

part beast figures known to them as the Enkum. (Divine Encounters 278)

The specific details in the myths are corroborated by discoveries excavated at the Sumerian cities. Notably, the Hunter and Shepherd motifs are abundant everywhere. In fact, the Sumerians had over 200 words all describing different kinds or aspects of sheep (The Age of God-Kings 30) and Sumerian archery techniques have been found written on third millennium BC stela. (National Geo. Vol. 196 No. 2 Aug. 1999, Forum) Many motifs of the Hunter and Shepherd symbols are found in their religious statuary and jewelry and artifacts excavated from Sumerian sites show that they were sophisticated metalworkers despite the region's lack of ores. (Bib. Arch. Rev. Jan. Feb. 2000 p. 25) This alludes that the histories of Nimrod's conquering of Aratta may have actually occurred, for these campaigns were done to bring ores to Sumer.

The end of Sumer may have had a lot to do with the vast remains of canal works discovered by archeologists throughout the Tigris-Euphrates area. Though Sumer was first to be inhabited, on the coast of the Persian Gulf, it appears that Akkad to the north was later established and supported with numerous irrigation canals as well as Babylonian further north along the Euphrates and then Assyria even more north along the Tigris. As more and more canals stole away with more water and the river bringing to Sumer more and more contaminants and refuse from the cities further north, Sumer declined with the vanishing water source. Irrigation may have been the end of Sumer.

The later Akkadian culture was little different from that of Sumer. Sumer had roots spanning back to the pre-flood world while Akkad merely appears to be a continuation of the Sumerian culture, though its language and political structure beginning with Sargon seems to have changed. Strangely, despite the cultural and linguistic shifts, no change in religion occurred. There was however a racial difference, for the Akkadians were Semitic-speaking but were dark-skinned. (Buried Alive 123) In Akkad the Sumerian designation of legal existed but was rendered as sarrum [shar-um], meaning king (The Canaanites and their land 33) and this may have been a component to the later title Nimrod was known by: Sargon. In Akkad the earliest depiction of the Horned One was a goat-skin clad man upon a throne called Uz [Goat]. (From the Ashes of Angels 252). He was predominantly remembered at the Sumerian [later Akkadian] city of Sippar and was associated to the sun god. (Babylonian Influence 99) The goatskin is the skin of Nimrod. Uz was Nimrod's prior to later records written that called him Sargon.

Sargon's claim that he did not know any father ~~was~~ is inconsistent with other records where king-lists claim his father was a gardener. Further, as Nimrod, Sargon's father may have been dead by the time he became king at age 40 over Akkad. Cush was very old when he fathered Nimrod. The claims that he ruled for 56 or 54 years as king exhibits that the Sargon record was written after these events, for Nimrod [Sargon] took the throne at 40 and at age 88 the Great Dispersion occurred, thus the Sargon records were written by his court scribes 6 to 8 years after the Dispersion, the scribes counting the years all the way up to the day when the texts were written. This is all perfectly consistent with the history of Nimrod, and these records were written when he was no longer called Sargon, but Naram-Sin. His claim to be virgin-born or

goddess-born gave rise to a trend in antiquity followed by Alexander the Great, Roman emperor Nero, and Constantine among others. (Symbols, SEX and Stars 115)

It was at this time that Akkadian cuneiform became the predominant script of nobles, sages, kings and merchants. The word Cuneiform derives from the Latin "cuneus," a Latin word meaning wedge, angle. It was first used for the monosyllabic Sumerian language with each sign representing a logogram, or a word. Almost suddenly the cuneiform changed to a polysyllabic language of writing and signs no longer representing logograms, but sounds. Logograms became a series of ~~signs~~ signs representing a word or words. This more complicated cuneiform is called Akkadian cuneiform. (Epic of Gilgamesh Kovacs 118-119). This change from a mono to polysyllabic language focused on phonetics is powerful evidence of the Babel dispersion. Imagine the United States passing legislation that change the official language from English to French, and to be enacted and effected within the space of two years. Impossible. Something unusual occurred in antiquity, and after Naram-Sin [nirmdo] re-established control over the Sumerian/Akkadian city-states this is exactly what he did.

The Babylonian deities are mere reflections of the older Sumerian figures. This is to be expected for the Babylonians claimed that the kingdoms of Akkad preceded their own (Alien Impact 178) and Akkad was but a reflection of Sumer. The deity Marduk was also known by the appellation of Asari, which contains the same root found in Sargon [A-sar-i] while being equated with Osiris. (Lost Language of Symbolism 326) Marduk also associated to the planet ~~Mars~~ Mars and the element mar [rebel] is also found in the title of the deity of the older Sumerian text entitled The Marriage of Martu and Inana.

The planet Mars leads us to Nergal, another title for this planet designated by the Babylonians. This Near East god's epithet is composed of two very archaic roots in Sumerian that could also be rendered son of the Six Hundred. [gal/ner]. The Six Hundred [NER] was a designation of the Anunnaki, making Nergal to be the offspring of the Anunnaki [anakim giants].

The Amorite, or neo-Babylonian culture, are of peculiar antiquity and were a distant threat to the Sumerians. The earliest Amorites inhabited the Lebanon Range and Humbaba of the Epic of Gilgamesh was one of their gigantic kings. All throughout the Old Testament, the Books of Jasher, Jubilees and Testaments of the patriarchs the Amorites are described as huge, allied and living amongst giants like the Anakim, Rephaim and Emims. The chief deity of the Amorites was Amurru and Amurru and Mar are entirely interchangeable. (Orig. of Bib. Trad. 131).

The earliest Amorites were originally inhabitants of Sumer who had left on their own accord prior to the emergence of a Sumerian Empire, probably before the birth and kingship of Nimrod. Their capital city later became Mari and they were fierce opponents of Babylonian expansionism, having many garrisons in Canaan and Phoenicia. Their most venerated ancestor was not Nimrod, but an obscure figure named Zimri-Lim [Lim is my Protection.]. (Dict. of Deit. 667) Found at the city of Mari is a portrait of king Zimri-Lim who stands nearly naked, wearing only a kilt. He is bald and very tall. He stands amidst goats and is apparently a ruling shepherd. Amazingly, the exact same representation

of this king is also discovered in Sumer on the Royal Standard of Ur pictured overseeing a herd of goats. The two kings, one Sumerian the other Amorite, are exact duplicates. (Atlas of bible lands 10). Zimri later became a very popular Hebrew name in the days of Moses. (Numbers 25:14).

Nimrod [Amraphel/Hammurabi] was directly related to the Amorites by blood. When Sargon's [nimrod] empire collapsed in a single day and hundreds of thousands of people departed Mesopotamia in groups while others remains as breakaway states, it was the Amorites that came to the aid of Nimrod and for this reason does Genesis 10 read that Nimrod became empowered, and went forth and builded Nineveh in Assyria. The Amorites became the dominant force and they venerated their relative, Nirmoid, upheld his law [Code of Hammurabi] and helped him secure his dominion back over the nine Sumerian and Akkadian city-states while also estalbishing Babylon, Mari and newer cities and citadels throughout his realm. this is the true origin of the First Amorite Dynstay of Babylon. The fiction that Hammurabi was the sixth king of Babylon is actually hyperbole of the fact that Hammurabi was actually the sixth son of the patriarch Cush, a cousin to the Amorites. It is for this reason that the Assyrians maintained all the same records and traditions of Nimrod as their predecessor cultures.

The Amorites were a widespread culture with contacts all throughout the old World. There traditions were little different that those of the Canaanites who remembered Baal and his sister Anat whom he was suspected of having sexual relations with. (Dict. of Deit. 37). It was the Canaanites who remembered the protectors, ancestral gods of Ugarit (Dict. of Deit. 667) who are associated to the biblical Arkites of Genesis 10 that also appear in the Amerna documents of Egypt as Irkata in 1400 BC. (White goddess 144-145) The root arc in Arkite means "protector." The Amorites lived among these people as well as the phoenicians who worshipped Adonis, a historical personage to them who was believed to have been born in the Lebanon Range.

The bitter enemies of the Amorites were the Hittites of Anatolia, for these two cultures were always vying agains tone ANOTHER for supremany in Canaan and over Babylonia after Nimrod's death. In fact, the Hittites even recorded that ~~the~~ first Babylonian king of the First Hittite Dynasty over Babylon was in fact Amorite. But the Amorites were not restricted to mere Near East and Asia Minor contacts, but they even participated in the conquering of Egypt under the Shepherd Kings [Hyksos] invasion of Lower Egypt.

The first Egyptian king, Narmer, has a title constructed of Semitic roots found also in Marduk, Nimrod, Enmerkar, Martu, Nergal, Merodak [AMER.UDA.AK], Kumarbi, Naram-Sin, Lugal Marad. The Narmer Palette is a 3 ft. slab said to depict Egypt's first king, and his name has also been discovered on a pottery fragment from palestine. (Murder of Tutaknhamen 17-18) Interestingly, the word for an Egyptian king, Pharaoh, may have derived from the Semitic He-Roe, orshepherd king. (Gladiator 73) The oriological, or Eight Immortals, appear in the Egyptian Theban creation myth which specifically mentions one called "The Far Distant." (Gods of Eden : Collins 176). This is an Egyptian memory of Utnapishtim, The Faraway, the Sumerian Noah and survivor of the Flood who was one of the Eight.

the fact that Osiris was indeed Nimrod is exemplified in the finding of scholars

who assert that one of the older Egyptian designations for Osiris was Ausar (Nile Valley Contributions 269), which as we've seen in a title of Marduk [Ausari]. Osiris and Marduk are accepted as equivalents. (Lost Language of Symbolism 326). Further, the Greeks believed that Osiris was a version of their own Bacchus (Nature Worship 8) and Herodotus wrote that Osiris was merely an Egyptian Dionysus. (Histories Bk. II 42 pg. 101). These Greek beliefs will be dealt with in this study, but for now it is to be noted that scholars have discovered within Egyptian texts 1 over 100 names for Osiris. (Dictionary of Deities 610).

The Indian beliefs are supported by even further eastern cultures. The Taoist legends hold that long ago they lived Eight immortals. (Lost Cities of China Asia and India 302) In the stories of Rudra we learn of the god Dyaus who was also remembered as Dyaus-Pitar, the later Greeks calling him Zeus Pater. The Romans called him Jupiter while the Norse rendered him as simply Tyr. (Vedas 31). Another variant is ~~Pra-Japati~~ Pra-Japati, a title containing the biblical name Japheth. In the Rig-Veda we learn that Pra-Japati "...loves his own daughter and forces her." (Symbols, Sex and Stars 59) He is equated with Dyaus-Pitar [Ja-pati]

Osiris: Plutarch wrote that he set off to travel the world to impart knowledge after establishing civilization in Egypt. (Lost Cities of Atlantis, Ancient Europe 28)

Many Shadows of Zeus: Mighty Hunter of Western Mythology

Deucalion was the King of a city called Phthia. He built an ark and the world was flooded, his ark coming to rest upon Mount Parnassus. The entire world had been destroyed and before landing he had released a dove to confirm that dry land was available. (Greek Myths 139) Deucalion's name derived from Deucos and Haliëus, meaning "New Wine Sailor," and his wife was named Pyrrha, which is actually an adjective applied to wine meaning "fiery red." (The Greeks Myths 141). Deucalion was later known to the Greeks as Nereus, the Old Man of the Sea whose wife was Doris, the parents of Titans. He was recorded to have been associated to the Flood and had 50 daughters that were the cause of much strife. These two ancient titles fell into disrepute and the names they came to be most popularly known by was Uranus and Gaia, later personified as Heaven and Earth.

Early humanity was ruled by and respected Uranus and venerated his wife Gaia. The three sons of Uranus were the Elder Titans named Iapetus, Titan and Cronus, who was the youngest. Cronus was the Black Titan whose name literally means crow. (Greeks Myths 100) Uranus, his three sons and their three wives came to be known as the Seven Titans, known also as the Elder Gods (Mythology 21) who were taller, more beautiful and wiser than later deities. During the reign of Uranus, he and Gaia had many more sons and daughters than Iapetus, Titan and Cronus, and these sons were known as the Giants, or Cyclopes. They were huge, violent and lawless, which led to their banishment to the Tartarus. This place, came to be associated as the underworld is actually a pre-Hellenic word reduplicated that means "the Far West." [tar-tar]. The most renowned of Uranus' gigantic sons was named Anax (Greek Myths 292), a giant venerated in the biblical texts as Anak who was the patriarch of the fearsome and huge Anakim giants of Canaan.

Reign of Cronus

It was at that time according to the Sybilline Oracles [3:105-158] that Uranus' three sons Iapetus, Titan and Cronus each ruled a third of the Earth. Cronus was bothered by the fact that it was from his father Uranus that the Giants came into being (Mythology 80) and in wrath did Cronus find his father asleep and with a sickle in his right hand he castrated Uranus. It is believed that he castrated him because he feared that Uranus would father more Giants. With the overthrowing of Uranus did the Titans call back the Giants to live among them and all the world was under the sovereignty of Cronus. (Greek Myths 37)

Cronus ruled during this Pre-Olympian Age and it was at this time that the people, called Parnassians after Mount Parnassus, migrated and established Arcadia, reviving the pre-flood abominations. (Greek Myths 140) Cronus ruled during the Greek Golden Age when there was no heavy labor, people lived off the abundance of the land and they never grew old. It was during Cronus' kingship that the Good Genii descended from the Moon and took charge of oracles, initiatory rites, acting as chasteners, watchers and saviors everywhere." (Greek Myths 180). Cronus took his own sister as wife, a Titaness named Rhea and Gaia prophesied that Cronus would be dethroned by one of his own sons, which then influenced the king to kill many of his own offspring. (Greek Myths 39)

Rhea was not lawfully the wife of Cronus, who was married to another. Rhea was the consort of Helios, who cursed Rhea when he discovered the intrigue between she and Cronus, according to Plutarch. (Book of the Dead, 53, notes)

Rise and Treachery of Zeus over Cronus

Cronus' sister-wife Rhea had a sixth child named Zeus, who she hid by placing him in a river. The boy was sent away to the west to live among the Shepherds of Ida before returning to his mother Rhea where he was assigned to be the cupbearer of Cronus, the king unaware that his cupbearer was his own offspring. (Greek Myths 81, 40) It was at that time early in his life Zeus was known to wear a favored goatskin. (Greek Myths 118). As time passed Cronus banished the Giants [Cyclopes] back to the west [Tartarus]. It was then that Zeus' mother Rhea prophesied that Zeus would depose Cronus and that her son was to take as his allies those whom Cronus banished. (Greek Myths 40).

Cronus' brother Iapetos had a son named Prometheus who foresaw the rebellion against Cronus and decided that he would fight with Zeus, who now had as allies the Giants. (Greek Myths 144/ Mythology 66) Prometheus has come to be translated as "forethought," because of this tradition, however, Robert Graves asserts that it may derive from a misunderstanding of the Sanskrit word pramantha [fire drill] (Greek Myths 148), which coincides with the legends of the Greeks that Prometheus gave men fire to the offense of the other gods.

The army of Zeus consisted of his two brother's Poseidon and Hades' families, their allied followers of Prometheus [who was not related to Zeus] and the Giants called the Cyclopes whom Cronus banished. On the side of Cronus were those of his brother Titan's family and a Giant named Menoetius [ruined stonewright], a king of the sacred oak cult. (Greek Myths 143, 149). The Giants were often connected to Oak Cults. The reign of Cronus ended with his defeat and Zeus put his aged father into chains (Eumenides, lines 639-41 of Oresteia) and he was not killed, but banished to another land. (Greek Myths 50)

In this way the reign of the Titans ended, giving way to the Olympian Age in which Zeus and Rhea headed the pantheon of six. The Olympian pantheon consisted only of Zeus and his two brothers Poseidon and Hades and their three wives. The Titan Age of Cronus gave way to the Olympian Age of one family. (Bulfinch's Mythology 16) By their military service did the Cyclopes become the armor-bearers of Zeus while the other Giants and Titans were banished to the west. Though Zeus was supreme ruler, he and his brothers Poseidon and Hades shook lots to determine their respective geographical boundaries.

After Zeus secured his reign over the earth he took his own mother to wife, Rhea, and made her queen, who was his father's sister who had belonged to Helios, who had not been related to Zeus. He was now known as the Horned Zeus (Lost Language of Symbolism 202) and in the beginning of his reign did the Giants rebel. Twenty-four Titan-king Giants with long necks [Anakim from Anax] and beards, maddened with rage at Zeus for banishing the Titans, their cousins, to Tartarus [the west], attacked. These were the original gigantic sons of Gaia and Uranus whom Cronus feared. (Greek Myths 131) By this time Zeus had a son that was said to be mightier than himself, some traditions naming Hercules (Mythology 83) while others claim it was Tityus. (Greek Myths 76-77) The later name may be wrong because this same giant was later banished.

The leader of the Giants was Ephialtes [He Who Leaps on High], and other prominent Giants were Porphyron, Eurtus, Clytus, Mimas, Pallas, Enceladus, Polybutes, Hippolytus, Gration, Agrius and Thoas. Pallas was known to have survived the Rebellion for later he lived in Attica where he intentionally bred a rugged race of Giants. (Greek Myths 321) Pallas was the son of Pandion. It is believed many of the Giants against Zeus were born of Pallas as well. By the aid of his son, Zeus defeated and drove the Giants back west. (Mythology 83) They were not eradicated, but fled while those caught such as one called Tityus and Ixion who were sent west to be "stretched out for torment." (Greek Myths 76-77/ White Goddess 375). Interestingly, Hesiod wrote that Titan derived from the word *titainein* [to stretch] (White Goddess 375), and it is evident that among the Giants who fought Zeus were Titans originally banished by Cronus. There were Giants that remained in Zeus' service, the Seven Cyclopes that were now called the Gasterocheires [bellies with hands], that earned their living as Masons. They used blocks so large that not even a team of mules could lift them. (Greek Myths 238)

Ruling the entire earth, Zeus became a lawgiver, he enforced oaths and even pronounced oracles. (Greek Myths 53).

The Division of Earth and Rule of Laomedon

The Giants assembled and constructed a huge pile of rocks in which they planned to invade heaven. (Greek Myths: 131). But this plan was thwarted and the Giants defeated. Zeus became very prideful and the corresponding histories in the Sybilline Oracles read that "...the tongues of men were diversified by various sounds and the whole earth of humans was filled with fragmenting kingdoms." [Syb. Orac. 3:106-107). It was then that Persia and Egypt were settled. (Dict. of Deity. 874). At the instigation of Zeus' brother Poseidon and another relative called Apollo, Zeus's subjects rebelled because of his pride and would have succeeded had not a Giant from the west named Briarus [strength] come to his rescue. (Greek Myths 54)

Though Zeus remained king over his dominion, no longer was he King of Earth. A new ruler emerged called King Laomedon [Ruler of the People] who held as his bond-servants both Poseidon and Apollo. (Greek Myths 54) but did not rule over Zeus.

This ends the story of Zeus under the title Zeus, but we are far from finished with his history. As so many other gods and people of antiquity evolved into more fantastic figures so too did Zeus become to the later Greeks the Almighty God, and writings even later depicted him as firstborn of Cronus. (Greek Myths 53), his conflicts against giants became personal combat with gigantic adversaries instead of military actions involving hundreds and even thousands of warriors and his famed double-bladed battle axe known as the Labrys became the Thunderbolt of Zeus. (Greek Myths 170).

Aristaeus

This was a title for Immortal Zeus (Greek Myths 277), a cult title also applying to Apollo and Hermes. (Greek Myths 279). Aristaeus was guardian of the Flocks who perfected the art of hunting and was a man of Titan stock said to have fathered the stars of heaven. (Greek Myths 277, 149-150) He visited many distant lands, receiving divine honors. (Greek Myths 279)

Apollo

This figure had 58 known titles. (Dict. of Deit. 93) Among them was Zeus., He was a Mighty Hunter with bow and arrow (Dict. of Deities 92) and a god of shepherds (Illust. Book of Signs & Symb 14) who married his own sister Artemis, who was also called Diana. Because of this he was also called Dianus [akin to Dionysus] (Encyclopedia of Witchcraft 13) He founded great cities, promoted civilization, created laws and instituted worship of himself. (Sun Lore of All Ages 175) Goats were sacrificed to him at Delphi (Encyclopedia of Witchcraft 31) and the epithet Apollo derives from the word apollunai [to destroy]. (Greek Myths 57) One of Apollo's stranger titles was that of Lizard Slayer. (Herder Dict. of Symbols 122)

Dionysus

Born of a goddess named Semele (Bulfinch's Myth. 18) and was considered to fulfill the role of the prophesied Child of Promise, an archaic theology that held that a child would be born and save humanity. His birth was believed to be four generations before the Trojan War. (Nature Worship 10) Dionysus is thought to be a cognate of the biblical title for God, Ieue Nissi [Dios Nyssos] (Sex, Symbols, 249), which is a title for Bacchus [also called Jakchus in reference to Dionysus] (Symbols and Legends of Freemasonry 85). Later Dionysus came to mean "divinely touched." (Cruders). Dionysus is known to have had as many as 27 epithets (Dict. of Deities 93), among them Pan.

Dionysus married a goddess who was older than he was named Demeter (Mythology 54). He was sometimes represented as a bull (Greek Myths 108) or white stag and witches were known to invoke him as the Horned One of the Underworld. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 105) He was associated with some of the most immodest sexual practices with women (Nature Worship 9-10) and his earliest recorded military success was in defeating the ancient Titans. (Greek Myths 104) Strangely, the most popular among the people were Dionysus and Demeter of the Graeco-Roman deities, however, these two were the last to enter the mythologies as deities. Not even Homer admitted them. (Mythology 64)

The defeat of the Titans restored King Ammon to the kingdom he had been expelled from (Greek Myths 104) thought to be in Egypt. Dionysus wandered into Lydia, Phrygia, Persia, Bactria, Arabia and the land of the Medes. (Mythology 55) He was served by a race of giants called the Hyades [the Tall] (Greek Myths 108) and they went to Damascus where Dionysus had the king of the city flayed alive for opposing him in Syria and then he went and conquered India. Dionysus established laws, founded great cities and later went back to India and had his entire army captured. (Greek Myths 104-105) This tragic episode was because Dionysus implemented a new king of worship which was opposed by King Lycurgus. In battle Lycurgus prevailed but Dionysus barely escaped.

Later Dionysus returned to India and conquered the country. (Mythology 56)

Bacchus

According to Herodotus, Bacchus was merely a ceremonila name for Dionysus. (Nature Worship 10) The Romans turned the title to Bakis. (Dict. fo Deit. 156) Roman imagery of Bacchus was a Satyr [Goatman] and he was mysteriously associated with spotted leopards. (Tales From ovid 182) He was born in Egypt (Symbols, Sex 79) and was known to wear two horns on his head, became a promoter of civilization, a lawgiver and travelled to India and Syria. (Symbols, Sex 79/ Bulfinch's Myth). The mystic Bacchus was represented in the form of a bull and historically he was considered to be of foreign origin. (Nature worship 24, 73) To the Greeks Bacchus was osiris (Nature Worship 8), which is interesting, for the title Bacchus is constructeed from Semitic words for son of Cush [bar chus]. Bacchus was associated to Pan.

Pan

The epithet derives from paian [to pasture]. (Greek Myths 102) He lived in aracadia [country of shepherds] and guarded flocks and herds. He was a deity that protected and guides hunters. (Greek Myths 101) As well as a god of shepherds. (Bloodline of th eHoly Grail 304) He faught with the olympains ~~wikk~~ against he Titans and is crtedited with scaring them away, which is where we derive Pan-ic [panic]. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 284) The Panes and Satyrs are represented as exceedingly lustful creatures. Interestnigly, to the Greek the gfoat was likened to a god because it was extremily lustful. (Nature Worship 11).

Herakles [Hercules]

Born in thebes he was a master of horses and surpassed all archers ever born. (Greek Myths 454) He was son of the goddess Hera who prophesied that only a mortal could slay the giants, and Herakles was the fulfillment to the coming of a savior. (Greek Myths 131) He was a wrestler and slayer of giants (Mythology 234) who wore a lion's skin and faught the mighty Centaurs. (Greek Myths 362) He was also called Hercules Venator [the Hunter]. (Arch. Ody. Jan. Feb. 2000).

Herakles travelled to Italy and killed an evil gisnt named Cacus (The White Goddess 193) and he was made famous for the slaying of Antaeus, a wicked giant who forced people to wrestle with him. The giant killed these people, making a temple with their skulls. (Mythology 234) Incidentally, before a prophets changed his name to Hercules, this hero's name was Palaemon [the Wrestler]. (Greek Myths 463)

Hercules was said to suffer a strange "madness" for a time, which classic Greek writers assert was the institution of child sacrifice. (Greek Myths 464). It was probably because of this black spot on his histiory he was later referred to as ythe Destroyer. (Nature Worship 15). Also of note is that Hercules was a foreigner and not native to the land. (Nature Worship 73) As Palaemon recovered from his bout of insanity he visitied a Pythoness who renamed him and advised him to serve a king named Eurhythus for twelve years and perform whatever labors were set before him. Hercules complied, though he was loathe

to serve a man inferior than himself. (Greek Myths 463) Though this 12 years in serve to a foreign king in cited to be Eurytheus, other accounts liken Eurytheus to Laomedon, the ruler who subdues Zeus. In fact, some traditions hold that later Hercules killed laomedon. (Mythology 167). This episode of Hercules' subjection was a favorite topic of the Greek tragedicians, and in the Oresteia [Agamemnon] we read that "...so not be proud, they say once even Heracles was forced to eat the bread of slavery." (lines 139-141)

Archeological evidence suggests that Heracles has been identified as far back as the 3rd millennium BC. (Dict. of Deit. 403) This dating corresponds to Sumerian history, and this is what we find with Herakles' name change from Palaemon, a name constructed from the Sumerian word PALA [garment] which was used by the Sumerian goddess INANA and later Ishatar of Babylon to travel through the gates of the underworld, a garment that associated to a name change. Also, the Greeks believed that Herakles was made to wear woman's clothes and do women's work for Queen Omphale (Mythology 237), which are memories of the Mesopotamian practices of the goddess cults.

Hermes

This name was associated to three ancient personalities. Herein we only deal with those respecting the latest, one born of a goddess named Maia [Grandmother], who grew up astonishingly fast and became the lord of the Animals and had a habit of offering sacrifices in commemoration of the Flood. (Dict. of Deities 406, 254. In Homer's odyssey he is called the Giant Killer (odyssey: Fagles 507) and he was a beautiful youth described as "...ever fair and young." (Secret Language...63/The White Goddess 174) His Roman counterpart was Mercury, who was the deceitful cupbearer to a king. (Secret language 63) Hermes created wedge-shaped characters that represented sounds [cuneiform] (Greek Myths 182) and the Arab historian Makrizi, citing older sources, wrote that there was a great amount of confusion "...about the history of Hermes of Babel: that according to some accounts he was one of the Seven Keepers in the temples whose business it was to guard the Seven Houses." (orig and Signif. 115-116)

Orion

Earliest name was Urion, the son of a farmer named Hyrieus who was very old. His mother was a goddess (Greek Myths 52) and his name means "He Who Makes Water." [urion], however, this is popular etymology, for the title appears to be an ancient compound epithet meaning Native of Ur [-ion is Greek for native of]. Later the name as Orion came to mean Hunter. Orion wore a lion's skin and was gigantic in stature (Bulfinch's Myth. 102 & 164) and he boasted that he would rid the world of giants and monsters, even travelling to the far east to visit the Sun God. (Bulfinch's Myth. 164) He married a powerful Star-Goddess named Sahit (Book of the Dead 279) and was called by the Arabs as Al-Jabbar [the Giant]. Though he was a giant himself, he was not as large as the Titans who "...warred with the gods." (Bulfinch Myth. 102) In the odyssey, Homer refers to him as "Huge Orion," (Glory of the Stars 105) and his constellation in Akkadian is called Sitaldaul [the Broad Man/Giant]. (Dict. of Deit. 649). There is a tradition that Orion was injured for attempting to rape a maiden. (Bulfinch's Myth. 164)

Theseus

Principal hero of Athens, Greece, the son of Aegeus [Gost]. (Mythology 209) His mother was a goddess. He played cupbearer to his father and by ploy of his mother he killed his father and took his throne (Bulfinch's Myth 125). He wore a lion's skin and gained fame by slaying evil doers and giants. (Greek Myths 362/ Bulfinch's Myth. 124) He defeated the sons of Pallas, the Giants, but many escaped to die later. Other evil giants he slew were Periphetes who wielded a club of iron. Periphetes killed travellers and another Giant named Procrustus [the Stretcher] who owned an iron bedstead upon which he tied travellers, stretching the short ones to the length of the bed and sawing off the limbs of others who were taller than its length. (Bulfinch's Myth. 124) Another Giant of this habit was Sinis, a tyrant who captured people, tying them to two trees that were bent and then letting the trees go, stretching the victims to their death. (Mythology 210) All three of these Giants are Near East memories of the Perizzites [PERI-phetes] who were Giant-kin people and the memory of Procrustus is that of the beds of Sodom and Gomorrah that were used to afflict travellers. Sinis is a personification of the Moon God [Sin] as a Giant.

Theseus instituted a policy of federalization, dissolving all local governments, created a council hall and law courts & first minted money, his coins stamped with the image of a bull. During his reign the Earth was divided into three classes. (Greek Myths 349-50) Like so many other legendary heroes, Theseus too was made to wear women's clothes by a King Lycomedes (Mythology 181), this being a variant of Laomedon. Theseus' name derived from a compound of tithenai [to depose] and seus [Zeus]. (Greek Myths 49-50)

Erechtheus [Erichthonius]

Born from an incestuous rape of his mother Gaea. Later it was claimed [falsely] that Athena bore him as a virgin birth (Dict. of Deit. 118). Athena hid him in a basket, which may be the true meaning behind the legends of the hero hiding in Athena's aegis [goatskin]. (Greek Myths 97-98) Erechtheus wore a divine goatskin from which he shielded himself from his enemies. (White Goddess 436-437) His name was a compound of Erech [Uruk] and ~~seus~~ theus, a word descriptive of divinity; God of Uruk. This name derives from erion [wool] and chthonos [earth] (Greek Myths 99) Note how similar erion is to Orion.

As Erichthonius he was born by rape and given over to a princess in a basket named Aglauros to raise with instructions to protect him. (Greek Myths 97) Theseus appears in the legends of Erichthonius and King Aegeus [Theseus' father]. The Giants of Pallas accused King Aegeus of being an imposter, not a true Erechtheid, having no right to the throne. The Giants revolted, dividing their number into two groups of 25, but they were defeated by Theseus. (Greek Myths 334). Aegeus had always feared that they would rebel. The erichtheids were a royal Athenian family believing themselves descended from Erechtheus, maintaining a temple called the Erechtheum where golden serpents were venerated. (Greek Myths 99)

Amphion

He built the walls of Thebes according to Pausanias (Mythology 348) and was a warrior and master builder who played a shepherd's lyre and could move huge stones with his music. (Greek Myths 257) His wife was Niobe who in pride lost her many offspring for defying the gods. She was rich and very powerful. (Mythology 239) Amphion is a title that means Native of Two Lands (Greek Myths 258) and Ovid infers that Amphion was of a different race than ordinary men. (Metamorphosis vi. 401-404, cited on pg. 259 Greek Myths)

Other Fragments of Zeus

- Perseus:** more properly rendered Pterseus [the Destroyer]. (The Greek Myths 17) It was believed that he was from Assyria but others cited by Herodotus thought him to have been an early Egyptian. (Histories Book VI 54 p. 341) Either way he was a foreigner. The Egyptians produced a sandle that was three feet long at Chemmis to the public in the District of Thebes [Upper Egypt] and Herodotus wrote that it was believed to be of Perseus. (Histories Book II 91 pg. 116)
- Orpheus:** could charm wild animals and make trees move with his music and Diodorus Siculus wrote that he was the inventor of the 13 consonant alphabet, (Greek Myths 114) Lucian wrote that he brought the principles of astrology back from India (Story of Astrology 19) and he is in all aspects another version of Dionysus.
- Linus:** he was deserted by his mother and taken away to be brought up by shepherds before he was full grown and became a hero of the people. (Mythology 434)
- Damascus:** was a Giant who defeated a serpent, his name meaning subduer. (Greek Myths 308) Note similarity with Sumerian DAMU, DAMA, DUMUZI and the fact that Nimrod was long ago translated as leopard-subduer.
- Jove:** This is merely a Roman Zeus. He fought and prevailed against the Giants and wore a robe that empowered him (Bulfinch's Myth 131-132) and his history is the same as his Greek counterpart.

The Son of Zeus : ARES [MARS]

The story of Zeus cannot be fully told without mentioning his wicked son Ares. This deity is more popularly known by his Roman name of Mars, a malevolent god, lord of the dead and bringer of pestilence and warfare. Ares was ruthless and detestable (Mythology 35) and Homer wrote that even his father and mother Zeus and Hera detested him. (Mythology 35) This fact is amplified because in the Book of Jasher we read that Nimrod detested his own son Mardon (Jasher) because he was even more wicked than his father. The figure of Ares is an enigma for he figures very little in Greek mythology, does not have a distinct personality like the other deities nor was he worshipped in any cities or have temples devoted to him.

In Hesiod's Theogony we learn that he had two sons, namely Deimos and Phobos, or Terror and Fear, and he was more hated of the gods. What further separates Ares in Homer's writings was that he was the only god to have openly fought on the Trojan battlefield in human form. Homer depicts him as "...young, big, strong and fast." (Dict. of Deit. 85) Renowned Greek mythographer mentions a "...mythic fragment of uncertain date," concerning Ares' imprisonment for 13 months. (Greek Myths 138) However, the time span of months is probably due to the eastern origin of the tradition where lunar (hence months) calendars and time reckoning was practiced as opposed to the later Greek solar calendars. This would have been years, and 13 years coincides with the fact that Nimrod and Mardon were subjected under Chedorlaomer for 13 years.

Ares is associated to Lugalmeslam of Sumer and Nergal (Secret Language 66) but in Homer's writings in the Odyssey do we find direct evidence of Ares remembered under a prior title that etymologically links him to Mardon, son of Nimrod. In the Odyssey we read that "...Eurymedon, commander of the Gigantes in the days of old..." The title Eurymedon contains Semitic root words that form the name Mar-don: Eu[rym]e[don]. Also within the title ~~is~~ of ~~the~~ ~~name~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~commander~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Gigantes~~ ~~[Giants]~~ Mardon is ard, or "one that commands," (Cruders), as in "...commander of the Gigantes [Giants]..." The Eur prefixing and merging with the rest of the epithet could preserve the memory of Ur, rendering the Greek title as Mardon of Ur instead of the popular translation of Ruler of Wideness or Wide Ruler. Interestingly connecting Ares to the Near East is the fact that he had a son called Tereus, or the Watcher. (Greek Myths 167)

Summary

The Greek states were many, those best remembered being the Hellenic nations of the Achaeans, Aolians, Ionians, and Dorians, and the others were the Thracians, Spartans, and these cultures often integrated with those having identical beliefs such as the Milesians, Carians, Cretans, Mycenaeans, Pelasgians of old and the ancient Danaan. These people believed that long ago gods dwelt on earth, and their national heroes were progeny from unions of the gods with mortal women and heroic men with goddesses. (Greek Myths 36). Further, to the Greeks, these gods of old were a distinct race that participated in the Siege of Thebes and the Trojan War. Though this was the general belief among the masses, the learned among them knew differently.

The realm of the ancient gods was Arcadia, a land of shepherds (Greek Myths 108) and Homer in the Iliad wrote that these early kings and rulers were called Shepherds. (Iliad 1:263:2 pg. 243) Herodotus wrote that it was believed that Heracles was long ago a mere man. (Histories Book II 45 p. 103) and Firmianus Lactantius [died 325 AD] in his Divine Institutes wrote that "...it appears that Saturn [Kronus] was not born from heaven, which is impossible, but from that man whom bore the name Uranus." (Divine Pyramider 142, 57) The name Uranus is a Grecian anomaly, but if we assume it to be constructed from Semitic root words carried over in the form of a Grecian epithet we are confronted with Ur and Anu, or Anu of Ur with the Greek 's' suffix added just as other names ending with sus, seus and sous were attached as suffixes to pre-existing geographical and personal titles in honor of Zeus. (Fossilized Customs 18)

Euhemerus of Messene [311-298 BC] taught that the Greek gods were actually human kings who had been elevated to deities. Interestingly, from his name we derived the modern term euhemerism, which describes the practice of elaborating on historical events through myths. (Secret language of the Stars and Planets 52) A perfect example of the amplification of the traits of an ancient personality in the traditions, based off a false etymology, that maintained that Kronus in late Greek antiquity came to be regarded as Father Time. (Greek Myths 38) Another example is the fact that Japheth, Shem and Ham of the biblical records, who are recorded as men, in the Greek lore have become ancient gods called Iapetus, Titan and Kronus. Their father was Uranus and mother was Gaia, the western memories of ANU [Nu is Noah] and his wife of antediluvian origin. Gaia was Mother Earth, but her title changed to Rhea when married to Kronus who took her away from his father. Rhea in latin was called Cybele, from which we get the Sybelline Oracles] who is depicted with a crown of turreted towers and battlements. (Bulfinch's Myth 118) Rhea is now known to be a variant of the older word era [earth] and when she became consort of Zeus her name was altered to become Hera, from Herwa [Protectress], which still contains the root for earth. She was the most popular of the Titanesses, which is to be expected, for she was the oldest and had been the wife of the first three gods of the Greeks [Uranus/Kronus/Zeus]; better known biblically as Noah, Ham and Nimrod.

As cited earlier from the Sybylline Oracles, the Greeks remembered a time when the earth was ruled under one kingdom and that a diversity of tongues introduced unprecedented problems in communication, a fact asserted by the Greek historian Hestaeus who studied olden traditions and learned that the survivors of a flood settled in the land called Senaar in Babylonia but were driven away by a diversity of tongues. (Chaldean Genesis : G. Smith cited in 12th planet 150) The connections to the Near East are numerous and often very subtle. It has been shown how Ishtar [Babylonian Hera] used a PALA [qarment of wisdom] to gain access to the underworld. Interestingly, scholars assert that Deucalion's wife [Greek variant of Noah] Pyrrha is Ishtar. (Greek Myths 141) Further, the alphabet was said to have been invented long ago by a god called Palamedes, which is translated as "ancient intelligence," or ancient wisdom [PALA]. He was the Carian counterpart to the Egyptian inventor of letters called Thoth. (Greek Myths 184) Also, Pliny reported that Aristides wrote that an Egyptian named Menes invented the alphabet back during the reign of the Titans. (Greek Myths 183) Menes means moon and this is an obscure reference to both Anum [Mena] of Sumer who later came to rule over Egypt after leaving Uruk as well as to cuneiform writings, which was wedge-shaped and often called moon-letters.

The Greeks, unlike those nations closer in proximity to Sumer, Akkad and Babylon, seem to have preserved the most information about the earliest epoch of Earth history after the Great Flood. Nimrod's early life is better remembered by the Hellenic and Aegean cultures of Asia Minor and the Mediterranean than those ancient Near East nations, and this may be due to the fact that Nimrod after the Great Dispersion embarked on a lengthy redaction campaign of rewriting all the older records to paint himself in a more favorable light. Evidence of this will be shown more extensively as this work progresses. One of the elements of the Graeco-Aegean traditions not reflected as much by their eastern counterparts concerns the descent of a Star-Goddess in antiquity. These stories exhibit the high antiquity of the Greek memories, for they are corroborated even as far as ancient America where Nimrod's earliest

career was also remembered, the cultures that migrated to the America's completely oblivious to any history of Nimrod after the Great Dispersion because they were gone and separated by another cataclysm as we will discover.

Greek, Etruscan and Roman traditions all tell of a goddess and star that fell from heaven long ago. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 256) Some claim that the star was actually an image of the Goddess that fell from the heavens (Greek Myths 436). Philo wrote that it was Astarte [Woman Who Made Towers] who found a "...star that had fallen from the sky," (Dict of Deit. 112) and the Greek goddess Astraea [Star Maiden] according to the poet Aratus [315-245 BC] wrote "...of old she dwelled on Earth and met men face to face." (The Secret Language 89) The star-descent motifs are not in themselves important to our study, but it is their existence in conjunction with early Nimrod history that will prove a fascinating study.

Cernunnos of Gaul

Cernunnos is remembered by several titles throughout Europe. He was the Lord of the Animals, Guardian of the portal to the Underworld, an atlered giant also called the Horned One. (Celtic Myth: Kennedy 72-73) He is associated with bulls and his symbol as the Horned one was a shepherd's crook. (Encyclopedia of Witchcraft & Wicca 51, 189) Bronze Age figures upon Celytic artwork display images of the Horned One with stag horns, sometimes resembling the foliage of an oak, holding a bow and arrow. (White Goddess 217) The most famous depiction of Cernunnos is upon the Gundstrup Cauldron, an artifact that shows a bearded deity with horns amid gryphons, lions, a serpent, bulls, ~~and a bear~~. The most famous scene upon the Cauldron is a giant standing between two rows of soldiers. (Celtic Myth: Kennedy 160) This image resembles an ancient ~~Baby~~ Akkadian ~~stax~~ picture that is also famous and mentioned earlier in this book: the Stele of Naram-Sin, which shows him as a giant standing before his warriors, and horned. Though Cernunnos is actually remembered by other names in Europe, like Herne the Hunter of Britain (Celtic Myth: Kennedy 170), Cernunnos is actually his Latin title (Encyclopedia of Wicca 69). The Romans believed this Horned One was a variant of the Greek god Apollo (Celtic Myth: Kennedy 26) and the Latinized title evidently contains the Assyrian title for Nimrod: Cer[Nunnos]. Ninus.

Mabon [Oghma/Ogmios] of Gaul

Mabon was another Celtic god of Roman-occupied Gaul, possibly derived from Maonos [Divine Youth] (Encyclopedia of Wicca 230) Like Apollo, he was beautiful, was linked to Apollo and interestingly, Mabon is described both as youthful and the oldest thing on earth. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 230-231) In early Ireland Mabon was called Angus Og, god of youth and beauty. Some scholars link him to Apollo or Adonis. Angus Og drank ale of immortality, was called a Protector and his famous defense was a magic cloak. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 10) The traditions respecting this deity are divergent but they correlate with the Near Eastern legends of the Hunter. Angus Og's father was Dagda, who is none other than Dagon remembered in Canaanite, Hebrew, Babylonian and Amorite texts. Further, these Irish tales tell of Garbh Ogh who was a Huntress with a pack of 70 hounds. (White Goddess 192)

Mabon was also remembered as Oghma, a Celtic deity that also went by the title of Grianainech [Sun Face] whose consort was Sirona, a star. (Celtic Myth: Kennedy 168) Oghma was also called Ogmios, a deity depicted with Herculean muscles and a lion's skin. (Celtic ~~Myth~~ Realms: 141) The Irish text called the Mabonogi was dedicated to this deity.

~~HERNE THE HUNTSMAN~~
~~British & Welsh Hunter Gods~~

As Herne the Hunters of the Wild Hunt in Britain he was an atlered giant (Celtic Myth: Kennedy 170) whose hunt began on the surface world at the Gates of Annwn. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 12) In Welsh Herne becomes Arawn the Hunter of the Underworld, the Huntsman who rides against the souls of men. (White Goddess 30-56) In the Black Book of Carmarthon, one of the Four Ancient books of the Welsh, the Hunter is known as Gwyn, a son of heaven, mighty hunter whose game was Men! (Celtic Myth and legend: C. Squire 254-255) In the text Gwyn is described as a "...Bull of conflict, quick to disperse an embattled host." (White Goddess 220) Gwyn was also called Gwydion, the brother and lover of a goddess named Arianrod,

a Celtic moongoddess and daughter of Don. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 19) Don is merely an abbreviated Dagon and Arianrod is a variant of Rhiannon, or the Great Queen.

Bel Gods of Europe

That the title Baal remained unremembered by the historic populations of Europe is definitely not evidenced by the rich lore they retained concerning various deities that all preserved the root baal in their epithets or attached traditions. Probably the oldest and well remembered was Balor, the One-Eyed giant king of the Olden Gods. (White Goddess 213) The Druids worshipped a deity called Ba'el (Bulfinch's Myth 261) and a particularly old Celtic god of war that was horned was named Belatucadres [Fair Shining one] (Celtic Myth Kennedy 40). In Welsh this deity was Beli Mawr (Encyclopedia of Wicca 36), which means the Giant Beli. The Spring festival Beltane derives its name from Bel or Baal, which was Phonician for sun, compounded with the Gaelic word for "fire" [tein]. (Sun Lore of All Ages 258-259) Witches hold that Beltane held in honor of Baal, who was known as Bel, Beli, Balar, Balor, or Belenus. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 37) Beltane was thought to mark the supernatural appearance of the Horned One who impregnates a goddess so he can be reborn. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 37) To the Romans it was Belenus who was clearly another manifestation of the Greek god Apollo. (The Celtic Realms 142)

~~ODIN AND SIGMUND~~ ~~Norse & Teutonic Hunter God~~

The Viking god Odin, father of Thor, was the Eternal Hunter. (Sun Lore of All Ages 261) Odin was the son of a Frost Giant named Bor and a Giantess named Bestla and he became the Lord of the Wild Hunt. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 272) Very little respecting Odin and the Frost Giants has come down to us today, but another Norse tradition may concern them. This story is of great antiquity and still told by peasants in Norway about a Golden Age of peace which long passed away but was rumored to return. It was during the reign of King Frodi who had as his servants remnants of the Giant race of old and he pressed them a sa taSK MASTER. The Giants rebelled, brought fire and warfare, the Golden Age ended and Frodi was killed. (Sun Lore of All ages 126-127)

The clearest memories of Nimrod the Hunter are preserved in the Norse epic text called the Nibelungenlied and the German version of the Elder Edda called the Volsungasaga. In this story the hero is named Sigmund in the German text and Siegfried or Sigurd in the Norse. (Mythology 447) Signy was a princess and daughter of King Volsung. She was also the sister of ~~Sigmund~~. Sigmund. Volsung killed her father, then killed her brothers all by treachery. Sigmund was the last and he was rescued by Signy. She laid with her brother and gave birth to a boy named Sinfiolti. She remained with her murderous husband Volsung, plotting his ruin until Sigmund and Sinfiuolti returned to the court, slew Volsung and her children. (Mythology 303). The name Sigmund means "victorious Protector [Sig-mund] (Dictionary of First Names 302-303), the suffix mund being German-English for protector. (Dict. of First Names 95)

The Hunter God of Ancient America

Kuloscap [Glooscap]

Remembered by the Abenaki and Micmac people of subarctic North America as well as by Algonquian cultures. Kuloscap was a cultural hero from antiquity, a gigantic ~~xxxx~~ Hunter (Northern Tales 102 or North American Indians 145-146) and he was known for making a lot of arrows. (North American Indians 145-149) He was known to have been a giant killer, defeater of an evil race of monsters who also killed a feared sorcerer giant in a pine forest. (North American Indians 145-146). He was a protector who fought demons, wizards, witches, Cannibals and the famous Ice giants. (Northern Tales 101, 63) He lived during a time when animals were also gigantic.

The Ice Giants, or Kiwa'kws, were cannibals and very cruel from a place called Ogyagwch. (Northern Tales 114) The father of the Ice Giants was one-eyed, and although Kuloscap defeated these wicked giants it was believed that he was related by birth to the Ice Giants and that when they were young he had known them. (Northern Tales 114). The fate of Kuloscap is not known, but the Native Americans believed that he vanished when all the animals in the world experienced a change in speech, a great confusion when no one understood one another and they all fled away until that time when Kuloscap will return to bring back the Golden Age. (North American Indians 145-146) When asked where Kuloscap went it is said "...to the west." (North American Indians 147) Despite his hero status it was admitted that Kuloscap was known to brag about triumphs not his own. (Northern Tales 101)

NOTE: The defeat of a sorcerer giant in a pine forest is a very early memory of Nimrod's exploits, for Gilgamesh of Uruk travelled to the Cedar [pine] Forest of Lebannon and killed Humbaba, a giant wizard in the Epic of Gilgamesh. The Ice Giants that Kuloscap was related to were the original Titans modified to Ice Giants because of these cultures' proximity to the arctic. The origin of the Ice Giants being Ogyagwch seems to preserve the Greek Gygantes, which is itself a preservation and carryover from the Sumerian Igigi, all titles for Watchers and Giants. The Igigi were a family of the Anunaki. Further, the One-Eyed father of the Ice Giants is a memory of Dagon who was one-eyed and worshipped in the Near East. In fact, it was from Dagon that the later traditions ~~and~~ of one-eyed giants emerged, called the Cyclopes, giants that served Nimrod as masons. Interestingly, the Iroquois remember an ancestral figure, a hero, named Deganiwidah. (God is Red. 113)

The confusion of the language of the animals is easily explained culturally as the fact that many Native American cultures divided themselves into the Rabbit Clan, Turtle, Owl, Wolf, Hawk and other animal representatives. The language rifts occurred between people that were subdivided into various clans. The North American Ojibways preserved this history as well, asserting that long ago animals ruled the earth, having killed all of humankind except a boy and a girl, the boy her younger brother. The boy became adept with a bow and arrow and began to kill the animals, and made himself an important coat of skins. The sun burned him and he devised a way to catch it. After subduing the sun, the animals who ruled that earth were immediately put into confusion. (Sun Lore of All Ages 213-214) This is clearly a memory of Nimrod, who was younger than his sister-mother who became his wife, who wore a divine cloak,

became a Mighty Hunter and subdued the totem cultures of Sumer [animals] prior to a confusion in communication that prompted great migrations. The burning and capturing of the sun denotes a belief in some sort of cataclysmic events at that time.

Kuloscap is remembered by many other American Cultures, not by name, but by totem designation. The Northern Canadian Tagish people recall a hero named Beaver Man who was the youngest of five brothers who were all killed. Beaver Man was a Hunter who killed giants and terrible animals that afflicted people, and sought to avenge the unjustified deaths of his brothers. (Northern Tales 105-106) As Walks in Forest he was remembered as a Great Hunter who curiously found a garden paradise for the animals [no doubt totem clans of people], a woodland sanctuary. (Voices of our ancestors 42-43). These are definitely histories of Nimrod, who many brothers were killed by Ham [Kronus], who also founded the Cedars of Lebanon as a retreat and Sumer as a civilization.

The Shawnee of North America tell of White Hawk the Hunter and associate him to the constellation Arcturus (the Secret language 90), which ~~is related to the constellation Bootes, the Herdsman~~ is related to the constellation Bootes, the Herdsman. Instead of White Hawk the warlike Sioux Indians called him White Feather, a hunter and Giant Killer hero. Though regarded as a god his divinity was questionable and may have been merely a man according to them. However, the Sioux held that his coming was foretold in the Elder prophecies. (North American Indians 296)

The Many Hunter Gods in America

Another deity of the Sioux was the Hunter called Haokah who wore horns on his head and cast arrows of lightning (North American Indians 125) and was considered as a Thunder God. (Natural Genesis Vol. I 268) The Iroquois believed in Hi'num the Hunter who was also a Thunder God who fought with a bow and arrow. (North American Indians 218) Hi'num killed many monsters in the early world, slaying the Stone Giants and even conquering a gigantic serpent that vexed the world. (North American Indians 217-218). Though it was believed that Hi'num was in contact with heavenly beings it was held that he was a mere man long ago elevated to deity status to become supreme god of the Iroquois nation. (North American Indians 218, 222) All of these motifs mirror other memories of Nimrod, where in Canaanite and Greco-Aegean beliefs he cast arrows of lightning bolts, was a Thunder God, and like Gilgamesh, Marduk, Heracles and others, killed a giant serpent that threatened to end the world.

The Algonquian cultures, which were many spread throughout North America, remember the giant killer and hunter Algon, from which they take their name. Algon fell in love with a Star-Maiden in early history (North American Indians 153-154) and earlier in this book we learned that Near East scholars originally translated Akkad as Algoni. The Cherokee recall him as Tsul 'Kalu [Slanted Eyes], who was a hunter with horns like a deer (North American Indians 126) much like the Celtic depictions of Cernunnos. He was of enormous size. (North American Indians 126) The title Slanted Eyes seems to infer that it was known that this figure was not racially the same as those who venerated him.

Early American traditions also tell of Kutoyis, the Hunter who was very strong and made famous by killing a wicked giantess who wrestled all her victims. (North

American Indians 216) Kutoyis departed to the Shadowland (North~~ern~~~~Texas~~ American Indians 216), which is an admission that they did not know what became of him. The Chippewa remembered him as the Giant Killer named Khunsu (Natural Genesis Vol. II p. 240) but it appears that the Hopi preserved some of the most convincing evidence. The traditional Hopi guardian deity was called Qaletaga, who carried a quiver of arrows and wore a great deerskin. (Book of the Hopi 81) Among the Hopi were several secretive societies. One was called the Two Horn Society, a cult that thrived in the days of the ancient Bow Clan that existed during an earlier world. This clan was evil and worshipped a god called Alosaka. (Book of the Hopi 87-90). In fact, the Hopi maintained a ritual that was specifically designed to remember and venerate Nimrod. It was called the Mastop Kachina. The ritual begins with a man entering the village wearing a black mask, his whole body painted black, wearing an animal pelt, who only pretends to come from a long journey. Three white stars on the side of his head commemorate the three belt stars of Orion. He immediately grabs a woman from the onlookers and goes through the motions of copulation and certain women in the crowd "...offer themselves as participants in his sexual actions". (Book of the Hopi 156) Orion was the messianic star group and the long journey and color black display their understanding that he was a foreigner.

To the Aztecs further south in Mexico the God of the Chase was Mixcoatl, the Hunter. He was identified with Thunder clouds and he used lightning as a weapon in his hunts. He is depicted holding a bundle of arrows to typify his powerful thunderbolts. (Popul Vuh 105, citing Civilization of Ancient Mexico). Interestingly, and related to our study, the Aztecs believed in a God of Death called Mictlan, in the Underworld, who was surrounded by a species of demons called Tzitzimimes. (Popul Vuh 104, citing Civilization of Ancient Mexico). These demons remind us of the Zamzummims that lived in the west [Tartarus/Underworld] that were defeated by the coalition of forces under Chedorlaomer.

Giants Remembered by America

The Aztecs believed that during the First Age of mankind lived the White Haired giants, and other giants survived all the way to the Third Age too. (The Lost Realms 32) According to Boturini, the Mexicans believed that it was at the First Age that the giants appeared (Natural Genesis Vol. II 219), a race of giants called the Kinams who ruled the Universe. (Shadow of Atlantis 208) It is very commonly found that the Giants were believed to dwell in the west. This is held by that Spokane Indians of ~~Washington~~ the Pacific Southwest (Forbidden Archeology 595) and Stone Giants of the Iroquois also thought ~~the~~ to be to the west, a race that tried to exterminate mankind. (North American Indians 228-229) The Iroquois traditions curiously preserve Canaanite traditions in that they believed that the giants and the "tree with faces" are strangely associated with healing powers, and are the sources of power for Medicine Men. (America's Ancient Cities 50) The giants are associated to trees in Semitic writings, and in Hebrew and the older Canaanite beliefs the Rephaim giants were linked to healing, the root rapha meaning "to heal." This is why the Archangel over healing and authority over unclean spirits was named Rapha-El [Raphael].

Mexican traditions hold that one human family and some Giants survived a Flood, these wicked giants then erecting a pyramid in order to reach the heavens but the gods rained fire upon it. (Lost Cities of North America 235) These traditions maintain that the pyramid was built by Seven Giants and that after it was destroyed the gods "...confounded the language of the builders." (Lost Cities of North and Central America 230, citing Peter Thompkins, *Mysteries of the Mexican Pyramids* (1976). A Dominican Friar named Diego Duran collected ancient American traditions and learned that the natives remembered a time when giants built a tower to get to heaven. (Lost Realms 34) This was recorded in 1585 AD in his *Historia Antigua de la Nueva Espana*, the account having been told by an indian who was over 100 years old. These giants were "...gigantic men of deformed stature," and that the people of the earth were after this scattered abroad. (Atsalntis: Mother of Empires 296-297) This account is verified as far north as Nevada where the Washoe indians claim that large cairns and piles of boulders are attributed to the Giants, who their ancestors fought. These giants were ultimately driven away. (Lost Cities of North and Central America 498)

Fragments of Sumer in Ancient America

The Maya of central America recall a massive Flood and believed that only 400 sons survived the event (Ancient Mysteries 15), and in the Mayan Popul Vuh tells that in the days of old men on earth spoke one language. (The Natural Genesis Vol. II p. 233) These memories may have come from the PreColumbians of the archaic civilization of Palenque who held that their ancestors were descended from three gods whose parents survived a catastrophic flood. (Conversing With the planets 65) The memory of four families after the Flood that populated the earth was also held by the Tsalagi [Cherokee] people (Voices of Our Ancestors 269) and it was a prevailing belief among many Native American cultures that their ancestors long ago spoke the "Beloved Speech." (Out of the Flame 97-98) Concerning the piles of rocks and towers found in American lore related to their ancestors, the indian historian Ixtlil-Xochilt of Mexico wrote that the people after the Flood were merely trying to invent ways to save themselves should the gods again seek to destroy earth. (Shadow of Atlantis 208) The prevalence of four families in the American traditions as opposed to the three families of Semitic, European and other Near Eastern beliefs is probably due to the fact that Noah, son of Lamech, and his three sons made four families because it has already been shown that Noah fathered more children after the Flood, among them the Anakim who were so large and feared that Noah [as Uranus] was castrated to prevent his fathering more of them.

Concerning Noah, the legends of Chibchas people of Columbia relate that a certain venerable and mysterious old man named Bochica lived very long ago, a teacher, preacher and founder of civilization. It was long ago, before the appearance of the Moon that from the east came this old man with a long beard. He had three names: Bochica, Zukha and Nemketaba. He had a stunningly beautiful wife who also had three names, but she was exceedingly wicked and an enchantress and the complete opposite of her loving and kind-hearted husband. Everything he attempted to do to help people she attempted to thwart. The people lived in a valley and by her will the valley flooded the people out. Bochica was enraged because only a few people survived so he threw her into the sky where she became the Moon.

Bochica instructed the people and created a government with a ruler of civil affairs and one of religious affairs. The very first religious ruler selected lived and governed for 250 years. His mission accomplished, Bochica returned to a lonely place called Iraca where he lived for 2000 years under another name, the Anchorite Idacansas. Bochaica just disappeared. (The Shadow of Ataltis 35-36). These stories are also held by the Muyscas of Bogota. (Sun Lore of All Ages 26-27) This tradition is what we should expect from a culture that was separated from Sumer early on in their history, for they preserved history almost exactly as it happened. Here is how we reinterpret the stories of Bochica.

Bochica is Noah and he and his wife antedate the Flood. Quite naturally he became a teacher and founder of civilization to the people afterwards, as well as a spiritual leader. Bochica was already very old and his three names are actually memories of his three sons Japheth, Ham and Shem while his wife was the world-renowned Inanna of Sumer, Ishtar of Babylonia, Gaia, Rhea and Hera of Greece and Semitic Semiramis, later wife of Nimrod. She is by all accounts related to Moon-goddess worship and the valley is a memory of the Valley of Sumer known as Shinar. It was at Sumer that each political ruler was assigned an Apkallu, a priest over divine matters. The 250 years that this system lasted is a direct reference to the fact that something occurred 250 years after the Flood that collapsed this system, which we believe was the birth of Nimrod 251 years after the Flood. Two other important links are the facts that Bochica was later known in his life as an anchorite, the same as Utnapishtim in the Gilgamesh Epic, and that he was associated to a place called Iraca. This Iraca is merely a coincidence, for Iraca seems to indicate Babylonian [Iraq]. The link is completely conjectural but still interesting. The final parallel is also speculative. As the Anchorite, Bochica came to be known as Idacansas, a title possibly preserving older Semitic roots found also in the Shepherds of Ida in Greek traditions that lived in the west where Zeus was raised and cansas may refer to Canaan where Noah lived the last years of his life.

Further evidence of Bochica's wicked wife survive in Hopi legends. They hold that during a world long ago known as Kuskurza during the time of the evil Bow Clan lived a woman who was renowned for her sexual exploits. During her life mankind multiplied rapidly, erected large cities and people began using their reproductive powers for evil. Interestingly, this age ended with flooding that broke continents apart and sank entire areas. (Book of the Hopi 17-18) The word Kuskurza, if rendered phonetically as Semitic, would translate as "The World of Cush," [Kuz-Cush & ku or ki is world and urza would be ertz-earth].

A few other links with the Old World concerning the Americas prove interesting enough to mention here. In the Andes mountains of South America, a continent with no lions, lions are in fact depicted on the oldest monuments and a hero fighting them like Gilgamesh is also depicted. (Divine Encounters 160) The actual memory of Nimrod here is corroborated by the fact that the ancestors of the Aztecs known as the Toltecs according to the Mayan Popul Vuh, worshipped a "...god of fire in the form of stone." (Ancient Man 594) This is a powerful reference to the type of worship instituted by Nimrod, the Great idolator. But our final piece of evidence goes without rival and indisputably connects the Americas to Sumer. The Aztecs believed that a prior age was populated by the "...black-headed people," whom we've seen over and over in this book as a reference to the Sumerians. (Lost Realms 33)

Near East

Ur Nammu: died in an unknown land, his body was never retrieved. (Wars of Gods and Men 276); he died very unexpectedly. (Divine Encounters 285)

Gilgamesh: Gilgamesh and Heracles were identical, both having a best friend [Enkidu & Iolaus], both fell in love with a goddess [Ishtar & Deianeira], they were of semi-divine parentage, descended to underworld, killed huge lions, defeated divine bulls, both used their garments for a sail, both found a magic herb of immortality, both were associately ceremoniously with the sun and Zodiac (Greek Myths 451) and remarkably, history has neglected to record the death of either hero.

Tammuz: killed by a boar while hunting (Dict. of Deities 7) in a wooded gorge by a river (Origin of bib. Trad. 26) and his mangled body was buried in a vale between Byblos and Baalbek in the Lebanon Range by the Adonis River. (Atrahasis 45). At the nearby Ghineh Reliefs upon monuments Tammuz is depicted holding a spear waiting on the mighty boar to approach. (Atrahasis 45) In Sumer and Babylonia his death was mourned every fourth month of the year, this month being our June and it was called Tammuz in his honor, preserved also in the Hebrew Calendar. (Sex, Symbols, and Stars 38-39) It was the 10th day that was set aside for mourning.

Canaan

Adonis: killed while hunting in the Forest of Lebanon at Mount Lebanon near Apheka [Afqa] where stood the temple of Ashtaroth by a boar. (Greek Myths 70/ History of Baalbek 27) The myths of a boar slaying the sun may be due to the Adonis legend and fact that this month in Syria was known as Haziran [Boar] ~~XXXXX~~, derived from a Chaldean word for hog. (Symbols, SEX 42) This demise was also believed to be a murder by the malevolence of none other than Adonis' consort Artemis [Ishtar] (Symbolism Sex.. 41) while other traditions hold that a god disguised as a boar killed Adonis. (History of Baalbek 28)

Baal: Baal was killed while hunting in the Hule Marsh (Dict. of Deities 163) at the southern terminus of the Lebanon Range. The 5th son of Shem was Aram, who gave his name as the ancient name for Syria. Aram's second son was Hul. After the Great Dispersion from Babylonia the families of Hul settled in the lands north of the Sea of Galilee and gave their name to a lake and vale anciently known as Huleh, which is found in scripture as the Waters of Merom.. Josephus called the area Ul. later the region became full of marshes and swamps but even modern Israelites today call it the Vale of Hula. (After the Flood 173)

Egypt/Hittite Anatolia/India

Osiris: killed by a black pig (The DEvil 21) or an evil deity disguised as a wild boar. (Greek Myths 72) Some claim it was an evil spirit that killed him. (History of Human Society 173)

Krsna: died in a hunting accident. (Chronology of Genesis 166-167)

Graeco-Aegean

Zeus: killed by a boar. (Greek Myths 72, 165)

Aristaeus: died without a trace. (Greek Myths 279), Recall this was Immortal Zeus.

Dionysus: killed by a boar (White Goddess 336) while other sclaim he was torn to pieces by Titans (Mythology 75). The latter rendition was a good guess because the Titans were his historic enemies and such would have been divine justice for his earlier banishment of them to the west. Secondly, Nimrod travelled west in his hunting campaign in Lebanon from Babylon, and in these regions lived the Rephaim and Anakim giants [considered Titans].

Orion: died in the Land of Dawn (Greek Myths: 729) This hints that it was known that this figure was from the East and his death was not known.

Theseus: he was killed by treachery but the details are unknown, however after his death the poeple were reminded how Theseus "...robbed them of their country and religion, and how they had become subject to an adventurer of obscure origin." (Greek Myths 367)

Hermes: death unknown, but later became a guide to the souls of the dead. (Secret language of...63)

Amphion: killed by a boar. (Greek Myths 260) Ovid wrote that "And all men mourned his death, deploring the extinction of his race." (Metamorphosis vi 401-404, cited p. 259 of Greek Myths)

Orpheus: killed by a batleaxe in an oak grove at the summer solstice. He was dismembered. (Greek Myths 114)

Linus: torn to pieces by wild dogs. (Mythology 434)

Eurytion: killed during hunting episode accidentally by a javelin aimed at a boar. (The Greek Myths 265)

Ancaeus: Arcandian king killed by a god disguised as a boar. (White Goddess 210)

Attis: son of Cybele [wife of Kronus & of Zeus later] killed by a boar, bleeding to death beneath a tree. (Symbols, Sex...44)

Europe/Celtic/Norse

The only name of a deity out of this corner of the world that died by the attack of a wild boar was Diarmuid, lover of the goddess Grainne. (White Goddess 210)

Ancient British stories told how hunters could be lured by enchanters who took the form of boars, an innocent chase that leads to murderour design. (Celtic Myth and legend: Squire 214-215) Charles Squire (New PageBooks) Welsh stories held that boars were shapeshifters (Encyclpoedia of Wicca 46) and Druids referred to themselves as boars when they retreated into the woods for their rituals (Enclopedia of Wicca 46), which was to deter others from following, knowing of the fear that boars would kill pursuers. A traditional fear rather than a rathional one.

The boar was a symbol of courage and strength (Encyclopedia of Wiica 45) and interestingly, the famous Gunstrup Cauldron depicts a boar with the famous picture of Cernunnon, the Horned Hunter. (Encyclopedia of Wicca 46) Among the Teutonic rituals a boar was sacrificed to a goddess named Frey at the Yule Rite (Encyclopedia of Wicca 46), and one wonders if there is a connection to Yule and the Canaanite Hule Marsh where the "boar" slew the hunter. Of further significance linking Teutonic traditions with Semitic one is the fact that boar in German is ~~ibri~~ akin to ibri, or Eber, the ~~Hebrew~~ patriarchal ancestor of Esau who killed Nimrod. (Herder Dict. of Symbols 190) Later European traditions tell of a hero named Dagobert who was slain on a hunting trip by a relative during a traditional hunting adventure for a goddess named Diana in the Forest Woevres.

Ancient America

The gods remembered in ancient America are unique proof that the cultures that migrated to these far western frontiers across the Atlantic departed early in the history of Nimrod's life. While their Hunter Gods maintained all the same attributes of Nimrod: giant killer, liar, animal wrestler and many other similaritues, not one fragment memory of their deities records their deaths. The beliefs in Walks In Forest, Haokah, Tsul'Kalu, Gloscap, Algon the Hunter, Kutoyis, Hi'num, BeaverMan, White Feather, White Hawk and the others all share the common fact that not one tradition records his death. This can only mean that those archaic cultures that migrates away and became isolated far away from the Near East never learned Nimrod's fate.

Boar was a symbol of fighting spirit in Japan. (Herder Dict. of Symbols 190)
No stories of a god killed by a boar in Japan.

Death of Nimrod

"And Nimrod, King of Babel, the same was Amraphel...was observing Esau all his days, for a jealousy was formed in the heart of Nimrod against Esau... and on a certain day Esau went into the field to hunt, and he found Nimrod walking in the wilderness with his two men...and Esau concealed himself for Nimrod, and he lurked for him in the wilderness...And Nimrod and his two men that were with him came to the place where they were, when Esau started suddenly from his lurking place, and drew his sword, and hastened and ran to Nimrod and cut off his head...and Esau took the valuable garments of Nimrod which Nimrod's father had bequeathed to Nimrod, and with which Nimrod prevailed over the whole land, and he ran and concealed them...and Esau ran into the city on account of nimrod's men and he came unto his father's house wearied and exhausted from fight, and he was ready to die through grief when he approached his brother Jacob...and he said unto his brother Jacob, Behold, I shall die this day, and wherefore then do I want the birthright? And JACOB acted wisely with Esau in this matter, and Esau sold his birthright to Jacob, for it was so brought about by the Lord." (Jasher 27:2-12)

Court counsel named Anuki [abbreviated Anunnaki] interpreted a dream of Nimrod, saying, "...this means nothing else but the seed of Abram which will slay the king in the latter days." (Jasher 12:55) Esau was the offspring [seed] of Abraham [Abraham].

~~Boar was a symbol of the fighting spirit in Japan (where no hero stories are told about one dying by a boar). (Herder Dictionary of Symb. 190)~~
~~Hebrew Eber [ibri] akin to boar in German. Eber was a patriarch of the Hebrews. (Herder Dictionary of Symb. 190)~~

That same year that Nimrod was slain did Esau's father Abraham die at 175 years old. Nimrod was 215 years old, Abram having been born when Nimrod was 40 years old during his first regnal year as king Sargon of Akkad. Nimrod died in his youth, for he was capable of living at least another 200 years because he was blessed with first and second generation genetics as well as the unusual advantages of being the offspring of incestual contact between his grandmother who was also his mother and his father who waited to father him 251 year after the Flood.

The legends of the boar may have stemmed from the possibility that Esau was wearing a traditional boar'shead skin, but more probably because Esau is known in the bible as having thick reddish hair. Further, Esau has been identified in Phoenician records as Usov, a name found among Cananites inscriptions. (Ancient Symbol Worship 67)

Arabic traditions hold that Nimrod's body was found horribly mutilated at the foot of the Lebanon Mountains at Mt. Hermon, where he was also buried. (History of Baalbek 54)

After Nimrod's death Semiramis claimed that he was resurrected into the body of her newborn son, which began the institution of worshipping the Mother and Son, and that her conception was supernaturally conceived. (Petra in History and prophecy 71).