

ANCIENT SPOOKS

Part I: The pun factor in spookery

By Gerry, July 2018



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Hello and welcome. Gerry here, Miles' German reader from the Fruit paper. This time, I'm offering something much bigger. I'm here to propose a possible ancient origin for the phenomenon discovered by Miles that we've come to call "spooks": Namely, that most famous persons throughout history appear to be members and agents of a secret aristocratic upper class, who literally enact their role, and retire by faking their own death. If you're new here and none of this makes sense to you, read [Miles' other papers](#) first. I suggest starting with [JFK](#).

Miles has also found out that most of these spooks appear to be Jewish, as they have Biblical Hebrew names, exhibit Jewish customs and retain ties to Israel. Living in Germany, I've been vaccinated since childhood against such theories, but after doing much research myself, I've come to the conclusion that Miles is right about these symptoms, as uncomfortable as that is.

However, we have no explanation yet, for two things:

1. Why do they identify as Jewish and at the same time don't seem to believe in Judaism? The spook aristocrats seem to be totally faithless and anti-religious, going against both letter and

spirit of pretty much all religions with their scams. Why would people like that take Biblical names?

2. How did they manage to conquer the entire world? Being a regular Jew according to the official definition doesn't exactly give you special skills or superpowers, right? It's rather the opposite: Belonging to a foreign minority, you could face discrimination. The ultra-rich Jewish aristocrats are immune to that by virtue of their supreme power, but that power did not come from their Jewish behavior. Where did it come from?

In this four part series, I will attempt to show that the ancestors of today's spooks were not the nomadic Ancient Hebrews, but another people, well known in fact, whom I shall start out by calling the "Ancient Spookians". Ancient Israel appears to have been merely set up by them, and was and is only one of their fronts. They were the elites of an insanely rich and insanely powerful global empire, which already linked and transcended all empires of classical antiquity. And they got that power simply by being the first to globalize. Officially, their empire vanished into thin air at some point, without leaving any records. But we know it's still here.

The shorthand proof is this: Given what Miles has found out, it makes more sense than official history. It also makes more sense than the theory that humble nomadic folk could somehow take over ancient and modern empires. But not everything that makes sense is true. And if I've made you suspicious and alert, by seeming to **navigate** away from the Jews, then that's good. Keep your wits together, and keep them sharp. We'll need them.

[Miles: I'll keep him honest, don't worry. We won't be "navigating" away from the Jews, although that word is an early clue to who these people are. I would not be publishing this paper if it navigated away from the Jews. Gerry will not be showing the Jews are not Jews. He will be showing they are Jews and a whole lot more.]

Here now comes the long and stony path to the truth: I found most of the evidence, and the final link from Ancient Israel to the Ancient Spookians, **in the Bible**. More precisely, the Old Testament, or Tanakh. Because modern spooks use so many Biblical names and references, I looked there for hidden clues. I myself have lost what little faith I had, and I admit that I don't like much of the Biblical narrative, especially the glorification of wars and kings. But that is to be expected of pretty much every record in history. No, what I found was something different: Amazingly, the Bible seems to be riddled with hidden spook jokes and clues, also like pretty much every record in history.

This research is very long, so I have split it into four parts:

- Part I is an introduction with some examples. You're reading it.
- Part II analyzes ancient manufactured wars and aristocratic family ties.
- Part III links Ancient Israel to Ancient Spookia. This is where the meatiest meat is.
- Part IV is intended as a reward, and eases back into a broader analysis of classical antiquity.

Joseph's Granaries

We know that today's aristocratic spook families live mainly off financial scams. Is something like that in the Bible? I think that I found something related, in the story of **Joseph**, and it's this story

that first set me on the path of Bible analysis. I remember my teacher reading this story to us in grade school: Joseph is sold to Egypt into slavery, but immediately becomes head servant of his master's household. He's then innocently thrown into prison, but becomes head supervisor under the prison chief. He then interprets the Pharaoh's dream and becomes head advisor to the Pharaoh, and implements a national granary system to guard against a famine, foreseen to follow on seven years of abundance.

So he gathered all the food of these seven years which occurred in the land of Egypt and placed the food in the cities; he placed in every city the food from its own surrounding fields. [GEN 41:48](#)

And here's the part that my teacher *didn't* read:

Now there was no food in all the land, because the famine was very severe, so that the land of Egypt and the land of Canaan languished because of the famine. [GEN 47:13](#)

Joseph gathered all the money that was found in the land of Egypt and in the land of Canaan for the grain which they bought, and Joseph brought the money into Pharaoh's house. [GEN 47:14](#)

When the money was all spent in the land of Egypt and in the land of Canaan, all the Egyptians came to Joseph and said, "Give us food, for why should we die in your presence? For our money is gone." [GEN 47:15](#)

Then Joseph said, "Give up your livestock, and I will give you food for your livestock, since your money is gone." [GEN 47:16](#)

...

When that year was ended, they came to him the next year and said to him, "We will not hide from my lord that our money is all spent, and the cattle are my lord's. There is nothing left for my lord except our bodies and our lands." [GEN 47:18](#)

"Why should we die before your eyes, both we and our land? Buy us and our land for food, and we and our land will be slaves to Pharaoh. So give us seed, that we may live and not die, and that the land may not be desolate." [GEN 47:19](#)

So Joseph bought all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh, for every Egyptian sold his field, because the famine was severe upon them. Thus the land became Pharaoh's. [GEN 47:20](#)

...

Then Joseph said to the people, "Behold, I have today bought you and your land for Pharaoh; now, here is seed for you, and you may sow the land." [GEN 47:23](#)

...

So they said, "You have saved our lives! Let us find favor in the sight of my lord, and we will be Pharaoh's slaves." [GEN 47:25](#)

If you look at *those* verses, the granary system appears a little less benevolent, doesn't it? The grain is taken away while the taking is good, and once the crisis strikes it's not handed out to the needy, but *sold* back, in exchange for *everything*!

Now when I fully read these passages for the first time, I had a question: How does this finance minister Joseph fit in with the earlier nomadic Joseph who was sold as a slave, and later reunites with his family in a very touching scene? And my short answer is: it doesn't fit! In my eyes, there's no way the nomad Joseph is in any way compatible with this granary scheme.

We have to ask how the authors knew all these details about hoarding, arbitrage, debt-enslavement and land grabs. It is a hint to the people I call Ancient Spookians. Note that the scheme extends to both Egypt and Canaan. Egypt ruled Canaan in earlier periods, and the Ancient Spookians have an active history in both countries. The Ancient Spookians were also sure to like the arbitrage profiting, because that is what their empire was built upon. And one of their main trade products is said to have been grain, from Egypt.

There is one word in the Hebrew original that led me to a trail that I'm pretty sure has been left by Ancient Spooks: 2 times, Joseph is described as **nazir** (נזיר).

The blessings of your father Have surpassed the blessings of my ancestors Up to the utmost bound of the everlasting hills; May they be on the head of Joseph, And on the crown of the head of the one distinguished [nazir] among his brothers. [GEN 49:26](#)
ברכת אביך גברו על־ברכת הורי עד־תאות גבעת עולם תהיין לראש יוסף ולקדקד נזיר אחיו

And with the choice things of the earth and its fullness, And the favor of Him who dwelt in the bush. Let it come to the head of Joseph, And to the crown of the head of the one distinguished [nazir] among his brothers. [DEUT 33:16](#)
וממגד ארץ ומלאה ורצון שכני סנה תבואתה לראש יוסף ולקדקד נזיר אחיו

Now what does *nazir* mean? We shall find out in another Bible story.

Puns in the Bible

Before we go ahead, a quick lesson about the Hebrew language. Most words are derived from [word roots](#), usually with 3 consonants. Each root is basis for many words with meanings that are only loosely related. They are distinguished through the context, and different vowelizations. The script, however, *has no vowels*, so the meaning is guessed from context only. The [Masoretes](#) added [vowel-dots](#), but these were *not present* in the original, and I'll omit them here to reflect that. In early versions, perhaps not even [Yod-Waw-vowels](#) were present. Any Bible text is therefore susceptible to ambiguity, and to *puns*. Most are known, enjoyable, and an integral part of the Bible. But I fear that spooky people might have inserted other, unofficial ones.

In my analysis, I will rely mostly on [Strong's concordance](#), and the [BDB lexicon](#). Miles' readers will recognize his name as a variant of the crypto-aristocratic Armstrong, but his index is still a useful tool to find variants and related words and meanings. One example of a possible pun I found in this index is the word [barak](#) (ברך), which can mean "to bless" or "to make kneel" ([GEN 24:11](#), [GEN 41:43](#)), perhaps because a ruler makes a follower kneel when giving his blessing. This might appeal to spooks, because the many verses where the "nations of the world will be *blessed*" ([GEN 12:3](#), [GEN 18:18](#), [GEN 22:18](#), [GEN 26:4](#), [GEN 28:14](#)) could be read by them that the "nations of the world will be *brought to their knees*". Another example is the word root *mashal* (משל), split over 6 indexes, which has the 2 meanings "[to rule](#)" and "[likening](#)", as in *proverbs*. God often threatens to make his people a "*proverb of the nations*" ([DEUT 28:37](#), [2 CHRON 7:20](#), [PSALM 44:14](#)). Spooks could secretly read it so that they will be "*rulers of the nations*" instead. The word pairs of *barak* and *mashal* are total homonyms, but other puns will be only homographs or homophones, or merely similar.

There are many traces of censoring in the Bible: The same word *barak*, "to bless", was used to censor the word "to curse" in all verses where it was used towards God. This correction is admitted and called [Tiqqun Soferim](#). But *barak* is also translated as a nomad "*blessing the Pharaoh*", where he'd likely be "*kneeling to the Pharaoh*" ([GEN 47:7](#), [GEN 47:10](#)). That's *not* admitted. Another example is the [abrupt ending](#) of the Book of Job, in a very unpoetic style, omitting the resolution of Satan's wager. This was likely to cut short the bizarre [self-defense of God](#), where he suddenly invokes non-existing mystical animals as proof. Also, the Sons of God [were switched for the Sons of Israel](#) in [DEUT 32:8](#). And try to read Exodus and keep track of who has the staff ([EX 7:15](#), [EX 7:17](#), [EX 7:19](#)): It looks like an editor inserted Aaron there, but forgot to [rewrite the staff](#).

These few examples are just the tip of the iceberg, indicating the spooks have access to an older uncensored Bible, which contains more of their silly inside-jokes and self-references. That's why *they* like their Biblical names. Why do I think this? Because I believe that a *few* puns were left uncensored, that I found a *very few* of those, and that they have indeed led me to the Ancient Spooks responsible for them. I will show you the trail, but you'll have to keep your minds sharp and judge for yourself.

Actors for life, who fake their own death

Here comes my strongest initial discovery: Strangely enough, I found a story in the Bible that could be the foundation for all those actors who fake their own death. It's the story of **Samson**.

The Bible says Samson is a **Nazir** (נזיר), plural **Nazirim** (נזירים), anglicized to **Nazirite**. Now what's a Nazir? [NUM 6](#) says that it's someone who clearly utters a vow to consecrate himself unto God. A Nazir mustn't drink wine, mustn't shave his head but let his locks grow, and mustn't have contact with the dead. This religious institution is called **Nazirut** (נזירות). Problem is, Samson himself breaks all the rules, as he drinks, touches carcasses, even produces them. So, I suspect this law means something different even for him. Here's what it does mean for Samson: His childless mother is visited by God's messenger, who tells her she'll have a son who will be a Nazir *from birth to death* and deliver Israel from the Philistines.

For behold, you shall conceive and give birth to a son, and no razor shall come upon his head, for the boy shall be a Nazirite to God from the womb; and he shall begin to deliver Israel from the hands of the Philistines. [JUDG 13:5](#)

כי הנך הרה וילדת בן ומורה לאיעלה עלראשו כי נזיר אלהים יהיה הנער מן הבטן והוא יחל להושיע את ישראל מיד פלשתים

But he said to me: 'Behold, you shall conceive and give birth to a son, and now you shall not drink wine or strong drink nor eat any unclean thing, for the boy shall be a Nazirite to God from the womb to the day of his death.' [JUDG 13:7](#)

ויאמר לי הנך הרה וילדת בן ועתה אל תשתי ו יין ושכר ואל תאכלי כל טמאה כי נזיר אלהים יהיה הנער מן הבטן עד יום מותו

How can that count as a vow of consecration if he's not even born yet? Strangely enough, [Wikipedia](#) knows the answer: Apparently, there's 2 other types of Nazir:

In general there are three types of nazirites:

- A nazirite for a set time
- A permanent nazirite
- A nazirite like Samson

Why is that strange? Because it's not stated anywhere. The Wiki text says it's only known through tradition. They then tell you that 2 types are the same, since the Samson-like Nazir is also permanent. But they are *not* they same! The permanent type is **from vow unto death**, and the Samson type is **from womb unto death**, *without* a vow by the unborn child! This type of Nazir is picked **before birth by someone else!!!**

Why do I stress this so much? Because Miles has detected this pattern with today's spooks, most clearly with [Elvis Presley](#), [Buddy Holly](#), [Benjamin Franklin](#), but also many others! They were picked and groomed *from the cradle* to become agents-for-life in spook projects!

And now we finally have an explanation how they started this weird habit of faking their own death all the time. [Wikipedia](#) knows the answer once again:

A person can become a nazirite whether or not the Temple in Jerusalem is standing. However, lacking the temple there is no way to bring the offerings that end the nazirite vow. As such the person would *de facto* be a permanent nazirite.

That is, **unto death**, so when they are lacking a temple, they **ritually enact their own death** to end their Nazir assignment according to the traditional law! It's a celebrated nostalgic nod to the Ancient Spook rites!

Of course, there are also many practical reasons for faking a death, but those have been discussed already: Most importantly, a faked death keeps hoax victims from noticing changes in behavior, as actors age and tire, and find it increasingly annoying and burdensome to keep up their role.

And now we can decrypt all the other rules: A Nazir must abstain from **alcohol**, because he could give himself away when he's drunk. [Think Mel Gibson, who has come near doing this.] He mustn't have contact with the **dead**, because once in a new role, his former family and friends are dead *to him*, and contact with them would blow his cover. He also can't visit *literal* graves or attend funerals of his real family, at least not without disguise. The many references to the dead and graveyards may also refer to the *resorts where death-fakers go*. And what about the **locks, that is the hair?** He must let his locks grow—meaning he must grow a mask, grow into his enacted role. He's not allowed to **shave**, that is, to take the mask off, save for a few exceptions specified by the law.

Samson's story indeed shows many elements of a foundational spook story: He intends to marry into a family in Philistine territory, against the advice of his family. The story explicitly states that that the marriage is an operation to provoke the Philistines.

Then his father and his mother said to him, "Is there no woman among the daughters of your relatives, or among all our people, that you go to take a wife from the uncircumcised Philistines?" But Samson said to his father, "Get her for me, for she looks good to me." [JUDG 14:3](#) However, his father and mother did not know that it was of the LORD, for He was [seeking an occasion](#) against the Philistines. Now at that time the Philistines were ruling over Israel. [JUDG 14:4](#)

He goes "with his father and mother", but somehow they don't know what happens while they are all journeying together. And he doesn't tell them. Some editing has taken place here.

Then Samson went down to Timnah [with his father and mother](#), and came as far as the vineyards of Timnah; and behold, a young lion came roaring toward him. [JUDG 14:5](#) The Spirit of the LORD came upon him mightily, so that he tore him as one tears a young goat though he had nothing in his hand; but he [did not tell his father or mother](#) what he had done. [JUDG 14:6](#)

He later shares a "reward" from a second journey, this time alone, without his father and mother, but doesn't tell them where it came from.

So he scraped the honey into his hands and went on, eating as he went. When he came to his father and mother, he gave some to them and they ate it; but he **did not tell them** that he had scraped the honey out of the body of the lion. [JUDG 14:9](#)

His marriage is a chance for him to go into Philistine territory again.

Then his father went down to the woman; and Samson made a feast there, for the young men customarily did this. [JUDG 14:10](#)

Once there, he kills 30 Philistines, officially because of a lost bet, just to pay his wager. That sets in motion the apparently intended escalation of hostilities between Philistines and Israelites.

Then the Spirit of the LORD came upon him mightily, and he went down to Ashkelon and killed thirty of them and took their spoil and gave the changes of clothes to those who told the riddle. And his anger burned, and he went up to his father's house. [JUDG 14:19](#)

He afterwards ditches his fiancée, then suddenly wants to see her again later. When he can't have her anymore, he destroys *other* Philistines' fields in a sabotage operation, which makes those people kill *her* family, and so forth.

Samson went and caught three hundred foxes, and took torches, and turned the foxes tail to tail and put one torch in the middle between two tails. [JUDG 15:4](#)
When he had set fire to the torches, he released the foxes into the standing grain of the Philistines, thus burning up both the shocks and the standing grain, along with the vineyards and groves. [JUDG 15:5](#)

Then the Philistines said, "Who did this?" And they said, "Samson, the son-in-law of the Timnite, because he took his wife and gave her to his companion." So the Philistines came up and burned her and her father with fire. [JUDG 15:6](#)

Obviously, this is just a story. People don't start killing each other if they know the real provocateur is someone else. And as we know, real spookcraft is more about enacting a role and faking your death. This is just how they like their exaggerated stories. Kind of like James Bond, which also has precisely zero overlap with reality.

And of course, the secret to a spook's **strength** is his "hair", i.e. his mask. Unless you **cut his hair**, i.e. unmask him, no one can overcome or bind him. If you cut his "hair", he loses his only strength: the deception. It doesn't work anymore in today's world, where Miles unmasked all those spooks and they still run around free, but the matrix might have been less complete in ancient times. Once Delilah elicits the truth from Samson, it's over for him. Again this has little to do with spook reality, but it seems they like these clichés nonetheless.

She made him sleep on her knees, and called for a man and had him shave off the seven locks of his hair. Then she began to afflict him, and his strength left him. [JUDG 16:19](#)

As for the *real* spook patterns, we can get a final clue from Talmudic scripture. I believe it has been hijacked as well, just like pretty much all other religious texts. This is from the [Mishnah](#), order *Nashim*, tractate *Nazir*, without the inline comments:

"I am a Nazirite and I take upon myself to shave a Nazirite," and his **friend** heard and said, "I as well, and I take upon myself to shave a Nazirite." If they are **smart**, they will shave **each other**. And if not, they will shave other Nazirites. [NAZIR 2:5](#)

הַרְיֵנִי נָזִיר וְעָלִי לְגִלְחַת נָזִיר, וְשָׁמַע חֲבֵרוֹ וְאָמַר וְאֲנִי וְעָלִי לְגִלְחַת נָזִיר, אִם הֵיוּ פְקָחִים, מְגַלְחִים זֶה אֶת זֶה. וְאִם לֹא, מְגַלְחִים נָזִירִים אֲחֵרִים

“I take upon myself to shave half a Nazirite,” and his friend hears and says, “I as well take upon myself to shave half a Nazirite;” this one must shave a full Nazirite and that one must shave a full Nazirite, the words of Rabbi Meir. And the Sages say that this one shaves half a Nazirite and that one shaves half a Nazirite. [NAZIR 2:6](#)

הָרִי עָלַי לְגַלַּח חֲצִי נָזִיר, וְשָׁמַע חֲבֵרוֹ וְאָמַר וְאֲנִי עָלַי לְגַלַּח חֲצִי נָזִיר, זֶה מְגַלַּח נָזִיר שְׁלֵם וְזֶה מְגַלַּח נָזִיר שְׁלֵם, דְּבָרֵי רַבִּי מֵאִיר. וְחֻכְמִים אוֹמְרִים, זֶה מְגַלַּח חֲצִי נָזִיר וְזֶה מְגַלַּח חֲצִי נָזִיר

“Shaving a Nazir” is explained in an inline comment as bringing the concluding offerings on his behalf. But this doesn’t make sense, because then *no one would gain anything* if they shave “each other”! So, what does this really mean? Could “shaving a Nazir” perhaps mean to **cover** for a fellow spook, so that he can drop his act once in a while? The word for “friend” here, *chaber* (חֶבֶר), can mean companion, fellow, ally, joined, connected. In [one passage](#) it is even used for **twins**, who as spooks do indeed *regularly cover for one another to get relief*, as we know from Miles’ papers about [Elvis](#), [McCartney](#) and others. Being a non-Hebrew speaker, the Mishnah’s language is currently beyond me, but since it’s a very elaborate commentary *on things that are themselves not defined*, there might be more to uncover.

[Miles here: I think shaving half a Nazirite means to half blow the cover of a fellow agent, as we have seen many times. Agents *appear* to out fellow agents to gain street cred. But those fellow agents only *seem* to be outed, since what was revealed was unimportant, while the important stuff remains hidden. Think of Dave McGowan, seeming to blow the cover of many in Laurel Canyon, but completely missing the fact that most of it was staged, including the Tate/Manson event.]

The Etymology

Can we find the spook meaning of “aristocratic actors” of the term Nazir in related words? In the Bible, apart from the word Nazir itself, the word root **NZR** (נָזַר) is also used in the sense of defection and treason ([HOS 9:10](#)), uncut hair ([JER 7:29](#)), untrimmed vines ([LEV 25:5](#)), a literal crown ([2 SAM 1:10](#), [2 KING 11:12](#), [2 CHRON 23:11](#)), generally for [separation or exaltation over others](#), and as a [symbol of ruling](#). How did this come to describe spooks? As aristocrats, they definitely think they’re exalted, and as actors they are set apart in a way, as in the official meaning of Nazir.

In our context, the word root NZR is also likely related to another root, **NKR** (נָכַר), which means to disguise and deceive ([GEN 42:7](#), [PROV 26:24](#)), to behave strangely ([DEUT 32:27](#)), generally to [recognize, scrutinize, harbor suspicion](#), or used for [foreigners and particularly foreign gods](#). As actors who fake their own death, the spooks are certainly disguising and deceiving, and behaving very strangely, and foreign to the commoners they are scamming.

The best match for us is a third root, **NŞR** (נָשַׁר), meaning to [observe, to watch, to guard](#). That fits perfectly with a spook who isn’t spying in enemy territory, but observes the common citizens of a nation already controlled behind the scenes. This NŞR root is also [linked to NZR](#) by some linguists.

Not very related at first sight is **NDR** (נָדַר), [to vow](#). The Nazir vow is just such a vow though, and as [nazar](#) it was also a verb. Therefore NDR is also [said to be linked to NZR, within and outside of Hebrew](#). Even [BDB makes that link](#).

In Hebrew, the “observer” meaning may have been lost for NZR, but in **Arabic**, a related Semitic language, the word [nazir](#) (نَازِر) with an **NZR** root using Arabic *Za*, still means [observer, viewer](#).

[spectator, onlooker, supervisor, inspector](#), generally *someone who watches others!* In our context: *a spy*. It also means [eye](#). All are derived from [nazara](#) (نَظَرَ), meaning to see, look, watch, observe.

Which one is the true meaning, the origin? Probably **all of the above**. Many spoken dialects such as Ancient Aramaic had more consonants than the early Semitic script provided, so people used [all of the above consonants for different phonemes](#). We will also see that the Ancient Spooks simply loved multi-puns, even with loosely similar words, and didn't care much about the word roots.

Word References

I tried to find secret references to the word Nazir, but quickly gave up. There are so many similar names like [Nazir](#), [Nazar](#), [Nasir](#), [Nasser](#), [Nasr](#), that you'll hit a lot of spooks by sheer coincidence. Miles recently published a paper with many spooks who are [named Nassar](#), and I think now we know why they chose that name. However, regular people can of course bear the same name, referring to other, harmless meanings. It's not made easier by the fact that the Tractate Nazir explicitly states that all words that are remotely similar to Nazir [can also be used and make the vow valid](#), such as *Nazik* (נָזִיק), *Naziach* (נָזִיחַ), or *Paziach* (פָּזִיחַ). If "Paziach" can mean "Nazir", then what doesn't?

I'll give you two examples from the Islamic world here. One is [Nayirah](#), the Kuwaiti ambassador's daughter who told Hill and Knowlton's "incubator lie" to manufacture a war consensus. She's also called [Naijirah](#), but might really be a *Nazirah*. The other is [Muhammad ibn Nasr](#) was the founder of the *Nasrid* dynasty who ruled Spanish Grenada. He helped Christian Castile take Seville from fellow Muslims, then turned and assisted a Sevillian Muslim rebellion, then in another rebellion allied himself with Castile again, then convinced a Castilian commander to attack the Castilian king. He died some day "falling off his horse". And came from a "humble background", plowing with oxen. Yeah, right. He's obviously not a real Muslim, but a triple-traitor, spook-type *Nazir*.

The possible connection of the terms *Nazir* and *Nazirut* to Christianity is even graver, because the Hebrew word for Christianity itself is *Natzrut* (נִצְרוּת), derived from the city of *Nazareth* (נִצְרַת), with has officially an [undetermined etymology](#). It's spelled differently, using the NŞR root for "observer", here interpreted as "watchtower". Still, it's [latinized with Z like the Nazir](#) in many names. Because of that and other hints, there's speculation that the founders of Christianity [have been Nazirim](#). We will have to go down that rabbit hole another time.

Both Islam and Christianity have spread many true messages, but both have also been misused as tools by the elites to conquer large swaths of our planet, so we're bound to discover *some* spook Nazirim on all sides. And if you still think that this is about Judaism vs. Christianity vs. Islam, then you'll soon see that to the spooks Judaism was just a toy as well, and that they never believed in *any* religion. That doesn't mean they're not launching attacks on Christianity today. It just means religions were a tool to them that they think they don't need anymore.

One last possible modern reference to the spook version of the *Nazir* is also quite disturbing: It's the *Nazis*. The etymology of their abbreviation is also [officially undetermined](#), and Miles has already [outed](#) them as [spooks](#).

Samson's Riddle and the Power of Words

We've seen that the spooks view Samson as a founding spook. Let's use that knowledge to solve [Samson's riddle](#), officially [speculated to have a hidden answer](#). Samson rips apart a lion, later bees nest in the carcass, both impossible. At the wedding of his Philistine bride, he challenges the guests to guess these impossible things, which is also impossible:

He replied, "Out of the eater, something to eat; out of the strong, something sweet." For three days they could not give the answer. [JUDG 14:14](#)

The Philistine guests coerce the answer out of his bride, and tell it to Samson:

Before sunset on the seventh day the men of the town said to him, "What is sweeter than honey? What is stronger than a lion?" Samson said to them, "If you had not plowed with my heifer, you would not have solved my riddle." [JUDG 14:18](#)

The key to this riddle, and perhaps to the entire story, are the **bees**, because the authors inserted them where they don't belong. Go to the Hebrew: The word for "bee" is [deborah](#), written DBWRH (דבורה), which is DBR with W and H as vowels. The word for "word" is [dabar](#), plainly written as DBR (דבר), which is just the 3-letter-root. Both words and bees are grouped into this [DBR root](#) (דבר) and are today written *almost* the same! In ancient times, before [mater lectionis vowelization](#), they would have been written *exactly* the same, both singular and plural. For their puns, **bees were words**.

And this similarity is the answer to Samson's riddle: What is sweeter than honey? *Words*, spoken by someone kind! What is stronger than a lion? *Words*, spoken by someone powerful! That is the solution to the riddle-like answer to the original riddle. You can even read it in the Bible at [PROV 16:24](#), [PSALM 119:103](#), [AMOS 3:8](#).

Interesting, right? But the modern Spooks don't want us to know that Ancient Spook authors riddled the Bible with riddles, since then we'd find *others* as well. Second, the moral doesn't exactly match the story, does it? Samson doesn't win his enemies over with *words*, he butchers them in a flurry of brutish violence – a totally [broken Aesop moral](#). The modern Spooks don't want us to know that Ancient Spook authors inserted contradicting hidden messages, since then we'd find *others* as well. And third, well, I fear there might be yet *another* answer to Samson's riddle: the lion and bees might be Ancient Spookian slang for: **spooks**.

To Bee Leaders

Bees do have some traits of a spook army: serving a concealed overlord, swarming out, scouting and signaling their targets, killing with a 1000 little stings, nesting in hidden places. But I don't think the lion and bees stand for spooks as "spies", but in the cryptocratic meaning of "**hidden rulers**". Why do I think that? The DBR word for "word" is in Aramaic mostly a verb for

commanding via words, meaning “[lead, take, rule, guide, conduct](#)”, and is generally used for meanings like steering, leadership, administration, [shepherding sheep or governing people](#). It probably has to do with the power of “words”, both literally and in the spook sense. But like many Semitic words, *it is also a noun*. The Aramaic DBR root can also literally mean “[driver](#)” or “[manager](#)” or “[leader](#)”! So **words**, and thus the punny **bees**, can stand for **leaders**!!!

Do we have hints for that in the Bible? Yes, we do: In the Bible, the “Word of God” comes and speaks to Abraham like a person such as a leader ([GEN 15:1](#)). “Words” are also grouped with God’s messengers and prophets, like all 3 were persons ([2 CHRON 36:6](#)).

I already mentioned that the Masoretes did some minor censoring. One verse they edited out completely is the missing [N-line of Psalm 145](#), still found in earlier versions. Why did they do that? It seems totally harmless:

Faithful is God in all His [ways](#) [or: words, or: bees, or: leaders], and loving-kind in all His works.

נאמן אלוהים בדבריו וחסידי בכל מעשיו

The term “faithful” usually means that someone trusts in God. Why would God trust in his own ways, or words? This makes only sense if for a certain audience the DBR word for “ways” really stands for a kind of people. Someone among the Masoretes noticed this oddity, or even knew about the inside joke himself, and threw the verse out.

One final hint from the Bible is this prophecy describing the Judgment Day, connecting *bees* with the Nazir themes of *hair and shaving* again:

In that day the LORD will [whistle](#) for the [fly](#) that is in the remotest part of the rivers of [Egypt](#) and for the [bee](#) that is in the land of [Assyria](#). [ISA 7:18](#)

In that day the Lord will [shave](#) with a razor, hired from regions beyond the Euphrates (that is, with the king of Assyria), the head and the hair of the legs; and it will also remove the beard. [ISA 7:20](#)

Did some Ancient Spooks insert this odd passage? You whistle for your little bee leaders in foreign lands, and they all come flying home. Spooky. And if the shaving part means the spooks will be forced to take off their masks, then we can rest assured that Judgment Day hasn’t come yet, as they’re still wearing them, and are still all over those foreign lands.

Bee References

The best proof that “bees” meant “spooks” is, however, that this symbolism is used by later spooks, in foreign lands. Remember, Miles outed [Napoleon as a spook](#), and he had bees as his symbol, even on his coronation robe. Napoleon was also from Corsica, a Mediterranean island. The Mediterranean island Elba where he was “exiled” also has bees on its flag, so he was probably just retiring to another spook retreat. Pretty much all Mediterranean islands were early strongholds of the the Ancient Spookians, as we will see later.



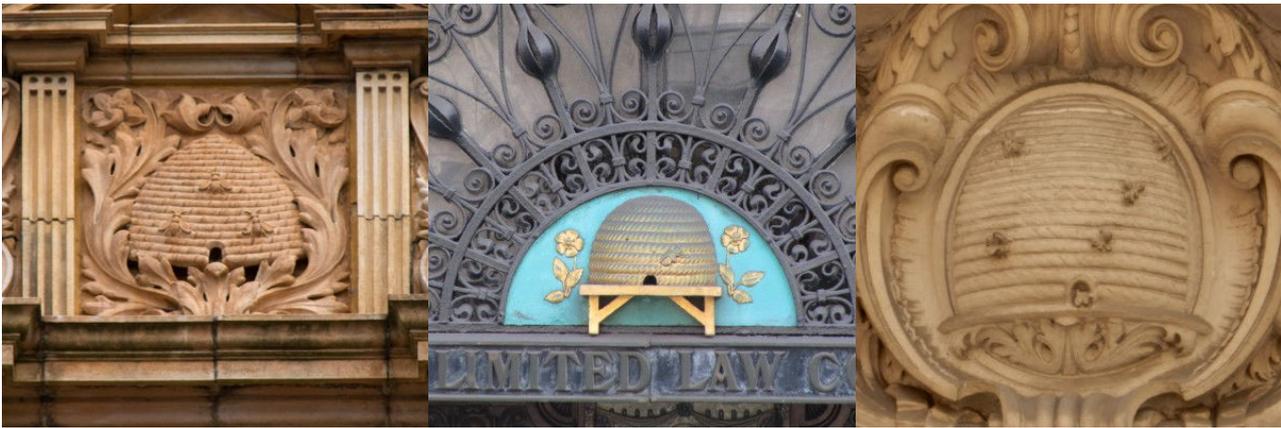
Napoleon, his bees, and Elba's bees

Napoleon's bees are said to be derived from earlier French Merovingian kings. Most specifically, 300 ornamental golden bees were [found in the tomb](#) of king **Childeric I**, lying on what would have been a cloak. He was at one point [exiled to German Thuringia](#) by the Franks "for seducing their wives", then came back 8 years later with the wife or daughter of the Thuringian king who had hosted him during his exile. It's definitely a spook bio! His golden bees don't even have stripes though, and are also speculated to be cicadas or flies. That's a link to even more ancient times, where we will encounter those nasty insects again.



Childeric's mysterious bee-like insects

Lloyds Bank, founded by **Sampson** Lloyd II, had a [beehive as a symbol](#), representing industry and hard work (or the exploitation thereof by the banksters, haha). The logo was later replaced by a black horse, but the beehive is still featuring over many entrances to their bank buildings. It's been explained as a Masonic symbol, but since the Freemasons were simply a spook club as well, we now know where the Masons got it. *Sampson's bees are simply Samson's bees!*



Sampson's busybee banksters

The city of **Manchester** also uses bees, and is revealed as a spook nest in several of Miles' papers. The bees are supposed to represent the workers, and I'm all in favor of having the hard-working common folk represented. But did the Manchester's aristocrats really think of the workers when they put bees on their coat of arms? Look at how they arranged them: the bees are [crawling all over the planet](#), yuck!!! Aristocratic spooks *are* crawling all over the planet though, as we know. Even more disgusting is how they used a cute [bee tattoo](#) for one of their fake-event fund-raiser scams, after the **Manchester Arena bombing**. I hope the stats are faked too and people didn't donate to *that*.



Cute as a tattoo – Not so cute once they've conquered the globe

And have you seen the **Bee Movie**, by Jewish comedian Seinfeld? It's about a bee in a friendly, yet overly conservative society, where parents always want their child to marry "Bee-ish". But is this a self-critical parody of regular, decent American Jews? Or just *spooks celebrating spook culture*? The titular bee is forbidden to talk to humans by bee law, then spies on them, discusses "conspiracy theories" involving "obviously doctored photos", orders military-style police raids on drugs he has produced himself, has a bee statue "holding" the entire planet, visits a fake hive with fake walls where he outs the bee queen as a gay king, hijacks a plane, checks in luggage that looks like a flower-draped coffin tagged JFK, and chants that all bees "get behind a fellow". Harhar. Is it possible that they'd make a millennia-old Bible pun into a cheap Hollywood movie? Yes: "Because bees don't care what humans think is impossible."

On the commentary track, they joke that many gags didn't make it, and how they *always have to do a 200% movie*. I wouldn't be surprised if the high technical quality and low plotline quality of many Hollywood movies is due to the fact that they're really produced for the spook aristocracy, and we only get the cut-down outtakes.



Rabbi bee beards, bees holding the world, gay king and JFK. Humor-wise, it's a B movie.

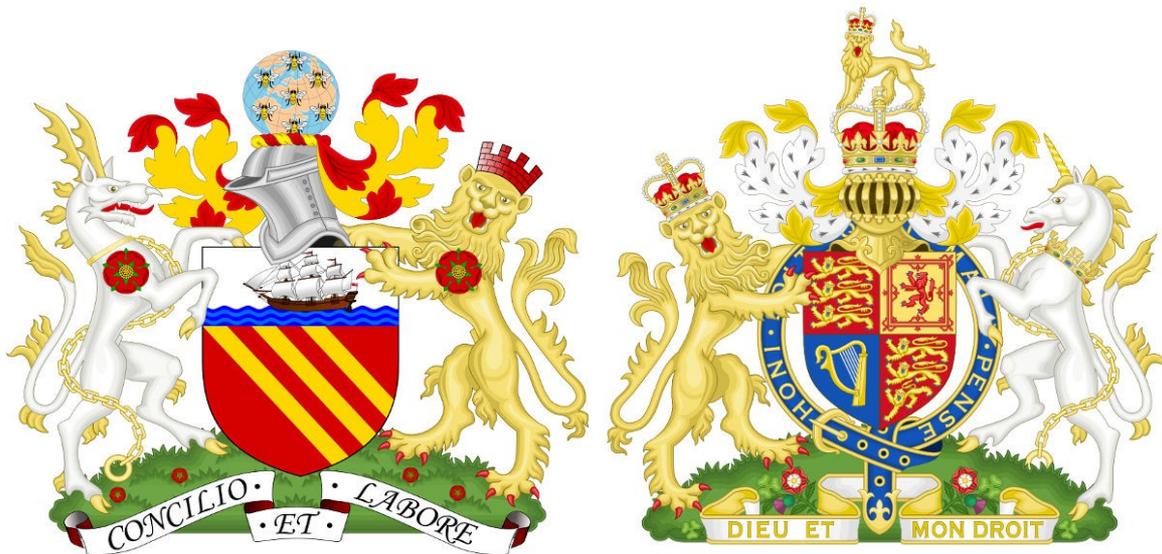
The Lion Hides

So what about the **lion**? There are many Biblical Hebrew words for lion, because it was a common animal. But I think the one lion word we're looking for in our context is *kephir* (כפיר). It's written almost like *kaphar* (כפר), which means "to cover up" figuratively, and also like *kopher* (כפר), which means "to cover up" financially, and also like many other things that [cover something up](#), even [in modern Hebrew](#). All these words use the KPR root, and in very ancient times would have been written alike. I think for the actual lion it's derived from the mane that "covers" the male lion. Most of you will even know the Semitic KPR root from Arabic *kafir* (كافر) with the famous plural *kuffar* (كفار), used in Islam for disbelievers because they "cover up" the truth. Well, we do know a certain breed of people who like to work undercover, and to cover up the truth, don't we? It's the spooks again! Hebrew *kaphar* might even be related to Latin *coperire* and English *cover*, as many European words are derived from the Ancient Spookian language.

What do we get out of this? If we combine "lion and bee", as KPR and DBR, we get "covered commander". And coming back to Samson's story, we can thus decipher the spooks' final, secret answer to his riddle: it's **spooks**, as **hidden rulers**. What is sweeter than honey? *Hidden rulers*, when they're smooth-talking people into believing their fake reality. What is stronger than a lion? *Hidden rulers*, because they conquer by scamming other people into fighting and working for them. That is the second, hidden solution, of the riddle-like answer, to the original riddle.

Lion References

As for modern lion references, we don't need to search for long: Every nation and its brother is using lions for a symbol. But unlike bees, a lion is also an impressive animal, and would be a natural symbol of royal and national strength. How do we know it's a spook marker? Well, we can look for other clues in coats of arms. We already found the bees on the one of Manchester. It also features a lion.



Coats of arms of Manchester and the UK

We've already seen that spook-bees are conquering the globe here. And we not only have the lion (KPR), meaning "cover", it's also wearing a crown (NZR), which puns with "observer" (NŞR). It could also simply be a lion with a crown, but then I'd really like to know when and why this crowned lion trend started. And just in case anyone would rather have an eagle: that'd be [nesher](#) (NŞR), which also puns with crown and observer!

But I think I found even more symbols hidden in these pictures. Look at the flowers under the animals: roses and thistles. I think they are included for their *color*. The Ancient Spookians were producers and traders of dyed cloth, as Miles found many historical spooks from the [City of London companies](#). The rose and thistle have the most expensive colors: red and purple. The Hebrew word for rose is [vered](#) (ורד), similar to Arabic [ward](#) (ورد), the root for both "rose" and "to dye red". The regular Hebrew word for thistle is [dardar](#) (דרדר), but there's also an uncommon Biblical word, [qimmos](#) (קמוש) which scholars translated as "perhaps thistles" and linked to the root QNA, which as Arabic [qanah](#) (قنأ) also means "to dye red".

I don't know what the strange antelope symbolizes, but it's most likely an early variant of the unicorn. The unicorn is included for its horn, a very important word in Hebrew: [qeren](#) (קרן). In ancient times, a horn was used [as a container](#) for precious items, and thus meant value, as the Latin [cornucopia](#), which is perhaps related. In Hebrew, this word has come to mean [financial capital](#), used in sympathetic words like [venture capital](#) or [hedge fund](#). And it's already used this way in old Talmudic literature! Take this paragraph (without the commentary) from the Order Nezikin about all things financial, with 3 *qeren* appearances:

Ravina said: We too learn: One who steals teruma and did not partake of it, pays a payment of double the price of teruma; ate it, he pays two [principals](#) and one-fifth [principal](#) and one-fifth from non-sacred and the [principal](#), the price of teruma. [Bava Metzia 54a](#)
 אמר רבינא אף אנן נמי תנינא הגונב תרומה ולא אכלה משלם תשלומי כפל דמי תרומה אכלה משלם שני קרנים וחומש קרן וחומש מן החולין והקרן דמי תרומה

So the horn, on an animal or not, can stand for finance, if the spooks would so read it. Both horned animals also wear chains, [sharsharet](#) (שרשרת), written like a combination of [shar](#) (

שר), chief, and *sharat* (שרת), minister, as in servant or administrator. So, what the chained unicorn stands for in the eyes of the spooks is perhaps a “chief minister of finance”.

What about the ship? Ships were important for Britain, but also for the Ancient Spookians, for trading dyed cloth and other wares. They had the best ships, that’s why they may have reached Britain so early that no one can believe it now.

What about lions in classical antiquity? The Ancient Spookians were very active in Ancient Greece and exported much of their culture there. Many scholars claim that they also brought the tale of Samson to Greece, where it became the story of **Hercules** and the [Nemean lion](#). In that version, Hercules strangles the invincible lion, skins it using its own claws, and uses its indestructible hide as armor for himself. In a way, he’s living inside the lion’s carcass, *just like Samson’s bees*, and is covering himself with the lion, *just as the word means “cover”*. The pun works in English as well, because that is the actual etymology: “hiding” beneath a “hide”.

Hercules posing with his club and cloaked in the lion’s empty shell has been widely used as a symbol of imperial and national strength. Could he have been a different symbol for the spooks? A symbol that even in antiquity, the mighty empires and nations had already been defeated, by gay actors of all people!? We’ll need further research, but I do have a hunch...



Henry IV, symbolizing... what exactly?

The insects before the bees

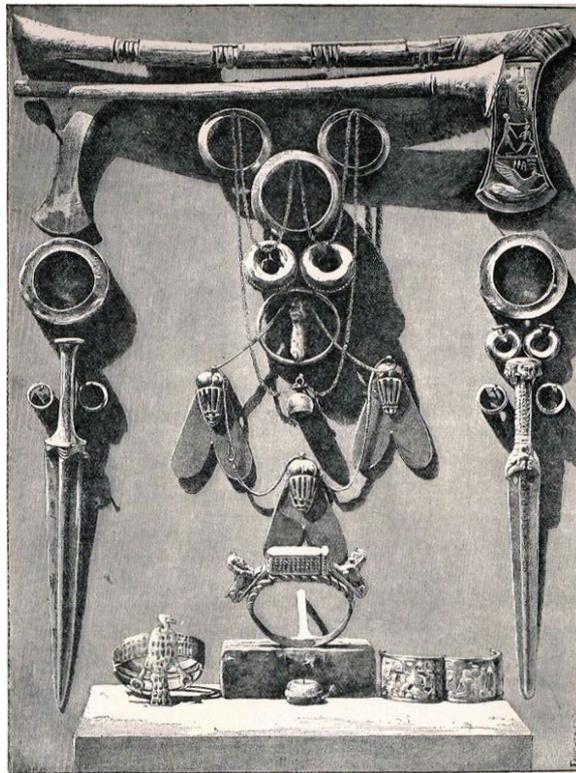
Astonishingly, the possible spook hints I found in the Bible do not describe how and where institutionalized spookery ultimately *originated*, but already seem to treat that weird custom as *fixed and given*. I therefore propose a possible origin here. It might not be the origin of spookdom in its entirety. But I am pretty confident it is the origin of the bees.

We have established that the spooks misuse the term Nazir to mean “spy”. I have also suggested that the word roots NZR (נזר) and NKR (נכר) might be related. The NZR meanings of “exaltation” and “consecration” might be related to the NKR meanings of “foreign gods”. The NZR meaning of “treason” might likewise be related to the NKR meaning of “deception”.

I have found no official etymology for NZR, but many [religious forums discuss etymologies](#) that relate the NKR root to another language: **Ancient Egyptian**. Forum users speculate that Hebrew NKR might be related to the ubiquitous Ancient Egyptian word *netjer*, spelled *nṯr*, usually depicted with the glyph of a flagpole or banner ([Gardiner R8](#), ) , which would link it to Hebrew *nes* (נֶס), “banner”. This Egyptian word means “holy person”, “god-king”, but mostly “god”. It was applied to both divine lords and deified human lords, such as members of the royal family. I am not sure if the forum users are right about NKR, but with the NZR root, we found an even better candidate for an etymology, since both words denote holy persons in the official meaning. I have found no trail how this could have degenerated into the spook usage of actors who fake their death, but if the Egyptian god-kings didn’t believe in gods themselves, then this could be the origin of the “enacting” part. There are theories around that the secret elites who rule us are *actual* gods, from Pluto or somesuch, but ask yourself if actual gods would have to doctor their photos and fudge their biographies.

That’s all I found for the word Nazir, but I had more luck with the bees. The bee and honey glyph *bjt* () , along with a reed glyph *swt* () plus 2 T-endings () , features prominently in one of the 5 titles for the god-king: *nswt-bjt* () . It’s traditionally translated as “King of Upper and Lower Egypt” from the Rosetta stone, but the symbols do not actually mean “upper and lower”. The term was used to denote the king and his agents and relatives, so the notion that “bees” are exalted persons would fit somewhat. The exact pronunciation of the glyphs [is disputed](#), as are meaning and origin.

But our “bees” weren’t yet bees in Egypt. Do you remember the Biblical verse about the *fly in Egypt* ([ISA 7:18](#))? Who’d have thought: the Egyptians indeed used flies as symbolism of a special kind. A dedicated fly necklace was apparently awarded to queen [Ahhotep](#) by her son [Ahmose](#). Curiously, like [many others in their dynasty](#), both are named after the moon god [Iah](#) and should be written *Iah-hotep* and *Iah-mose*. But the “I” is omitted consistently, perhaps so it doesn’t look like Biblical [Yah](#), and Biblical Moses. The other half of their dynasty uses another mistranscribed prefix.



Flies for valor, axes for diplomacy, and concealable daggers for mutual trust

Now there are also many theories that Biblical characters are really all Egyptian pharaohs. But these theories were started by people I suspect are spooks: [by Flavius Josephus](#), who taught his fellow Jews how to [commit suicide](#) and then [defected](#) to the Romans, and [by Sigmund Freud](#). By this I don't mean to say that that Ancient Spooks weren't pharaohs. In fact, I think that some of them were indeed pharaohs. It's just that pharaohs weren't what we are made to believe either, i.e. independent kings who believed in their respective gods. The word pharaoh allegedly means "[great house](#)" – what's that supposed to be? Especially Ahmose was central to the earliest clearly hoaxed conflict I've found: the Hyksos invasion and expulsion. We'll have to research it another time though.

But back to the awarded necklace: Its title was apparently the [Golden Flies of Valor](#). Read that again: *Flies of Valor!!!* Why would *flies* be a symbol of *valor*? They buzz away at the first sign of danger. Even squashing flies isn't a display of valor, it's just disgusting! In hot countries like Egypt they're even more numerous and annoying. Who'd ever want these pests hanging around his neck?

However, "gold of valor" was indeed sometimes awarded [in the form of flies](#), and fly amulets were apparently very [common in Ancient Egypt](#). If you think that 3 flies around your neck is 3 too many, have a look at this [6 flies necklace](#), or the [22 flies and 29 flies necklaces](#). There is an entire Wikimedia [category for fly amulets](#) from Egypt, but no corresponding article on Wikipedia, just an [image description](#). Strange, isn't it?



More flies, more valor

Fly amulets were found in tombs dated as early as [Naqada II](#), that is 3500–3200 BC.

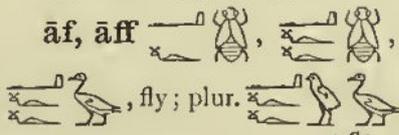
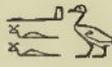
The fly amulet was found in burials as early as the Naqada II period and these earliest examples are made of stone (Andrews 1994: 61). The finest examples are of gold and are mostly from the New Kingdom although a few of sheet gold have been found in First Intermediate Period contexts (Andrews 1994: 61). In the New Kingdom the fly ornament came to be associated with military honours, possibly for persistently attacking the enemy (Andrews 1994: 61). The significance of the gold fly amulet at this early date is not clear but it is probably amuletic rather than military (Andrews 1994: 62). That gold flies are not common until the New Kingdom makes their appearance in an A-Group context at Qustul even more remarkable.

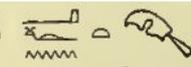
So the fly became *more popular* in more modern times. And while the ancients used simple fly amulets made of stone, the modern ones were all of gold, which means they were worn by *rich persons*, like aristocrats, who are not associated with actual military valor either. So why would rich persons like flies so much? They speculate the association is that flies attack “persistently”, but then admit the meaning is “not clear”. For the earlier amulets, the [quoted work](#) lists even more oddities:

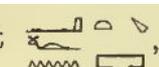
The symbolism of the fly as amulet rather than award is even more obscure. Perhaps the wearer hoped to emulate its renowned fecundity; perhaps it was purely apotropaic, intended to keep at bay this most persistent and prevalent of Egyptian insects. However, what is to be made of those fly amulets where the head has been replaced by that of another creature such as a falcon, moreover one wearing a moon’s crescent and disc with uraeus on its head and a *wedjat*-eye across its wings?

Yes, what is to be made of these flies? Could it perhaps be that they aren’t literal flies, but just denote some spooky sort of agency again, for one of the many high houses running the temples, kingdoms and palaces, and that’s why their symbols are added?

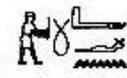
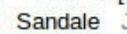
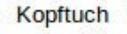
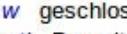
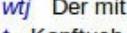
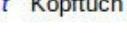
So where did that weird fly usage *really* come from? Well, it’s probably a lame pun, once again: The word for fly was *aff* (𐎀 𐎁 𐎂 𐎃). And that is similar to *afn* (𐎀 𐎁 𐎂), yet another word for “covering up”! It’s used for all sorts of things, with various denominator glyphs, *both words sometimes suffixed with N, sometimes not*. Examples on Wiktionary are the *af*-words for [box](#), [camp](#), [payment](#) (which “covers” a debt, as Hebrew *kopher*). Specialized Egyptian dictionaries have even more terms: pouch, head-cloth, crown, **hiding place**, closed shoes.

āf, āff , Rec. 30, 201,
, fly; plur.  | Rec. 31, 15;
 Copt. ⲁϥ.
āf ābā-t , Rev. 13, 20,
 honey fly, *i.e.*, bee.
āf  =  ; Copt. ⲱϥ.
āff  , crown, helmet, hat,
 diadem, cap.

āfen-t , T. 359, P. 712,
 N. 1365, 1387, , Rec. 31, 20, ,
, , , , ,
 head-cloth, headdress, wig; plur.  |

āfen-t , haunt, retreat, hiding
 place.

-  [aff] fly {D36 I9 I9 G39}
-  [aff] buzz (of insect) {D36 I9 I9 L2}
-  [aff] (n.) fly (insect) {D36 I9 I9 L3}
-  [afn] cover {D36 I9 N35 A24 Y1}
-  [afnt] royal head - cloth {D36 I9 N35 X1 S28}
-  [afnt] royal head-cloth {D36 I9 N35 X1 S57B}
-  [afnt] royal head - cloth {D36 I9 N35 X1 Z5}
-  [afn] (v.) cover {D36 I9 N35 Y1 T67}

-   **afn** umhüllen; umhüllt sein Wb 1, 183.
-   **afn** [eine Umhüllung (Umschlag, Beutel)]
-   **afn** Sandale Janssen, Prices, 293
-  see:  **afn.w** geschlossener Schuh Meeks, AL 77
-   **afn** Kopftuch Van der Molen, Dictionary of Coffin Ti
-   **afn.w** geschlossener Schuh Meeks, AL 77.0632
-   **afn.wtj** Der mit dem Kopftuch Meeks, AL 78.0707
-   **afn.t** Kopftuch ("Umhüllung") Wb 1, 183.4; FCD 42

So, very likely, those golden flies were not awarded as “flies” for regular military valor, but in their meaning of “covered”, as a reward for “covert operations” or “undercover missions”, or even for “covering up” government corruption.

Fly-to-Bee Evolution

Why am I so sure that “fly” is a pun for “cover”? Because we have 3 links from *flies* to later *bees*:

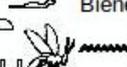
First, bees were classified as flies in Egypt, and called *afj* (𓆎 𓆏 𓆏), very similar to *aff*, and still usable for the “cover” pun. The full Egyptian word for bee was “fly of honey”: *afj-n-bjt* (𓆎 𓆏 𓆏 𓆏 𓆏 𓆏), with several spelling variations. Note that the bee glyph appears as a denominator for both syllables *bjt* and *afj*, so there might be another reading for *nswt-bjt* as well, as *nswt-afj* for “crowned king” or “hidden king”.

As for our bees, we have here discovered a **word trail**: There’s the Egyptian word *aff* that means “fly” but sounds like “cover-up”, then the Egyptian word *afj* that still sounds similar but means “bee”, and finally the Hebrew root DBR that still means “bee” and is used in a riddle together with Hebrew KPR for “cover-up”.

Even the Hebrew word for bee may be related to the fly: The Biblical Hebrew root for fly is ZBB (as in Baal-Zebub), but the Aramaic term was DBB. This fly DBB looks related to the bee DBR, even more so since in both Hebrew and more ancient scripts, the letter B is written similar to R.

Why the transition from fly to bee? Perhaps at some point in spook history, the spies and spooks decided they’d rather wanted to be bees than flies, especially the royal spooks, and so spelled it just a little differently. Though I’d say that pesky flies are a more fitting symbol for corrupt aristocratic bloodsuckers, who are living as parasites and constantly play “fly on the wall” of their own citizens!

𓆎 𓆏 𓆏 [afj] bee, honey bee {D36 I9 Z4 L2}

■ *afj*    *Biene Wb 1, 182.10*
■ *afj-n-bj.t*        *Honigbiene Wb 1, 182.11*

Second, we actually found an evolution of these fly symbols into bees. Remember the weird insects found in Childeric’s tomb, on his cloak? Napoleon later turned these into recognizable bees on his own cloak, but Childeric’s insects didn’t yet look like bees. They looked like flies, specifically like the flies worn by valorous, awarded Egyptians. Look at the shapes. Do we have a match? I’d say we have a match! We’ve found a **shape trail**: A distinct fly shape was adapted so that it looked a little like bees, with later symbols like Lloyds being clearly recognizable bees.



Fly pendants from 1550 BC, 1400 BC, and Childeric’s insects. Does anyone notice a similarity?

Third, there is an odd link from fly *amulets* to “Jews”, not regular Jews, but early spooks. Check out this weird [Wikipedia quote](#):

The idol Ba’al Berith, which the Jews worshipped after the death of Gideon, was identical, according to the Rabbis, with Ba’al Zebub, “the lord of flies,” the god of Ekron (II Kings i. 2). He was worshipped in the shape of a fly; and Jewish tradition states that so addicted were the Jews to his cult that they would carry an image of him in their pockets, producing it, and kissing it from time to time.

The “lord of flies” takes on a whole different meaning if the flies are really stand-ins for spies, doesn’t it? Now there are again many theories around that the secret elites who rule us are Satanists, but Miles has already [debunked that for us](#). I don’t think real Jews, or aristocratic Jews, or anyone else ever believed in anything like this silly cult. Baal deities were really just regular [human-shaped pagan gods](#), vilified by our monotheistic religions. I think the spooks reference Satanism because their ancestors invented this vilification, and *even older ancestors* ruled the pagan nations whose religions were vilified! No fly-shaped god ever existed, only fly-shaped amulets, awarded to spook aristocrats. So this Baal-Zebub fly amulet passage is simply an inside joke about the good old Ancient Spookian times. I’d say that’s a **usage trail**: Egyptian agents were rewarded with fly amulets, and later spooks in the Semitic world also wore fly pendants.

The *spooks* are the *bees* are the *flies*, with the fly being an insect that really does nest in carcasses, lion or not. And **that** is likely the ultimate solution to Samson’s original riddle.

Conclusion

We’re at the end of Part I. In our quest for the origin of our modern-day spook aristocracy, we have seen that the spooks are indeed connected to the ancient Biblical scriptures, though their own interpretation of these scriptures seems to be something completely different than what common-folk believers see in it. We would have guessed as much, but for me it was a surprise that even the spook version seems to be just a tale to them, and judging from their jokes they don’t seem to take it all very seriously.

When analyzing the Flies of Valor from Egypt, we also saw that some central symbolism of spookery seems to be much older than even Judaism, and to come from a completely different cultural background. Personally, I wasn’t prepared for this. I didn’t like the Egyptians popping up, since there is so much silly mysticism spun around them. But don’t worry: I’m not going to argue that they are the dominant Ancient Spookian face that we’re seeing in today’s aristocracy. Even the Egyptians are just a later face of the monster. Before I found the flies, I had neatly arranged my theory so that spookery would have emerged in one big bang sometime around 1200 BC. I have since revised it. We have to go back much further.

If you have more hints for me, you can mail me at gerry123@posteo.net.