ANCIENT SPOOKS

Part V: The hidden hand of spookery

by Gerry, January 2019

This is an update to the Ancient Spooks series, where I will explain the spooks' preference for Biblical names as punnery, including the name **"Jew"**. Some may find the etymologies boring, but once you see the puns, you'll slap yourself in the face like me, for not having seen it earlier: By just looking at mere **dictionary entries**, we can see that the names pun with **banksterism**.

A few disclaimers: Apart from Hebrew, I'll be citing other languages, particularly **Aramaic**. Yes, I know that the languages are a little different, and that most Aramaic scripture came much later than the Old Testament. But since Israel & Phoenicia were wiped clean by the censors, we'll have to make do. And the similarities are still striking.

Also, I'll analyze the names of Biblical patriarchs, of the so-called **12 Tribes** or "scepters", without knowing what they're about overall. The Genesis 49 "tribes" verses read like one giant riddle and don't make sense if taken literally. Most don't match a patriarch's story, some don't even have a story. The puns I found may be part of the solution, or not. We'll have to look into it another day.

Lastly, some may think analyzing "Jewish bankers" contradicts my earlier research about "Phoenician merchants". I'll address that at the end, but as usual, please make up your own mind.

Joseph's name

This is one name I so wished I'd found out earlier: In part 1, I alleged that the granary scheme in Joseph's story was written as some kind of bankster recipe for land-grabbing. We now have more confirmation: The name **Joseph** actually means **credit** & **debt**.

Joseph is usually written יוסף **ywsp** in Hebrew, the vowel-less Phoenician variant is יסף **ysp**. The basic meaning of the word root **ysp** is "to add".

- יוסף   **ywsp**: "he increases," a son of Jacob, also the name of several Israelites — _(Strong)

- יסף   **ysp**: add, continue, exceed, increase, longer, more, prolong, repeat — _(Strong)

However, the sibilants S, Š, Ṣ, Z are frequently swapped in the written forms of different Semitic dialects. So, if we'd find a word **yzp** instead of **ysp**, that also has the basic meaning "to add", then I'd assume it's the same word root. I just found that spelling **yzp** in Aramaic.

- יזף   **yzp**: to be added — _(CAL)

So what are the other derivations of the Aramaic root **yzp**? Guess what: They are all about **credit**.

- יזף   **yzp**: to borrow, to lend, to be borrowed, to be lent, to be added — _(CAL)

- אוזפה   ʾ **wzph**: loan — _(CAL)

- זוף   **zwp**: to lend — _(CAL)

- זפה   **zph**: loan — _(CAL)

- זפו   **zpw**: loan — _(CAL)

- יזוף   **yzwp**: borrower, borrowing — _(CAL)

- יזיף   **yzyp**: borrowed — _(CAL)

- יזיפאית   **yzyp** ʾ **yt**: as a borrower — _(CAL)

- יזיפו   **yzypw**: indebtedness, borrowing — _(CAL)

- יזף   **yzp**: borrower, loan — _(CAL)

- יזפה   **yzph**: loan — _(CAL)

- מוזפו   **mwzpw**: loan — _(CAL)

- מוזפן   **mwzpn**: lender — _(CAL)

- מוזפנו   **mwzpnw**: lending — _(CAL)

- מזופי   **mzwpy**: loan — _(CAL)

- מזפו   **mzpw**: interest — _(CAL)

- מתתוזפן   **mttwzpn**: that which is lent — _(CAL)

- שיזפן   **šyzpn**: minter or exchequer — _(CAL)

Can it be a coincidence that Joseph's story is about **debt**, and his name is also about **debt**? If you still think so, have a peek at the next chapter.

Joseph's sons

There's even more. The Biblical Joseph has 2 sons: Manasseh and Ephraim. Their names also have meanings related to money-lending.

Manasseh

Joseph's firstborn son is called Manasseh. The official meaning of that name is "causing to forget".

- מנשה   *Manasseh*: "causing to forget," a son of Joseph, also a tribe desc. from him, also a king of Judah, also two Israelites — (Strong)

In an official pun, this is explained as forgetting one's troubles. Still, such a name is odd.

> Joseph named the firstborn Manasseh, saying, "God has made me forget all my hardship and all my father's household."
> ויקרא יוסף את שם הבכור מנשה כי נשני אלהים את כל עמלי ואת כל בית אבי
> *Genesis 41:51*

The letter M is a common Hebrew prefix in compound words, so Manasseh as מנשה mnšh is grammar-wise explained as an M-prefixed נשה **nšh**. And that word occurs with 2 meanings: forgetting and **credit**.

- נשה   *nashah*: forget, deprive, exact, remit, remove — (Strong)

- נשה   *nashah*: to lend, become a creditor, creditor, lending, loaned, make the loan, borrow on security or interest, creditor, exact, extortioner, lend, usurer, lend on usury — (Strong)

Knowing what we know about our aristocratic banksters, which one might be their preferred meaning?

The 2 words are even likely related. The 2nd *nashah* is probably derived from the meaning of "exaction" and "removal", and refers to exacting of interest and collateral by usurers. We can derive this specific meaning of nashah from the context in some occurrences, where it is often translated as "lending on usury".

> Please, give back to them this very day their fields, their vineyards, their olive groves and their houses, also the hundredth part of the money and of the grain, the new wine and the oil that you are exacting from them.
> השיבו נא להם כהיום שדתיהם כרמיהם זיתיהם ובתיהם ומאת הכסף והדגן התירוש והיצהר אשר אתם נשים בהם
> *NASB Nehemiah 5:11*

> Woe is me, my mother, that thou hast borne me a man of strife and a man of contention to the whole earth! I have neither lent on usury, nor men have lent to me on usury; yet every one of them doth curse me.
> אוי לי אמי כי ילדתני איש ריב ואיש מדון לכל הארץ לא נשיתי ולא נשו בי כלה מקללוני
> *KJV Jeremiah 15:10*

> Let the usurer cast the net over all that he hath, and let strangers despoil his labour;
> ינקש נושה לכל אשר לו ויבזו זרים יגיעו
> *DBT Psalms 109:11*

For the common people, the **unjust taking**, whether collateral or interest, was likely the main association with the word root **nš**. The ultimate proof is **nšʾ**, another derivation from nš, officially linked by Strong himself to nšh:

- נשא   *nasha*: to lend on interest, be a creditor, beguile, deceive, to lead astray, to delude, to seduce — _(Strong)

- נשא   *nasha*: to beguile, deceive, deluded, to lend on interest, debt, exact, lend on interest, or usury, be a creditor — _(Strong)

The language shows that people knew very well back then that credit was a scam, a mere pretext for unjust seizure. Secretly punning around with that hated institution must have been the banksters' greatest pleasure.

Lastly, Manasseh may also give us another hint to Halachic law: In the Nehemiah 5:11 verse, you'll note that one grammar form of nšh is נשים **nšym**, written exactly like "women". There's one tractate called Nashim in Mishnah, Tosefta and Talmud, supposedly detailing women's rights. I haven't been able to decode it yet—punnery alone doesn't seem to cut it—but ask yourselves whose rights powerful ancient rulers would be most concerned with: Women? Or **creditors**?

Ephraim

The name Ephraim is trickier, as the super-root **pr** has so many meanings. If we go with the name's spelling **ʾpr**, then the meaning is **covering**, explicitly used as a **disguise** in 1 Kings 20:38.

- אפרים   *Ephraim*: a son of Joseph, also his desc. and their territory — _(Strong)

- אפר   *apher*: a covering, bandage — _(Strong)

But in Ephraim's official pun in Genesis 41:52, the authors already swap the "weak" vowels, for **prh** meaning "fruitful". If that's allowed, then other "weak" swaps around the super-root **pr** may be used. We already know from part 1 that the derivation **kpr** has a financial meaning. Aside from that, we also have **prʿ**, which means **uncover**, **unbind**, **go back**, **pay back**.

Hebrew

- פרע   **prʿ**: to loosen, to expose, dismiss, absolve, avenge, avoid, bare, go back, let, (make) naked, set at nought, perish, refuse, uncover — _(Strong)

Aramaic

- פרע   **prʿ**: to pay back, to punish, take retribution, to return, to forfeit, to be avenged, to accept payment — _(CAL)

- פורע   **pwrʿ**: remuneration — _(CAL)

- פורענה   **pwrʿnh**: retribution — _(CAL)

- פרוע   **prwʿ**: payer, one who makes payment, debtor — _(CAL)

- פרעון   **prʿwn**: repayment — _(CAL)

- פרען   **prʿn**: repayer, one who repays a debt — _(CAL)

There are innumerable words with the letters **pr** plus some "weak" consonants, so many puns are possible. But there is one Biblical riddle where both ʾ**pr** as "disguise" and **pr**ʿ as "payback" would fit: Jacob famously reverses the sons' order, explicitly putting Ephraim before Manasseh, with no reason being given.

> So that day Jacob blessed them and said: "By you shall Israel pronounce this blessing: 'May God make you like Ephraim and Manasseh.'" So he put Ephraim before Manasseh.
> ויברכם ביום ההוא לאמור בך יברך ישראל לאמר ישמך אלהים כאפרים וכמנשה וישם את אפרים לפני מנשה
> *Genesis 48:20*

If this riddle is purely about finance, then it means "**payback** comes before **annulment**" of credit. That is of course the natural order. But if it's a riddle about cryptocracy then it may mean that the "**disguise** comes before the **deception**", i.e. the true rulers should always conceal themselves properly before running their grand-scale scams. If Ephraim's plural *-im* form is any indication, it may even pun with *-um* for "them", meaning us commoners: "Always **blind them** before the **exaction** begins."

Levi

Here's another pun name central to spookery: **Levi**. Its popularity among ultra-rich banksters can be explained by the fact that the word root also means **moneylender**.

Officially, the proliferation of the name Levi is explained with an ancient caste of priests who are all descendants of a single patriarch named Levi.

- לוי   *Levi*: a son of Jacob, also the tribe descended from him — (Strong)

- לויי   *Levi*: Levite, Levites, Levitical, descendant of Levi — (Strong)

According to Strong, the word is "of uncertain derivation", but it is usually linked to the root לוה lwh which means "to join", with H and Y being suffixes.

- לוה   *lavah*: to join, be joined — (Strong)

An additional hint is that the name is given in an official pun about "joining" in Genesis 29:34.

> And she conceived again, and bare a son; and said, Now this time will my husband be joined unto me, because I have born him three sons: therefore was his name called Levi.
> ותהר עוד ותלד בן ותאמר עתה הפעם ילוה אישי אלי כי ילדתי לו שלשה בנים על כן קרא שמו לוי
> *Genesis 29:34*

However, the meanings include many specific things that are "joined", including **borrowing, lending, lender**. The difference could only be guessed from the context in the original consonantal script.

- לוה   *lavah*: to borrow, borrowed, borrower becomes the lender's, borrows, lend, lender like the borrower, lends — (Strong)

How is the meaning of "lending" derived from "joining"? Because it means **joined** by being **bound** or **tied** to a **bond** or **contract**. To contract means to tighten, depriving the parties of their wiggle room. Or sometimes just one party.

Evidence for an etymology join → bind → contract → debt can be found in Akkadian for the word root ʾ**hl**, which means "enclosure" or "settlement", in both habitation and contract. The many [Hathor images](#) found in [tributary mining areas,](#) [Phoenicia](#) & [Mesopotamia](#) hint at similar Egyptian wordplay: Hathor puns with ḥ**tr**, which means "taxation" or "interest", also derived from "binding", especially animals. More similarities may exist in other languages, and they all show a relation of **binding** to **binding debt**.

Akkadian

- *eʾēlu*: to bind, tie up; to tie all round; to make binding (contract); to link (hands); to be attached; to infect — (AAF)

- *eʾiltu*: a bond, an obligation; a debt, a liability; an obligation of offering to a deity — (AAF)

Egyptian

- ḥ**wt-ḥr**: Hathor goddess — (AED)

- ḥ**tr**: to tax; to assess; to subject to interest; interest — (TLA)

- ḥ**tr**: binding; rope; lashings — (TLA)

Latin

- *ligō*: tie, bind; bandage, wrap around; unite — (Wikt)

- *lēgālis*: legal; law — (Wikt)

English

- *Levy*: a Jewish surname — (Wikt)

- *levy*: to impose (a tax or fine) to collect monies due, or to confiscate property. — (Wikt)

Regardless of the derivation, the word לוה **lwh** is attested many times in the Bible as "borrowing" or "lending", with many grammatical forms being close to לוי **lwy**.

> If you lend money to one of my people among you who is poor, you must not act as a creditor to him; you are not to charge him any interest.
> אם כסף תלוה את עמי את העני עמך לא תהיה לו כנשה לא תשימון עליו נשך
> *Exodus 22:25*

> The LORD will open the heavens, His abundant storehouse, to send rain to your land in season and to bless all the work of your hands. You will lend to many nations, but borrow from none.
> יפתח יהוה לך את אוצרו הטוב את השמים לתת מטר ארצך בעתו ולברך את כל מעשה ידך והלוית גוים רבים ואתה לא תלוה
> *Deuteronomy 28:12*

> Still others were saying: We have borrowed money to pay the king's tax on our fields and vineyards.
> ויש אשר אמרים לוינו כסף למדת המלך שדתינו וכרמינו
> *Nehemiah 5:4*

The rich rule over the poor, and the borrower is slave to the lender.

עשיר ברשים ימשול ועבד לוה לאיש מלוה

Proverbs 22:7

people and priest alike, servant and master, maid and mistress, buyer and seller, lender and borrower, creditor and debtor.

והיה כעם ככהן כעבד כאדניו כשפחה כגברתה כקונה כמוכר כמלוה כלוה כנשה כאשר נשא בו

Isaiah 24:2

Here we already have grammatical forms of lwh that substitute the H for Y, like לוית lwy-t and לוינו lwy-nw. These prove that both Y and H are suffixes, that the core root is **lw**, and that Levi can indeed be derived from *lavah*. In any case ancient languages such as Hebrew, Arabic, Egyptian, English use a grammar form called **nisba adjective** where you can simply attach a Y-suffix onto a noun or verb to create an adjective "of X". Levi follows the same pattern as Yehudi and others.

- Judah = yhwd-h → yhwd-y = Yehudi / Jew
- join = lw-h → lw-y = Levi

So, while there are other speculated derivations for **lwy**, the one from **lwh** makes perfect sense. And it also explains why rich aristocratic moneylenders love to call themselves Levi, Levison, Levinsky and so forth, as one meaning of the word is simply **moneylender**. In addition to the gazillion of recognizable variants, there are also strange transcriptions like Lehman, perhaps Livingstone (see Levistone & Levingstone). Levite "lion" names like Löw, Loew, Loeb may be yet another explanation for heraldic lions. CTTF commenters also suggested Russian Lev, Dutch Leeuw, Welsh Llew, Danish Løve. All may be bankster puns, and derived from Semitic Lavi, though the "evidence is not clear". Check out the full Wikipedia list of "Levite" surnames.

The Wreath

More confirmation is found in a prominent aristocratic symbol: If you add an H suffix to לוי lwy, you get לויה lwyh, which means **wreath**, a popular aristocratic symbol throughout history, and clearly derived from the basic meaning "to join".

- לויה *livyah*: garland, wreath — (Strong)

And apart from Greeks & Romans, the wreath symbolism was also popular with the Phoenicians.

A bond: tie it all around, join at the ends, then contract.

While it's doubtful that all the people from these steles were rich moneylenders, they may have been financial contractors of some sort, especially in connection with the **tmr** date palm for trade from [part 3](). At the very least this shows that the wreath was also a Semitic symbol.

The pun may have also worked in Latin & Greek, where the word for **wreath & crown** is the same: *[corona]()*, [meaning curved & bent](), which puns with Semitic **qrn** for **horn & finance** as explained in [part 1](). The Semitic etymology still shows in classical crowns, which have these silly protruding zigzags on top, likely after basic meaning of the root **qrn** as "protruding". In Latin, *corona* could stand for a "curved" financial transaction, or for "bending" people as a ruler, but I haven't found official attestations for these meanings.

I'm also not sure why the wreath had to be of laurel. It may also be a globalized pun: Laurel is called *daphne* in Greek, and if you replace Phi with Pi, it is a financial term as well: **expenses**. This pun works even better in Aramaic (and presumably Phoenician), as both Phi & Pi are transliterated as Pe, so both Greek loanwords are written exactly the same, as **dpnꜣ**. Aramaic also carried an older Akkadian loanword, which explains the use of a laurel wreath as a symbol for **military victory**: In Akkadian, the **dpn** root stood for a martial & heroic image.

Greek

- δᾰ̆φνη *daphne*: laurel, bay — (Wikt)

- δᾰπᾰ̆νη *dapane*: expenses — (Wikt)

Aramaic

- דפנא **dpnꜣ**: laurel — (CAL)

- דפנא **dpnꜣ**: expense — (CAL)

- דפן **dpn**: to attack or treat roughly; compare Akkadian *dapānu* "to knock down" — (CAL)

Akkadian

- *dapānu*: to bear down violently on, to hurtle toward, to head aggressively for — (AAF)

- *dāpinu*: overbearing, savage, proud (god, lion, king...); belligerent, heroic, martial, militant, energetic, forceful, warlike, bellicose, overpowering, fierce — (AAF)

So were all the laurel-crowned emperors actual "aggressive" militarists, or really bankers in charge of "expenses"? Perhaps both, as the former's activity is the latter's profit?

At least the wreath awarded in sports can be explained as a harmless joke with the basic Semitic **lwh** meaning "to join": the winner of a race is the first who joins 2 ends by completing the round.

Jew

This is the big one I really-really wish I'd found before. We were so very close in part 1. It seems that the cryptocrats in charge have been calling themselves **"Jews"** for millennia, because that word means **leader**.

The Hebrew word for Jew is Yehudi, written יהודי **yhwdy**. It is a nisba adjective derived from Judah, written יהודה **yhwdh**. What is the word root and what does it stand for?

The problem is that Y/H/W are shifty "weak" vowel-type consonants, so only the D definitely belongs to the potential word root that would give us the meaning. The official derivation for Judah is from "praise", written ידה **ydh**. You get there by stripping the 1st H and the W.

- יהודי   *Yehudi*: Jew, Jewish, Jews, Judeans — (Strong)

- יהודה   *Yehudah*: probably "praised," a son of Jacob, also his descendants, the Southern kingdom — (Strong)

- ידה   *yadah*: throw, cast, confess, give thanks, praise, thank — (Strong)

As with Judah's brethren, we get an official pun explaining his name, as "praise".

> And once more, she conceived and gave birth to a son and said, "This time I will praise the LORD." So she named him Judah. Then Leah stopped having children.
> ותהר עוד ותלד בן ותאמר הפעם אודה את יהוה על כן קראה שמו יהודה ותעמד מלדת
> *Genesis 29:35*

"Praise" may be a good derivation for regular faithful Jews, but not for powerful aristocrats. You can get another derivation by stripping the 2nd H and the Y. The word is then הוד **hwd** meaning "majesty" and "authority". Since the Y in Hebrew is also a grammatical prefix meaning "he will", you could interpret the name Judah as "will be majestic" or "will have authority".

- הוד   *hod*: authority, honor, majesty, splendor — (Strong)

> Confer on him some of your authority, so that the whole congregation of Israel will obey him.
> ונתתה מהודך עליו למען ישמעו כל עדת בני ישראל
> *Numbers 27:20*

> Splendor and majesty are before Him; strength and joy fill His dwelling.
> הוד והדר לפניו עז וחדוה במקמו
> *1 Chronicles 16:27*

> The LORD highly exalted Solomon in the sight of all Israel and bestowed on him royal majesty such as had not been bestowed on any king in Israel before him.
> ויגדל יהוה את שלמה למעלה לעיני כל ישראל ויתן עליו הוד מלכות אשר לא היה על כל מלך לפניו על ישראל
> *1 Chronicles 29:25*

What is a "majesty" then? The English word is derived from the Latin *magnus* root meaning "great", likely a form of magistrate. The Hebrew word hwd doesn't seem to be derived from greatness though. It has another very specific meaning, found with the very similar letter combination הד **hd** in Aramaic & Arabic. It means **leader** or **guide**. The official root is **hdy**, though it is often vowelized to **hwdy**.

Aramaic

- הדי **hdy**: to lead — (CAL)

- הדי **hdy**: leading — (CAL)

- הדי **hdy**: leader — (CAL)

- הדוי **hdwy**: leader — (CAL)

- הדיו **hdyw**: leadership, guidance — (CAL)

- הדיאא **hdy**ʾʾ: leader — (CAL)

- הדין **hdyn**: guide — (CAL)

- הודי **hwdy**: guidance — (CAL)

- מהדין **mhdyn**: one that guides — (CAL)

- מהדינו **mhdynw**: leadership — (CAL)

- מתהדין **mthdyn**: one guided — (CAL)

- מתהדינו **mthdynw**: guidance, being guided — (CAL)

Arabic

- يَهْدِي *yahdī*: to guide — (Wikt)

- هِدَايَة *hidāya*: to guide — (Wikt)

- أَهْدَى ʾ*ahdā*: to submit — (Wikt)

- تَهَدَّى *tahaddā*: to be guided — (Wikt)

- اِهْتَدَى *ihtadā*: to be directed — (Wikt)

- أَهْدَى ʾ*ahdā*: better lead — (Wikt)

- هَدْيَة *hidya*: way how something goes — (Wikt)

It seems that being ruled by secret "leaders" across all cultures is just the "way how it goes". Hah!

Many terms could theoretically be derived from Judah, but we know "leader" is the one secretly meant by the aristocrats, because we found another punny synonym for "leader" in part 1: the **bees**. *That's* why they style themselves with & as bees all the time. *That* was the fricken pun, arrrgh!!!

bee = dbr = leader = hdy ≈ yhwdy = Jew

And "crypto-Jew" now punnily-literally means "crypto-leader". Many other secondary puns are possible ([ydʕ](#), [yʕd](#), [yḥd](#)), but I'll explore one in-depth, because there's a link to banksterism again.

The Hand

The official meaning of "praise", and the secret punny meaning of "leader" may be etymologically connected, through the [common super-root](#) יד yd meaning "hand", which has more meanings related to power & finance such as **command, control, creditor, debt, possession**.

Just like Yehudah can be reduced to both **praise & leadership** by taking away Y/H/W, these words can then be reduced even further to **shouting & casting**, and finally to יד yd meaning "hand". You can see the reduction here:

Aramaic

- הדוי   **hdwy**: leader — (CAL)

- הדי   **hdy**: leader — (CAL)

- ידי   **ydy**: to praise, to give thanks, to confess — (CAL)

- יד   **yd**: hand, arm, power, control, possession — (CAL)

Hebrew

- הוד   **hwd**: authority, honor, majesty, splendor — (Strong)

- ידה   **ydh**: throw, cast, confess, give thanks, praise, thank — (Strong)

- הד   **hd**: a shout, shouting, cheer — (Strong)

- יד   **yd**: hand, arms, authority, control, creditor, debt, leadership, possession, power — (Strong)

For a visual etymology, we have Egyptian D-spellings for these words which show a clear derivation of **shouting & casting** from the **hand**: Shouting & cheering was expressed by [D28](#) 𓏏 two **arms & hands lifted upwards**. Casting & leadership was expressed with [D36](#) 𓂝 an **arm & hand**, or [D40](#) 𓂡 an **arm & hand holding a stick**. Many of these words are written with Y/W and the letter D, which was written with [D46](#) 𓂧 a **hand** glyph in Egyptian.

Egyptian

- i̓d: hand — (TLA)

- **hd**: attack, punish, dismiss appellant, obstruct someone, prevail over, excavate stone — (AED)

- **hdhd**: charge of army — (AED)

- **wd**i̓: throw, shoot an arrow, utter a cry, send forth the voice — (AED)

- **wd**i̓: give out a noise, commit offence, deal harm, injury — (AED)

- **wd**i̓: stir up strife, instill terror, extend protection — (AED)

- **wd**: extend the hand to do something, press the hand against — (AED)

- **wdn**: to cast down (?) (enemies) — (TLA)

- **wd**i: to put, to place — (TLA)

Note that the general Egyptian word for hand is drt, so these may, or may not, be Semitic loanwords. It is in any case evidence that much of our "leader" vocabulary is etymologically derived from the **hand**. This makes for good spooky punnery, as we'll see in the next chapter.

The Hidden Hand of Spookery

So what's the link to our aristocratic banksters? Among the 1000 other derived meanings for yd, we also find the following: authority, bounty, command, control, creditor, custody, debt, force, guarantor, human agency, leadership, possess, possession, power, responsible, rule, seized.

Particularly, the word for "debt" in Nehemiah 10:31 is written as *yad*, a hand. This is likely derived from the debtor being in the "hands" of the creditor.

> When the people of the land bring merchandise or any kind of grain to sell on the Sabbath day, we will not buy from them on a Sabbath day or holy day. Every seventh year we will let the fields lie fallow, and will cancel every debt.
> ועמי הארץ המביאים את המקחות וכל שבר ביום השבת למכור לא נקח מהם בשבת וביום
> קדש ונטש את השנה השביעית ומשא כל יד
> *Nehemiah 10:31*

More curiously, the word "creditor" in Deuteronomy 15:2 is written *baal-mosheh-yadu* which means "lord-loan-hand", probably the "owner possessing the loan".

> This is the manner of remission: Every creditor shall cancel what he has loaned his neighbor. He is not to collect anything from his neighbor or brother, because the LORD's time of release has been proclaimed.
> וזה דבר השמטה שמוט כל בעל משה ידו אשר ישה ברעהו לא יגש את רעהו ואת אחיו כי קרא
> שמטה ליהוה
> *Deuteronomy 15:2*

So, our "bees" & "hands" are not only "leaders", but also generally "possessors" & "creditors", once again. We can see that bankster aristocrats would love to cloak themselves with that word.

That the "hands" have a special meaning is perhaps also hinted at by the famous Jewish handwashing, called *netilat yadayim*, and officially regulated by strict rituals. Entire Talmudic tractates have been written just about "hands": Mishnah Yadayim & Tosefta Yadayim. I have to admit again that I can't decrypt them. But as the official meaning does not make sense at all, one thing is certain: These laws would not have been preserved for millennia, if they were about actual handwashing.

There is also uncanny "hand" symbolism used throughout the ages. The most prolific are the hands on Carthaginian grave steles. I bet we'd find them in the Levant too if it hadn't been purged of all imagery. It's often called "Hand of Tanit", but there's never any "Tanit" attached.

Hands up, kids! Who of you has seen this gesture before somewhere?

Interestingly, not all steles display an equal amount of wealth, see the cheap-looking scratchy one on the left, and many others. Some of all that punnery & signaling may be a way to falsely reassure the smalltime spooklings that they're somehow part of the aristocracy.

Officially derived from these Phoenician hands, we even have the Bloody Hand of Chark and the Red Hand of Ulster, in faraway **Britain** & **Ireland**.

[Miles: this last is what I first thought of when I saw these hands, and I wished Gerry had pressed the point a bit further. Remember, the Red Hand of Ulster is used as the sign for the Baronets in the peerage, although we have never been told why. Well, Gerry is telling us why: they are admitting they are Phoenicians, i.e. crypto-Jews from the old bloodlines.]
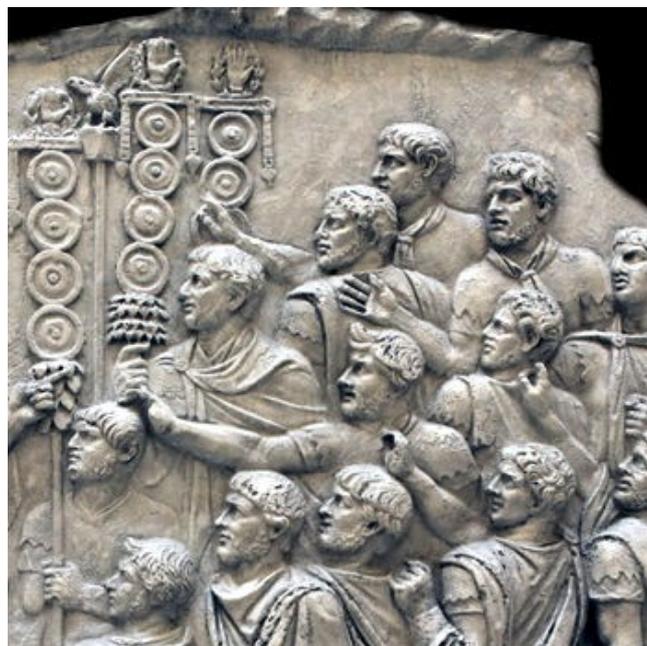

One very special derivation from the Phoenician hand may be the Hamsa amulet, a **hand-eye** combination widely used in Jewish & Islamic folklore culture, and also speculated to be of Phoenician origin. In addition to their hand steles, the Phoenicians also had hand amulets, but more famous are their **eye amulets**: the older Eye of Horus amulets and the modern Nazar amulets, the latter named after the "observer" **nṣr** root from part 1, which spread the term "Nazar" as far as Persia & India. Sadly, Wikipedia recently deleted those links to Phoenicia, probably in response to our research.

The hand "leader" pun seen as an upheld arm on Phoenician steles may also be the explanation for the mysteriously unexplained Roman salute, which allegedly spawned the Nazi salute & Bellamy

<u>salute</u>, but was curiously *not* widely used, depicted or described in Ancient Rome. Most of the few references are from Trajan's column, where it is <u>analyzed to be a gesture *not* known to everyone</u>:

> On plate 99 (LXII, Scenes LXXXIV-LXXXV), six onlookers have their hand raised to Trajan,, half extended straight, half bent at the elbow. […] On Plate 167 (CII, Scene CXLI), three Dacians extend their right arms toward the emperor, their open hands held vertically and their fingers spread. None of the Romans are returning their gesture. On plates 122–123 (LXXIV-LXXVI, Scenes CI-CII), the emperor on horseback is greeted by a unit of legionaries. None of the 15 legionaries is raising his entire arm. An officer facing Trajan has his arm close to his body, the lower arm raised, his index finger pointing up, and the other fingers closed. Behind him, two right hands are raised with fingers spread wide. Trajan himself holds his upper right hand close to his body, extending only the lower arm.

So Dacians know the Roman salute, but many Romans don't? This couldn't have been a half-secret handshake of the global spook aristocracy, could it?

"Roman" Salute – official greeting or secret hand sign of the elite? Here, one guy opens his palm, but doesn't lift it. Also note the "manus" symbol on each standard.

There are several variations in each image, but only one guy in each seems to show the full palm.

Given the various positions of arms & fingers, there are likely even specific gestures expressing the saluter's status among the spook hierarchy. Maybe there are even more puns (e.g. index also means spy), but we'll leave those for another day.

As for the hand, there's gazillions of other possible references. Miles immediately saw that the hand pun explains the Texan "Howdy" greeting, and the hand-in-vest gesture used by top spooks like Napoleon, Washington, Marx, Stalin, who all hail from crypto-"Jewish" in-sider in-vestor families.

Lots of spooky names could now be explained as *hud* and *yod* variants, from aristocratic ones like Haydn & Houdini to fictional ones like Robin Hood & Master Yoda.

Even Adam Smith may have chosen his "invisible hand" expression for the hand pun. The Hebrew roots are yd-ʿlm, and ʿlm means ancient, eternal, conceal, world. So if that's what Smith had in mind, then our economy is really guided by **ancient-eternal-crypto-world leaders**.

I'll wrap it up here, but we once again have confirmation: The hidden hand that misguides us is not a benevolent one, but one of spookery & banksterism!

More Biblical finance?

Many more Biblical names may pun with finance, though it may be coincidences or second-level puns. Here are some suggestions that I haven't found the time to research in depth:

- The name **Abel** (Hebel) as **hbl** may pun with the ḥbl root, one of the most prolific Semitic words for "debt". It occurs as ḫubullu 8 times in the Codex Hammurabi, and is also found in Aramaic & Hebrew. **hbl** is also the word for the ubiquitous "vanity" decried in Ecclesiastes. I didn't know that when I analyzed it in part 2. Was it really about debt?

- **Cain** (Qayin) is officially a play upon the affinity to **qnh**, which means financial acquisition.

- The name **Moses** (Mosheh) is officially speculated to be derived from Egyptian **ms** meaning "offspring" or "give birth". But that same word also means "financial interest" in Coptic Egyptian, clearly derived from the "offspring & birth" meaning, so it was the same word. Oddly, a similar word **maš** means "financial interest" in Sumerian. And there's 1 attestation in the Bible for Hebrew **mšh** meaning "loan & credit", written exactly like Moses.

- **Zebulun** means "carrying a burden", and by derivation to give a loan.

- **Issachar** officially puns with **škr** which means financial reward.

- **Dan** means judgment & religion, but also loan & debt in Greek, Persian, Arabic, as it's "mixed up" with the **dyn** root related to increase of financial liabilities.

- **Asher** means credit in Hebrew and Aramaic, and puns with *ashar* for enrichment.

- **Kohen** means enrichment in Aramaic (likely derived via prophetic speculation as in Arabic).

- **Hezekiah** means possession in Aramaic.

- **Zadoq** means "that which is due", and by derivation debt.

- The root **yšr** in **Israel** also [means "what is justly due"](#), perhaps related to Asher via **šr**.

- The **šlm** root of **Salem, Shalom, Solomon, Salem, Jerusalem, Islam** generally means "making whole again", but one important meaning is "paying back a debt in whole" or "complete handover", attested for [Akkadian](#), [Aramaic](#), [Arabic](#), [Hebrew](#).

[Miles: as "complete handover", the word could be linked to "intelligence project", where power is clandestinely grabbed in a "complete takeover".]

These are all just possibilities, potential explanations why aristocratic banksters would love Biblical names at all. But are they the main hidden spook theme? Hard to tell. Apart from Joseph, none of the patriarchs' stories are literally about finance, at least not in our current version.

Merchants & Banksters

So, with the "debt" & "leader" puns, are the spooks now Jews or not? Were the Ancient Spooks "Jewish bankers" after all, and not "Phoenician merchants" as in the previous parts of my series? Here's my opinion, and it's really just that.

While the spooks like their bankster puns, the myth that "Jewish bankers" came to power by "inventing" credit still seems utter hogwash to me. Finance is hot-air business, not a tool to *achieve* power, but to *benefit* from it. You *first* need the goons with sticks to enforce it, *plus* a chokehold on resources to make people need it, see Joseph's story. The etymologies for debt confirm that: they all go back to possessing, binding, legal taking, to **power**.

I'd say the puns are rather evidence that Judaism is *not a religious identity* for the top spooks. Whether religions were hijacked or created, they're just cover. A *minority* religion isn't *good* cover, but ultra-powerful global rulers never needed good cover, as evidenced by the constant dangling of truth, cheap puns, sloppy acting. All they wanted was a superficial explanation for their ancient names & heritage, plus a chance to joke around in their language. For this to work, Judaism had to stay an obscure minority religion. It didn't work as well with Christianity, where the Semitic script [maybe had to be "lost"](#) completely, and replaced with a ["simple" back-translation,](#) likely purged of elaborate punnery.

Naturally, even for minority religions like Judaism, most followers are just regular people. I'm not sure how top spooks view these communities, but my guess is they're tools as well. We haven't done much research on bottom-level spook workers, those just below & above the "spook ceiling". But the scratchy hands show that there's always been not-so-well-paid-off people who were let in on *some* spookery. Maybe there's a preference to recruit spook workers from "naturally" compartmentalized communities, who're used to differentness & segregation, and to accepting odd members & masters for an apparent common bond. Evidence is perhaps that global aristocratic [genetics](#) & [genealogies](#) are maintained by Jews & Mormons, many of whom may not be in-the-know about spookery. This obviously has limits when running criminal scams, where you'd have to pay people off or brainwash them in some other way… I hope.

So, I don't suggest the top spooks aren't called "Jews". But maybe there's a "spook onion" behind the "spook ceiling", as suggested by the Roman salute hierarchies, where the term "Jew" takes on

different punny meanings as you progress inwards: Innocent "praise" from beneath the ceiling, then "leaders", "creditors", and ultimately the "possessors" of the world.

As for the Jew-Phoenician dichotomy: I think, like many others, it doesn't apply to the top elite. When searching for the spook's **identity**, we're not after names of places & peoples, but the right **paradigms & explanations**. Nations & religions have always been tools & toys for them. "Jews" is the name they use for themselves most often, for reasons shown above, but "Phoenicians" describes them better, if we go by the official definitions. And in that regard, many ancient languages did not even differentiate between "banker" & "merchant". See *tamkaru* as **"merchant, banker, broker"** in the Codex Hammurabi. Likely, banksterism developed out of both landlordism & trade. I haven't found a clear etymology for "Phoenicians" yet, but if it's really a translation of *temurah* as "exchange", it may well have a financial bankster meaning too. So they're both, and more.

Most importantly, Miles has shown time & again that behind the scenes, there's no separation between *any* branches of power. Bankers & merchants are *also* governors, priests, generals, industrialists, landlords. My main takeaway is that this was again confirmed today, with the **hand** pun: Smalltime spooklings delude themselves to be "leaders", but they're really just farmhands, for the spookish milking industry. The ruling top spook aristocrats rather view themselves as the **possessors** of the world, **holding everything at once** in the squeezy grip of their grubby, sweaty little **hands**.