

Jewish Pirates



by Long John Silverman

The Wikipedia page on piracy gives you a lot of clues, if you know what to look for. One of the biggest clues are these two sentences, conspicuously stuck right next to each other:

The earliest documented instances of piracy are the exploits of the **Sea Peoples** who threatened the ships sailing in the Aegean and Mediterranean waters in the 14th century BC. In classical antiquity, the **Phoenicians**, Illyrians and Tyrrhenians were known as pirates.

Wikipedia is all but admitting what our historians do gymnastics to avoid admitting: Sea Peoples = Phoenicians. Just as we suspected. We can ignore “Illyrians” and “Tyrrhenians,” which are just poorly devised synonyms for Phoenicians. Wiki [tells us](#) Tyrrhenian is simply what the Greeks called a non-Greek person, but then it states that Lydia was “the original home of the Tyrrhenians,” which belies the fact that they were known by the Greeks as a *specific* people from a *specific* place, not just any old non-Greek person. Wiki then cleverly tells us “Spard” or “Sard” was a name “closely connected” to the name Tyrrhenian, since the Tyrrhenian city of Lydia was called Sardis by the Greeks. (By the way, coins were first invented in Lydia – so they were some of the earliest banksters). But that itself is misleading, since the Lydians also called themselves Šfard. Nowhere is the obvious suggested – that Spard/Šfard looks a lot like Sephardi, as in

Sephardi Jews. These refer to Jews from the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal), the word coming from Sepharad, a place mentioned in the book of Obadiah whose location is lost to history. But Wiki then [tells us](#):

It is speculated that Sepharad could have been **Sardis**, whose native Lydian name is Sfard.

So they *do* admit the connection, just on a different page. It is amazing how much Wiki actually admits once you string together a few Wiki pages. We also learn that the Egyptians referred to Lydia/Sardis as “Srđn” in their inscriptions. That puts us in mind of Sardinia, an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, as well as Sidon in Lebanon, one of the chief cities of the Phoenicians. Tracing these variations, you can plainly see the westward expansion of the Phoenician thalassocracy from Sidon to Sardinia to Sardis to the Sephardic people of Iberia (the word “Iberia” itself is a variant of “Hebrew”). As the Phoenicians sailed westward, they took their favorite place names with them. Remember they did the same thing with Beirut (Britain) and Tyre (Tyrrhenian), other Phoenician cities in Lebanon.

As for Illyrians, this other “ill-defined” coastal people, one of their first great rulers [as noted in their mythology](#) was Cadmus, a **Phoenician** prince. So the Illyrians were also Phoenicians.

Pulling this all together, we can complete the syllogism:

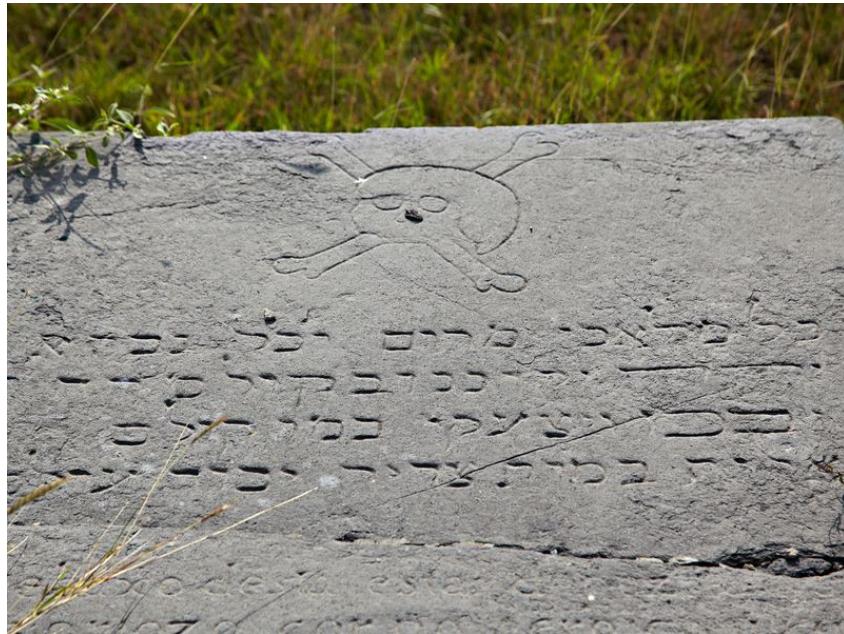
Pirates = Sea Peoples = Tyrrhenians/Ilyrians/Phoenicians/Sephardim = Jews

What's telling is that the word “Jewish” does not appear anywhere on Wikipedia's page on piracy. However, since we've established that the ancient pirates were crypto-Jewish, let's spring forward to the Golden Age of Piracy – from whence we get our modern stereotype of the peg-legged, swashbuckling variety – to see if there is any connection. If you Google “Jewish Pirates”, you'll come across a book called *Jewish Pirates of the Caribbean* by Edward Kritzler, published in 2009. Here's a snippet from the book overview [on Amazon](#):

At the end of the fifteenth century, many Jews had to flee Spain and Portugal. The most adventurous among them took to the seas as freewheeling outlaws. In ships bearing names such as the *Prophet Samuel*, *Queen Esther*, and *Shield of Abraham*, they attacked and plundered the Spanish fleet while forming alliances with other European powers to ensure the safety of Jews living in hiding.

First of all, notice where these Jewish pirates of the Caribbean came from: the Iberian (“Hebrew”) peninsula. In other words, they were Sephardim → Sfard → Srđn → Sidonians → **Phoenicians**. The book centers on Jamaica, where it details how Jewish merchants were closely linked to – and even controlled – much of the piratic activity out of Port Royal, Jamaica, which was ground zero for piracy in the late 17th century. Port Royal was known as the “wickedest city in the world” during the Golden Age of Piracy, and it serves as the inspiration for many a pirate film, including *Pirates of the Caribbean*. What's less known – and never mentioned by

Hollywood – is that [Jews controlled Port Royal](#). The main thoroughfare of the city was called Jews Street! Today, 21 Jewish cemeteries survive across the island of Jamaica, where you can find gravestones like this one, from Hunt's Bay Cemetery:



That's Hebrew lettering beneath the skull-and-crossbones, in case you were wondering. This also explains the curious connections between Rastafarianism and Judaism, like the fact that their messiah, Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie, claimed descent from King Solomon. Rastafarianism incorporates kosher laws and even uses the Lion of Judah in its symbolism. And let's not forget that Bob Marley's father, Norval Sinclair Marley, was a British Jew. But that's fodder for another paper.

Anyone who has studied the history of piracy to any extent knows there is a fine line between a privateer and a pirate, the former being in the employ of a European government and considered a type of black-ops naval officer. In fact, the line is so fine, there isn't really a line at all. The modern conception of the “freewheeling outlaw” pirate, a la Jack Sparrow, is entirely fabricated. All pirates were funded by European governments, which means all pirates were really privateers, and thus were really **naval intelligence agents**. Then, as now, the intelligentsia were controlled by the Jewish merchants. Then, as now, these Jewish merchants were marrying their way into European aristocracy, forming alliances and subtly usurping aristocratic power either through marriage or moneylending – and usually both. The pirates/privateers were simply one of the levers at their disposal in their covert war against the aristocrats. They were a sort of private military that could be tapped at will according to the Jewish merchants' prerogatives.

The pirates were also useful “enemies” of the state. A more contemporary analog might be the mafia or the drug cartels; a manufactured goon squad that could play the bogeyman whenever it

was convenient, i.e. whenever a European power needed a reason to extract more taxes for more defense spending.

Exhibit A, the Barbary Wars:

Morocco, which in 1777 was the first independent nation to publicly recognize the United States, became in 1784 the first Barbary power to seize an American vessel after independence. While the United States managed to secure peace treaties, these obliged it to pay tribute for protection from attack. **Payments in ransom and tribute to the Barbary states amounted to 20% of United States government annual expenditures** in 1800, leading to the Barbary Wars that ended the payment of tribute.

Curse those double-crossing Barbary pirates! I guarantee you only a fraction of that 20% went to the pirates. Most of it went straight into the pockets of America's crypto-rulers. It's a grift as old as time, or at least as old as the Phoenicians.

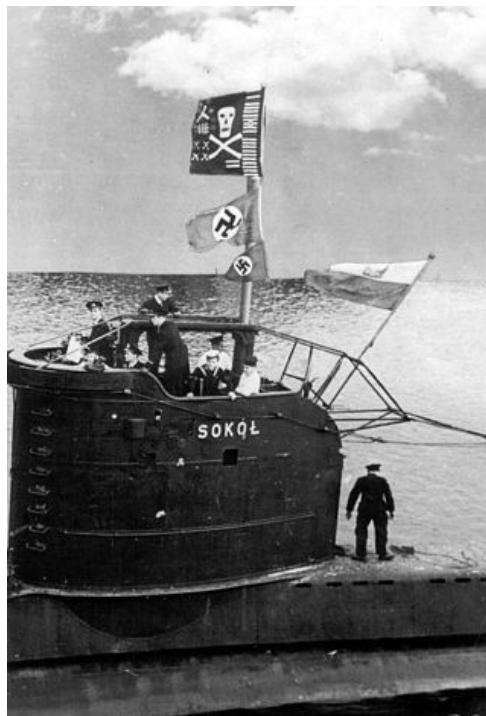
Another good modern-day analog might be ISIS/ISIL, whose flag, by the way, puts one in mind of the Jolly Roger, especially when turned upside-down.



Speaking of the Jolly Roger, it is curious to see [how the flag has been co-opted](#) in modern times by various official military organizations. It was frequently used by the Allied Forces during WWII. Below is a photograph of personnel from the British submarine *HMS Utmost* showing off their Jolly Roger in February 1942.



And below is a photograph of the Polish submarine *ORP Sokół* returning to base in 1944 with its own Jolly Roger and two “captured” Nazi flags. I put that word in quotation marks because the photo appears doctored upon closer inspection. I assume it was a paste-job for propaganda purposes, but the question remains – why would European navies choose the Jolly Roger as their emblem against the Nazis?



Even curiouser is this:

At least twice in 2017, the *USS Jimmy Carter*, an American attack submarine which has been modified to support special forces operations, has returned to its home port flying a Jolly Roger. **The reason for the flag in both cases is not known.**

The Jolly Roger has even been adopted as the official logo of the [Royal Navy Submarine Service](#). The RNSS currently operates six nuclear submarines, with 19 decommissioned nuclear subs currently sitting in various [nuclear sub graveyards](#) in Rosyth and Devonport. The U.S. and Russia have similar graveyards for their decommissioned nuclear subs. The whole process of dismantling these defunct submarines is the epitome of a money pit. According to [this BBC article](#), it costs up to \$50 million to dismantle a single nuclear sub. At the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, Washington, the U.S. has dismantled about 100 submarines. You can do the math. But that's only the half of it:

[I]n 2002, the G8 nations started a 10-year, **\$20bn programme** to transfer Puget Sound's decommissioning knowhow to the Russian Federation. That involved vastly improving technology and storage at their de-fuelling facility in Severodvinsk and their dismantling facility, and by building a land-based storage dock for the decommissioned reactors.

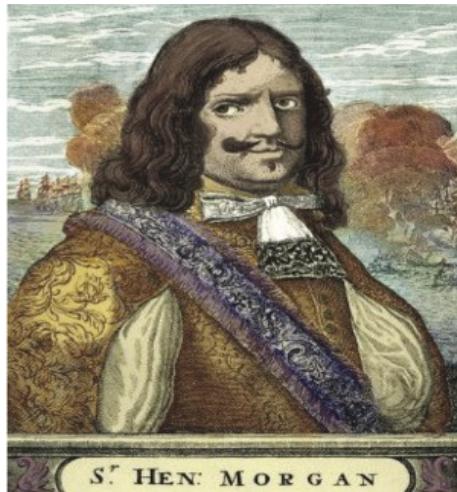
That's one pretty taxpayer penny. Now you know why the RNSS uses the Jolly Roger as its logo. Piracy has only ever been a pretext for siphoning off more tax funds. At least in the old days they still pretended the pirates were the *other* guys.

But what of the most famous pirates? Were they all Jewish? I don't have the patience to research each one. For starters, I'll point you to one of the earliest modern pirates, [Klein Henszlein](#). He is sold as German, but his first name is a dead giveaway. We are told he led a band of exactly **33** pirates, so that pretty much seals it. Then there's [Abraham Blauvelt](#), who is sold to us as Dutch but whose name also gives him away. He worked for the Dutch West India Company and later became a privateer "serving the Swedish East India Company." So apparently these maritime trading companies were simply organized forms of piracy, since they employed pirates. Further evidence that piracy was just another tool of the wealthy Jewish merchants, who controlled all maritime trade.

If pirates weren't obviously Jewish, they were crypto-Jews who came from all the same Families whose hands we've found in every cookie jar throughout history. Just scan this [list of pirates](#) on Wikipedia for all the usual names: Sir James **Lancaster**, Sir Henry **Mainwaring**, Roger **North**, William **Parker**, Assan Reis (**Rhys/Rice**), Edward **Collier**, Edmund **Cooke**, George **Cusack**, John **Morris**, Henry **Morgan**, Philip **Fitzgerald**, John **Graham**, Richard **Hawkins**, Bartholomeus de **Jager**, Edward **Low**, Thomas **Paine**, Thomas **Pound**, George **Booth**, Josiah **Burgess**, James **Carnegie**, William **Fox**, Richard **Glover**, Thomas **Goldsmith**, John **Hoar**, Henry **King**, Samuel **Liddell**, William **Read**, Philip **Roche**, John **Russell**, John **Taylor**, John **Vidal**, Martha **Farley**, James **Ford**, and on and on.

Most of the Hollywood “freewheeling outlaw” pirates – the non-privateering types – have since been proven (or strongly suspected) never to have existed. This includes Charlotte de Berry, Alexandre Bras-de-Fer, William Lewis, John Cornelius, Pierre Francois, Pierre le Grand, “Red Legs” Greaves, Jacques Tavernier, John Derdrake, and so forth. Other pirates have stories that don’t scan at all, such as [Raveneau de Lussan](#), who “belonged to a noble but impoverished family.” Or the notorious [Black Bart](#), who went from being a dirt-poor merchant marine captured by pirates to being elected captain of the ship within six weeks! [Or Stede Bonnet](#) the “Gentleman Pirate,” who was born into an English noble family and was a wealthy landowner “before turning to a life of crime” for no apparent reason.

For another sampling of these nonsense pirate bios, let’s survey the mainstream story of one of history’s most famous pirates, Henry Morgan. While they don’t admit Morgan was Jewish, they do admit it of one of his chief cronies, Moses **Cohen** Henrques.



The amount of fact-dodging on Wikipedia regarding Morgan’s origins is astounding. We [read](#):

The historian David Williams, writing in the *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*, observes that attempts to identify his parents and antecedents “have all proved unsatisfactory” Several sources state Morgan's father was Robert Morgan, a farmer.

We are then told it is unknown how Morgan made his way to the Caribbean, the theories offered being that he was part of an army sent by Oliver Cromwell against the Spanish, or that he was an apprentice to a maker of cutlery, or that he was abducted in Bristol and sold in Barbados as a servant. Yet he somehow worked his way up the ladder to become the fabulously wealthy and well-connected Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica. What they are very poorly misdirecting you on is that he was from the peerage. They betray themselves almost in the same paragraph by telling us that in 1666 he married his cousin Mary Morgan, the daughter of Edward Morgan, Jamaica’s Deputy Governor, and “the marriage gave Henry access to the upper levels of Jamaican society.” What?! If Edward was his uncle, he wouldn’t need to marry his cousin to become connected to the local bourgeoisie. *He already was connected*. Also, knowing that his uncle was the Deputy

Governor of Jamaica throws all of the theories of why and how he came to the Jamaica out the window. He obviously came to Jamaica because of family connections, and he certainly didn't go there as a low-ranking soldier or an abducted slave. Also, his family was obviously a prominent one. All you have to do is look at Edward Morgan's [genealogy](#). His father-in-law was Baron Hans Georg Von Polnitz. His other nephew – that would be Captain Morgan's brother, Thomas – became 1st Baronet of Llangattock. Edward's mother – Captain Morgan's grandmother – was Catherine Herbert, related to the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke. Captain Morgan's great-great-grandfather was also a Henry Morgan, Lord of Castell-Arnallt. Lord Morgan's grandmother was also a Herbert, making Captain Henry twice-related to the Earls of Pembroke. Lord Morgan's grandfather was Sir William Jones, Standard-Bearer to Henry VII.

We can surmise, then, that Henry Morgan's father, Robert, was certainly no "farmer." Here is a portrait of Henry Morgan as a young man; does he look like the son of a farmer?



The wig gives him away as a law student, and it turns out he was. I can only find one reference to it, and it's behind a paywall, but the Google snippet tells us enough:

[Thomas "The Pirate" Lord of Castell-Arnallt Morgan, Baron Morgan ...](#)

<https://www.myheritage.com/.../thomas-the-pirate-lord-of-castell-arnallt-morgan-baro...> ▾

He was the eldest son of Rowland Morgan of Machen, Monmouthshire and educated at the Middle Temple. The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, ...

We came across the Middle Temple in Josh's [Gandhi paper](#). This has been one of the spooks' premier limited hangouts for centuries, a semi-autonomous tax haven in the middle of London fronting as a bar association. It was founded by the Knights Templar, which Josh already noted

was the world's first multinational corporation. So we have another analog for the pirates; they were like the Knights Templar of the western front, dominating the trade routes into the Americas just as the Knights did into the Arabian Peninsula. This may be the reason why the Mason Knights Templar of the United States uses a skull-and-crossbones as their insignia. As it turns out, [it's a popular conspiracy theory](#) that the Knights Templar went underground for a while (to Scotland) and reemerged as pirates. But this just reaffirms the old lies and misconceptions we've always been taught about both groups. Yes, there is a connection between the Knights Templar and the pirates – both were crypto-Jewish fronts. We can pull the East India companies into this as well, since it was the same model. The East India companies fronted as public corporations, the Knights Templar fronted as a religious group, and the pirates fronted as greedy outlaws. But all three were really privately held and controlled by the Jewish mercantilists.

One last word on Captain Morgan. It appears his father and all of his younger siblings emigrated to America. Specifically, to **Salem, Massachusetts**. This would have been around 1640, about 50 years before the Salem witch hoax. Do you think there might be any family connections to those hoaxers? You bet. The Morgans were closely related at this time to **Goodwins**, **Fowlers**, and **Lewises**, all families involved in the witch trials. See also faux victim [**Martha Ingalls Allen Carrier**](#) (think Carrier Corporation), whose second husband was named Thomas **Morgan**.

This also links our buccaneer Morgan to J.P. Morgan the finance giant. J.P.'s ancestry traces back to Roland Morgan, Lord of Castell-Arnallt – of the same prominent Welsh Morgans as our pirate. In fact, according to this [alternate geni.com page](#) for Henry Morgan, his father was not Robert the lowly farmer but *Roland*, the same Lord in J.P.'s ancestry. (See also the Google snippet above.) That would make the pirate and J.P. first cousins several times removed. Also notable is that J.P.'s aunt was Lucy **Goodwin**. Yet again we find the same ruling families continuing to intermarry across centuries.