Creek without a paddle.

You could quote all accounts of the Punic Wars verbatim as proof of hoaxing, as nearly every other paragraph screams "FAKE"! For instance the account of the Carthaginians sparing Flavius' lands. Why would they do that? And Flavius not attacking Hannibal. And Hannibal not attacking Rome. And the Roman Senate not calling for reinforcements with the enemy at their gates. And the unbelievable deaths of Hamilcar & Hannibal.

I'll share just one quote because I think it's a hint to a kind of war profiteering often overlooked. It's a priceless gem by the historian Livy (note the name), about [Hannibal camping in front of Rome](#):

The important thing was that he heard that, although he was sitting armed before the walls of the city of Rome, soldiers had set out under their banners to reinforce Spain. And the unimportant circumstance was that he learned from a prisoner that about this time the land on which he had his camp chanced to have been sold, with no reduction in price on that account.

After their defeat at Cannae, the Romans would still trade the land occupied by the invading army, at the same price? Was that arrogance and indignity? Or insider trading, by people who knew the war was faked? And purposefully written down here as a joke by another insider? The next question is: Were *all* invaded lands sold without reduction? Or were many given away in fire sales, by common people not-in-the-know, and snatched up by the insiders who had manufactured the war?

Cato the Elder repeated that "Carthage must be destroyed". But was it? Carthage was allegedly sacked in 146 BC, the remaining population sold into slavery, and the city burned for 17 days. But if this happened, that was apparently it, since even [according to mainstream research...](#)

The notion that Roman forces then sowed the city with salt to ensure that nothing would grow there again is almost certainly a 19th-century invention.... A century later, the site of Carthage

was rebuilt as a Roman city by Julius Caesar, and would later become one of the main cities of Roman Africa by the time of the Empire.

Did these greedy scum really manage to wait for a century? [Or perhaps only 24 years?](#)

By 122 BC, Gaius Gracchus founded a short-lived colony, called Colonia Iunonia, after the Latin name for the Punic goddess Tanit, Iuno Caelestis. The purpose was to obtain arable lands for impoverished farmers.

A euphemized after-war land-grab! And who was [Gaius Gracchus](#)? A grandson of Scipio Africanus, who had “fought” the fake Punic War, and was related to [all the other Scipios](#) who had “fought” [all the other Hannibals](#). It’s rich Hoaxing Families on both sides once again! I’d say they didn’t “obtain lands FOR impoverished farmers”, but FROM impoverished farmers! One reason for creating wars is to purposefully impoverish those farmers, so that rich hoaxers can snatch away their lands at rock-bottom prices. But then “[the Senate abolished the colony](#)” of Gracchus, likely so that other Families could have their go at the impoverished farmers as well.

Flavius Josephus

One Roman name that already popped up is that of Roman-Jewish historian [Titus Flavius Josephus](#). I already suspected him to be a spook. Not because he was a Jew, but because he was an aristocrat, descending from priestly & royal bloodlines. His [brother](#), [father](#), [g-grandfather](#) & [g2-grandfather](#) were all named like [apostle Matthew](#), his [3g-grandfather](#) was named like [apostle Simon](#). All were wealthy, and important enough to pass down the entire dynasty to us. Josephus was also one of these wartime turncoats: He “fought” the Romans, taught his fellow Jews how to “efficiently” [commit suicide](#), himself defected to the Romans, and advised them during their siege & sacking of Jerusalem. After “prophesizing” favorably about the Roman emperor [Titus Flavius Vespasian](#), Josephus became the emperor’s personal assistant and assumed both his names Titus & Flavius. Titus Flavius Josephus then tutored the emperor’s son [Titus Flavius Vespasian](#). That tutoring might be the one true fact.

What family did the emperor come from? Vespasian’s grandfather was a **debt-collector**, his father a **money-lender & tax-farmer**. Vespasian married a daughter from a Flavius, yet his grandfather had already been a Flavius. I suspect that neither Josephus nor Vespasian “rose” to power, but that they already came from ancient power & privilege, as usual. Vespasian was militarily active in former Carthage, Britain, and Judea, all of which are also tied to Phoenicia, and to spookery.

Look how Josephus stresses that Jews are not (!) merchants, confirms that the Phoenicians knew and connected all nations (!), and invokes them as witnesses to Jewish history:

As for ourselves, therefore, we neither inhabit a maritime country, [nor do we delight in merchandise](#), nor in such a mixture with other men as arises from it; but the cities we dwell in are remote from the sea, and having a fruitful country for our habitation, we take pains in cultivating that only.... For this reason it was that the Phoenicians themselves came soon by trading and navigation to be known to the [Grecians](#), and by their means the [Egyptians](#) became known to the [Grecians](#) also, as did [all those people](#) whence the Phoenicians in long voyages over the seas carried wares to the [Grecians](#). The [Medes](#) also and the [Persians](#), when they were lords of Asia, became [well known to them](#)... for I will bring the [Egyptians](#) and the [Phoenicians](#) as my principal witnesses, because [nobody can complain](#) Of their testimony as false, on account that they are known to have borne the greatest ill-will towards us.

Were there Phoenicians named Joseph? Of course there were, as nearly all names are shared between Hebrew & Phoenician! The name in un-vowelized form is spelled YSP (YSP), meaning [increasing or adding](#), in Hebrew just [as in Phoenician](#). Merchants would love this meaning, and you find it in Phoenician & Punic inscriptions: [Baalyaton son of Yoseph](#), [Baal-Yoseph](#), even a possible [Lady Yoseph](#), and attested in [Phoenician name lists](#). That Josephus' name is also Phoenician tells us more about his “multinationality” than all biographies who depict him as torn between his Jewish & Roman identities. His true identity was likely neither, but that of another merchant prince.

The Carthaginian-Syrian Emperors of Rome

Three centuries after Carthage was non-destroyed, Rome even had a Carthaginian emperor: [Septimius Severus](#) from [Carthaginian Lepcis](#), founder of the [Severan dynasty](#). This is often sold as a display of Roman cosmopolitanism, but really proves that the same set of ultra-rich families had been ruling both empires, and that for many of them, the roots go back to Ancient Phoenicia.

Nothing is known of Septimius' first wife [Paccia Marciana](#), except that [she also came from a wealthy family](#), and that her name was Punic or Libyan, from the Carthaginian sphere. Septimius had no children with her, except for a [“suspect” and “unsubstantiated”](#) mentioning of [2 daughters](#). The [Paccia gens](#) links her to [Gaius Paccius Africanus](#), who governed Roman Africa in 77–78 AD.

Septimius' second wife and empress [Julia Domna](#) came from a Syrian family, the [Sempisgerami](#) of [Emesa](#) (Homs). They were styled as “sun” priests, with Sempisgerami perhaps spelled as [ŠMŠ](#) for sun, and [GRM](#) for soothsaying. They are declared Arabs for the “Arabic” name [Aziz of their progenitor](#), but on its own Wiki page that name is [“Northwest Semitic Phoenician-Aramaic-Hebrew-Arabic”](#), simply a supra-regional name, as all Semitic names in that dynasty: [Sohaemus](#) sounds like Biblical [Shechem](#), an ancient merchant city. [Iamblichus](#) is for a descendant [explained as Ya-Mlku](#), the name of 2 Phoenician kings of Byblos: [Yehimilk & Yehawmilk](#).

Coincidentally, the trade routes from Emesa to the coast, lead to Byblos, whose “Greco-Roman” history is [glossed over in a single sentence](#). If you turn and follow the Emesa trade routes into Mesopotamia, you get to [Palmyra](#). Remember, Greek for “palm” was “Phoenix”. In Palmyra we find Julians of later times, with Julia Domna's father being a possible [“ancestor to Syrian Queen Zenobia of Palmyra”](#), who is a Septimia like Severus, and a [possible daughter of a Julius Aurelius](#). Her son had the Baal-name [Vaballathus](#). Another Septimia, named [Tyria Balbilla](#), similar to Tyre & Baal, is thought to be Zenobia's descendant. [Zenobia's Aramaic name BT-ZBY](#) is found with a [Palmyrene general](#) and [another Septimius](#), and appears on a [milestone near Byblos](#). Have you noticed Byblos popping up multiple times? But here comes the clincher:

Lord Byblos, the Roman God-Emperor

Today's cryptocrats have themselves worshiped as pop idols, but we rarely catch them at arranging literal idolatry for themselves. There's one such case with the Severan dynasty: A Severan emperor of Rome was named “Lord Byblos” and had a god of the same name worshiped in his hometown. Phoenician Byblos was called *Gabal* in Phoenician. A lord or god of that city would be *El-Gabal*. That was the name of Severus' grand-nephew, Roman emperor [Elagabalus](#). It's explained away as a “Syrian” sun god worshiped by the Sempisgerami, [as a black meteorite](#), Latinized to Heliogabalus. A votive inscription to the “Lord of Byblos” was even found in the Netherlands as

[HELAGABALO](#), close [to a Roman castle](#). This “sun” god’s name is explained as meaning “[God of the Mountain](#)” in Aramaic. That meaning exists in Ugarit and Arabic. But GBL in Phoenician, Aramaic & Hebrew means [bordered](#), sometimes by mountains. Most importantly, **GBL** is the written Phoenician name of the ancient merchant city [Byblos](#), vowelized as **Gabal, Gebal, Gubla**. At least 2 smaller cities nearby bear the same name: ancient [Gabala](#), and not-so-ancient [Gabula](#), founded it Roman times. It may be that a top-level family from Byblos-Gabal used their clout to extend their personal little empire.

I have to stop here, as Roman historians were legion. It would take another army of truthers to sift through the piles of fake names, fake gods, fake wars, fake feuds & fake deaths they fake-recorded for us. I hope you still got some confirmation out of this: Rome did have links to the merchant princes of old, and underneath the advent of its empire is a trail of the Great Hoax into Europe.

The Trail into Britain

Miles mentioned the book “When Scotland was Jewish”, and quoted it saying that some British high houses [were always Jewish](#). But the book doesn’t offer much explanation of *why* Scotland was Jewish, and how British aristocrats could *always* have been Jewish. The snippet they give [is this](#):

There were rich [tin mines](#) in this region that were exploited by the [early Phoenicians \(800 B.C.E\)](#)... Because the [Judeans \(Jews\)](#) often worked with the [Phoenicians](#) as trading partners, some could have reached Britain as early as this time.

After all I’ve shown you, would you say “Phoenician” & “Jewish” elites were trading partners? Or rather that they were *one and the same*? But otherwise they’re right. The link between Ancient Britain and the merchant princes of the Ancient Levant, is summed up in a single word: **tin**. In the Bronze Age, economies started to rely increasingly on: **bronze**. It was harder and more durable, yet easier to cast than copper. But unlike copper or iron, Bronze is not a metal but an alloy of copper and, most often, tin. While copper resources in the earth’s crust [are vast](#) with [about 70 ppm](#), tin is [very rare](#) with [about 2 ppm](#). These few tin sources are widely scattered, and didn’t coincide with centers of ancient civilization. Since most alloys need 10-20% tin, it had to be traded from far away to turn available copper into bronze. When discussing the power of traders, the Bronze Age could be called the Tin Trade Age. One central source for tin was... [Britain!!!](#)

All mainstream scholars attest that the area of Cornwall & Brittany was the main source for tin in Late Bronze Age & classical antiquity. They admit this tin was traded by Phoenicians. However, the current official “consent” is that it was via intermediaries, as the idea that Phoenicians visited Cornwall themselves [“has no archaeological basis and is largely considered a myth”](#). Bah.

Some articles say about Cornwall & Devon that [“by about 1600 BCE the West Country was experiencing a trade boom driven by the export of tin across Europe”](#). Other articles only admit that [“Britain was known to the Classical world; the Greeks, Phoenicians and Carthaginians traded for Cornish tin in the 4th century BC”](#). That’d be 1200 years for the “boom” to travel to the merchant princes who profited from it. The same article claims that Britain, source of all that imported tin, was [“place of mystery, with some writers refusing to believe it existed at all”](#). The wealthy families get their tin from Britain, yet their writers refuse to believe it exists? Right.

Remember my map of Spain, the coastline covered with Phoenician trade posts? The Phoenicians went further, but the records got “lost”: Carthaginian [Himilco](#) is the first publicly known Mediterranean explorer to reach Northern Europe by sea, officially [in 480 BC](#). That is also hard to believe: Cadiz was founded by Phoenicians [precisely in 1104 BC](#), according to [Greek & Roman historians](#). Lagos is thought to have been settled by Phoenicians [in 900 BC](#), Lisbon [by 800 BC](#). Even if these late datings are correct, did it really take greedy merchants 500 years to get around Spain to Brittany & Britain, the source of the valuable tin they traded? And would they fortify the Gibraltar with strongholds like Cadiz, Carteia, Abyla, Lixus if no trade would be coming from the Atlantic? Himilco’s report, and secondary Greek & Latin sources were perhaps “lost” for a reason: [Hanno the Navigator](#), who sailed along Africa until Gabon in the 5th or 6th century BC, is said to have embarked with 60 ships & 30,000 colonists! That sounds exaggerated, but would still mean “a lot”. If Himilco’s expedition was anything like Hanno’s, it would be a major colonization enterprise, not cautious “exploration”. Another account states that Egyptian pharaoh Necho II around 600 BC commissioned a Phoenician expedition that sailed for 3 years, [around the African continent back to Egypt](#). I’d say that they hadn’t been afraid of the Atlantic for quite a while, and could easily bridge the gap from Portugal to Brittany, to pocket the full arbitrage of the tin trade.

However, apart from that it “makes sense”, there’s no evidence from records & excavations. [“Scotland was Jewish”](#) states as much, but the other way round:

“It is not possible, [from the archaeological evidence](#), to estimate the intensity and duration of this ‘trade’ with the Mediterranean,” writes an expert on the pre-history of Europe. “The question is [incapable of resolution](#).”

No resolution? That’s how they’d like it. But what are the authors doing themselves? They rely on name similarities! And we get some [pointing to Phoenicia](#).

Tyrie is likely named for [Tyre, the ancient capital of Phoenicia](#) (now Lebanon), and Tarves invokes [Tarshish](#), referred to in the Bible, located by some in southern Spain, the homeland of the Sephardim.

Here comes the weird part: Remember Beeston, who explained Roman names as Phoenician? The same thing happened for Britain: In the 17th century, a group of British “Phoenicophiles” explained names of many British localities & vocables as derived from Phoenician, and did their best to write up a classical-exotic Phoenician history of Britain, built upon Greek, Roman & Biblical myths.

Most cited are [Samuel Bochart](#), [William Camden](#), [Aylett Sammes](#). Camden commented on the other two. Sammes wrote [“Antiquities of Great Britain, Derived from the Phoenicians”](#), lavishly illustrated with wickermen & bestial idols. His only proof though are similarities to Semitic words, and since he only uses garbled English transcriptions, I often don’t know which word he means. You can look them up in Bochart’s books, most notably the 2nd part of his Sacred Geography, [“Canaan or the Colonies and Language of Phoenicia”](#), where they’re printed in Hebrew. But since the rest is all Latin & Greek, with squiggly ligatures, I cannot really read it. Others rushed in later to pooh-pooh this research, since it was seen as a breach of protocol. Like Disraeli admitting everyone was Jewish, it was too revealing. But others let it stand, thinking no one would make the jump from Phoenician to Jew. We just did.

Phoenicophile Name Similarities

Sammes & Bochart derive a lot from word similarities, perhaps because most ancient records are lost or inaccessible even to them, or uncitable. They might have a point with similar words: The article "[Is English Derived From Hebrew](#)" cites a dictionary called "[The Word](#)" listing "20,000 English-Hebrew linked words". In truth English is not derived from Hebrew, but like pretty much all languages in the Old World contains vocabulary adopted from Phoenician traders & governors. Most famous is the Phoenicophile's discussion whether "Britannica" is derived from the Phoenician word for "tin" or "lead". I first thought they derived the "Brit" part from 'PRT for lead, but Bochart derives the "-nic" part from 'NK for plumblin. Here's his [famous explanation](#), translated by me:

And Britain Strabo repeatedly calls Brettanikon, and with one T Bretanikon. Again, to me Bretanica seems to be nothing else than ברַת־אַנַךְ Barat-anac, a field of tin and lead. ברא Bara, and as a rule ברת barat, is known to mean field in Syrian Aramaic, and well known from Daniel 2:38 where חיות ברא [chevat bara] means beasts of the field, and דתא דברא [dita di bara] herbs of the field in 4:12. And אַנַךְ anak is explained as tin or lead in Hebrew in Amos 7:6. Of course it has both these meanings. Avicenna book 2 chapter 27 defines אַלְרַצְאֵן אַלְאַסוּד [alratsats alasud] as black lead. However, in the Arabic writing, the names for tin and lead are the same. Giggeius: אַלְאַנַךְ (alanak) = lead, white lead or tin, pure lead, black lead. The same: אַלְאַנַכִי (alanaki) = tin or lead. As with the former: אַוּנַךְ Aunac is by Avicenna translated as lead, but signifies tin.

(For the Bible-savvy: In our version, the plumblin is in [Amos 7:7](#) not [Amos 7:6](#). Herbs of the field are in [DANIEL 4:15](#) not [DANIEL 4:12](#), and are Yod-vowelized. Did Bochart have an older version?)

Bochart's conflation of tin & lead was of great interest: An entire book was written to discuss whether [anak in Akkadian means tin or lead](#), the answer being: [both](#). Bochart makes a derivation from Hebrew, but there are many attestations for [anak to mean tin in Aramaic](#). The [Aramaic version](#) of a Biblical metals list translates tin & lead as anka (אַנְכָא) & abra (אַבְרָא).

Son of man, the house of Israel has become dross to Me; all of them are bronze and tin and iron and lead in the furnace; they are the dross of silver. [Eze 22:18](#)
brnš' hww ly dbyt 'ysryl msly' klhwn 'yk hš' w'yk 'nk' w'yk przl' w'yk 'br' bgw kwr'
dḥlyṭyn bs'm'
ברנשא הוו לי דבית איסריל מסליא כלהון איך נחשא ואיך אַנכא ואיך אַברא בגו
כורא דחליטין בסאמא

Why did I share these 17th century texts? To show you that in the past, the discussion wasn't *whether Britain was settled by Phoenicians or not*, or *whether Britain was named by Phoenicians or not*, but merely *which Phoenician word Britain was named after!* I think they tried to engage their readers in the 3rd question to sneak past the first 2. As for the name Britain, I'd again suspect a family name, as in the [Brutus of Troy myth](#). We saw that both mythical & actual Troy have links to Phoenician colonization. If you de-romanticize the Brutus myth, it could be a colonization run by rich families from Bruttia, or Beirut.

Possible Phoenician Ports between Galicia & Britain

I don't think any Phoenician relics will ever be suffered to be excavated there or in Britain. But here's a list of places from Galicia to Britain that "look" like there might be a Phoenician link: The city of **Gijón** is said to go back to the Romans, [and possibly the Phoenicians](#).

Modern **Oviedo** is thought to be named after the earlier Ovetum, the eponym of Ovetanian, a [kind of black lead](#) mentioned by Pliny. The area would at least have been known to Phoenician tin traders in nearby Galicia. The name might be a garbled '[BD](#), like the 2 Abderas. The city **Saint-Nazaire** sounds again like a *Nazir* name, meaning [observer](#). You'd think it's named after [Saint Nazarius](#) whose [bones are buried there](#). He was of [Jewish descent](#) and had those [global connections](#). But Saint-Nazaire is more ancient: In the tin-traders' heyday it was the [second largest Gaulish city after Marseille](#). It lies at the [mouth of the river Loire](#), used to transport trade goods.

The villages **Arzal**, **Arzon**, **Arzano**, the **Île-d'Arz** and the river **Arz** look like they are [derived from the Semitic root 'RZ](#), meaning [cedar](#), the material of Phoenician ships. **Téviéc** features the French book "[The Téviéc men in the shadow of the Phoenicians](#)", as neolithic natives are often neglected for half-mythical tales about Phoenicians, as discussed [here](#). On **Glénan Islands** a narcissus is marketed to tourists as being [brought there by the Phoenicians](#). **Brest**'s harbor is said to have walls dating back to the [time of the Phoenicians](#). The island **Ushant** is said on French Wikipedia to have been a [stop for the Carthaginian tin traders](#).

While there is a Phoenician trail up to Britain, there's no archaeological evidence to back it up. Alleged Proto-Semitic inscriptions like the [Newton Stone](#) don't seem Phoenician to me, as their script was long past that stage. However, as I said before, just because the evidence isn't published doesn't mean it doesn't exist. They have lots of vaults in various places, and my guess is those vaults contain things like this. Not the Ark of the Covenant, as in *Indiana Jones*, but piles of Phoenician artifacts and things of that nature.

Phoenician Names in Cornwall & Devon

Let's look instead at place names in British [Cornwall and Devon, centers of Bronze Age tin trade](#). The most obvious candidate is the **Corn** in Cornwall. We've already discussed many Phoenician names using Semitic **QRN** meaning "horn" in the Alexander coin section. Since Cornwall is a protruding peninsula like the others, its name might mean "horn" as well, though it's been conflated with the ruler [Corineus](#). The "corn" in Cornwall officially [means "horn" in the Celtic language](#). It's said to mean horn-foreigners, used by Celts for Cornish people. However, the [Cornish word for horn is also kern or korn](#). And of course [Latin has cornu as well](#), as it's a word [shared universally between Semitic & Indo-European](#). While this isn't proof for Phoenician colonization, it may be evidence that ancient trade spread this term around.

But we can do better. I noticed many [Cornish hills have names ending in Tor](#). Cornish [tor means rock](#), as does Phoenician **tsur**, also the name of Phoenician Tyre. Another such word is Cornish **crag**, a rocky outcrop. [Sammet has it in his list](#), but doesn't tell us the Hebrew term. It could be [qereach](#), bald head, which also means [frost](#), as it [baldens the landscape](#). From rivers, I spotted the [River Camel](#), officially meaning "crooked" river. **GML** is the Semitic root for [crooked or curved things](#), most famously the [camel](#) with its curved humps. Other meanings for GML are [curved beams](#), [recompensation](#) & [reward](#) as it's a "curved" transaction, and even [weaning a child](#), maybe because it's taken off the breast again. The [letter Gimel](#) itself was originally simply [a crooked line](#). We here have a Cornish name that matches the corresponding Phoenician term *perfectly*. It also somewhat matches the corresponding Latin term [camur](#), but *less perfectly*.

There is the ancient port town of **Truro**, again with [uncertain etymology](#). It might be yet another variant of [Surus](#), [Syros](#), [Tyro](#), [Thera](#), [Tharros](#), [Tarra](#), [Tyrrhenia](#) and many others, with the Phoenician mother city of **Tyre** hiding behind all of them.

The River Tamar

The best match though is the River **Tamar**, with many ancient stannary towns nearby, and a valley “[exploited for its rich mineral and metal deposits including silver, tin, lead and arsenic](#)” throughout its history. Bronze of various kinds can be produced with copper plus *either tin, lead or arsenic*. The river’s name is ancient, already [mentioned in Ptolemy’s Geography](#) written [150 AD](#). But that was merely a [revision of an earlier atlas](#) by [Marinus of Tyre](#) who was “possibly Phoenician”, and whose work is now “lost”. Tamar is said to mean “[great water](#)” or “[dark water](#)” in Cornish, but it’s [admitted to be uncertain](#). Romans used the name for a [settlement called Tamaris](#). There are 3 more places named **Tamar** in the vicinity: [Tamerton Foliot](#), [King’s Tamerton](#), and [North Tamerton](#).

You’ve probably guessed it: That river is spelled exactly like Phoenician & Hebrew [tamar](#), meaning date palm, but also trader, as in [temurah](#), mirrored in Greek *Phoinix* which means [date palm & Phoenicia](#). We’ve seen that pun many times: in Semitic with Tamar, Tadmor, possibly Tayma. In Greek with Finike, Finik, Foinikounta, and many others.

Tadmor’s name Palmyra, and perhaps Mallorca’s Palma are **Latin variants**, and we have those in Cornwall as well: The mouth of the River Tamar is also the mouth of the River **Plym**, a re-vowelized **Palm**, with the port city Plymouth. I don’t think it’s a coincidence that both rivers’ names mean “palm” in 2 languages. The Phoenicians were once [thought to have traded tin from Plymouth](#) because of references in Strabo’s Geographica, but luckily “this theory is now discounted”.

The **Greek variant Phoenix** is also found in Cornwall: In the [hamlet St. Pinnock](#) (San Pynnek in Cornish), and many Cornish family name variants [Pinoke](#), [Pinnick](#), [Pinnock](#), [Pincock](#), [Pinock](#), and [most obviously Penix](#). The modern-day Cornish [Phoenix Mine](#) might be a spook reference.

They even admit it, in a book about “[The Early Jews and Muslims of England and Wales](#)”:

The main river in the Southwest is the [Tamar](#), Hebrew and Arabic for [date palm](#). Its Latin form is [phoenix](#), enshrined in the name of the Phoenicians, who used the date palm as the emblem of state on their currency. There are ancient English towns named [Marazion](#), [Cairo](#) and [Menheniot](#). The latter name might come from the [Hebrew min ohiyot](#), “from ships.”

That’s an upper-limit hangout. He’s even right about Egyptian names like Cairo: A stretch of the Tamar is called [Hamoaze, but formerly Hamose](#), like the many [Egyptian aristocrats named Ahmose](#). That’s more evidence that world conquest was a joint Egyptian-Phoenician venture. The author only forgot to say that *tamar & oniyot* and the palm=trade pun are present in Phoenician as well. Now one last question: Who came from ships? Regular early “Jews” or “Muslims” in our sense of the word? Or Phoenician merchant princes who chose to hide behind these religions?

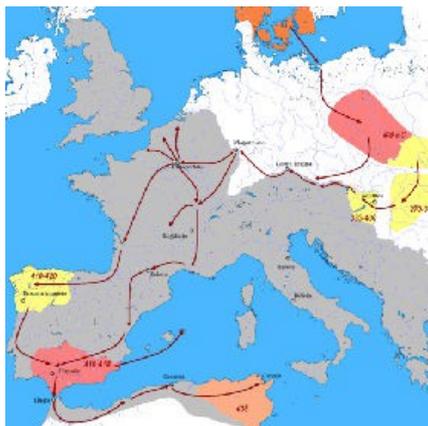
The Trail into Germania

Okay, a last one just for laughs. Trick question: Did Phoenicians ever colonize **Germania**? Not officially, but a Germanic tribe officially colonized a major Phoenician city-state: The [Vandal king](#)

[Genseric](#) allegedly moved his tribe across the Strait of Gibraltar to North Africa, where he captured Carthage and settled there, in 439.

During his nearly 50 years of rule, he raised a relatively insignificant Germanic tribe to the status of a major Mediterranean power.

We can't cover the Migration Period here, but it already stretches belief if a land-based "insignificant Germanic tribe" moves from Eastern Europe to Spain, splitting and reuniting on the way, crosses the sea to Africa, captures the greatest city there, and not only keeps it intact, but successfully expands it into a major naval power, all within the lifetime of one king. It looks like spookwork & hoaxcraft again! Look at the [maps](#), and [judge](#) for [yourself](#).



This looks just like the straightforward route to defeat Rome and build up a Mediterranean empire.

What was this North African Vandal Kingdom like? Apparently, it was about [learning](#), [building](#), [schools](#), [innovation](#), [writing & science](#). Quite the vandals!

...the Vandals were also patrons of [learning](#). Grand [building projects](#) continued, [schools flourished](#) and North Africa fostered many of the most [innovative writers and natural scientists](#) of the late Latin West.

Besides their innovative writing, the Vandals also looted the area [and sacked Rome](#), where they took spoils from Jerusalem. The Roman empress herself had "[summoned the Vandal Gaiseric](#)". It fits the picture that [her daughter then married Genseric's son](#) and moved to Carthage, then to Jerusalem. It also fits that the "[surviving senators, accompanied by their wives](#)", also moved to Carthage. I think we got a hoaxed Barbarian scare again. The sister-in-law of the empress [had "summoned" Attila the Hun](#) in a similar fashion.

As Genseric is [also called Geiseric](#), his name might be connected to [Levantine Gezer](#), which guards the passage from Ashdod & Jaffa towards Jerusalem. I'd guess the "Vandal" aristocrats were rooted in the region, and returned when called on to mop up and reshuffle Rome & Carthage once again.

Conclusion

My dear fellow truth seekers, that was my stab at classical antiquity. I hope I have shown you enough to prove that there are many truths to be found with the "Phoenician angle", and definitely with the punny angle. Some of you might want to add those to your list of patterns to watch out for.

Let's take a look at what we achieved. First, we found that spook aristocrats were never attached to any tiny nation, but were always globalized, playing countries against each other for profit. Many came from the Fertile Crescent, but had that region razed many times over nonetheless. They hopped to and fro over the planet, always shifting, reshuffling and breaking their empires.

Second, we saw that the important conquests are not in our history books as such. Rather, Europe was colonized in the Bronze Age already, in patterns that match up with structures we see in today's spook aristocracy. The entire upper class of colonized regions was replaced, with common people unaware of it, to this day. Some of this colonization is cautiously admitted, just not emphasized.

Third, we saw that the spooks always held power. The secret behind their power is simply that there is no big secret. They don't know anything special. They can't do anything special. They never achieved anything special—other than monopolizing trade. With the power to deceive, even idiots can rule the world for millennia.

Fourth, we confirmed again that all layers of their lies contain grains of truth. Even for ancient times, we can solve many a mystery of history with a stroll on Wikipedia. I hope I also showed that digging into contemporary texts can sometimes give you extra clues, if only for the punny language.

We may have opened up a new chapter here. And remember: I'm just one lone guy with next to no beforehand knowledge of history. Imagine how much more we'll find with all our eyes & minds combined. I'm therefore passing the torch to all of you, experienced truthers and curious newcomers alike. You can confirm or refute my theories, picking it up where I left off.

Are you perhaps an expert on some era? Are you familiar with a region I skipped here, such as Russia, Persia, Mesopotamia? Do you speak an ancient language like Latin, Greek or Hebrew? Could you develop an interest in hieroglyphs or cuneiform? Are you good at navigating ancestry trees at the genealogy sites? Even if you, like me, possess none of these skills, you will be surprised how much we can find of the truth, and how easy it comes to us once we seek it.

Personally, I will go into deep hibernation for some time, and see if I can learn the basics of some ancient languages myself. Maybe I can then spot more puns once I start reading those historical texts again. In the meantime, you can always mail me at gerry123 at posteo dot net.

Miles here. First, a few comments on part IV. Concerning the section on Germania, I have a paper coming up that will clarify that a bit more. Of course my paper on the Crusades already tells us a lot about how the Phoenicians took over more northern parts of Europe: via overland trade routes and Hanseatic ports in the north (Baltic, etc.). We have seen them advance via the Komnenes of Armenia, the Byzantine Emperors, the Templars, the French Kings, the Popes, and later the Jagiellons, Vasas, Medicis, Sforzas, etc. Gerry shows them advancing long before as "Vandals" and other fake tribes of Europe, sold as wildmen but actually great traders and conquerors themselves. Gerry suggests they were also Phoenicians, or backed by Phoenicians, and although he gives us little evidence, I think it is an idea worth pursuing. I have begun to pursue it myself with

commentary here and there on the Carolingians and others. Certainly the given history makes no sense, and it wouldn't take much to do better than the mainstream.

The first millennium AD, after Gerry's research leaves off and before mine begins, is left, and it is the most difficult to research—for reasons that aren't immediately clear. Why were the Dark Ages so dark? Probably because they were hidden the best, which implies some great secret lies there. Fomenko has told us the secret is that they never existed, but that could just be a better hiding. If they can hide all the Phoenician records in their vaults, they can hide large parts of the Dark Ages as well. Regardless, we have unwound a lot of big mysteries in a fairly short time, so I don't see the Dark Ages mystery as insoluble. I can tell you that I plan to take a crack at it myself before I believe anything Fomenko tells me. My instincts tell me there is a big prize waiting to be found there by someone.

Gerry tells us he knew nothing about this history going in, and I have to admit I am not prone to believe it. You can't ask these questions without knowing a great deal about the mainstream narrative. You also can't sort through all these languages without some knowledge of languages. Gerry may be a disgruntled historian of some kind, tired of the lies and denied a place to publish—so he comes to me. If so, great. If not, also great. But I mention this because I invite a historian who knows something of the Dark Ages to do for us there what Gerry did in the first millennium BC.

I was disappointed Gerry didn't pursue the Sea Peoples, responsible for the Late Bronze Age Collapse. The mainstream misdirection on them is mindblowing, since what other Sea Peoples existed at the time who could have done such damage? To keep us from realizing the Sea Peoples were Phoenicians requires mainstream historians to tie themselves in knots of Byzantine proportion. But of course Gerry couldn't cover everything here. As I well know, no matter how much ground you cover, someone always complains you didn't hit their pet topic.

For myself, I would say it looks like the Jews don't wish to admit they were the Sea Peoples for pretty obvious reasons: it doesn't fit their historical pose as eternal victims. And, it must be said in their defense, they did avoid major mayhem of this sort in most cases. They normally preferred to work behind the scenes, threatening and cajoling and bluffing. Or, if they needed a war, they mostly faked it. But in this case of the Sea Peoples, that apparently didn't work. I see some Phoenician ruler with a bad temper, crossed by one or more trading partners who refused tax or tribute. So he hired a big army to put on the ships he already had and went crazy, destroying a large part of the Mediterranean. But the Phoenicians that followed learned the hard way that wasn't a good response. You can't trade with city-states you have just burned to the ground, can you? You can't tax dead people. The faking and bluffing works a lot better, because it creates the fear without destroying the trade. I would say the Phoenicians learned their lesson there and have never forgotten it.

Or did they? The Dark Ages may be hiding a similar lesson learned by the same people. But since it is more recent and can't be blamed on some nebulous Sea Peoples, they had to cover it up even better. A little misdirection by historians wouldn't work in this case; rather, it required a massive conspiracy to rewrite history, one that could be achieved in many instances only with a hole. In other words, a grand “the dog ate it” excuse. We are told there was a “lack of writers” from the 7th to the 11th centuries especially, but there is no real evidence for that. What we have is a lack of

volumes in Migne's *Patrologia Latina* and other sources, but of course that could either be a lack of writers, or a lack of extant works. In other words, less data could imply less data created, *or more data destroyed or hidden*.

You will tell me that if the data is hidden, our quest is hopeless. But we have found that probable histories can be reconstructed from very little. Knowing who is hiding and why often tells us what they are hiding.

Anyway, all that is grist for later papers. Here, Gerry has provided us with ideas—some of them little more than embryonic—that may prove fruitful. Although publishing this series has turned out to be bit controversial, we are all adults and can sort through it. The important thing is to put the ideas to paper, where—if any spin clings to anything for any reason—it can be unspun. I do believe the Phoenician angle is important, if for no other reason than that it drives us around mainstream misdirection on both the Phoenicians and the Jews, allowing to begin to rebuild a probable history despite huge amounts of data hiding and subversion. In fact it has already led to some continuing research by other readers, the first taste of which I now attach below.

A few expressions that remind me of some things:

1. Chana (= Canaan) --> China?

2. Hanno (Latin for Chana/Canaan; "Carthaginian top-level aristocrats named Hanno") - German city Hanover/Hannover? The House of Hanover/Hannover ruled Britain and Ireland in the past. Note also the variant Hanna (found at thepeerage.com), as in Hanna-Barbera Hollywood studio (William Hanna & Joseph Barbera), famous for producing Tom and Jerry.

3. Mago ("Ancient Carthage in 550–340 BC was ruled by a dynasty called the Magonids, after the Latin version of their name: Mago) - in Italian, 'mago' literally means magician, e.g. mago Merlino/Merlin the magician, and the spooks consider themselves magicians (see slides no. 8, 15, and 50 of *The Art of Deception: Training for a New Generation of Online Covert Operations*). Besides, you can find Merlins in the British peerage, and one of the spooks from the *Kingsman* movie is code-named Merlin. Anyway, under the Magonids, the Carthaginian Empire expanded to include Sardinia, Sicily (both part of today's Italy), and Libya. One of their kings, who led an expedition to Sicily, was Hamilcar I. His name reminds me of one of Mussolini's middle names - Amilcare. Note also that the "history of Libya as an Italian colony began in the 1910s [just before the start of fascism] and lasted until February 1947 [right after the end of fascism]".

Speaking of Libya, on page 24 of part III 'Phoenician Tripoli' is mentioned, i.e. Tripoli, the second largest city in Lebanon, and there is also a city named Tripoli in Greece. I didn't know about the existence of these two cities. The only Tripoli that I knew is the capital of Libya. And guess who founded the Libyan Tripoli? The Phoenicians. And its seal features a (merchant?) ship within a golden circle.

4. Mago Barca (the Barcids, a Carthaginian dynasty) - to those who follow, or used to follow soccer, the word Barca/Barça probably reminds them of FC Barcelona, or the city of Barcelona. Well, this is what it says on Wiki: "Some older sources suggest that the city may have been named after the Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca, who was supposed to have founded the city in the 3rd century BC, but there is no evidence that Barcelona was ever a Carthaginian settlement, or that its name in antiquity, *Barcino*, had any connection with the Barcid family of Hamilcar." And: "The Barcids founded several Carthaginian cities in the Iberian peninsula, some of which still exist today. Note for example Mahón and Qart Hadast (more famous under the Latin translation of its name: "Carthago Nova" or New Carthage) which currently bears the name of Cartagena in modern-day Spain. The name is also commonly given as an etymology for Barcelona."

5. If you take a look at the Rothschilds' genealogy, you can see that Anthony Nathan de Rothschild married a Louise Montefiore. This is what it says on Wiki: "Montefiore is a surname associated with the Montefiore family, Sephardi Jews who were diplomats and bankers all over Europe and who originated from the Iberian Peninsula, namely Spain and Portugal, and also France, Morocco, England, and Italy. Meaning 'flower mountain', its Ashkenazi equivalent would be 'Blumberg'." Try to spell that Bloomberg ...

6. "many verses where God is likened to a rock. In some instances 'God the rock' can still be literally translated into 'Tyrian lord'" - this, of course, reminds me of the Rock-efellers and Black-Rock. Could they have made up these names based on this old spook marker?

7. "Sidon was the more ancient Phoenician city which founded Tyre. 'Sidonians' also seems to have been a general term for 'Phoenicians'" - reminds me of Michele Sindona, the banker from Sicily involved in the P2 scandal. We saw Sicily above, it was taken by the Phoenician Magonids.

Miles again: Also remember Cydonia, the region of Mars said to show signs of civilization. We are told this was named for Kydonia in Crete, but it more likely is a misspelling of Sidonia, referring to Sidon. I am not saying Phoenicia was founded by Martians, I am just making the link. Which reminds us to look up the name Sidonia at Wiki, which is a goldmine. First we find a daughter of Abiathar, Jewish priest of Mtskheta (ancient Georgia). This is interesting given what I discovered in my paper on Lawrence of Arabia. For some reason which is never explained, the Sultans of Turkey often wed women from Georgia. Next we find the daughter of the King of Bohemia in 1450, which probably links us to the Jagiellons and Vasas. Likewise, we find the daughter of Duke Albert of Bavaria-Munich in the same period, likely indicating the same thing. Ditto for Sidonie of Saxony, Duchess and Princess in around 1520. We also link to witchcraft with Sidonie von Borcke or Sidonie the Sorceress, from Stettin in around 1600. She was from a wealthy noble Pomeranian family, her brother being the Duke of Pomerania, Casimir VI, almost certainly linking her to the Jagiellons, who were also Casimirs. The rulers of Pomerania were Griffins, a cadet branch of the Piasts of Poland. See Boleslaw III Wrymouth, first Piast ruler of Poland, whose mother just happened to be named. . . Judith. She was a Bohemian princess of the Premyslid dynasty, which we have linked before to Jewish lines. Her uncle was Solomon, King of Hungary, who married Judith of Swabia. All this indicates to me heavy Jewish/Phoenician influence in Northern Europe back to the year 1000, and we could take it back even further without much research.