

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 lugal 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 original ogdoad, 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 Porphyryon, 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 prophetess 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 history 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 Eurhytheus 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. Sinim 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' names 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.