

Elizabeth I (c. 1584 CE)



Phoenix

Nimaatre Amenemhet III

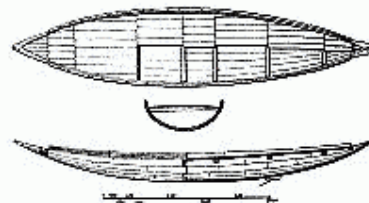
Manasseh - Moeris - Minos (circa 1850 BCE, Egypt - Crete)



YN3 Arnold Palmer (April 20, 1953 CE)



Map of the Mediterranean Sea (2007 Borders)



Barque of Senusret III (c. 1860 BCE, Dashur, Egypt)

And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the more part advised to put to sea from thence, if by any means they could reach Phoenix, and winter there; which is a haven of Crete, looking northeast (or, down the southwest wind, `kata liba') and southeast (or, down the northwest wind, `kata choron'). ([Acts 27:12, American Standard Version](#); Textus Receptus Greek, Westcott-Hort Greek, Pierpont Byzantine Greek Versions)

by Rolf Ward Green and Anne Ruth Rutledge 

Phoenix

The Investiture Controversy of 1098 CE is the mirror date to the anointing of the first King of ancient Israel, King Saul (r. 1098-1058 BCE), and marked the end of a King's God-given power as King Saul had marked the beginning of it, while the divine right of Kings as exercised by the Hapsburgs ebbed in 1918 with the non-abdication of Charles I, nearly the mirror date precisely to when Joseph son of Jacob of the Bible came to stand before Pharaoh in 1923 BCE. This date, 1923 BCE, we have seen to be true in a variety of ways already. It is one of the dates in the Greenealogy, enabling dating all the way back to Adam in 5550 BCE, shown in earlier articles *Green through On*.

The reason we keep bringing it up is twofold in that it is both new and exciting. To be able to put dates on ancient history is quite something, and it has never been done before *Green, Joseph, or On*, our three articles. As `Charles I' of Austria refused to abdicate in 1918, dying in 1922 CE, the Egyptian constitution of 1923 CE is actually a more fitting date for the end of the divine right of kings (Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch in Munich, the end of the Russian Civil War, the end of the Irish Civil War, Turkey becoming a nation at the end of the Ottoman Empire also occurred in the same year, 1923 CE). Thus the mirror of Joseph gaining power in Egypt in 1923 BCE is the year of our Lord 1923, reflected in the line between 1 BCE and 1 CE. Calvin Coolidge actually became President in 1923, the 30th President of the Union, a supporter of people power and small government, and chose to advocate less involvement of government in regulation of the economy. Is this consistent with the end of the divine right of Kings? Hear, hear. Yankee stadium opened its doors too in that year, 1923 CE being forever etched in history as a year when the common man became powerful again, as epitomized and



President Coolidge, 1923



exemplified by Babe Ruth, the great Yankee slugger. Tell me, if you happen to know, who struck out more times than anyone in baseball history? Babe Ruth reaches 95th (5 times 1st) on this list (during a total of 2503 games) and is surpassed by Reggie Jackson with 2597 strikeouts in 2820 games. The story that it was Babe Ruth was an exaggeration. Babe also pitched in the big leagues, starting with Boston in 1914, the mirror to Jacob coming into Egypt in 1914 BCE. Coincidence? Reggie, although he was a great hitter, did not pitch. How good of a pitcher was the Babe? In the two seasons in which he pitched 40 or more games (1916-17 for Boston), he won 23 and 24. The year 1916 marked the beginning of the famine in Egypt in BCE dates, thus reflecting as in a true mirror once again, since the Babe pitched only 32 games in 1915, and 4 games in 1914. Although he didn't always pitch, his batting stats show that he played in 5 games in

1914, 42 games in 1915, and 67 games in 1916, followed by 52, 95, 130, 142, 152 in the years that followed, playing 98 or more games every year until 1935. In the mirror 1935 CE is 1935 BCE. In 1936 CE, Babe Ruth was selected to the Baseball Hall of Fame. Is it too much to ask, or is this evidently the year Joseph at 17 years of age was sold into slavery, as the Greenealogy by Jehovah's grace has determined? I am astounded, but **not beyond words**. ([Green](#); [Joseph](#); [On](#); [Wikipedia](#), [`Charles I of Austria](#)'; [Wikipedia](#), [`Egyptian constitution, History](#)'; [Wikipedia](#), [`Beer Hall Putsch](#)'; [Wikipedia](#), [`Russian civil war](#)'; [Wikipedia](#), [`Irish civil war](#)'; [Wikipedia](#), [`Ottoman empire](#)'; [Wikipedia](#), [`Calvin Coolidge](#)'; [Wikipedia](#), [`List of Presidents of the United States, Presidents](#)'; [Wikipedia](#), [`Yankee Stadium \(1923\)](#)'; [Baseball-Reference.com](#), [`Babe Ruth Statistics and History](#)'; [Baseball-Reference.com](#), [`Reggie Jackson Statistics and History](#))



Above: The Conversion of Saul

(c. 1545 painting by Tintoretto (real name Jacopo Comin; September 29, 1518—May 31, 1594), reproduction from [Web Gallery of Art](#), restored Mar 28, 2010 RWG. Saul was a persecutor of Christians in the first century CE, the namesake of the first King of Israel, who was also called, coincidentally, Saul. Saul was converted in the first century and was later known as Paul, writing many of the letters of the Christian Greek Scriptures.)

Before we get deeper into the baseball statistics of Babe as a player for the Yankees, may we enumerate the date 1098 BCE somewhat more clearly in Israel's history. After Saul became King of Israel in 1098 BCE, a certain period of time passed, which is how we determine the number 1098. With Jerusalem as a city and Israel a nation failing to observe Sabbath years, 490 years passed. After that, in 608 BCE Israel was ruled by a vassal, King Jehoiakim, appointed by Egypt. Then a further 70 years passed before Cyrus conquered Babylon and freed the Jews from their captivity. In the interim, Jerusalem is held in conventional chronology to have been destroyed in 586 BCE after 22 years of vassal kingship, under King Jehoiakim (for 11 years), Jehoiachin (for 3 months), and Zedekiah (11 years to the destruction). Thus we may compute backwards from that year 586 and arrive at 1098 in this way. Alternatively, from 588 BCE, which was the start of a final 3-year siege for the city of Jerusalem, there had been 430 years, thereby leading us to arrive at 1018 BCE as Solomon's first year of rule. By the temple's founding in his fourth year, or 1014 BCE, do we add a further 479 years to arrive at the Exodus date, and we add to 1018 the 40 years of David's rule and the 40 years of Saul's rule to arrive at 1098 BCE, when Saul began to reign.

1098 - 490 - 22 = 586 BCE, Jerusalem's destruction
 ([2Ch 36:21](#); [2Ki 23:36](#); [24:8, 18](#); [Wikipedia, 'Temple in Jerusalem'](#))

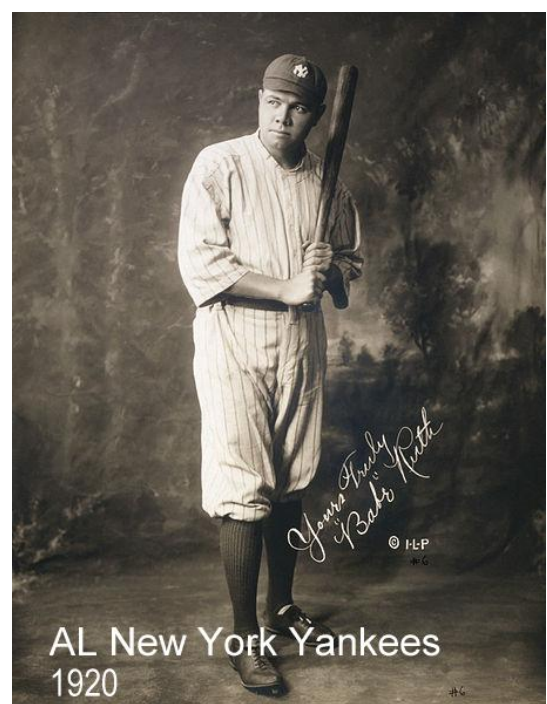
1098 - 40 - 40 - 430 = 588 BCE, siege of Jerusalem
 ([Ac 13:21](#); [1Ki 2:11](#); [Eze 4:1-7](#); [2Ki 24:18](#); [25:1](#))

1098 - 40 - 40 - 4 + 479 = 1493 BCE, The Exodus
 ([Ac 13:21](#); [1Ki 2:11](#); [1Ki 6:1](#); [37,38](#))

One more way to arrive at a date for The Exodus is to take a settlement date for the Promised Land as at 850 years before Jerusalem's destruction, add 16 years to conquer and settle, add 1 year wilderness wandering together with 40 years under Moses in the wilderness to arrive at 1493 BCE, The Exodus. A date of 1493 BCE also harmonizes truly with Egyptian records and the lunar calendar, such that the Egyptian rulers (which date from contemporary astronomical records), the given days of the month or week during The Exodus (Nissan 15 1493 BCE), the first Sabbath (Iyyar 22 1493 BCE, with 29 days in Nissan in 1493 BCE), and Moses' death (Sabbath Adar 7), all line up.

1493 - 40 - 1 - 16 - 850 = 586 BCE, Jerusalem's destruction

Now, back to the Great Bambino. In 1923 CE, mirror to Joseph ruling Egypt, Babe Ruth had 205 hits, his most of any season during his entire career. He batted .393, the highest of his batting averages for any single season. Also, Babe's on-base percentage was higher in 1923 than in any other year, namely .545. The Sultan of Swat had 41 home runs and 131 RBI's, not a career best by any means, but he was walked 170 times, the most of any one season during his career. Also in 1923, Babe Ruth stole 17 bases, far more than in most other years, 1921 being another, rare 17-base year. In 1923 he was caught more times stealing bases than in any other one season, **21** times (or 7 more times than the highest of any other season; he was caught stealing 14 times in 1920)! This means that he attempted to steal 38 times in 1923, for him a record, while the next highest season in his career for this stat is 30 in 1921! George Babe Ruth's plate appearances in 1923 were 699, the absolute peak of his career, and he played 152 games. He struck out 93 times, which is 3 × 31. A



batting average of .393 is, funnily, $3 \times .131$. Also, '131' has both the numbers 13 and 31 in it. Babe's career batting average, over 22 years, is .342, which compares to the best career average of all time, .366, by Ty Cobb. The Bambino hit more doubles, 45, in 1923 than in any of his other seasons. He didn't have any pitching stats during 1921-1929 CE, pitching in only two games after 1929 CE, winning a game for New York in 1930 and another in 1933, also for the Yankees. (from [Baseball-Reference.com, 'Babe Ruth Statistics and History'](#); [Baseball-Reference.com, 'Reggie Jackson Statistics and History'](#); [Baseball-Reference.com, 'Ty Cobb Statistics and History'](#))



Left: Sesostris II

According to [Thinkbabynames.com](#), the name *Ruth* is of Hebrew origin, and means "friend, companion". As the Sultan of Swat, Ruth struck out 1330 times in 10617 trips to the plate, or about 12.5% of the time. From 1914 CE, when he started his professional baseball career with the Boston Red Sox, to 1936 CE, when he was selected to the Hall of Fame by the Baseball Writers' Association of America, we observe his career as in the mirror of the Common Era, reflecting events in the life of Joseph son of Jacob. Keeping in mind that the events move in the opposite direction in the years for dates before Christ, Joseph was sold into slavery in 1936 BCE, and his father Jacob brought the whole family into Egypt in 1914 BCE, leaving the Promised Land. It is a miracle that such an amazing reflection is to

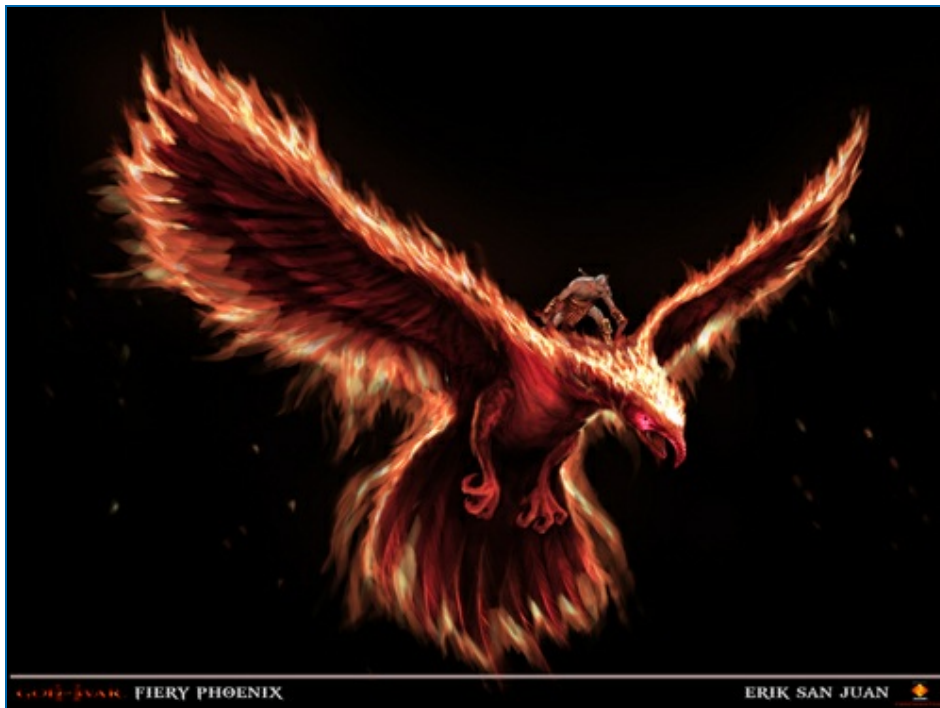
be found at all. When we imagine it as unreal, which is our natural inclination, we cease to try to look in the mirror until we find a better reflection. The absence of a better reflection thus requires us, as a matter of course, to necessarily believe the current and best view, or we lose the benefits of the mirror. The way in which such a mirroring of dates on either side of the Common Era may be of benefit to us, is that it simplifies our understanding of history greatly, enabling a fuller comprehension of its many aspects with the use of less of our precious memory. As true or as useful, it quite simply fits. We also continue to look for better truth, of course. With the alignment of 1923 as a year of great import on both sides of the Common Era, Joseph as ruler being mirrored by Egypt's modern constitution, what perfect symmetry do we see in the chronology of history, the year 1923 being perhaps also the greatest of Babe's baseball career. We are in no immediate need of any fix, and still we seek something better. There is thus no restriction of rules in our principles. A better alignment is always possible. A proof of the validity of any truth is the opposition that it engenders. The apostle Paul at one time opposed Christianity violently, and later became one of its greatest teachers. We are advised in one of his letters to 'pay constant attention to our lives and to our teaching.' ([1Ti 4:16](#); [NHL's All Time Greats, 'Bobby Orr'](#))

How certain are we of truth? Jesus made the following remark to God:

This means everlasting life, their taking in knowledge of you, the only true God, and of the one whom you sent forth, Jesus Christ.

([John 17:3, New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures](#); cf. [Contemporary English Version](#); [Wycliffe New Testament](#))

He thereby implied that knowledge of the true God is so very attainable, and he said that it preserves life. Lasting is a word meaning enduring, but last implies an end also. Thus it is implied that something that ends forever endures forever. Thus we must surrender the truth for it to endure. We do not know that our chronology of the world is correct, and yet it is true. But our chronology is not the knowledge of the true God. The underlying principles of logic, based on pure love, are the knowledge of the true God. We testify to truth, thus the principles endure forever, if this makes sense. Also, it is said that a contentious wife is like a leaky roof driving one away in the day of a steady rain. So not all witness has a valid expression. So too, do we listen to what is not said as much as to what is said. A mild word can break a bone. ([Pr 19:13](#); [15:1](#))



The Phoenix is a mythical bird that is said to live forever, returning to Egypt every 1000 (or 500) years to, as the tale goes, bury his father. The Phoenix rises from the ashes that remain of his father, and carries his father's ashes back to Heliopolis in Egypt. The enduring nature of the legend suits the nature of time itself, with 1000 years signifying a life of a human, or a millenium, as in the days of the week of an historic week of seven millenia. By this measure of time, we are in the second week of the Phoenix, 7558 years after Adam rose from the dust. We are thus 558 years into this week, or $2 \times 3^2 \times 31$ years. What 31 signifies we may investigate further, but we have seen it before, related to the life of the patriarch, the beloved Joseph. The nation of Israel spent 430 years in Egypt, which relates to the 500 years in some versions of the Phoenix legend. Joseph's bones were brought out of Egypt during the Exodus, and returned to Canaan for burial. The seventh day of the millennial week was the period 452-1452 CE, and saw the decline and fall of Rome and its Empire, beginning with the invasion of Attila in 452 as discussed in *On- Redemption of the Phoenix*. Thanks to divine providence, Constantine died in 1453 CE, and after 1452 CE, when Leonardo da Vinci was born, the Renaissance or Rebirth of Learning and the Arts began in earnest. After the birth of Leonardo (22 years later), Michelangelo was born. A man who defined the notion of the 'Renaissance Man' was Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472 CE). Mr. Alberti wrote something about Rome, a treatise known as *Ten Books on Architecture (De Re Aedificatoria)*, in 1452 CE. ([Joshua 24:32](#); [On- Redemption of the Phoenix](#); [Wikipedia, 'Leonardo da Vinci'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Michelangelo'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Leon Battista Alberti, Works'](#))

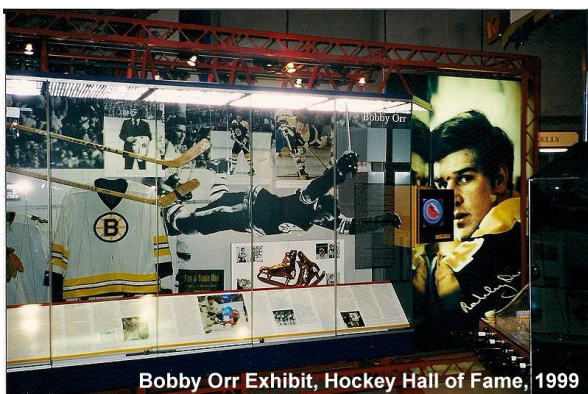
One of the reasons that it is said that Babe Ruth struck out more times than anyone else in baseball history is, I guess, because Babe was known for his hitting, while Ty Cobb struck out far fewer times during his 24-year record hitting career in the American League, just 357 times in 13068 appearances. Mr. Cobb's 2.73% strikeout average compares with 12.5%, more than 4 times as often for The Great Bambino. Ty Cobb was not a hitter of home runs, hitting no more than 12 in one season (twice, in 1921 and 1925), while the Bambino hit 60 one year (1927) and 714 in his career compared to 117 for the Georgia Peach. Babe Ruth also had 2213 RBI's in 22 seasons, 275 more than Ty Cobb's 1938 RBI's in 24 seasons, 100 RBI's a year in each year on average for Babe, compared to 'only' 80 for Mr. Cobb, a difference of $5 \times 5 \times 11$ RBI's for a grand total comparison. The difference in their career strikeouts, $1330 - 357 = 973$, and 973 CE is both the year Otto I died as well as the year Henry II The Saint was born. As outlined in the article *On- Redemption of the Phoenix*, Henry II's crowning in 1014 CE mirrors the founding of Solomon's temple in 1014 BCE. Babe Ruth died in 1948 CE. He and Ty Cobb both, 12 years apart, were voted American League MVP, Ty being the elder of the two by 8 years.

Bobby Orr was born March 20, 1948. Israel's independence was declared May 14, 1948. Babe Ruth died

August 16, 1948. So as Bobby Orr was born, Babe Ruth died, and Israel came to be. A hockey player for the Boston Bruins beginning in 1966, Bobby Orr from the age of 18 played in the NHL for 9 full seasons, in the year 1970-71 posting a record +124, a plus/minus stat which means that his team scored 124 more goals with Mr. Orr on the ice than the opposition scored against his team. This statistic has remained a record for a single season, and the total of +597 which #4 tallied during his entire career (596 games) is an average of +1 per game, another record. Scoring records held by Bobby Orr yet include most assists (102) and most points in one season (139), both coming in 1970-71, and as of 2010 they stand, for a defenceman. Inducted at the age of 31 into the Hockey Hall of Fame, his #4 Jersey retired in 1979, Mr. Orr led the Boston Bruins to a victory in 1970, in which year they won a Stanley Cup. It was 5 x 777 years after 1916 BCE, the year of the beginning of famine in Egypt in Joseph's time and the end of a 29-year drought for Boston with regard to the Stanley Cup. Acquiring the nickname '#4', Bobby Orr is widely regarded as one of the greatest to strap on a pair of skates as far as hockey is concerned. Something the statistics don't show is that Bobby at times played goal and blocked shots. His defensive skills are seen in his +124 single season and +597 career plus-minus stat, but again his skating ability does not show in the statistics, such as his going from the opposing net to his own blueline to defend in his own end, breaking up plays with lightning speed time and time again. His offense was heralded, but on defense he made



history in ways never mentioned and he fought hard to defend his team, coming to the aid of teammates when they suffered. If greatness is measured by miracles, much of Mr. Orr's play appeared miraculous. One time he hit a shot that bounced off a moving stick sliding on the ice, off a defenceman, then by the opposing goalie into the net. He was always modest about it, but seeming miracles were not really uncommon and seemed to follow him around. He would never accept credit, although his talent led other players to joke that he needed a league of his



own, or his own puck. He was MVP in the international 1976 Canada Cup, but his career was essentially over because of knee problems which had plagued him during his career. He said: "I've just got one of those knees." Bobby Hull, said to be one of the greatest hockey players of all time, was in an interview recorded as saying of Bobby Orr: 'He was better on one leg than the rest of us on two.' Not to mention great stickhandling, playmaking, and blazing slapshots accurate to fractions of an inch. Bobby played 7 seasons of combined Jr. A (Oshawa 4 years) and NHL (Boston Bruins 3 years) before he helped Boston end their Cup drought in 1970. Mind-bogglingly talented, he had more than enough modesty to play that down. All records are made to be broken, but Bobby Orr won scoring titles twice-- who ever heard of a defenceman outscoring the best NHL forwards-- and held the record for the most assists in one season (102), a record which stood 10 years (1971-81) until Wayne Gretzky broke it. Honouring Mr. Gretzky's stats, though, his career +518 in 1487 games ie. +0.348 per game is way under Mr. Orr's +1.001. Not bad for a defenceman. In all fairness, the Great One played 20 seasons, so what if we say we'll only take his best 9? Excluding the two years 1988-90, Mr. Gretzky was +566 in 695 games = +0.814. By my reckoning, Bobby Orr is better in this stat. He was ranked 31 in ESPN's *SportsCentury: 50 Greatest Athletes of the 20th Century* in 1999. Mr. Gretzky was 5 on that list. With due respect to the Great One, is 4 not just a little underrated there? Have I no desire to change history, or upset Mr. Jordan at 1. The Babe, at 2, and Mr. Ali, at 3, please forgive me this wrong. Truth be vindicated. (*miracle shot, see 1:38-1:55 of the video [Simply The Best](#) (the full recording of [Simply The Best](#) by Tina Turner on YouTube, and the [Lyrics](#)); Bobby Hull*

own, or his own puck. He was MVP in the international 1976 Canada Cup, but his career was essentially over because of knee problems which had plagued him during his career. He said: "I've just got one of those knees." Bobby Hull, said to be one of the greatest hockey players of all time, was in an interview recorded as saying of Bobby Orr: 'He was better on one leg than the rest of us on two.' Not to mention great stickhandling, playmaking, and blazing slapshots accurate to fractions of an inch. Bobby played 7 seasons of combined Jr. A (Oshawa 4 years) and NHL (Boston Bruins 3 years) before he helped Boston end their Cup drought in 1970. Mind-bogglingly talented, he had more than enough modesty to play that down. All records are made to be broken, but Bobby Orr won scoring titles twice-- who ever heard of a defenceman outscoring the best NHL forwards-- and held the record for the most assists in one season (102), a record which stood 10 years (1971-81) until Wayne Gretzky broke it. Honouring Mr. Gretzky's stats, though, his career +518 in 1487 games ie. +0.348 per game is way under Mr. Orr's +1.001. Not bad for a defenceman. In all fairness, the Great One played 20 seasons, so what if we say we'll only take his best 9? Excluding the two years 1988-90, Mr. Gretzky was +566 in 695 games = +0.814. By my reckoning, Bobby Orr is better in this stat. He was ranked 31 in ESPN's *SportsCentury: 50 Greatest Athletes of the 20th Century* in 1999. Mr. Gretzky was 5 on that list. With due respect to the Great One, is 4 not just a little underrated there? Have I no desire to change history, or upset Mr. Jordan at 1. The Babe, at 2, and Mr. Ali, at 3, please forgive me this wrong. Truth be vindicated. (*miracle shot, see 1:38-1:55 of the video [Simply The Best](#) (the full recording of [Simply The Best](#) by Tina Turner on YouTube, and the [Lyrics](#)); Bobby Hull*

quote, see 6:04-6:30 of the video [Bobby Orr Highlight Video](#); ESPN N. American Athletes of the century, see [Top 100](#); Bobby's life, see [Orr Biography](#))



In his first six years in the NHL, for the Boston Bruins, #4 had 13, 11, 21, 33, 37, and 37 goals (1966-72). According to ESPN's *Orr brought more offense to defense*, he was in 1966-67 Rookie of the Year and named a 2nd team all-star. As is pointed out in the article, at this point "no defenceman had scored 20 goals in more than two decades" (in a season) in the NHL. The next year Mr. Orr played only 46 games, knee problems taking their toll, but he made all-league 1st team, and won his 1st Norris trophy for best defenceman. Boston as a team finished second. It was the year of expansion. Later, in 1969-70, #4 won all four major awards:

- Hart Trophy (League MVP)
- Art Ross Trophy (League Scoring Title)
- Norris Trophy (League's Best Defenceman)
- Conn Smythe Trophy (MVP of the playoffs)

By accomplishing this in a single season, he became the only player ever to do so. How can the top defenceman be also the best offensive player? Does one not leave untended one's own zone in rushing the opposing net? A defenceman? It is absurd to contemplate that the best defenceman would not get caught up ice as scoring leader, and thereby have to sacrifice best defenceman honours. Inconceivable, that is, save for Mr. Orr and his supermortal ability. How can anyone ever surpass his greatness? God only knows.

I cannot count the number of times that I saw Bobby Orr come flying across ice to make a defensive play which stopped the opposing team cold, how many times he blocked shots, fearing nothing, or many times he skated from behind his own net the entire length of the ice and back again on apparently superb legs, making an offensive play at the opposing net, handling the puck with such unpredictability as to mystify everybody, and a defensive play in his own end, like he had never left. Named the Sports Illustrated *Sportsman of the Year* in 1970, Bobby Orr said:

O.K., I'm lucky, right? I've been gifted, right? But the world is full of people who've not been

gifted. Not only haven't been gifted, but have had things taken away from them. All I have to do is see one of them -- some little girl that can't walk and yet she keeps smiling at me, some lady like Deanna Deleidi who goes home to an iron lung every night and still gives me a kiss and a hug after every hockey game. All I have to do is see someone like that and then I don't think I'm such a big hero anymore. ([Orr's great goal](#))

At *A Salute To Bobby Orr*, Mr. Dick Flavin noted about Mr. Orr:

He could pass and shoot and give and go and
Skate just like the breeze
He was hockey's million dollar man
Who had the ten-cent knees
(from 2:14-3:08 [A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 5 of 8\)](#))

[A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 1 of 8\)](#)

[A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 2 of 8\)](#)

[A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 3 of 8\)](#)

[A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 4 of 8\)](#)

[A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 5 of 8\)](#)

[A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 6 of 8\)](#)

[A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 7 of 8\)](#)

[A Salute To Bobby Orr \(Part 8 of 8\)](#)

(see also, for more of Mr. Dick Flavin's poetry, *A Salute To Bobby Orr (Part 4 of 8)* 7:00-7:45, *A Salute To Bobby Orr (Part 5 of 8)* 3:08-3:40, *A Salute To Bobby Orr (Part 5 of 8)* 0:00-0:50)

Right: Cape Mouri, Loutro, Crete ([Video. Loutro Sfakia Crete. to the song Love Is In The Air, John Paul Young](#) (Length: 4:45))



There is no Phoenix in the Bible, with regard to the bird of Greek mythology. The word `Phoenix' occurs only one time, in Acts 27:12, and this is in reference to a seaport town named Phoenix, on the island of Crete. Or does it? The most common and generally accepted translations may give this impression about the Phoenix bird. There is a passage, Job 29:18, where the Hebrew word *khole, chôl* is translated `sand' in many common translations. However, according to reasoning put forward on this passage by Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown, in their Bible Commentary (published 1871, now in the public domain), it is more properly translated `Phoenix':

sand-(Ge 22:17; Hab 1:9). But the Septuagint and Vulgate, and Jewish interpreters, favor the translation, "**the phonix bird.**" "Nest" in the parallel clause supports the reference to a bird. "Sand" for multitude, applies to men, rather than to years. The myth was, that the phonix sprang from a nest of myrrh, made by his father before death, and that he then came from Arabia (Job's country) to Heliopolis (the city of the Sun) in Egypt, once in every five hundred years, and there burnt his father [Herodotus, 2:73]. Modern research has shown that this was the Egyptian mode of representing hieroglyphically a particular chronological era or cycle. The death and revival every five hundred years, and the reference to the sun, implies such a grand cycle commencing afresh from the same point in relation to the sun from which the previous one started. Job probably refers to this. (from [Biblos.com, Job 29:18](#), **bold type ours**)



Left: Cape Mouri, from the west, Crete (Note how the shape of the cape may be seen as a falcon or Phoenix beak and the small island on the left as the feather horns or head plumage of the mythical Phoenix bird, thus the cape assumes the shape of the bird's head when seen from this angle. The name of the small community on this side of Cape Mouri is called Phoenix or Finikas, and this confirms the Bible account at Acts 27:12, where a seaport named 'Phoenix' is the intended destination of the ship which carries the apostle Paul as a prisoner. Against Paul's advice, they try to make it to Phoenix to winter, but are

blown off course many miles. The hooked beak of the Phoenix bird, said to resemble an eagle in some accounts, may have inspired the name for this place in times far more ancient than Paul's day. Might the ancient site of Phoenix-Loutro have been the city of Joseph of the Bible? Joseph's son Manasseh was in ancient times spelt Mnsh, as there were no written vowels. How close does this come to Minos, King of Crete?)

The town of Phoenix is today believed to be the place called Loutro (Lutro), a seaport of Crete. On the official Loutro website, the town of Loutro is described as follows:

The seaside of village is located at a distance of about 71 km. south of Chania, at the end of Cape Mouri. It is believed that this was the site of the ancient city of Finikas, and was the port of ancient Anopolis. Later, it became the winter time port of the town of Sfakia, due to the fact that the enclosed bay and the small island in its entrance create a natural harbor where ships can be safe even at very bad weather conditions.

The only access is by boat or as you wish, by foot!

Loutro is a place for those people who want something different. For example there are no big hotels with swimming pools. There are no overcrowded streets, restaurants and beaches, there are no cars!!.

A small picturesque fishing village in south west Crete, not yet spoilt by mass tourism. Discover the beautiful beaches like glyka nera (sweet water), timios stavros, pervolaki, marmara, (the most are naturist beach) and enjoy the sun, sea and peaceful tranquility.

Here you will find the rest and peace you are looking for and if you want there are lots of things to do!

Enjoy walking in the scenic, unspoilt mountain countryside with its valleys and gorges. of course you never think about the weather forecast , the weather is almost always warm and sunny. The great high mountains on the north side of the village give a big protection during the seasons.

The people are friendly and hospitable and will always be there for you.

(from [Loutros-Sfakia Crete official website](#))

Right: Illustration of Aristophanes (19th century illustration from [Wikipedia, Aristophanes.](#))

What can you do in Loutro? `Nothing!!' is first and foremost on the official list of things to do in Loutro, according to [loutro.gr](#) website, with the additional proviso that laziness is allowed. Is this perhaps the vacation area used by Joseph and his father Jacob during the day when Joseph ruled Egypt? Sanchuniathon, the Phoenician historian, wrote that Jacob is Kronus, the Saturn of Roman mythology. See, for example, the article *Valdr* by Rolf Ward Green. The Zeus of myth in Greece may be seen to be also similar to `Youssef', Egyptian for Joseph, by virtue of how the two names sound. Caution is advised, however, when considering family trees and such, as often there are many relatives with similar names. Judah was in *Valdr* identified with Zeus also.

The name of Mouri has a similarity to the Egyptian `Horus', while Hora-Sfakion has more resemblance to it, and the traditional dance of the area is the `chorus' of `Horus' where men hold hands as they dance in a line or circle. The Greek god of war is Ares, and to the Romans he is Mars (cf. Mouri). Hora-Sfakion (Sfakia), the town which is the starting point for the ferry that goes to Loutro, is also spelled `Chora-Sfakion', and amazingly it contains the name of `On' also, the city of Joseph's wife in Genesis. But it is absolutely incredible that `Sfakion', the area being called `Sfakia', should have the letters s and k, as well as the i, of `Isak', the grandfather of Joseph. Just a coincidence, perhaps? The identification of Isaac with the Greek god Ouranos, called Father Sky, has been made by me in *On*, our previous article. Without the f, `Sfakion' is `Sakion', and clearly contains the name `Sky'. It resembles, in general form at least, the name of my maternal ancestors, `Skanes'. The realization that I am Jewish would hardly be a shock, seeing as the `Green' family has a famous first Prime Minister `Ben Gurion', Israel's 1st P.M., whose full name is anglicised as: `David Green'. My maternal uncles having dark skin and, most of my uncles and aunts having dark hair, from what I know, at least some of my ancestors exhibit traits of Greek descendancy, specifically an olive skin or black hair. It is traditional that Greeks exhibit these characteristics. Tradition is by and large a private and not a public matter.

Even when we investigate family history on a scale of three, or perhaps four, generations back, we may make errors. So it is patently clear that we are going to have a lot of work to get the ancient family right. `In plenty of words there does not fail to be transgression', according to the Bible. It is therefore wise to keep conclusions short and to the point as we pursue the research into our family origins. There is the town of Skinias on Crete, between Asteroussii and Viannos. A similarity to `Skanes' is noted as confirmation of the prior discussion of the `Sfakion'-`Skanes' commonality, and a last note would be to draw a parallel between Jewish `folk' dance and the Sfakion `chorus'. Circle dances are described in the Bible, and there is an Israeli circle dance. What is it? The `hora'. Enough said. Or is there more? (Jg 21:21; Ps 150:4).

`Great learning is driving you mad,' Paul was told by Festus (Ac 26:24). The Greek word `choros' may have meant `circle', according to Wikipedia, Hora (dance). We refer to the curve, or arc, of a circle, and Hercules was called `Arcles' in one language form, `Heracles' being a Greek form of the name. An ancient dance thus appears to identify Heracles as Horus and the Jewish circle dances with the god of war. Flabbergasted? The dance is danced on Crete today in the village of Loutro, ancient Phoenix. Today. So this is not just speculation. The reality is that the dance exists today, is attributed to the Egyptian Horus, the son of Osiris, and that the Greek god of war Ares is identified with Horus. Ares had a chariot, drawn by `four gold-bridled fire-emitting immortal stallions' (see Wikipedia, Ares, primary source Iliad v.352). So the chariot of Joseph may be seen again here. The birds of Ares are: the woodpecker, the eagle owl, and the vulture. The Hebrew words for whirl and dance are `chul, chiy!' and `mecholah' (Judges 21:21). The



Egyptian hieroglyphic `hr.w' is reconstructed as `Haru', meaning `Falcon'. Horus is portrayed in Egyptian art as a man with the head of a falcon. (*Synchronology* p. 191 identifies Horus with Apollo as well as Ares). Ares is a son of Zeus and Hera in Greek mythology, and `Heracles' gets his name from his mother Hera. Compare `Ares', `Arcles', and `Hercules', `chul', `mecholah', `chorus'.

(Note on *Iliad*, above, line 363: `Thus she spoke, and Mars gave her his gold-bedizened steeds. She mounted the chariot,' from [The Internet Classics Archive, The Iliad by Homer, written 800 BCE, translated by Samuel Butler](#); Greek version [Google Books, The Iliad, ed. Walter Leaf, Vol. 1, p. 167](#). The mention of the chariot of Ares occurs in line 364 (the Greek word for `chariot' is here `διφρον' or `diphron'). By the way, `Dione' is mentioned in line 370. According to Mr. Leaf's footnote for line 370, the naming of Dione here is the only mention of Dione the mother of Venus in all of Homer and occurs in this section of the *Iliad*, she being also mentioned in line 381 of his text. Ares is also called Mars and Aphrodite, Venus, in different translations. There are 909 lines in Book 5 of *The Iliad* ed. Walter Leaf 1886.)



Left: Alonzo Babers 1984 Olympics, 4 × 400 Relay (August 1984 Photo by Ken Hackman, U. S. A. won the gold medal, Mr. Babers winning the gold in the 400 m also.)

Since ancestors and descendents frequently share their names with exactitude, it is important to exercise caution when we make identifications. Hercules as King of Tyre was noted for his discovery of the purple dye associated with that country known as Phoenicia, `phoenix' meaning `purple'. So Heracles, the Greek god, is associated with the name Phoenix, which we saw above is Hebrew `chôl' from Job 29:18. From Acts at chapter 27 verse 12 the town of Crete is `Phoinika', but the consideration of other place names on Crete shows names that have the name Heracles as their basis as well. We expect not that we will be able to explain all mythology in one figure, but simplification greatly aids in our understanding. So, we keep in mind the limitations of our method. The similarities between the names of Hercules and `circle', as well as `chl' as an ancient Hebrew form without vowels, leads at last to a conclusion which is

precise, and which says that the `circle palm' tree, or *Phoenix dactylifera*, the date palm, is named Phoenix for its shape, and that Hercules is Phoenix. A greater correspondence between different languages can truly not be hoped for, the Hebrew word of Phoenix being identical in its ancient form to that for dance, whirl, the `chl' form like all other ancient Hebrew words having no vowels at all. ([Wikipedia, Phoenix dactylifera](#))

Since the palm tree has a round shape in the way it fans out at the top, we could hardly be more logical, God willing. At Psalm 150:4 the form `machol' for `round dance' confirms one more time that the forms of the Phoenix and the circle match in regard to shape. So, the only question remaining might be this: What kind of a bird is round? The ancient Egyptians, a people educated by the Hebrews according to the Bible, are a people of antiquity and with a great interest in history and timekeeping. Focussing on the particular nature of the bird, the Phoenix or Egyptian Bennu bird had to do with time. Thus we see that the bird itself, while it may have been the outward manifestation of creation, represented to the wisest men of Egypt a cycle in time. The period itself is described in myth as either 500 or 1000 years. In astronomy, Egypt was foremost among the lands in being aware of the 365-day year, from ancient times. So the Phoenix as a circle is a perfect, symbolic match.

Right: Amenemhet III (graywacke sandstone), The Louvre, Paris, France (Photo from [Louvre, Amenemhet III \(graywacke\)](#))

How Hercules fits the description of a circle may be seen by his many legendary journeys. Hercules as son of Joseph is in Egypt correlated to Horus the son of Osiris (Joseph, see the article *On*), and Horus the founder of the chorus is a falcon-headed Egyptian god who was a great warrior known for killing Set. Set had killed Osiris in myth. Joseph's sons in the Bible are Ephraim and Manasseh. So we see some parallels here too, Ephraim containing `ph' like `phoenix', Manasseh a combination of `Manas' (cf. Minos, Crete) and `seh' (Set, or Seth). Ephraim also has the `hr' letter combination of Hera, Horus, and chorus. More importantly, a significant, historic personage such as Joseph must have been to have been a ruler of the entire land of Egypt, makes it seem unlikely for this legacy to go unwitnessed. King Minos of Crete is a legendary figure associated with the Minotaur of mythology, and with a structure known as the Labyrinth. The Labyrinth of Crete was built `after the model' of one in Egypt, which we identified with the Egyptian Pharaoh Amenemhet III. Please keep in mind that much of the work of research that we do is preliminary, and our conclusions are continually being revised as we gain better understanding. But Amenemhet even resembles Manasseh!

([Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 'Labyrinthus', p. 563, 1886](#)) ([Wikipedia, 'Minoan civilization, History'](#))



Left: Vulcan and Maia (c. 1585 painting by Bartholomaeus Spranger from [Wikipedia, Maia \(mythology\)](#).)

In the Bible, Joseph's father Jacob blesses Joseph's sons in the formal act of placing his hands upon their heads, but he places his right hand upon the younger, Ephraim, saying also that the younger would be the greater (Ge 48:17-19). Ephraim was to become the full equivalent of nations. Sanchuniathon, Phoenician historian, said Israel was Saturn of Crete. There is thus an historical connection between Joseph and Crete, a King of Crete named Minos only serving to strengthen it by a similarity to the name of Joseph's eldest son `Manasseh'. In all of our efforts at research, I am striving to gain truth, remaining objective as much as possible. I seek the `truest' form, or the one which fits the greatest number of facts. It is certainly going to change, as we never really `know'. The Egyptian mythology is that Set (or Manasseh) killed Pharaoh,

Osiris (in myth Osiris is his brother, but `brother' has the meaning of `relative'). Horus (or Ephraim) killed Set, which sounds not at all unlike the rivalry of brothers who contend for the throne of a country.

Sometimes 'killing' in myth was symbolic of 'succession', a son succeeding his father and in a sense being his father's competitor by that simple fact of succession. We are wise not to take a myth literally, but to see it as a composite view of many generations superimposed, with parts of it being fulfilled at different times. Without history to put a date on any one generation, all generations are thus synthesized into one synergy, and the uniqueness of each is lost, but perhaps not irretrievably. In the research of stories and in the fabric of our day-to-day lives, why is not a useful question. How is a useful question. Why is this so? Why goes in a circle, and is endless. How concludes with an answer, and focuses more exactly than why. A circle isn't useful, but a conclusion is. How is useless, though, without desire. How may we find out more and enjoy the process? See, it's a useful question.

Right: Star of David Hexagram (*related to the knot of Heracles, the reef knot*)



Phoenix dactylifera is in the order *Phoenix* in the family *Arecaceae*, order **Arecales**. I do not believe that I am the only one who sees 'Heracles' in **Arecales!** 'Ares' and 'Hercules' are seen also. Hercules is Phoenix! The name Ephraim resembles 'Phoenix' in some ways, but moreso when we take n as interchangeable with m. Remember, Ephraim is a Hebrew name, different from Greek, Heracles. (cf. Arecales, Heracles). Hercules = Phoenix. When we see the similarity of 'Ephraim' to 'Phoenix' then we have arrived at a new understanding, which is that Ephraim son of Joseph is the Phoenix! From the name of the palm family too! Hallelujah! ([Wikipedia, 'Phoenix dactylifera'](#))



Left: Amenemhet III Sphinx, Staatliches Museum Ägyptischer Kunst, Munich, Germany (*Photo from [Munich, Amenemhet III Sphinx \(limestone\)](#), see also [Wikimedia Commons, Category:Staatliches Museum Ägyptischer Kunst München](#)*)

Joseph Poseidon has a son named Aloeus, as does Greek Helios of Heliopolis (Awen, On). Before he became known as Heracles (Etruscan: 'Hercle'), he is called Alcaeus (Alcides; Agelaus is another form). Some would date Hercules to 1226 BCE, with the Trojan War dated soon after, in 1184 BCE. In Greenealogy we date Hercules as the son of Joseph Poseidon to an earlier time, born about 1916 BCE, near the end of the Egyptian time of plenty (seven years of plenty, followed by seven years of famine). The year 1865 BCE, or when Hercules was roughly 51, was near the time when Amenemhet III became Pharaoh of Egypt by conventional reckoning (1860 BCE, Wikipedia). An heliacal rising of the star Sothis believed to be for the 7th year of Senusret III dates the

12th Dynasty, which is dated to begin in 1991 BCE and is said to be the 'most stable of any period before the New Kingdom' (Wikipedia, Sothic Cycle and Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt). Although Senusret III's rule is placed at 1878-1839 BCE, his son is said to rule from 1860 BCE. So the Pharaoh Senusret III, as Hercules, had about 21 years during which he lived after his son began to rule. Remarkably, this gives Hercules time to carry out his exploits. This is true.

The firstborn son of Hercules is Hyllus. With 'u' for 'y' we get Hullus, and with 'r' for 'l' we have Hurrus (cf. Horus), an example of the similarity of names, or perhaps a research project for a later date. If we identify Hercules as Osiris, then his brother Set is Manasseh who takes over for Hercules (Ephraim) when Hercules leaves to go on his many exploits. A son of Osiris named Horus then kills Set and takes power. It remains to consider whether we can explain the many journeys and accomplishments of Hercules in

terms of the mythology of the different countries and the manifold manifestations of a great figure who transcended history. How the Bible helps us in this study is by its stable Jewish record, including many details of the genealogy of Joseph and Ephraim. We hopefully will get to this.

Right: Senusret III, Boat (1895 Photo from [Wikimedia Commons](#). [File:Barque-photo-sesostris3.jpg](#). The boat, about 10m long, was discovered in 1895 CE near the [Pyramid of Senusret III \(Sesostris III\)](#), latitude [29° 49' 8" \(or 29.8189°\)](#), longitude [31° 13' 32" \(or 31.2256°\)](#), Dashur, Egypt (about 2.2 kilometers northeast of the Red Pyramid). Four wooden boats were discovered at the site by Jacques de Morgan in 1894, and he asserted that many others were hidden in the surrounding desert. The site of Senusret III also has a large brick boat pit (27 × 7 m), while the site of Amenemhet III at Dashur has two boat pits. See also [Wikipedia](#), [Fichier:Fosse-barque-photo-sesostris3.jpg](#); [Wikipedia](#), [Pyramide de Sésostris III](#))



In Jewish tradition, Ephraim is said to have left Egypt, and to have attempted to inherit the Promised Land before it was time. According to this account, many Ephraimites died since God had not intended them to leave Egypt so early and so the inhabitants of the land slaughtered them. 1Chronicles 7:20-7 gives the descent of Joshua the son of Nun from Ephraim, and tells of the mourning of Ephraim for his sons who died. In a seemingly parallel way, the Egyptian Pharaoh Senusret III is seen in sculpture as a very sad-faced Pharaoh, as is perhaps a genetic trait. There's no hurry to learn more. How we hope to reveal the exploits of Hercules in time, myth, faith, and love. The many-storied Hercules may yet prove to be Ephraim, son of Joseph, a Jew, but truth reveals more than identities in fact. So much more is to be found in pure, faithful study than in the seeking for some glorified certainty which truly will never be attained. The only certain truths are those in the purpose of the Creator. If God Jehovah wills it, we will know it. Our purpose is revealed only in our relationship to him/her and to his purpose. The purpose of life is to subdue the earth, to have it in dominion, or to be the guardian and protector of it.



Left: Niccolò Machiavelli (Painting by Santi di Tito (1536-1603), reproduction from [Wikipedia](#), ['Niccolò Machiavelli'](#).)

One of the problems we face in the pursuit of happiness is a dulling of sensibilities caused by overexposure. The Word of God describes those who have their 'consciences seared'. The repeated speaking of lies, made to sound like the truth, has the effect of desensitizing the conscience (1Ti 4:2). It has been the case in the past that Christian ministers were told they were not to marry, and Paul refers also to the command, given as a prohibition against the consumption of blood, but which some were turning into a prohibition against meat. The principle of love, Paul taught (Ro 14), requires considerate behaviour, which includes abstaining from any behaviour that could stumble a fellow believer. Since abstinence from meats doesn't satisfy the body's craving, Paul wrote (Col 2:20-23) of the mock humility of those who

deny their bodies, in fact teaching others the false teaching to do the same. There are certain things a Christian is commanded to do, but these are contained in Acts 15 and 29 and apply to abstaining from the

eating of blood and things strangled, abstaining from eating anything sacrificed to any idol, and from fornication. Other than that, there is no Christian commandment other than love which prevails. We are commanded to love our neighbour. Also important to our very health is this commandment, since hate has a detrimental effect on our well-being, as does anger. A person can also benefit greatly from reading the Scriptures, for the principles of love are contained within them. We see in the writings of Paul, also:

All of scripture is inspired of God and beneficial for teaching and reproof, for setting things straight, for disciplining in righteousness, that the man or woman of God may be fully competent, completely equipped for every good work.

[\(2Ti 3:16\)](#)

Right: Pyramid of Senusret II, el Lahun, Fayyum Region, Egypt

It was Paul who advised against setting out for that harbour known as Phoenix. He perceived that their lives were at risk at that time due to bad weather, and when they did attempt a sea voyage to Phoenix they were taken off course and arrived ultimately in Malta (Acts 27; 28:1), the ship being wrecked. The port of Phoenix has an important place in the Bible now, even though Paul didn't get there. We have legitimate reason to believe the town of Phoenix as dating to before Paul, for the Bible gives us that. Whether it dates to Joseph is still being investigated, and we have made a major discovery about Hercules being Phoenix. In myth Hercules fights with Phenius Farsa, and in some versions kills him. When we learn deepest truth, it gives us great inner peace. This is ultimately and finally how we find truth. The theme of *On* is:



PYRAMID OF SENWORSET II AT ILLAHUN

The fruitage of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faith, mildness, self-control. (Galatians 5:22,23)

Having discovered that Hercules is the son of Joseph, we are thrilled by the opportunity to learn more about the Phoenix.

I realize that it appears to be a slow and even a dull task, the research which we now undertake. When we remember whence we came, though, we see that there is no advantage in boring ourselves. The Greenealogy was discovered miraculously, yes. But how did we arrive at a true chronology? Was it by boring fact listing? No. It was, unquestionably, the most exciting, gratifying work that I have ever done. But it was also hard, maddening work, requiring great courage and no little skill.



Left: Pectoral with name of Senusret II (*Back*)

When you have enjoyed, as much as I have, the many facets of the study of history, then I will ask you: would you like to continue this manifold appreciation? Only when you have true appreciation for all facets of our study, then you may go on as you so choose. No matter what you decide, I am happy. The win-win mentality says: I will win, first and foremost. Then it says: You can win too. My happiness is, however, not

from you directly. It is from God. Faith in something beyond self is very important, but it also has to be free of attachments to worldly things, including people. Only faith in God works to make us free of worldly entanglements. If you deny Jesus, I will deny you, as Paul wrote of Jesus, saying: "he cannot deny

himself." (2Ti 2:12,13).

We live in the Era of the Masters. Mastery has nothing to do with being relentless. Mastery has as much to do with joy or happiness as it does with our work itself. When we paint, we work at that because it is what we love, and so it brings us joy. Leonardo da Vinci was a great painter, but not only was he a painter, he was a student of many disciplines, and that is why he was able to paint the way he did.

Right: Unidentified Princess, Amarna, Egypt (*Photo from [Ancient Egypt, Queen Meritaten.](#)*)

When I began researching my family history, I didn't know an iota about anything related to the subject. I am still miles away from being an expert in many, many, ways. But I do know an iota or two. Whether it is good to know anything, I don't know. One of the things about not knowing is you don't judge ahead of time. So it is far better not to know. Then you can have an open mind. The challenge is to keep an open mind. Is your mind fully open? Then you may continue.

Once our minds are open, the first thing we need to do is to focus our minds with purpose. We can layer the purpose later on, when we encounter obstacles. That is, we may find that a lesser purpose is not being fulfilled, and is preventing our greater purpose from being fulfilled. If you don't know your greatest purpose, then you have really got a problem. So, we focus our minds with purpose. But how? When you are thinking about your purpose all the time, it can be frustrating. This is because you are going to be noticing that you are not yet finished achieving your purpose. When you don't focus on the purpose often enough, you can get sidetracked by unimportant things, which won't feel frustrating, but you will end up by being frustrated for sure. So the trick is to keep a purpose just near enough to the forefront of our minds that it helps us to achieve, but still keeps things exciting by permitting new ideas. Now, if I hadn't explained that, we both would be lost.

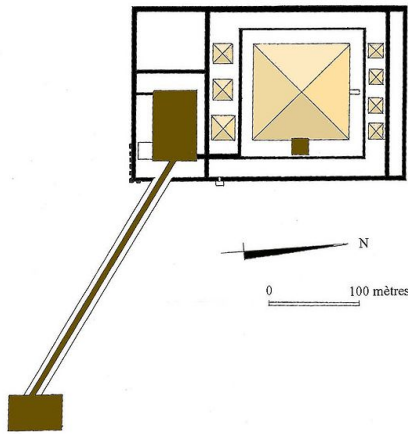


Christians, like the Jews before them, were persecuted, even to death. The thing is, you can't be persecuted to death for what you believe if you don't stand up for what you believe.

The idea of the Christian religion is that Jesus died for us so that we don't have to suffer and die the way that he did.

I believe in Jesus, which takes away my guilt. I do not feel guilt, as long as I believe in Jesus.

The Bible record clearly shows how Jesus is descended in the line of Judah, and not Joseph.



Left: Sesostri III Pyramid Complex at Dashur, Egypt (*Plan view*)

So why do we not study Judah? Why do we study Joseph instead of Judah? In case you didn't notice, things got a little bit confusing when we forgot about Joseph. While Jesus shouldn't be forgotten, neither should Joseph. The Greenealogy is this good only because we opened our minds to the possibility and investigated the evidence of Joseph in Egypt. Now we have to remember to pay the piper, which means we ought to validate, or acknowledge, that our methods worked. We succeeded. After this, we will always succeed by doing what we know, which is what succeeded. Most people don't know it, but we succeed by *doing what we know*.

Right: Old Phoenix Hotel, Phoenix, Crete (*This is the bay on the west side of Cape Mouri, across the cape from Loutro. Loutro is to the right out of the picture, undoubtedly hidden from the sight of Phoenix by the hills of the cape.*)



When we know nothing, we have an advantage in that, anything that we do brings more success. Simply put, when you hit the bottom, you have nowhere to go but up. When the disciples of Jesus were saying that there were yet four months before the harvest, Jesus told them to view the fields, explaining that they were already white for harvesting (John 4:35). Paul, in his letters, wrote to encourage Christians not to be carried away by various and strange teachings (Heb 13:9; 2Co 11:1-3, 20; Col 2:4,8; Eph 5:6; 6:12; Php 3:2; 2Th 2:3,7; 1Ti 1:3,4, 8; 6:3-5; 2Ti 3:1-7; 4:3-5; Tit 1:10-16; 3:9-11; Ro 1; 10:8; 16:17-20; 1Co 1:19-21). Paul did harvesting work and endured tribulation for his faith (Acts 14). Christians John, Peter, and Jude wrote about this (Jude; 1 Jo 4:1-3; 5:4,9-12,18-20; 2Jo 5-7; 1Pe 5:6-11; 2Pe 2; 3). Ephraim (ie. Senusret III of Egypt) or Phoenix or Heracles of Greek mythology, symbolizes the enduring spirit of God, as witnessed by the Phoenix bird which returned every 500 years to bury his father, each bird being a subsequent generation, even as a son of Joseph would return 443 years after Joseph first entered Egypt as a slave in 1936 BCE, when the Israelites brought Joseph's bones with them out of Egypt in 1493 BCE. Entering the Promised Land in 1452 BCE under the leadership of Joshua son of Nun, settling there in 1436 BCE after dividing the land obtained by fight, Joseph at last rested. He had returned at last, after a long 500 years, and his bones in the end came to rest in the land which Jehovah had promised to his father Abraham. His return home, like that of the Phoenix, was to a place he could call his own. ([Joshua 24:32](#))



Left: Bacchus (1497 sculpture by [Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni](#), (also known as Michelangelo Buonarroti or, simply, Michelangelo); Marble, height: 203 cm; Museo Nazionale del Bargello, Florence, reproduction from [Web Gallery of Art](#), slightly adjusted for contrast Apr 14, 2010 RWG)

Referring to profitless talkers, Paul wrote:

It is necessary to shut the mouths of these... One of them, their own prophet, said: "Cretans are always liars, injurious wild beasts, unemployed gluttons." This witness is true. For this very cause, keep on reproving them with severity, that they may be healthy in the faith, paying no attention to Jewish fables and commandments of men who turn themselves away from the truth.

The similarity of the name 'Ephraim' to 'Pharaoh' causes one to wonder whether the title 'Pharaoh' was first given to the son of Joseph, which would mean that the Biblical references to 'Pharaoh' during Joseph's time would have to be taken out of true context.

The first ruler of Egypt is Menes, according to Manetho, the Egyptian historian. According to

Wikipedia ('Narmer'), Menes is said to have inherited an united Egypt from Narmer. North and south kingdoms of Egypt are often said to be united from the time of Menes.

The consort of Narmer is known as Neithhotep. Neithhotep, in that her name contains the name of Neith, pens strong phonic association to 'Asenath', who was the wife of Joseph and the daughter of the priest of On.

The important observations of the heliacal rise of Sirius in the dating of Egyptian chronology may be regarded in faith as unreliable, so that no chronological information is certain. But is this more particularly true for the early period when the dating is based upon the supposition of the beginning of a Sothic cycle in the inscription of an ivory tablet made in the reign of Djer. The supposition leads to a date for Djer, but the date of 2773 BCE for Djer is less than true and thus has caused many scholars to reject all chronological history for this time period. Although we have dated Joseph to later than the early Dynastic period to which Djer belongs, I will now embark on a speculative but logical investigation which, hopefully, will impart nothing if not faith. But it is God's will which matters, not mine. I say this in Jesus' name, for I hope that I embrace the teachings of Jesus above all else.

Right: Imhotep (*Figurine identifiable from other examples as portraying the Egyptian vizier Imhotep*)

Incredible as it sounds, we have accurately dated Joseph son of Jacob, bringing him into history and validating the Bible account of the shepherd boy who was sold into slavery by his brothers, ending up as a powerful Egyptian ruler to whom his brothers went for food when they were starving. Others place Joseph during the time of Djoser in the third Dynasty, while identifying Joseph with Djoser's official, Imhotep. This was a time of pyramid construction, for which Imhotep is famous. While I do believe Joseph's birth is 1954 BCE, I hardly find any historical value whatsoever in dates of 2600 BCE for the time of Joseph, for the logical reason that the total number of years is then too great from Joseph's time to the time of Jesus. For calculations of this nature, see *Joseph* or *On*. How someone could overlook this is beyond me, but the assumption is, apparently, that any chronology is better than none. When we abandon the dating for the earlier period then we are no longer limited to a particular identification for the Egyptian kings. It is this identification upon which I now desire to speculate.



When we identified Minos of Crete with Manasseh, we saw that Heracles also identified with Joseph's other son Ephraim. In the same spirit, I see Menes immediately as Manasseh. Narmer may be Joseph, Neithhotep then being Asenath. Hor-Aha, often identified with Menes, has a great similarity to Horus. Thus I make Hor-Aha Ephraim the brother of Manasseh or Menes. The correspondence is so startlingly good that it makes one want to try to take it further. (The conflation of Menes with his brother Hor-Aha only makes a better fit for the story of the two brothers who competed for the Kingship, with the younger one winning out in other respects.)

I find the identification of the first Dynastic Queen (named Neithhotep) with Neith the Egyptian goddess of war to be one remarkable coincidence, since Athena is the Greek goddess of war and the sister of Ares the Greek god of war and Ase-nath the wife of Joseph has a name that ends with `Nath'. Neith = Nath, perhaps. Then Asenath is the goddess of war or Athena, in Greece (cf. 1Co 7:33).

Athena is the grey-eyed Athene of Homer's *Odyssey*. `Asenath' has all of the letters needed to form `Athena' or, if anyone prefers, `Athens'.

With Joseph's son Ephraim as Ares or Hercules the god of war and Joseph's wife Asenath as Athena the goddess of war there is a perfect synthesis of elements, the Egyptian Neith being the counterpart to Athena and the end of the name `Asenath'.

This argument is not particularly contrived; there is no way that I can come up with a complex scenario in about 4 hours, which is how long it has been since I discovered how Asenath is similar to Athena. One question I have right now is, why? Why did nobody ever think of this before? An answer is that, in faith, they did think of it before, but the identities of the people are veiled, obscured by the language differences. Another reason is that nobody had a good reason to study it, and they failed to consider the Bible's awesome viewpoint. A third reason is that maybe this is not true at all, but just my imagination. Judging by my level of excitement, I have to say that it is true, and at least merits investigation, more than superficial speculation. I mean this in the best sense. The name of Nut the wife of Geb is also like the name Neith. This would make Joseph Geb and Osiris then becomes Hercules.



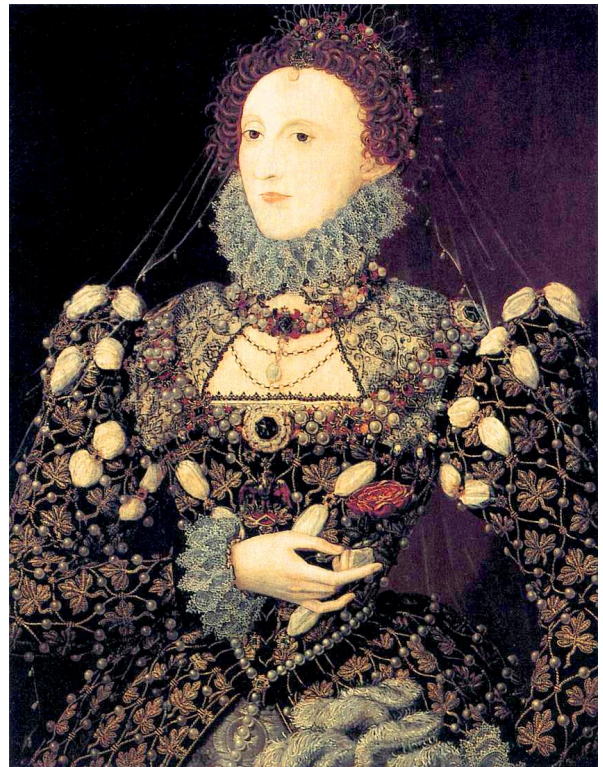
Left: Amenemhet III, Head of small alabaster sphinx, The Louvre, Paris, France (Photo from [Wikimedia Commons](#), [File:Louvre_042005_07.jpg](#); see also [Wikipedia](#), 'Amenemhat III'.)

Pharaoh Amenemhet III was also known as Moeris, and the Lake into which Joseph's Canal flowed was known as Lake Moeris at some point. The similarity of Moeris to Cape Mouri on Crete, I believe, gets the point across. The 'oe' letter diphthong, not just uncommon in English, occurs in 'Phoenix', 'Moeris', and 'Joe' (the short form of 'Joseph'). The Hebrew

language, in its written form, lacked vowels, so the consonantal parts of words are, likely, better preserved. In the case of early Dynastic Egypt, the prosecution rests.

We have seen how the early dynastic history of Egypt is only time-challenged mythological reality associated with Joseph. That position is speculative, but merits further discussion. Another area of interest in the mythological figures is Zeus and his relation to Joseph's family. Specifically, with Zeus identified as Joseph (Yousef), the goddess figure Europa has not been considered. A preliminary discussion of Europa with relation to family, and how Europa may be expressed in other cultures follows.

Right: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth I of England and Ireland (1575-76 painting of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth I of England by Nicholas Hilliard, reproduction from [Web Gallery of Art](#), restored Mar 28, 2010 by Rolf Ward Green)



Astarte, Ishtar, or Asherah is a Semitic form of Europa, who is the Greek Aphrodite. Astarte is the goddess of fertility, sexuality, and war. Her symbols are the lion, the horse, the sphinx, the dove, and the planet Venus. We have already seen the lion, horse, and sphinx associated with Joseph's family. As Astarte is Phoenician, does Joseph's wife Asenath not fit well here? Herodotus, from Wikipedia's 'Astarte', wrote that the religious community of Aphrodite originated in Phoenicia and came to the Greeks from there. So it immediately becomes apparent that, with little research, the identity of Asenath may be revealed, was never hidden, and she is Aphrodite. But surely I am getting ahead of myself, for I have not begun by considering the Europa of myth. Let me just mention that the Ashtoreth form of Astarte in the Bible is another form, this giving us the word 'Easter', the name of the holiday that we associate with the resurrection of Jesus and with fertility.

Turning to Wikipedia's 'Europa' article, we see Europa is in Greek mythology the mother of Minos, and a Phoenician woman. With Minos as Manasseh son of Joseph, Europa could hardly be a better fit for Asenath the wife of Joseph, with Asenath as the mother of Manasseh witnessed in the Bible (Ge 41:50-51). I would stop right here and claim to have proven this point, were it not for my great interest in my family history. When I first read of Europa in *Synchronology*, I learned of the myth about her and Asterion. In Wikipedia, from 'Menes', Herodotus refers to Egyptian Pharaoh Menes as 'Min', so that the likeness of the forms 'Manasseh' and 'Minos' is clearer.



Above: Mediterranean Sea, Map (June 2007 Map from [Wikipedia, Mediterranean Sea.](#))

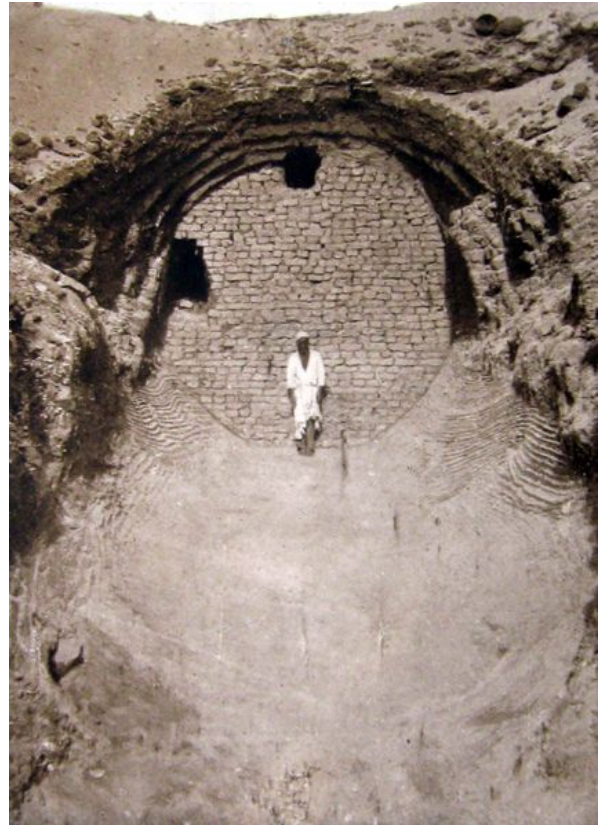
Neith may correspond to the Phoenician lunar goddess `Tanit' (Wikipedia, `Neith'), who was worshipped in Northern Africa, by the Berber culture. The Barbary Pirates, or Berbers, have been identified with Crete, and dwellers of Loutro in Crete, identified as ancient Phoenix, also lay claim to the Barbary Pirates as a well-known part of their recent history. Berber culture is said to have existed from the earliest of written records. Tanit is from Wikipedia said to be securely related to the Phoenician goddess Astarte. The town of Sais, located in Egypt's northwest Nile Delta, has Neith as patron goddess and Herodotus wrote that the grave of Osiris is there (noted from Wikipedia, `Sais'). The Egyptian name of Sais is `Zau'. All of this confirms the association of Zeus and Europa with Joseph and northern Egypt. Remarkable. Plato, Herodotus, and Diodorus Siculus were all Greek writers who identified Neith with the Greek goddess Athena. I have identified Osiris with Joseph in *On*. `Sais', `Zau', and `Zeus' are alike.

Asterion is described in *Synchronology* as one name of Cronos (or the Roman Saturn), and it is said that he ran off with Europa to Crete, a common myth. Minos is the son of the union of Europa and Zeus (from Wikipedia, `Europa') or (from *Synchronology* p. 185) the son of Asterion and Europa. Asterion is (in Wikipedia, `Minos') said to be the father of Minos, his adoptive father. This may be easily explained, as I identified Jacob with Cronos or Saturn (Asterion) and also Joseph with Zeus or Jupiter. Manasseh as Minos is associated with Crete in a large way in myth, and the story tells of an attempt by his father Asterion to kill him. I think this may be seen as fitting with Jacob's blessing Joseph's young son, Ephraim, over his elder son Manasseh, while Minos is said to be the eldest son of Asterion. Jesus said: I publicly praise you, Father, Lord of heaven and earth, as you have carefully hidden these things from wise and intellectual ones and have revealed them to babes (Lu 10:21). We have returned home, at last. Jacob = Asterion = Hyperion = Cronos = Saturn = Geb in the mythology of Greece, Rome, Egypt. Joseph = Helios = Zeus = Jupiter = Osiris.

Europa is the mother of Minos in myth. She is said to be the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and (Wikipedia, `Europa') is referenced in Homer's *Iliad*. The Greek name Europa is said to mean `wide', or `broad', `face', or `eyes', and this has been taken to mean `open-minded'. In myth, she is a near relative of

Phoenix, and in astronomy she grants her name to one of the moons of the planet Jupiter, in geography lending her name to the continent of Europe. Theia, or Euryphassa, a goddess whose name means 'wide shining' is, as we saw before in the article *On*, the wife of Hyperion. I identified Theia with Rachel, and the Greek name 'Theia' means, simply, 'goddess'. Theia is called 'Theia of many names' in Pindar's Ode.

Right: Boat Pit of Senusret III, Dashur, Egypt (1894 photo from [Wikipedia](#), 'Pyramide de Sésostris III'.)



Europa, if she is Theia, becomes the mother of Joseph rather than his wife. In this case, she is the grandmother of Minos rather than his mother, and Asterion the stepfather of Minos in myth becomes his grandfather, a widower. In this scenario Europa is Rachel and Asterion is Jacob once again. Minos, as Manasseh, rules Egypt as Menes (Min) and is raised by Jacob, his grandfather (Asterion). Minos of Crete, of the legend of the Minotaur and the Labyrinth, becomes Manasseh. Jacob, the Saturn of Crete attested by the Phoenician Sanchuniathon and the Scythian Cronos of Greek myth, the Biblical patriarch of Genesis, has found a place in Crete with Manasseh, 'Ephraim' being the younger son of Joseph who became greater even than his brother Manasseh. He is attested by the village Phoenix, the names 'Phoenix' and 'Pharaoh' (Phineas Farsa) being like 'Ephraim' and being associated with Ephraim's father Joseph.

'Eur' is spelled 'EYP' in Greek uppercase, and so 'Egypt' is similar in form to 'Europa', which in the Greek language is: 'ΕΥΡΩΠΗ'.

Some accounts tell of an Europa who is a daughter of Agenor, a son of Poseidon. Agenor is a King of Tyre, and the brother of Belus in Greek myth. Agenor and Belus are twins, the sons or descendents of Poseidon. The name 'Agenor' has a likeness to, perhaps, 'Agelaus' (Hercules), and the name Belus is the name of a ruler of Egypt in Greek myth. 'Belus' as a form of 'Baal', the Hebrew word for 'Lord', thus may signify a title rather than a name, and Manasseh, as the elder brother, then assumes this title. The Bible does not mention whether twins were born to Joseph, saying merely that to him two sons were born, named Manasseh and Ephraim (Ge 41:50-52). Manasseh has the place of the firstborn, although Jacob did (Ge 48:13-20) say that Ephraim (48:14,19) would be greater.

Athena, the Greek version of Asenath, has a Roman equivalent in Minerva. As a name, Minerva is not too different from the name 'Manasseh', as 'Athena' is a form of 'Asenath' (Neith). From the Greek pantheon, Athena is said to be the goddess of civilization, wisdom, strength, strategy, craft, justice, or skill. This would appear to correlate well with Athena being the mother of Hercules and Minos.



Left: Hercules and the Hydra (c. 1475 CE painting by Antonio Pollaiuolo, from [Web Gallery of Art](#), restored Apr 10, 2010 RWG. Heracles is Romanised as Hercules. Eurystheus didn't count the Hydra, because Iolaus helped Hercules.)

In the story of Hercules, the firstborn right of Hercules is stolen away by the goddess Hera. Hercules' mother Alcmena is said to be with child (twins), and Hera slows down the birth of Hercules and his twin, so that Eurystheus the grandson of Perseus by his son Sthenelus thus gets the birthright. Named Alcide by his parents Zeus and Alcmena (Joseph and Asenath), Hercules is compelled to serve Eurystheus, who was appointed to the Kingship in place of Hercules. He as firstborn son of Sthenelus is born before Hercules, Hera's punishment of Zeus for her husband's infidelity. So, Hercules from his birth is made subject to his archenemy, King Eurystheus, who sets for him 10 labours, later adding two more for a total of 12.

The brother of Athena, Ares, is the Greek god of war. Horus, the Egyptian god associated with the circle

dance, or chora, of Sfakia (Chora Sfakion), in Crete, completes the circle. A son of Osiris and Isis, he is the falcon god. Hor-Aha, first Dynasty, as the second ruler of the oldest dynasty, is found to be the successor to Menes or Manasseh, the Ephraim who is the son of Asenath, the link or Phoenix between ancient myth in Greece, and the Egyptian mythology, embodying that Cretan ideal exemplified by the fighting Berbers of Phoenix, Crete, and the Nile Delta, both of which are at last believed to be true domains of the Pharaoh himself from the earliest strong circlings of antiquity.

A Sothic cycle is 1460 Julian years, or 20×73 , and it is the period of time that it takes the 'dog star' Sirius or Sothis to return to the same position relative to the year's beginning in Egypt. Egypt used a solar calendar, and in that country the solar year was very close to $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. The number 1460 is 4×365 , which enabled one complete year to gather out of the extra $\frac{1}{4}$ -days adding up over cycles of 1460 years, for a total of 1461×365 days. With the Egyptian year taking exactly 365 days, in contrast to a year of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days for the Julian calendar, the calendar kept shifting by $\frac{1}{4}$ -day each year relative to the seasons and relative to the heliacal rising of Sothis. It is 1460 years, exactly, for the heliacal rise of Sothis to come back to the same point in the Egyptian calendar when it rises before the sun just slightly (heliacally). The day on which Sothis rose heliacally shifted thus $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day per year, as did the calendar. The calendar year being short of a true year, what occurred was that the calendar got earlier and earlier as to the seasons, the same calendar day falling earlier each year relative to the seasons, and relative to the heliacal rising of Sirius, which occurred only one day in the year and which eventually came back to the same day in the calendar, making a complete Sothic cycle.

Near Right (inset): Name of Senusret II (*Three hieroglyphic characters, vertically, representing the Prenomen unique to Senusret II, or 'Khakheperre', see also titulary of Senusret II in, for example, [Wikipedia. 'Senusret II'](#)*)

Far Right: Pectoral with name of Senusret II (*Front, image of pectoral without inset [here](#)*)



The Greek Phoenix or the Egyptian Bennu represented a circle in time, and as such manifested itself in many ways, such as daily, yearly, the Sothic cycles, as well as the 500 or 1000 years which represented the life of the Phoenix. As a circle never ends, so the cycle of the Phoenix was everlasting, and repeated itself. Every 1460 years, an even multiple of 73, a rising of the dog-star occurred just before sunrise.

The number 73 is thus known to Joseph, as it seems otherwise inconceivable that 1850 would be the year in which Joseph is 103 years old, he having begun to rule Egypt 73 years before that, in 1923 BCE. It is the more inconceivable, because the date 1850 BCE is 3700 years after Adam, using reckoning from the patriarchal ages in the Septuagint Bible, and '37' is in fact a simple reversal of the digits '73'. Let us not forget that Masada occurred 73×77 years after Adam, thus the 77-year 'multitudinous week' of Daniel Chapter 9 illuminates once again the number 73. Daniel lived more than a millenium after Joseph, and Masada was besieged and fell to the Romans 72-73 CE, more than two millenia after Joseph's birth. Since Joseph died, it is remarkable how the number 73 continues to have significance. In our chronealogy, Adam was 26 years old when the U. S. Declaration of Independence was 7300 years in the future. Of all the two-digit numbers, 73 is the only one which, when its digits are reversed, becomes a number within 1 digit of its half, 37 being close to 36.5, or one half of 73. Thus, 36.5 is less than 1 less than '37', which is '73', with its digits reversed. Only 73, of all two-digit numbers, has this property. For example, the next closest number that nearly achieves this is '52', which reversed is '25', and $25 \times 2 = 50$, which is 2 less than 52. $12 \times 2 = 24$, or 3 more than 21. $13 \times 2 = 26$ (5 less than 31). $24 \times 2 = 48$, which is 6 more than 42. $36 \times 2 = 72$, or 9 more than 63. $38 \times 2 = 76$, thus, 7 less than 83. $49 \times 2 = 98$, which is, finally, 4 more than 94. 73 is unique, as is the Phoenix. Thus it is more than reasonable to believe that Joseph knew about the number 73, but 'when we see it adds up to the truth, we really couldn't care less about' who brings us the message ([Joseph](#), halfway through the article, by the Palestinian postage stamp). It is, however, important to the provenance of the case that we quote a source for the Beni Hasan tomb painting. Not only that, but Joseph is an integral part of the chronealogy, the key figure in a synthesis of genealogy and chronology. He is a Jewish Phoenix.



Left: Arnold Palmer on leave April 20, 1953 (*North and South Amateur Golf Championship held at Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, North Carolina, U.S.A.*)

Centuries and millenia are also phoenixes, or circles, as is the week. There are weeks of 7 days, 7 years, 77 years, even 777 years. The number $777 = 37 \times 21$, and so it contains a factor of 37. There are $777 \times 7 \frac{1}{7} = 5550$ years from Adam to the beginning of the Common Era, which is $777 \times 50 \div 7$. From Adam to the birth of Jesus (6 BCE) is $5544 = 72 \times 77$ years, with Jesus born 77 years before Masada is under siege. This is not the truth. Although you may feel hurt when someone first tells you this, you are limited only by your imagination.

Considering the Sothic cycle, Joseph was born 676 years into the third Sothic cycle from Adam (5550 - 1954), and he stood

before Pharaoh 707 years after the start of the third Sothic cycle, 1923 BCE (the third Sothic cycle begins in 2630 BCE). Arius (c. 250-336) flourished in 291 CE, which is the end of the fourth Sothic cycle. Arianism is not related to Aryanism or the Nazi ideology. Arius and Hitler are not known to have anything in common. Five Sothic cycles after Adam in 5550 is the year 1751 CE, which is 7300 years from Adam and on Jan 1 of the following year, 1752 CE, Great Britain, together with her possessions, adopted the Gregorian calendar, with Sweden following in 1753 CE. (see [Wikipedia, 'Arius'](#); [Wikipedia, 'Gregorian calendar'](#))

Right: Pharaoh Amenemhat IV of Egypt (*Photo from [antikforever.com, 12th Dynasty Egypt.](#)*)

Jesus lived in the fourth Sothic cycle, and Joseph and Moses lived in the third Sothic cycle. Joseph's birth is 676 years (or $2^2 \times 13^2$) in the third Sothic cycle, 676 #3S. Jesus is born 1164 #4S, and Moses is born in 1572 BCE, or 1058 #3S.

A sum of 309 lunar cycles of 29.530589 days makes 24.9998686 Egyptian years of 365 days each, or about 25 years. Dividing 309 by 3 gives 103, the age of Joseph in 1850 BCE, his birth being late in 1954 BCE. As ruler of Egypt, Joseph would have known the number 103 from its relation to the lunar calendar and, all the more so, as his name means 'Jehovah has added'. Joseph's association to the city of Heliopolis in Egypt, and Hyperion's association with Jacob as son of Father Sky, also noting that Hyperion means 'Over Heliopolis', and that the Greek god Hyperion is known for his knowledge of the heavens and the bodies therein, all may cause us to believe that the Hebrews were the ones teaching the Egyptians astronomy or at least were put in that position by the wise men of Egypt who studied these things and had great respect for Israel's God, Jehovah. The identification of Hyperion with Jacob was dealt with at some length in the article [On](#). Hyperion is the Greek god of watchfulness and wisdom, called Day, and known for his understanding of the movement of 'the sun and the moon and the other stars, and the seasons' (from Wikipedia, 'Hyperion (mythology)', primary source Diodorus Siculus 5.67.1). With Jacob having married Rachel or Nwt the Egyptian goddess of Night, his identification with Hyperion, Day, is obvious. Even when we believe that the wisdom of the Egyptians preceded Israel, a ruler of Egypt was an object of religious importance and would certainly have been taught in ways pertaining to heavenly matters. The Bible clearly shows Joseph as a ruler of 'all of Egypt', so he knew the calendar and its association to the celestial bodies. Joseph was also called 'father to Pharaoh'. ([Ge 45:8](#))



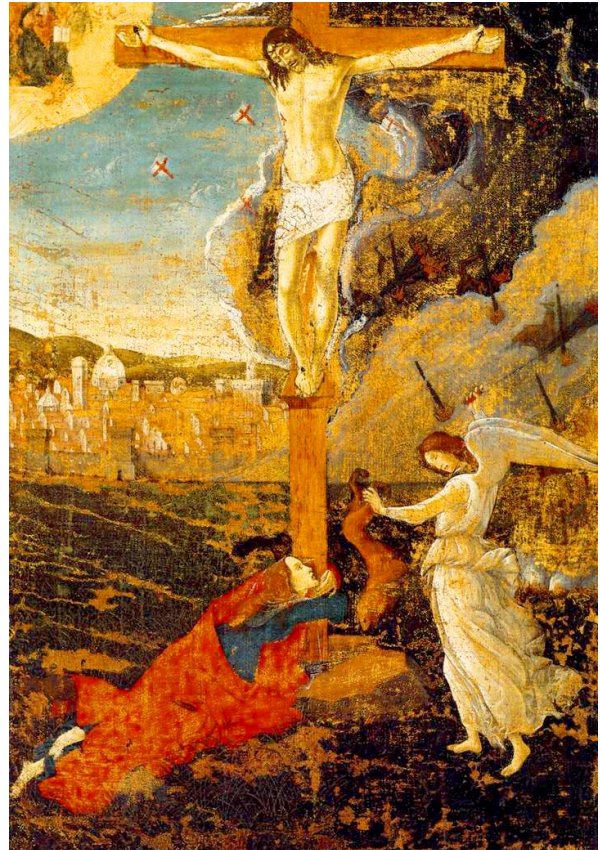
Left: Amenemhet III, The Louvre, Paris (*graywacke sandstone*)

Amenemhet III ruled 1860-1814 BCE from Sothic dating, and is known as Lameses, Ameres, or Moeris. Joseph's Canal connects to Lake Moeris, and was completed in 1850 BCE or when Joseph was 103 years old. The consistency between the story and the dating confirms both, because Pharaoh Moeris ruled at a time just 7 years before the commencement of that Canal, and Lake Moeris as the artificial lake which was the recipient of the Canal waters could hardly have been named prior to the start of the building of Joseph's Canal. The 7-year overlap of the timelines is more than adequate to recover from small shifts in either timeline, and effortlessly gives a reason for Lake Moeris being named for this Pharaoh. Praise Jehovah.

The discovery of a timeline that can account for many or all of our present circumstances is a blessing, a miracle. There is no random process that can produce order,

so truth is the only thing which can account for all circumstances. If truth exists, then its discovery cannot be luck, but is rather the lifting of a veil from blind eyes, or the simple result of a prayer to Jehovah the one true God. "He that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of my eye." (Zech 2:8, Douay-Rheims) But you men are those leaving Jehovah, those who keep forgetting my holy mountain, those setting in order a table for the god of good luck. (Isa 65:11) It is lack of appreciation for the gifts of God that causes the falling away from Jehovah which results in claims of luck. When God's people are persecuted, however, it is as though the culprits are touching Jehovah's own eyeball, and he responds promptly. We who believe are in awe at truth, for only by Jehovah can a date that rests 1850 years before the Common Era be aligned with another separate timeline. Live with an attitude of gratitude. Luck is bad. A faithful person believes that God is good. James writes that Every good gift comes from him, this Father of the celestial lights. (Jas 1:17) Do not be misled, Jesus said (Mt 24:4; Lu 18:1-5). I found the truth because God exists, and because I actually looked for it. Amen amen.

Right: Crucifixion (c. 1497 painting by Sandro Botticelli, tempera on canvas, reproduction from [Web Gallery of Art](#), restored Mar 28, 2010 RWG.)

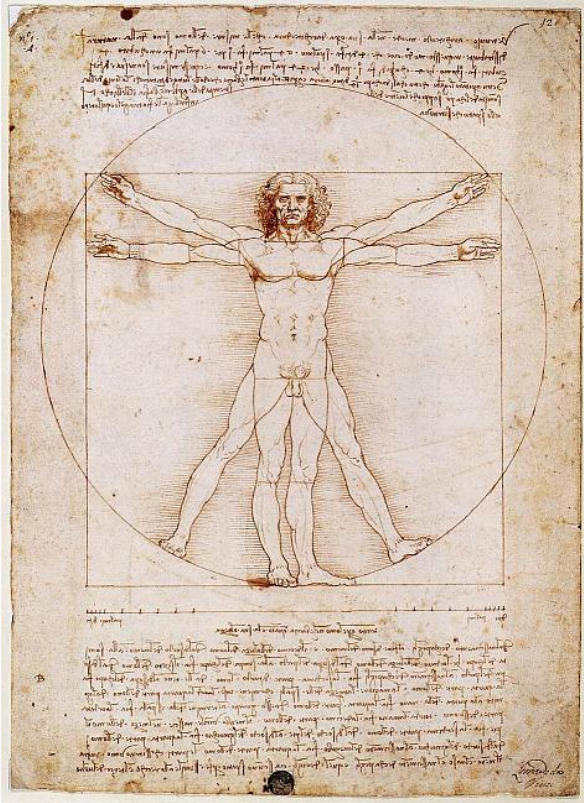


Jehovah had added, but the wicked one makes no search. Where there is no wood the fire goes out. Two are better than one. A threefold cord cannot quickly be torn in two. (Ps 10:4; Am 5:6; Pr 26:20; Ec 4:9-12; Eze 34:6). Idol gods are destroyed by fire (2Ki 19:18; Isa 37:19) as the King of Assyria showed in the days of the Kings of Israel. So the idol gods of this world today, the television idols of the sports world and of the movie business, will all be destroyed. Jesus said of sin and of those who were destroyed by various circumstances: Do do imagine that these men were greater sinners than the rest because they have suffered these things? No, I tell you that unless you *repent*, you will all likewise be destroyed (Lu 13:1-5). So it is repentance, rather than anything else, upon which our salvation depends. This means changing course and recanting false teaching.

It is one Sothic cycle from Joseph at 30 years of age to the reign of Artaxerxes, the Persian King during whose reign the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt (1923 - 463 = 1460 years). I would now like to make a few remarks about the Israelites in Egypt. Joseph was superior in understanding to Egyptian ways and learning, which is why he was appointed as ruler over an entire land and the Egyptian people. As 'father to Pharaoh', Joseph became a god, whether or not the prior Egyptian Kings were regarded as having this exalted position. Whether a man from another nation could be elevated to a position of power over a whole nation without being viewed as a god is perhaps a better question. One thing that seems certain is, Egyptian religion was important by the time Israel entered Egypt, for they had the highest authority in the land. To adopt strange people as rulers over your own country implies a very strong sense of faith and a belief in God, this being deeply set in Egyptian custom. Religion was thus important to the Egyptian people before Joseph became ruler. The expression 'father of Pharaoh' may refer to the son of Joseph who became the first Pharaoh (cf. Ephraim). ([Ge 41:39.40:45:8](#))

Astronomy and timekeeping were very important to an Egyptian system of religion which held the Bennu bird in high regard, the cry of the Bennu bird or Phoenix first of all signifying the beginning of creation itself. Joseph's magnificent rise, when told as the story of a modest shepherd boy who rises up to become the ruler of Egypt, may not be the whole truth, as the superiority of the Jewish knowledge to that of this

host nation may then be easily dismissed, this leading to failure to accept Joseph's son as Pharaoh, or as that first Pharaoh. The presence of Cape Mouri (cf. Moeris) and Phoenix village, located on Crete today, is thus vindicative, enabling us now to establish the truth for the first time, that Joseph ruled Egypt and Crete and was viewed as a god in that country. The Jewish people, Joseph's family, believed in Jehovah, the one true God, and in this sense they were gods to others who had no such faith. Egypt's greatness as a civilization and place in history are in either sense dependent upon the true faith which explains it. But the same is true of the civilizations of Greece and Rome, whose mythology at last is vindicated as a true expression of the Hebrew faith viewed in a true sense in time (Lu 15). Now I must go, because it is breakfast time and, in my house, I am the mushroom frier (Mt 21:23-31; also cf. Lu 18:9-14).



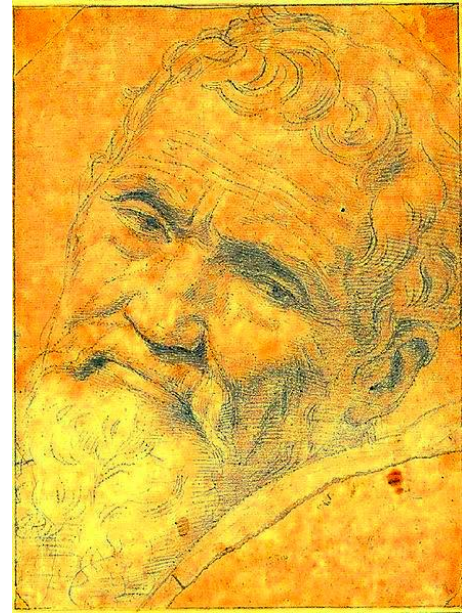
Left: Vitruvian Man (1492 pen and ink, and watercolour by Leonardo da Vinci, reproduction from [Web Gallery of Art](#))

The mushrooms are on. As Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 CE, coinciding with the beginning of the Hapsburg Dynasty in Frederick III, the Era of the Masters was risen from earlier times, and marked the cultural rebirth or Renaissance, which began in Europe about this time. Machiavelli was born May 03 1469 CE. He, like Leonardo, was one rebirth to a Renaissance man. The writings of Dante Alighieri (c. 1265-1321) in about 1300 may today be considered formative in the development of the Renaissance movement. Since the Era of the Masters began in 1255 BCE, it might be worth considering how the events of the early EM affected the rebirth of the Phoenix at the year 7000 after Adam, in 1452 CE.

Jesus said, "You must be born again." (Joh 3:5-7). Chapter 8 of Proverbs says: "Does wisdom itself keep

crying out, in the street does it not keep putting out its utterances?" In 8:25-6 it says: "I was brought forth when he as yet had not made the earth." John 1:1 says: "In the beginning the Word was, and the Word was with God." The God Jesus became a man and in so doing was born again, in 6 BCE. This is the fourth Sothic cycle, or the sixth millenium, the sixth Phoenix from Adam. With the advent of the seventh Phoenix in 452 CE, Rome began its decline with the invasion of Attila the Hun, and a period of 1000 years of Judgment followed, ending in 1452 CE with the crowning of the first Hapsburg Emperor and the fall of the Roman Empire in 1453 CE (see *On*). That Phoenix that saw an end in 1452 CE gave rise to the rebirth known as the Renaissance.

Right: Michelangelo, portrait by Daniel da Volterra, Teylers Museum, Haarlem, Netherlands. (*Chalk Portrait by Daniele da Volterra (c. 1509 - April 4, 1566), reproduction from Wikipedia. 'Daniele da Volterra, Style', colour saturation increased Mar 24, 2010 RWG. Please see also [Bronze Bust by Daniele da Volterra](#), reproduction from [Web Gallery of Art](#)*)



The eighth Phoenix may have seen the works of Leonardo (born 1452 CE) and Michelangelo (1475-1564 CE), but the end of the seventh Phoenix towards which the Era of the Masters started was ushering in the events that signified both the beginning of that Era in 1255 CE and the rebirth of the Phoenix out of the ashes of his father.

Quoting from Wikipedia, `Dante':

The name Dante is, according to the words of Jacopo Alighieri, a hypocorism for Durante.

...

His Divine Comedy, originally called *Commedia* by the author and later nicknamed *Divina* by Boccaccio, is often considered the greatest literary work composed in the Italian language and a masterpiece of world literature.

Had Dante considered his life to be half over at age 45, the autobiographical references in His *Divine Comedy, Inferno (part I)*, of 1300 CE, make his birth date 1255 CE rather than 1265 CE, as this is how his birth date is determined, a date of 1300 CE being taken as the halfway point of his life (thus, $1300 - 45 = 1255$ CE). I don't know about Dante's date of birth, but I was born, say, 6 am, on a Thursday. My first house was on Troyes Street in Deep River. Dad says it was 16 Troyes Street, top left of four. It was January 10, 1957 CE.



Left: Dante Alighieri

Dante's family was prominent in Florence, the Italian centre of culture destroyed by Charles of Valois in 1301 CE. Valois as a county of France had been obtained by the last Count of the first house of Vermandois, Herbert IV, from his wife, in 1077 CE. Herbert IV is seventh great grandson of Charlemagne in direct male lineal descent. Valois was given to Adela his sister, so that it came to belong to Adela's husband, who is Hugh the Great of the Capet family, brother of Philip I, the fifth great grandfather of Charles de Valois, in direct male lineage. Charles, son of Philip III, son of Louis IX, son of Louis VIII, son of Philip II, son of Louis VII, son of Louis VI, son of Philip I, was created Count of Valois in 1284 CE. Charles married Margaret of Anjou in 1290 CE, becoming Count of Anjou. Hugh the Great is third great

grandson of Rollo of Normandy: Hugh the Great is son of Henry I, son of Robert II the Wise, son of Adelaide of Aquitaine or Poitiers, daughter of Adela (Gerloc), daughter of Rollo of Normandy. Charles of Valois is the tenth great grandson of Rollo of Normandy (see Wikipedia).

Right: Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli, Statue at the Uffizi Gallery, Florence (*Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (3 May 1469—21 June 1527) was an Italian philosopher/writer, and is considered one of the main founders of modern political science.*)

2010-03-19 1233 hrs: Mushrooms are on. 1246 hrs: Appetizers. Machiavelli, born 1469 CE, was a philosopher and writer known today for his views which serve as the foundation for modern political science. A concept found in his writings is: force and prudence are the might of all governments. Niccolò, whose writings revealed the practises of government in fact, was a writer of fiction whose name was slandered by adopters of the term "machievellian", a misnomer for "deceitful". Mr. Machiavelli writes:

The life of a private citizen would be preferable to that of a king at the expense of the ruin of so many human beings.

Niccolò Machiavelli

His epitaph reads: TANTO NOMINI NULLUM PAR ELOGIUM. (Name is such that a eulogy nullifies it). Born May 03, 1469 CE, also dying June 21, 1527 in Florence, Italy, he believed that all societies were subject to cycles of growth and decay. (Wikipedia, 'Niccolò Machiavelli' primary source *The Discourses, Book I, Chapter XXVI*)



Mr. Jack William Nicklaus, one of golf's all-time greats, is also Phoenix-like. "Like the phoenix from the ashes," Jack came back at the age of 46 to win the Masters in 1986, which made him the oldest golfer to have won the green jacket. The first time he won the Masters was in 1963 at age 23. The way he dealt with adversity is something that I will not forget. Although he hit many great shots, what I remember about Jack are the times when he hit the ball into or over the gallery. Everyone knew that these moments could make or break a whole golf tournament, and it was very nerve-wracking to watch the action knowing the

importance of the upcoming next shot. The thing was, Jack knew it all too well. I since have heard the story that he shot 51 at the age of 10 on the first holes of golf that he ever played (not 18 holes, 9 holes). As vivid a picture as my mind can perhaps paint today of any time in my life as a sports fan are those times when, with Jack leading the tournament, one of his shots went astray. How he handled the situation, every time, was, I remember, with great depth of understanding and with civility. When they say he did not have a great short game, they are wrong. Mr. Nicklaus, thank you at this time in your 71st year of life for the lessons I continue to learn today. Jack classifies, in the best sense, in my view, as a modern-day Renaissance man. We haven't met. But in a game as maddening as golf is, an humility, honesty, decency, and good sportsmanship such as Jack Nicklaus had is more important and even more everlasting than his 18 majors.

([Jack Nicklaus - A Golfing Mind](#); [Jack Nicklaus' putt at 17 in the 1986 Masters](#); [Tribute to 1986 Masters; 1986 Masters](#); [nicklaus.com](#); Wikipedia, `Jack Nicklaus`)

Right: Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau (center, in light suit), Bonn, Germany (July 18, 1978 Photo)



Another modern-day Renaissance man whom I witnessed from the age of 11 is The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, he becoming Prime Minister of Canada in 1968 CE, when he was 48 years old. If I had to pick one moment when he influenced me or impressed me the most, it definitely would have to be the way he answered a question during a crisis by saying:

Just watch me.

A large, handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is highly stylized and cursive, starting with a large 'P' and 'E' and ending with a long, sweeping tail.



Above: The signature of The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Left: Prime Minister Trudeau's pirouette behind the back of Queen Elizabeth II, Buckingham Palace, Westminster, London, England (1977 Photo by Doug Ball, click to play 1984 BBC Video on Prime Minister Trudeau's resignation of Feb 29, 1984, Length: 1:51. For the CBC's [Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Philosopher and Prime Minister](#), click here.)

It was the FLQ, the October crisis of 1970, and the question was how far he was willing to go to stop the terrorists. The antics of Prime Minister Trudeau

around the Queen of England include sliding down Buckingham Palace bannisters, and doing a pirouette behind the Queen in 1977 (see Wikipedia, `Pierre Trudeau'). With due respect to Queen Elizabeth II, now there was a man with carisma, if his manners were somewhat strange and downright rude on occasion. I offer a heartfelt apology, as it befits a gentleman to treat any lady with respect such as is due to her, and can scarcely be otherwise. Here he was in 1968, a 48-year-old bachelor and Prime Minister of Canada who was photographed going off a diving board, with wet hair plastered to his head around his bald dome, caring not a bit what anyone thought, and suffering no loss of appeal at all, neither to men nor women. From Trudeaumania on, Mr. Trudeau, one of the few truly bilingual people I ever saw, never lost his integrity. Like the Phoenix or Bennu, he continued to be reborn, and he never disappointed. He was always `on'. While a bachelor, women he courted included Liona Boyd and Barbara Streisand. ([Just Watch Me](#); [John Lennon Meets PET](#); [Trudeaumania](#); [Remember](#); [Justin Trudeau's eulogy for his father](#))



Left: John F. Kennedy (1959 Photo)

When I was 6 years old, I watched in shock as President John F. Kennedy's assassination was televised. I was living at 15 Faraday in Deep River at the time, and I remember the living room and the TV set and I remember JFK. Even before he died, he had a great impact on my life. But people like that never really die. They are continually reborn, as was the Phoenix. President Kennedy is able to speak for himself:

Do you realize the responsibility I carry? I'm the only person standing between Richard Nixon and the White House.



Do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men.



Efforts and courage are not enough without purpose and direction.



Conformity is the jailer of freedom and the enemy of growth.



Domestic policy can only defeat us; foreign policy can kill us.



For time and the world do not stand still. Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or the present are certain to miss the future.



Forgive your enemies, but never forget their names.

A handwritten signature of John F. Kennedy in black ink. The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned at the bottom of the page.

One lesson I learned from President Kennedy is that we ought to be aware of our own mortality. I knew

him as a great man. Today we know more about his imperfections and the reason he was assassinated. After 2005, a deathbed confession by agent E. Howard Hunt of the CIA revealed information implicating a Vice President by the name of Lyndon B. Johnson in President Kennedy's death. JFK was beloved by many people, and some of these have been waiting for a long time for answers on this. Jack Ruby also implicated Johnson during his life. Also, the mistress of LBJ is seen, witnessed by a video, accusing LBJ. ([JFK quotes](#); [JFK's assassination](#); [JFK's assassination, Youtube](#); [Saint John Hunt's Website](#); [LBJ's mistress](#); [Jack Ruby](#); [JFK Inaugural Address 1 of 2](#); [JFK Inaugural Address 2 of 2](#); [Wikipedia, `E. Howard Hunt`](#))

JFK, despite his serious infidelities, is a Renaissance man, born 1917 CE, the mirror time of Hercules or Ephraim, son of Joseph born in Egypt before the famine of 1916 BCE, during a time of plenty (1923-1916 BCE). Until the World Trade attack of September 11, 2001, President Kennedy's assassination was the longest uninterrupted news event on American television.



Left: Cadmus (*Cadmus or Kadmos, in Greek, Roman and Phoenician mythologies, was a Phoenician prince, the son of king Agenor of Tyre and the brother of Phoenix, Cilix and Europa* ([Wikipedia, `Cadmus`](#)). Date: 1553 CE. From "[Promptuarii Iconum Insigniorum](#)".)

Hermes, Mercury, Danaus, Aidoneus, Cadmus, and Thoth are all associated with the person who first brought written letters to Turkey (Asia Minor) from Egypt. This Renaissance man, Dan the son of Jacob being the simplest candidate for this role, brought the Phoenician alphabet as the ancient Hebrew script from Egypt to a city named Troy. Danaus, the younger brother of

Osiris, is the counterpart to Dan, the brother of Joseph. Herodotus wrote that Cadmus was about 1660 years before him, which puts Cadmus in 2110 BCE. This roughly fits the time of Joseph and Dan, sons of Jacob, within a couple of centuries. The accuracy of this estimate may be compared with crediting of early Semitic scripts by Egyptologist Ms. Orly Goldwasser to the reign of a Pharaoh Amenemhet III, 12th Dynasty Egypt. In accordance with Mr. Crosthwaite's advice that all ancient dates are more or less too early, a date closer to the years following Joseph's birth in 1954 BCE is preferred, since Dan is born, according to Demetrius (see *Green*), in 1957, the same year as Judah and three years before Joseph (as the BCE dating came after, Demetrius gives only relative years). Remember, in BCE dates, 1957 BCE came *after* 2110 BCE.

([Herodotus 2.145.4](#); [Wikipedia, `Herodotus`](#); [Wikipedia, `Proto-Canaanite script`](#))

Columbus established the New World and in 1493 BCE did Moses lead Israel out of Egypt, leading also to the arrival in the Promised Land in 1452 BCE under Joshua. These events reflect the Renaissance events occurring during the Hapsburg Dynasty which began in 1452 CE. Columbus, as Renaissance man, mirror to Moses, brought the beginning of slavery to the New World, while Moses freed the Israelites on the other side. Moses is a Renaissance man because, in infancy, he was reborn when he was found in the bulrushes by Pharaoh's daughter, being then raised in the household of the Egyptian King (Ex 2:1-10). It was some 344 years after Hercules (Ephraim) that Moses lived (1572-1452 BCE).

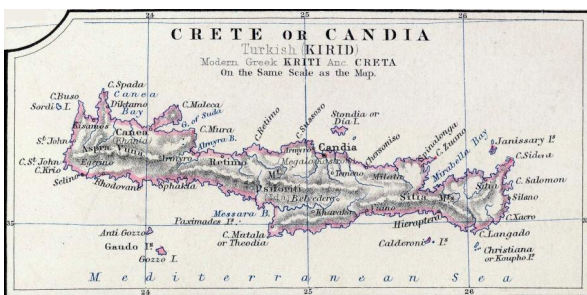
$$344 = 2^3 \times 43.$$

Right: The Minotaur in the Labyrinth (Engraving of a 16th-century gem in the Medici Collection in the Palazzo Strozzi, Florence.)



We are about halfway finished eating a small chicken, and we made a breakfast of some of it. I made the stuffing with the summer savory we grew here in 1991. Speaking of 1991, as the palindromic product of two palindromic prime numbers, 11 and 181, it is what number of years from the conception of Jesus to Jack Nicklaus' great Masters win of 1986 CE? Nicholas, as a name of Greek origin, means 'people of victory'. In Crete, the Egyptian-Greek island of ancient history, a link between the ancient Egyptian and Greek and Roman mythologies exists. In our discussion within this article, we have seen Manasseh the son of Joseph as associated with Minos of Crete, and the connection in the mythology is strong, with Minos being said to be associated closely to Jupiter (Zeus, Joseph). From the book *Synchronology*:

Minos was the son of Asterion and Europa, who are called by mythologists Saturn and Ops', and he was worshipped after his death by the inhabitants of Crete, as their supreme deity. The Cretans, says Lucian, assert Jupiter to have been their countryman, and not only say he was buried amongst them, but also shew his sepulchre. The scholiast upon Callimachus says that this was the tomb of Minos.
(*Synchronology* p. 183-4)



Left: Map of Crete (1861 map by Alexander Keith Johnston (1804-1871), from [Wikimedia](#), [File:Crete-Johnston-1861.png?uselang=it'](#) (Keith Johnston's General Atlas, p. 22, published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London). Candia is the Venetian word for Heraklion. See [Wikimedia](#), [Heraklion](#); [Maplandia](#), [Zoomed Map of Knossos, Crete](#) (unzoom to see the whole island of Crete); [Wikimapia](#), [Crete](#).

[lat=35.2456191](#), [lon=24.8291016](#). Please note, in the southwest part of the island, the spelling of 'Sphakia', which is consistent with the 'Sph' in 'Seph' and 'Joseph'.)

While we hope to get to discuss Minos at length, there is no doubt that his brother Hercules is of equal, if not greater, interest to the discussion of the Greek mythology as well as the history and geography of much of western Europe and also (after Columbus) the western world. On the island of Crete a number of place names exist as relating to the name Heracles of the Greek myth (or Hercules of the Roman myth). In detail now, we consider the person of Heracles, or Ephraim, the son of Joseph, and his role on Crete and as the King of Tyre, an Egyptian migrant. In our family history and in Greek history attached to the modern-day island of Crete, Hercules will be an undoubtedly recurring figure, and we look forward to even greater revelations and humbling chastisement in the ongoing pursuit of the research into his relation to our near, dear, and clear family. (*ThinkBabyNames.com*, 'Nicholas')

The need for simplification of the history and the mythology associated with it requires that we consider Heracles, first of all as a conflation, as one individual. To quote the late great Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, in *Synchronology*:

Three of the greatest heroes of antiquity, according to the heathen acceptance of such expressions, contributed by the glory of their exploits to form the deity worshipped under this name.

The first of these was Arcles or Hercules, likewise called Certus or Melcartus, king of Egypt, the last of the dynasty of Phoenician or shepherd kings who reigned in that

country.

[\(Synchronology p. 197-8\)](#)

Right: Pillars of Hercules, Strait of Gibraltar, Gibraltar

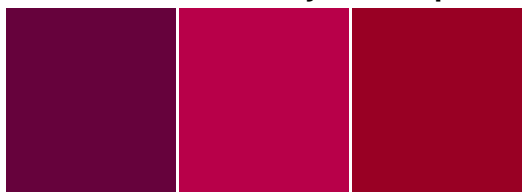
The Hebrew name 'Melchizedek' as defined in *Smith's Bible dictionary* is 'King of Righteousness'. 'Melchizekek', in the Hebrew at Genesis 14:18 or Psalms 110:4, is actually two words, as 'Melchi Zedek'. From this we get 'Mel', 'Melc', as 'King', making 'Melcarte' mean 'King of Carte'. The word for Crete (then and now) is 'Creta', which is a rearrangement of 'Carte'. The Hebrew word for King at 1Samuel 12:12 is Melek, or Mlk, vowels



being absent in ancient Hebrew writing before about 600 CE, when the Masoretic scribes rendered the vowels for the first time. According to *Irish Pedigrees*, the name *Mel Kartha* means the *King of the City*. In *Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms*, Mr. Isaac Newton says that he rather believes Melcartus to be the name of the King and Founder of the city of Carteia in Spain. Since Heracles, or Melc-Certus, was a great navigator of legend, all of what we read about him is simply understood as the names based on the island of Creta or Crete, from which the name Carteia as well as Carte (the French word for map), and the words great and create may easily be seen to derive, with 'create' being from *past*, and 'great' from *akin*. What are the *pillars of Hercules* today? Why, the promontories that flank the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar, at the end of the Mediterranean Sea, to the west. Love believes all things (1Co 13:7), in which case do all the stories make the circle complete, when we believe that Heracles is from Crete, Homer mentioning the name of Crete in his *Odyssey*. Heracles is truly a Cretan, the son of Joseph, from the island nation which was once a part of Egypt, and which came to be a Greek island today, called *Candia* at later times. For, with this truth does one explain how Ephraim became known by that name Heracles or Arcles, for his circling the Mediterranean. He discovered the purple dye or phoenix colour, or so it may be stated, from which Phoenicia gets its name, from the bird and palm tree which take their name from Crete's circler and famous son, Arcles, Heracles, Poseidon, King of Tyre, Horus, Ares, Hor-Aha, Hershef, Ephraim, Melc-Certus, Mars, Pharaoh. ([*Irish Pedigrees: The Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation, by John O'Hart, p. 31; Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended, fifth occurrence of the word 'Carteia'*](#))

Since the word 'phoenix' in Greek means 'purple' (Woodhouse, English-Greek Dictionary, purple: 'phoinikous' [Xenophon], purple cloak: 'phoinikis' [Aristophanes], George Routledge & Sons, 1910), we associate the Phoenix with Hercules, whose legend credits him with having been at one time King of Tyre and the discoverer of the purple dye known as Tyrian purple:

Different Shades of Tyrian Purple



"Tyrian Purple," the purple dye of the ancients mentioned in texts dating back to about 1600 B.C., was produced from the mucus of the hypobranchial gland of various species of marine mollusks, notably *Murex*. It took some 12,000 shellfish to extract 1.5 grams of the pure dye. Legend credits its discovery to Heracles, or rather to his dog, whose mouth was

stained purple from chewing on snails along the Levantine coast. King Phoenix received a purple-dyed robe from Herakles and decreed the rulers of Phoenicia should wear this color as a royal symbol.

[\(Paper, Film, and Foil Converter, July 01, 2002, 12:00 pm, Dr. Richard M. Podhajny, Ph.D. Contributing Editor\)](#)

[\(The University of Chicago Library English-Greek Dictionary A Vocabulary of the Attic Language by S. C.](#)

What did Herodotus say about Heracles? To quote Herodotus:

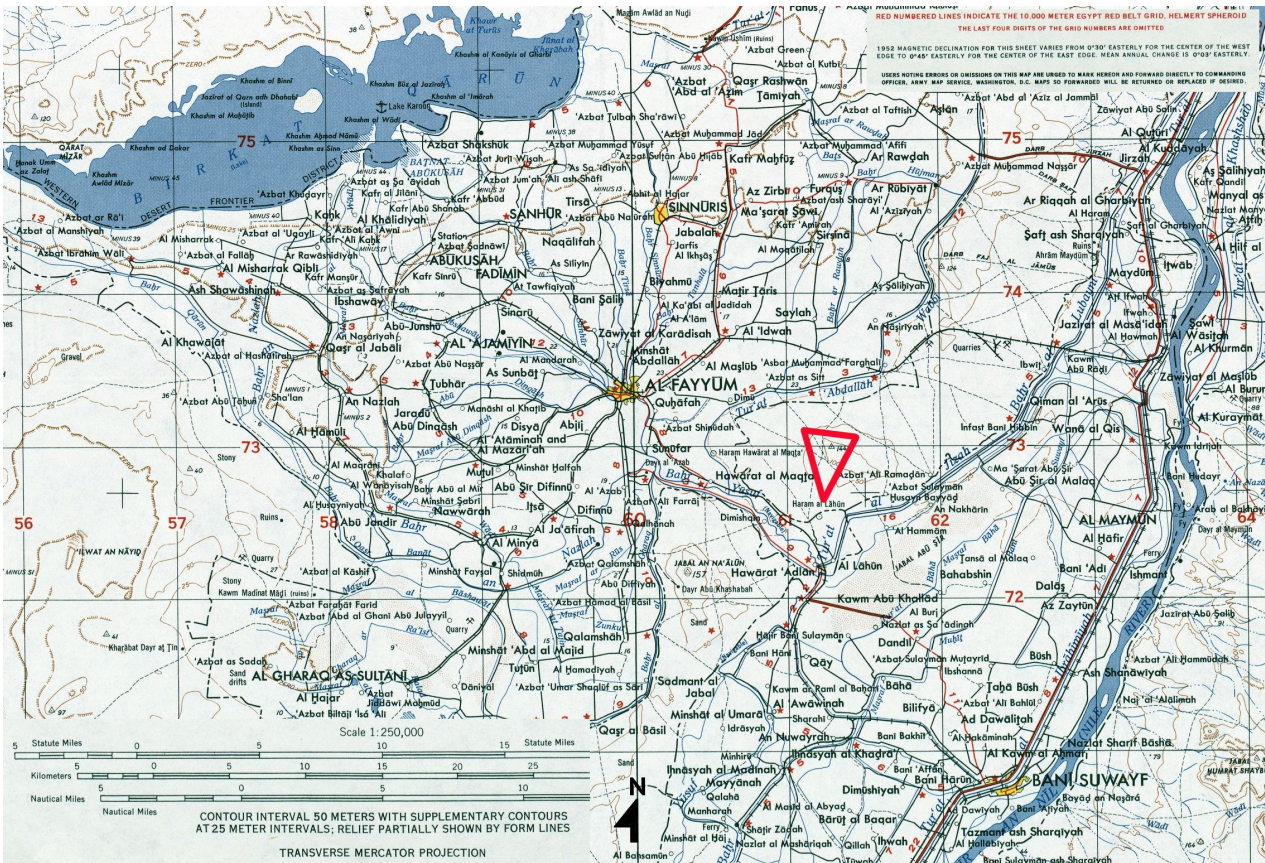
Among the Greeks, Heracles, Dionysus, and Pan are held to be the youngest of the gods. But in Egypt, Pan is the most ancient of these and is one of the eight gods who are said to be the earliest of all; Heracles belongs to the second dynasty (that of the so-called twelve gods); and Dionysus to the third, which came after the twelve.

[\(Herodotus 2.145.1, Perseus Digital Library, Tufts University\)](#)

Right: Pyramid of Senusret II, el Lahun, Fayyum Region, Egypt (Photo from [File:SenusretIIPyramid.jpg](#). See also [Pyramid: Definition from Answers.com](#).)



I am, freely speaking, amazed that the god Pan in Egypt, and his association to Joseph, which we find in *On*, jibes exactly with the second-generation Heracles being the son of Joseph, as we consider in *On* and the current article. It thus appears that Herodotus is in complete agreement with the son of Joseph being Heracles, accounting for an Egyptian mythology which has Pan as a first-generation god. The eight gods of the Egyptian first generation have a coincidental or interesting correspondence to the eight grave markers to the north of Senusret II's Pyramid, at el Lahun, Egypt. There is a ninth, mid-sized marker, immediately east of those. With a possible identification of the mid-sized marker as belonging to Jacob the father of Joseph, the southernmost, and largest of all, is the Pyramid of Joseph, which remains south of the smaller markers. The location of the Pyramid and the markers is not far from Joseph's Canal, and Lake Moeris is close by. In the satellite picture it is possible to zoom out and view the location of the pyramid and markers relative to Joseph's Canal and Lake Moeris, and to zoom out further and see their relation to the Nile Delta and the land of Egypt. Zoom in or out to your heart's delight. According to [touregypt.net](#), the name of this Pyramid of Senusret II is "Sensusret Shines". Joseph has truly been found in Egypt, his Pyramid truly near to Joseph's Canal. Senusret II's Golden Horus name is like a hint to Joseph's (or Senusret II's) identity as the Phoenix: "The Golden Falcon Who Appeases The Gods". Coordinates of his Pyramid are lat=29.236296 lon=30.970792 (Wikimapia). The distance from the Pyramid to Joseph's Canal is approximately two miles and, from the Pyramid to the Nile River, 14 miles.



Above: Joseph's Pyramid, Map (1953 Map from [Wikipedia, File:Fayyum txu-oclc-6949452-nh36-9.jpg](#)) ([Satellite picture, Wikimapia, 'Pyramid of Senusret II at el Lahun'](#); [classic Wikimapia](#); [Wikimapia, lat=29.1941294, lon=31.0621262, z=12, l=0, m=b](#). Zoomed out to show Pyramid of Senusret II (upper left) and Nile River (lower right) with Scale. Boosh, EAF Airbase Boosh, and Dallas are between the Nile River and Senusret II's Pyramid [all images were tested and approved at the time of this article's writing, but may be affected by site policy; the reader might try a manual entry of latitude and longitude in the Wikimapia address bar, press enter, click address bar, press enter again, as necessary at one time, then zooming in; the last time I looked, Senusret II's pyramid is about 4 kilometers due north of Al Lahun, while Al Lahun is about midway between Al Fayyum and Beni Suef, ed. 2012-03-25-1336h]; [Pyramid of Senusret II \(Haram al lahun\) in Egypt relief](#); [Pyramid of Senusret II \(Haram al lahun\) on 1953 Map by U. S. Army Map Service](#) (from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fayyum_txu-oclc-6949452-nh36-9.jpg cropped with marker added, legend abbreviated and divided, North indicator added)



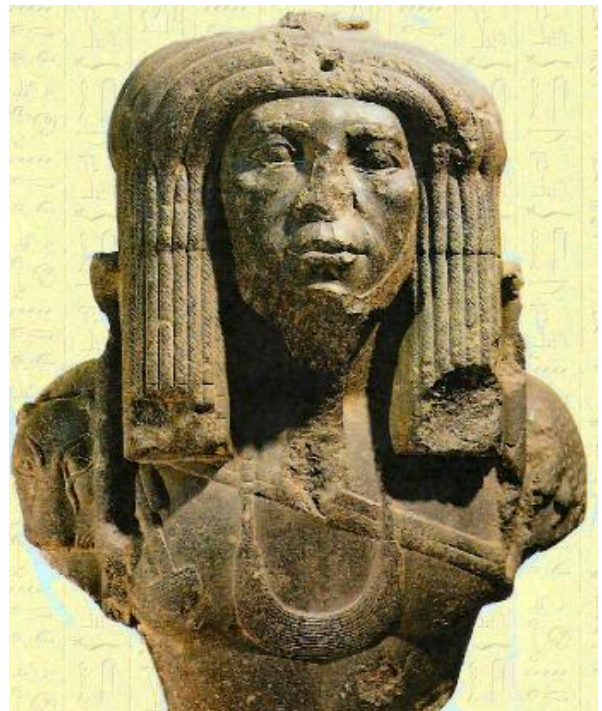
Left: Amenemhat III, Luxor Museum, Egypt (Photo from antikforever.com, 12th Dynasty Egypt.)

Herodotus the Greek historian writes that a son of Sesostris named Pheron succeeded him, the name Sesostris referring, in Egyptian history, to Senusret II (Joseph) and Pheron, to his son Ephraim. A footnote to the verse says that Pheron is not a name but a title, seeing as Manetho gives no such name, he being the preeminent Egyptian historian. However, it seems a title formed from the name `Ephraim' has not been considered here, as `Pharaoh', with its `phr' letter combination, seems to easily meet both name and title requirement. To me, it is absolutely mysterious why nobody has put any thought into an etymological analysis before, as using word origins can make and does make breakthroughs in many cases. This, in my view, is earth-shattering and ground-breaking here: it gives a son of Joseph as the namesake of the title `Pharaoh'. The son of Pharaoh or Pheron is Proteus, the King of Egypt for the time of the Fall of Troy. Coincidentally, the reign lengths do so align for Proteus and Amenemhet III in the different sources as to be nearly identifying, as they are quite extraordinary by both being more than forty years (46 years, Amenemhet II, Wikipedia, 50 years, Proteus,

Synchronology p. 51). Proteus, as Pharaoh-Teuth (Synchronology p. 247-8), is seen as Thoth, the Greek god Hermes. The names Teuth and Thoth are similar, but the chronology does not necessarily line up. Genealogies often have similar names in different generations, too. From *Synchronology* p. 248, Proteus founded Memphis and was called Menes, in agreement with Wikipedia's `Amenemhet III'. As Pheron was identified with Hercules, and Phineus with the former in that both suffered blindness, Phineus and Hercules are thus identified, the myth which has one fighting against the other being transformed into an inner conflict, unified, as they are too in the name Phoenix which evokes the circle. ([Herodotus 2.111.1](#), [Notes by W. W. How and J. Wells, 1920](#)) (*Synchronology*, p. 115)

Right: Amenemhat III, Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt (Photo from antikforever.com, 12th Dynasty Egypt.)

Phineus or Phoenix was the King of Thrace, the navigator who instructed the Argonauts how to navigate the Black Sea. This early date for Troy's Fall does not preclude the later date, as there is a possibility that Troy fell more than once. For Hercules the Phoenix born about 1916 BCE and two generations before Memnon who fought at Troy (Helios eclipsed 1847 BCE), the eclipse believed by some to have occurred 10 years after the Trojan War, were it the solar eclipse of 1847 BCE, makes that war to have started in 1867 BCE, the mirror date to the creation of the Dominion of Canada. With the Trojan War near the end of the reign of Proteus (Amenemhet III), as some are saying, it is (from Wikipedia's dates 1860-1814, for Pharaoh Amenemhet) between about 1837 and 1814 BCE. We are not close to 1867 BCE with the range at 1837-1814 BCE, but 30-53 years too late. When we allow it, then Hercules is near the end of his reign near the time of the start of the Trojan War, with that war ending in 1857 BCE, during the reign of Proteus. We have a great many possible avenues of research, as: Broad is the road leading off into destruction (Mt 7:13). The tale of Helen of Troy

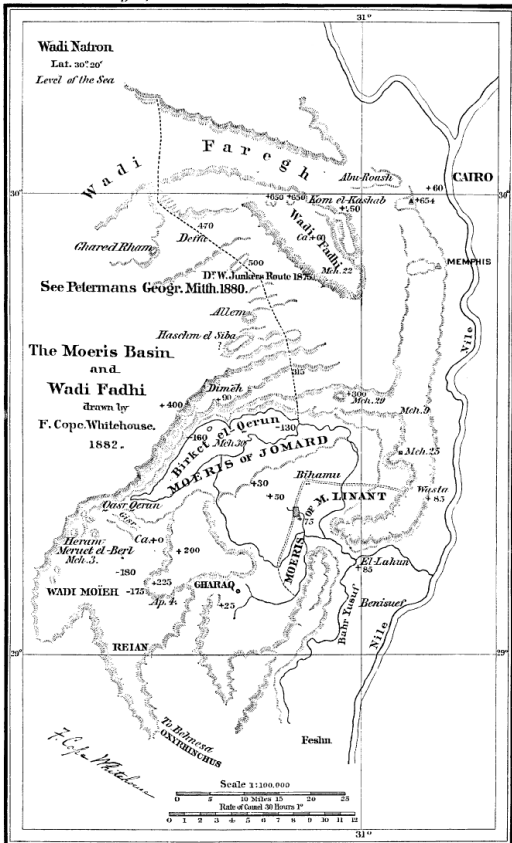


1837 and 1814 BCE. We are not close to 1867 BCE with the range at 1837-1814 BCE, but 30-53 years too late. When we allow it, then Hercules is near the end of his reign near the time of the start of the Trojan War, with that war ending in 1857 BCE, during the reign of Proteus. We have a great many possible avenues of research, as: Broad is the road leading off into destruction (Mt 7:13). The tale of Helen of Troy

coming to Egypt includes Proteus, which allows that he, in faith, held the throne at some time prior to the war, the time of Hercules' departure from Egypt and the time of the beginning of Proteus being not exactly ascertained. I write these things, not from my own knowledge at all, but in an attempt to preserve the thought process for the posterity of the happenstance and the continuity of the true research.

The complete absence of any mention of Hercules in the Bible account of Joseph's life (Ge 30-50) is more puzzling insofar as Joseph lived for 110 years (Ge 50:22), so in the event of one of Troy's falls occurring in 1857 BCE, Joseph (1954-1843 BCE) is yet living and his son Ephraim and the Argonauts, we might imagine, had arrived home from that journey years ago. But the Bible names Phoenix (Job 29:18; Pr 21:28; Ac 27:12).

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Left: The Moeris Basin and Wadi Fadhi (1882 map by F. Cope Whitehouse)

The completion of the Bahr Youseff Canal (Joseph's Waterway) in 1850 BCE, during the reign of Moeris (Amenemhet III, also called Proteus here, while Wikipedia calls him Ammenemes and cites Manetho as calling him Lamares or Ameres, according to Wikipedia ruling 1860-1814 BCE), is also during the reign of Senusret III (ruled 1878-1839 BCE) which overlapped with the reign of his son Moeris (Amenemhet III ruled 1860-1814 BCE). ([Wikipedia, 'Senusret II'](#)) ([Wikipedia, 'Senusret III'](#)) ([Wikipedia, 'Amenemhet III'](#))

The exploits of Hercules may have begun between 1900-1878 at the time he was 16-38 years old. For, in the view that he is Pharaoh while his brother Manasseh (Minos) is King of Crete, Ephraim is Pharaoh until 1839 BCE, till the age of 77 years, while the 21 years from when he is 56-77 years old is a time when his son Moeris rules. There are 18 years from 1878-1860 when Ephraim (Senusret III) rules Egypt

alone, and he begins to also have freedom, one might imagine, to travel and carry out the many tasks for which Hercules is known, when his son begins to assist with ruling. So, apart from his youth, true of late are years permitting him to travel outside of Egypt. ([Wikipedia, 'Tyrian purple'](#)) ([Wikipedia, 'Heracles'](#))

Right: Strait of Gibraltar, west end of the Mediterranean Sea (Photo by NASA. The Atlantic Ocean, into which the Strait of Gibraltar opens, is seen in the bottom left corner of the photo. North is roughly from the middle of the photo to the upper left corner. The photo shows only a small portion of the Mediterranean Sea. According to Wikipedia, in 2007: "Twenty-one modern states have a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea," [Wikipedia, Mediterranean Sea.](#))



The period of corule with his son is described as indistinct by Wikipedia at the time of this writing, and this fits with the legend of Hercules as the great King of Tyre who, having left Egypt, became the great navigator who ranged the entire Mediterranean as far

as the Straits of Gibraltar, whose tomb came to be in Spain. For how could he leave Egypt otherwise, dominating the lands about the Mediterranean in myth, unless the power of Egypt and the true God permitted it? All power, referring to Romans 13, comes from God. When we at last find Hercules as the first Egyptian Pharaoh, the legend of Greece from the island of Crete, the Ephraim the son of Joseph, and the founder of Spain, it is from the true God and him alone. ([Synchronology, Part 3, Chapter 11](#)) ([Romans 13](#))

On the burial of Heracles in Spain, Mr. Newton's book *The Chronology of Ancient Kingdom's Amended* quotes Arnobius:

Tyrius Hercules sepultus in finibus Hispaniæ.

Translation: Tyrian Hercules was buried in Spain.

([Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended, primary source: Arnobius](#))

The story of Danaus going to Greece, as that of Heracles the great navigator (or Greek god), is more sensible as a family history and tradition by including the Greek island of Crete in the geographical or political region of ancient Egypt. In this we do not seek to introduce anything new, but simply to restore the lost history. Heraklion (Iraklion), that city of Crete so named for Heracles, is 2.67 miles from the mythical Labyrinth of Knossos, an evident ancient political centre of Minoan civilization, where the famous King Minos is believed to have ruled. Heraklion is today the fourth largest city in Greece, and is the capital of a prefecture of the same name. The municipality of Asterousia is located in this prefecture of Heraklion, on the sea to the south, facing towards Egypt. ([MapCrow Travel Distance Calculator, Knossos, Greece to Heraklion, Greece](#))



Left: Satellite view of Crete with route of Paul's ship (*Reproduction from [Paul's Voyage to Rome, Part 4: Sidon to Crete](#); Acts 27:1-12 reads: 1 And when it was determined that we should sail for Italy, they delivered Paul and certain other prisoners to a centurion named Julius, of the Augustan band. 2 And embarking in a ship of Adramyttium, which was about to sail unto the places on the coast of Asia, we put to sea, Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica, being with us. 3 And the next day we touched at Sidon: and Julius treated Paul kindly, and gave him leave to go unto his friends and refresh himself. 4 And putting to*

sea from thence, we sailed under the lee of Cyprus, because the winds were contrary. 5 And when we had sailed across the sea which is off Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. 6 And there the centurion found a ship of Alexandria sailing for Italy; and he put us therein. 7 And when we had sailed slowly many days, and were come with difficulty over against Cnidus, the wind not further suffering us, we sailed under the lee of Crete, over against Salmone; 8 and with difficulty coasting along it we came unto a certain place called Fair Havens; nigh whereunto was the city of Lasea. 9 And when much time was spent, and the voyage was now dangerous, because the Fast was now already gone by, Paul admonished them, 10 and said unto them, Sirs, I perceive that the voyage will be with injury and much loss, not only of the lading and the ship, but also of our lives. 11 But the centurion gave more heed to the master and to the owner of the ship, than to those things which were spoken by Paul. 12 And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the more part advised to put to sea from thence, if by any means they could reach Phoenix, and winter there; which is a haven of Crete, looking northeast and south-east. [American Standard Version])

Phoenix, "a harbour of Crete", as described in Paul's day, may be the most significant modern-day location connecting a modern-day island, Crete, to the Greece and Egypt of ancient days, thereby connecting those two ancient places, the Greek Phoenix bird together with the Egyptian Bennu bird

uniting a similar mythology from the two places in a like way in time.

Insight on the Scriptures p. 636, says of the port of Phoenix in Crete:

As to the location of Phoenix, the Acts narrative indicates only that it was W of Fair Havens, on the S side of Crete, and that it provided safe winter anchorage. Two sites have therefore been proposed. One is Loutro, on the E side of a cape, about 65 km (40 mi) W of Fair Havens, and the other Phineka, on the opposite side of this cape.

...

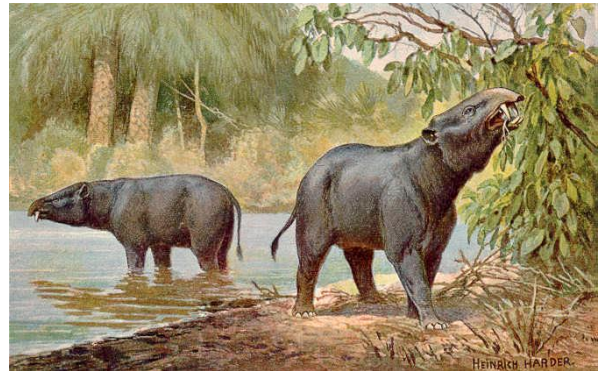
Phineka, because of its structure, is not used as a harbour today, though geologic changes in the vicinity may have affected its formation.

(Insight on the Scriptures, Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, 1988, p. 636)

The cape at Loutro, Cape Mouri, may be described as being in the shape of a dog's head when viewed from Loutro, or viewed from the Phoenix side as being in the shape of a falcon head with crest, a Phoenix. For southerly prevailing winds Loutro is well sheltered by Cape Mouri and by the small island that lies at the entrance to the harbour on that side, as a crest or feather horn on the head of the Phoenix. Loutro is better sheltered also from the westerly winds than the Phoenix side is. The conclusion is that Loutro is the more likely site of the ancient Phoenix of the Bible as a sheltered winter port. The shape of the cape lends credence to the name of Phoenix.

Right: Moeritherium is a prehistoric mammal that lived in the region of Lake Moeris, Egypt (*Reproduction from Wikipedia, 'Moeritherium', colour-adjusted*)

The similarity of the name of Cape Mouri to the name of Lake Moeris in Egypt is another link between the port of Phoenix, in Crete, and the Egyptian Lake Moeris, into which the Canal of Joseph flows. Wikipedia, 'Bahr Yussef', stated:



The **Bahr Yussef** (29° 14'29"N 30° 55'00"E / 29.241473°N 30.916729°E) (Arabic: بحر يوسف), which roughly translates from Arabic as "the waterway of Joseph", is a canal which connects the Nile River with Fayyum in Egypt. This was originally in prehistoric times a natural offshoot of the Nile which created a lake to the west during high floods. Beginning with the 12th dynasty, the waterway was enlarged and the Fayyum was developed to enlarge Lake Moeris.

[\(Wikipedia, 'Bahr Yusuif'\)](#); [\(Wikimapia, 'Bahr Yusuif', #lat=29.241473&lon=30.916729&z=12&l=0&m=b\)](#); [\(Arabic to Unicode Converter\)](#); [\(EasyCalculation, Hex Converter\)](#).

Editor's Note: Unicode are the uppercase letters A-F and Arabic numerals which as a u-`word' represent one character in an alphabet (eg. \uFE91 = ب = `b'; \uFE91\uFEA4\uFEAE = بحر = `bhr', which spells `Bahr', keeping in mind that Arabic, like Hebrew is a primarily consonantal language and is written from right to left; \uFEF3 = ي = `y'; \uFEFE = و = `u'; \uFEF3\uFEFE\uFEB3\uFED2 = يوسف = `yusuf', which spells Yusuif or Yussef, right to left)



Left: Map of Chora Sfakion, Sfakia (*Map from [CHORA-SFAKION - Sfakia.](#)*)

There is more than one place called Phoenix on the island of Crete. The other location is, however, not a seaport. When I began writing this article, the map of Crete at the official [loutro.gr](#) website showed the town of Hora-Sfakion, but later it had been changed to (and is now called) Sfakia. Wikimapia still showed it as Hora-Sfakion (Chora-Sfakion) as of 23:30h 2010-03-

24. The Google maps have been changed, and no longer show the area of Sfakia to the north of Loutron. Apparently, the tradition of Hora-Sfakion is alive and well in that town now known as Sfakia. The circle dance which is a traditional dance in the area, the hora or chorus of the mythical Horus, is not quite as easy to hide, and the 'on' endings of Greece and Crete place names, reflecting the heritage of Heliopolis or 'On' in Egypt, may also be harder to change. The place of Finikas or Phoenix in Crete is rightly named after the place of origin of Joseph, and Heracles King of Tyre in Phoenicia.



Left: Senusret III

A significant part of Egyptian history has been destroyed, or at least an attempt was made to obliterate the foreign rule, as evidenced from damage to specific Middle Kingdom statues. The evidence is that, particularly, the Hebrew statues have been damaged, namely of Senusret II, III, and Amenemhet III. It is utterly reprehensible that someone would seek to erase a link to the past. Our consideration of the town of Loutro, Crete, known now as the ancient Phoenix of the Bible, cannot be lessened by evil-doers, and in God's will waxes stronger. God Jehovah will judge evil ones, and righteous ones rejoice in the truth and in our tribulations, as God does a miracle. It is truly a miracle that the maps were not changed until a survey had been made and the truth discovered about Phoenix, but the fact remains that maps change

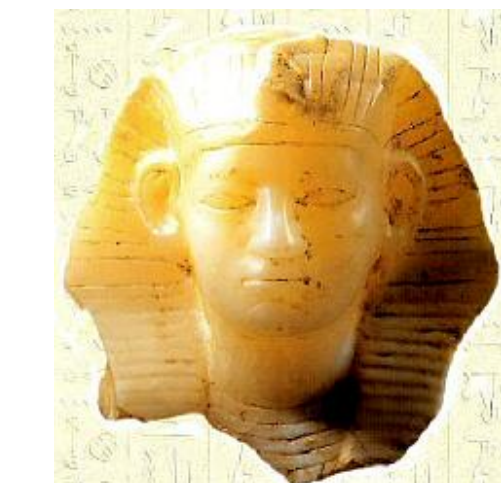
and history continues. We can only hope that our valuable time be not wasted by it. The name Phoenix itself contains the name of the city, 'On', or 'Oen', representing the city 'Awen' or 'On' in Egypt also known as Heliopolis (in Greece). 'Ph' is in Joseph, Ephraim. Might the 'Sf' in 'Sfakia' be the part 'Seph' from 'Joseph'? The irony is the very attempts by later anti-Semites to wipe out the Hebrew legacy have been the very way in which we may identify these things as being associated with the true God. ([Maps of Crete. sfakia-crete.com](#))

Right: Plan of Pyramid of Amenemhet III, Hawara, Egypt (Plan from [The Pyramid of Amenemhet III at Hawara, National Capital Freenet](#). See also [Pyramid: Definition from Answers.com](#).)

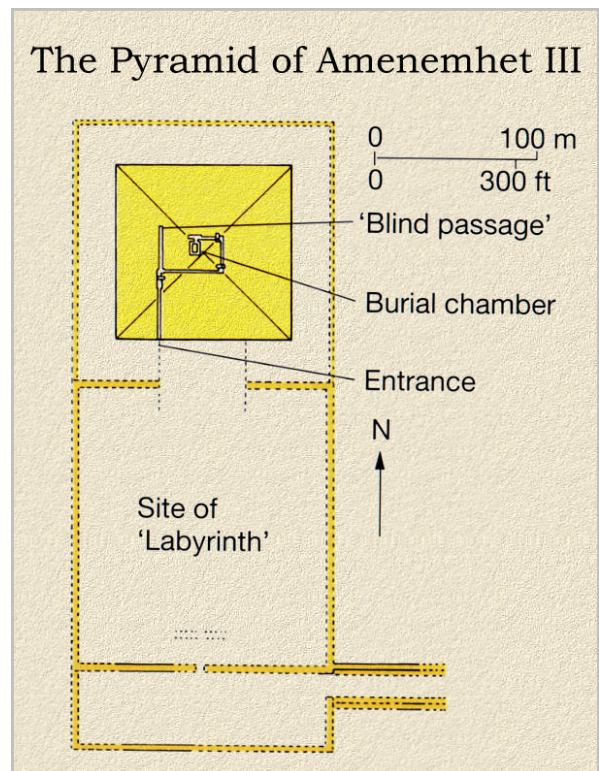
The name of Cape Mouri at Loutro, Crete, is even more reason to believe that this town may have been inhabited by Joseph. Joseph's son Ephraim, as Pharaoh and brother of Manasseh son of Joseph, has a strong association to Phoenicia as Heracles King of Tyre, and also as a Hebrew descended from Abraham, a Hebrew who received God's promise of land which included it. Manasseh, when identified with Minos of Crete and the Menes, or Min of Egypt, had a Labyrinth in Knossos, northern Crete. This gives us strong reason to associate Manasseh as Pharaoh Amenemhet III (Moeris). Aside from the obvious similarity in the names Manasseh and Amenemhet (Mouri and Moeris), we have a truly remarkable inscription at Konosso (cf. Knossos where the Labyrinth of Minos is found on Crete) in Nubia, which is located in southern Egypt. In the inscription, Amenemhet III was said to equate his year 46, 47, or 48 with year 1 of his successor, Amenemhet IV (Wikipedia, 'Amenemhet III'). Praise Jehovah, we are persecuted because we have the truth! For as to the similarity of the names Konosso and Knossos, there is more reason even than this to identify Amenemhet with Minos.

A devil is a liar, and tries to suppress the truth. We whose purpose is to teach the truth, as ministers of God's Word, a united brotherhood, are aware that our brothers suffer as we also do, at the hands of the Devil, who uses human henchman. We do not seek to conceal the truth from the Devil, as he is blind to it anyway (Job 1:6, 1Pe 5:9).

So what is the connection between Minos, Manasseh, Amenemhet III the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt from 1860 to 1814 BCE, about 63 years after Joseph 'stood before Pharaoh'? Are you ready? Are you sure? Does it perhaps relate to the village Phoenix? Or is it something to do with the island of Crete in Greece? Egypt is a place where many fine sculptures relating to this time were defaced in an apparent attempt to erase a Dynasty. The Hyksos rulers, the foreign rulers, were victims of this. Is it just a coincidence that the Hyksos were said to be the ones to have introduced the chariot to the peoples of Egypt? The Hyksos, or 'shepherd Kings', are said to be Semites too. Yet nobody identifies them with the nation of Israel, Jacob. Instead, they are said by many to belong to some other time.



Left: Amenemhat III, Head of small alabaster sphinx, Paris France (Photo from [antikforever.com](#), [12th Dynasty Egypt](#).)



I am not afraid to reveal some secret because someone spying on my computer might find out about it. These things are not even secrets, because the people of Crete teach parts of it. Faithfully, Amenemhet III is the Pharaoh whom we identified, above, with Joseph's son Manasseh, and he is the Pharaoh who is identified with the Labyrinth at Hawara, Egypt. There, in the mists of antiquity, a mere 11 miles from el Lahun, where we find Joseph's (Senusret II's) Pyramid today, did Manasseh build his Pyramid, and there is where the Labyrinth of Egypt be found today, immediately to the south of it. So, the copy of the Labyrinth

in Knossos, Crete, by Minos, is understood. ([Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 'Labyrinth', p. 563, 1886](#))

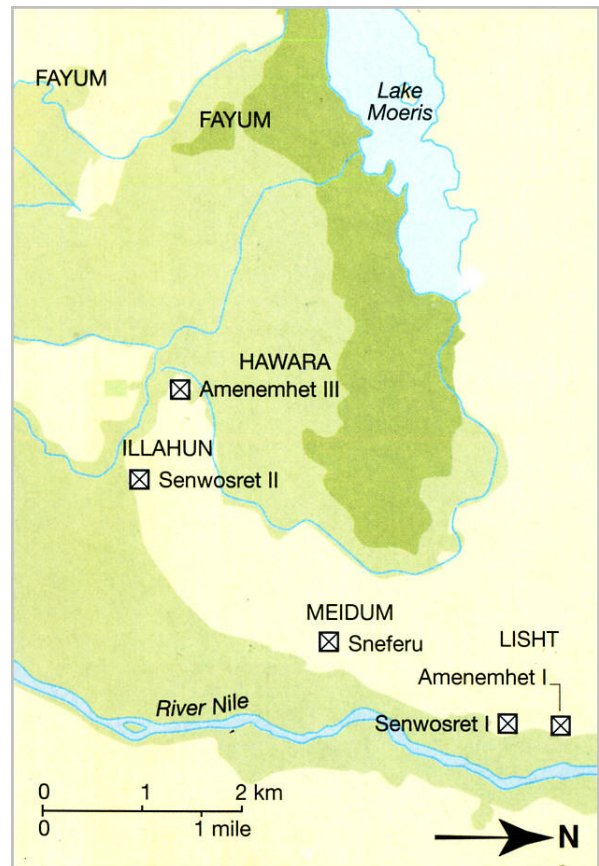
Minos, or Manasseh, accounts for a Labyrinth in both places.

The Phoenician village of Phoenix on Crete gets new meaning.

Right: Fayyum and Lake Moeris in northern Egypt, About 57 miles SSW of Cairo (Map from [The Pyramids of the Fayum, National Capital Freenet](#), showing location of Pyramid of Amenemhet III (Manasseh) at Hawara and Pyramid of Senusret II (Joseph) at El Lahun. Distance from Fayum to Cairo is obtained from [MapCrow Travel Distance Calculator, Fayum, Egypt to Cairo, Egypt](#). **Note:** North is to the right.)

The identification of King Minos as Pharaoh Amenemhet III is confirmed by the existence of two Labyrinths, one at Knossos on Crete, and the other at Hawara in Egypt. Minos is famous, in myth, for the Minotaur of the Labyrinth on Crete, and the Labyrinth at Hawara is associated with the adjoining Pyramid of Amenemhet III, they lying about 11 miles northwest of the Pyramid of Senusret II. Amenemhet III as Manasseh the son of Joseph, and Senusret II as Joseph complete the picture, with the proximity of the two Pyramids being further confirmation of their identities as son and father. But is it reasonable? When one claims that a certain individual is the father

of a later individual, there is usually the requirement of dates. ([Satellite picture, Wikimapia, 'Pyramid of Amenemhet III and Labyrinth at Hawara'](#)) ([Wikimapia, #lat=29.2741211, lon=30.8990479, z=13, l=0, m=s, v=9, Pyramid of Amenemhet III and Labyrinth at Hawara \(dead center\), Zoom out to see the Pyramid of Senusret II, 11 miles approximately southeast of that \(lower right\) with Scale.](#)) ([Wikimapia, #lat=29.2527062, lon=30.9328651, z=13, l=0, m=s, v=9, Pyramid of Amenemhet III and Labyrinth at Hawara \(pair of rectangles, top left, 2 mi N of Bahr Yusef\), Pyramid of Senusret II, 11 miles approximately southeast of Pyramid of Amenemhet III \(lower right, 3 mi E of Bahr Yusef\) with Scale.](#)) ([El Lahun and Hawara, Egyptian Monuments](#))



Left: Pyramid of Amenemhet III, Hawara, Fayyum Region, Egypt (Photo from [File:Pyramid of amenemhet hawarra 01.jpg](#). See also [Pyramid: Definition from Answers.com.](#))

First of all, may we not forget to celebrate the identity of the famous and mythological Minos of Crete. Take a moment... No one ever dreamed, from what I know, that one day the myth of Minos would become history, nor that the forgotten son of Joseph would come to life

again now like the Phoenix, as the mythology of Greece, Rome, and Egypt unite in true symphony. Amenemhet III, Manasseh's other persona, is the personage of the Egyptian Pharaoh who succeeded Senusret III, with reigns for the two overlapping in an indistinct way in that we have no certain knowledge yet of when Senusret III (Hercules, aka Ephraim, Joseph's other son) left Egypt. However, one can be very

grateful that one does have dates for Amenemhet III, or Min, his reign being from 1860-1814 BCE based on an heliacal rising of the star Sirius in year 7 of Pharaoh Senusret III. ([Wikipedia, 'Minos'](#)) ([Wikipedia, 'Amenemhet III'](#)) ([Wikipedia, 'Senusret III'](#)) ([Wikipedia, 'Sothic cycle'](#))

Right: Amenemhat III, Portion of Statue (graywacke sandstone), The Louvre, Paris, France

With Joseph begetting sons Manasseh and Ephraim between 1923 and 1916 BCE, during the years of plenty (Ge 41:50, 51), the earliest date for Manasseh's birth is 1923 BCE. It makes him 109 years old in 1814 BCE, the end of the reign of Amenemhet III. Is it not believable that Joseph's son Manasseh lived a life similar in duration to Joseph's life, noting how Joseph lived to 110 years (Ge 50:22)? This is true, thus confirmed.

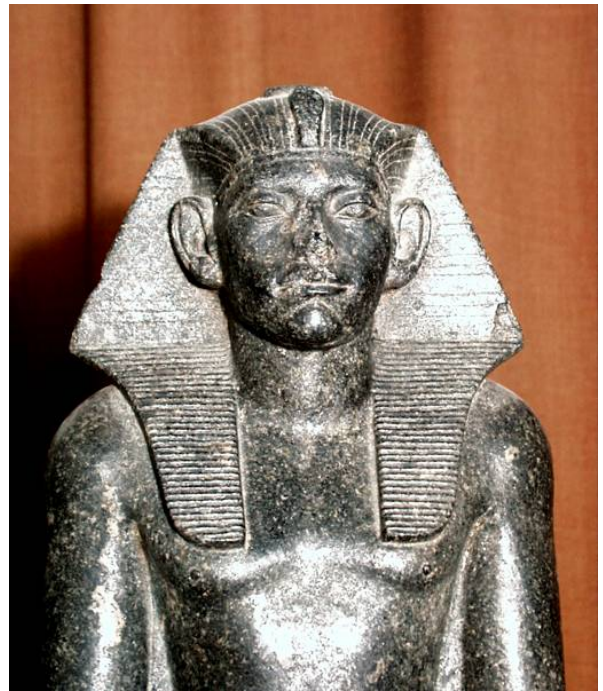
This occurred as a result of faith and willingness to search for my ancestors, and I must say that I believe genealogical basis is the strongest basis for history. Generations within a family allow a check on dates within a chronology, leading to a self-correcting method of study, and the desire for the increased knowledge of one's true family is a driving force. While it by no means necessarily proves anything, any family research is valuable and important, as it truly enriches us. When we know nothing of our family origins, we are grateful, even with little evidence, for the tiniest bit of a glimmer, a far-fetched notion, or similarity between words and names. This is because family is emotional, and is important to us. We also may be greatly pained when we rely on such research.

Having noted the strong emotional ties of family and wishing not to ever rely too heavily on it, we observe that, with 46 years as the reign of Pharaoh Amenemhet III (1860-1814), his death in 1814 BCE at the age of 109 years is not surprising.

[Amenemhet III] is regarded as the greatest monarch of the Middle Kingdom ([Wikipedia, 'Amenemhet III'](#))



Right: Amenemhet III (diorite-gneiss), The State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia (19th century BCE Sculpture in diorite-gneiss, a 'masterpiece' of the collection, The State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russian, photo from the Global Egyptian Museum.)



His mortuary temple at Hawara, known as the 'Labyrinth', was praised by Strabo as a wonder of the world. Was he Manasseh? Yes. The case is not based on one specific list of exhibits. Rather is it based on many surrounding details which all fit together to make a clear picture, as the pieces of a puzzle. More to the point, was he Minos? A Labyrinth in Egypt, and a copy at Knossos on Crete is quite the credible confirmation. Minos as Menes, or Min, said to have been the first Pharaoh, had a title Pharaoh. His brother Ephraim is Pharaoh in name. Ephraim's great exploits as Hercules play to Min as Pharaoh. 'Ammenhet' has similarity to 'Set', as does 'Manasseh', with Set being the brother of Osiris over whom Horus is champion. There are more ways to examine this, and the truth will out. ([Wikipedia. 'Minoan civilization, History'](#)) ([Wikipedia. 'Amenemhet III'](#))

Minos = Amenemhet III = Manasseh, keeping in mind two points of Scripture:

All Scripture is inspired of God and beneficial for teaching, for reproving, for setting things straight, for disciplining in righteousness, that the man of God may be fully competent, completely equipped for every good work.
(2Ti 3:16)

Look out for the dogs, look out for the workers of injury, look out for those who mutilate the flesh.
(Php 3:2)

The ruins at Knossos were discovered in 1878 CE, mirror date to the end of the reign of Senusret II (Joseph) in 1878 BCE. The Cretan ruins discovered at Knossos by Minos Kalokairinos were studied by Arthur Evans beginning in 1894 CE, mirroring very closely the date, BCE 1895, when Senusret II began sole rule. Herodotus describes the Egyptian Labyrinth as follows:

At the corner where the labyrinth ends there is, nearby, a pyramid 240 feet high and engraved with great animals. The road to this is made underground.

Such was the labyrinth; but an even greater marvel is what is called Lake Moeris, beside which the labyrinth was built.

([The Labyrinth](#)); ([History 2.148-9](#))

Please see also: ([Wikipedia. 'Knossos'](#)) ([Wikipedia. 'Sir Arthur Evans'](#)) ([Mazes and Labyrinths](#)) ([The First Labyrinths](#)) ([The Legends of Knossos](#)) ([The Knossos labyrinth: a new view of the 'Palace of Minos' at Knossos, by Rodney Castleden, p. 190, Routledge 1990](#)) ([The Knossos labyrinth: a new view of the 'Palace of Minos' at Knossos, by Rodney Castleden, Summary, Routledge 1990](#)) ([The Labyrinth](#))

Minos, as the consonantal 'Mns' is identical to Manasseh, or to the first seven letters 'Manasse'. That Minos was a great person in his time is witnessed by the testimony of the myth which attributes his accomplishments in Crete to the name of Jupiter, the Roman King of the gods, Cicero calling him 'the third Jupiter', evidently, saying:

The third Jupiter was born of Saturn, in the isle of Crete, where his sepulchre is shewn.
([Synchronology, Part 3, Chapter 6, Of Minos the Great, p. 184'](#))

When introducing Minos, the highly esteemed and much beloved Mr. Crosthwaite says of a great contemporary called Jupiter:

In perceiving and proving the identity of the Grecian Jupiter with Osiris or Sesostris King of Egypt, no difficulty or doubt could ever have existed, if supreme divine honours had not been claimed at or about the same time for another personage. [ed. that of Minos]
([Synchronology, Part 3, Chapter 6, Of Minos the Great, p. 183'](#))

Below: Various Contemporary Ancient Sculptures of Amenemhet III, Middle Kingdom, 12th Dynasty, c. 1850 BCE (See also [Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Middle Kingdom, Amenemhet III](#); see also [Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Wikimedia Commons, portion of Statue \(black granite\), Amenemhet III](#); [Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Wikimedia Commons, Praying Statue, Amenemhet III](#); [Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Official Site, Amenemhet III, c. 1850 BCE](#); [Louvre Museum, Paris, France, Wikimedia Commons, Amenemhet III \(in limestone\)](#); [Louvre, Amenemhet III \(in graywacke\)](#); [Munich, Amenemhet III Sphinx](#); [Louvre, Nimaatre Amenemhet III](#), or [Louvre, Nimaatre Amenemhet III](#). **Note:** Amenemhet III was buried at Hawara)

Contemporary Statues Egyptian Pharaoh Amenemhet III, c. 1850 BCE

Top Centre: Amenemhet III, portion of Statue (black granite), Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Germany

Below Left: Amenemhet III, (diorite-gneiss), The State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia



Bottom Centre: Amenemhet III, portion of Statue (graywacke sandstone), Louvre Museum, Paris, France

Above Right: Amenemhet III, Praying Statue, Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Germany

Identifying Joseph with Osiris, as we have done in *On* and the present article *Phoenix*, we might take a wild guess that the three Jupiters were: Osiris, Heracles, Minos, or, in other words, Joseph, Ephraim,

Manasseh, or, by way of Egyptian Nomen, the same as Kings Sesostris I, Sesostris II, Amenemhet III, or, in another form, Senusret I, Senusret II, Moeris, or by way of Egyptian Prenomen, we have Khakheperre, Khakhaure, Nimaatre. These Egyptian Pharaohs are said to be, by Egyptologists, the 'apex' of the 12th Dynasty (Wikipedia, 'Twelfth dynasty of Egypt'). Amenemhet III is described also as the 'greatest monarch of the Middle Kingdom' (Wikipedia), the Middle Kingdom being the period of Egyptian history from the 11th to the 14th Dynasty (Wikipedia, 'Amenemhet III' and 'Middle Kingdom of Egypt'). So, it does not seem far-fetched at all to identify Minos with Jupiter or with Amenemhet III. When Jupiter lends greatness to Minos, why not to Amenemhet? Amenemhet III is Minos, it is true, Manasseh, son of Joseph.

Turning to speculate at last on the Minos of myth, does this name not relate well to Amun-Ra, the self-created deity, the Egyptian god who is a creator, resembles the Hebrew God, and is unequalled, apart from Osiris, among Egyptian gods. Horns of feathers on Amun-Ra may signify the crest of the Phoenix.

The city of Memphis, called No-Ammon in the Bible, is a city 20 km south of Cairo on the west bank of the Nile (Bible Jer 46:25; Eze 30:14; Eze 30:16; Na 3:8; distance see Wikipedia, 'Memphis') and it is said to be a corruption of Amenophis in *Synchronology*, Part 4, Chapter 2, p. 248, note 50. As Ammon, Amenemhet III or Proteus, Menes, or Minos, is said to be the first Pharaoh. The name Ammon is given to Osiris too. The son of Ammon is from *Synchronology* p. 111 Hermes. Hermes-mi-Amun in that book is also a name of Pharaoh Ammon. In Greek mythology, Hermes is one son of the Greek god Zeus. ([Synchronology, Part 4, Chapter 2, General View of the History of Egypt, p. 248, note 50](#)) ([Synchronology, Part 2, Chapter 8, Of Egypt, Kings of Egypt from the Conquest by the Shepherd Kings to the Destruction of Troy, p. 111](#))

The mother of Minos is Asenath or Europa, so his father thus is Joseph or Zeus, and Minos himself is Manasseh. Minos held the reputation of being a wise ruler with excellent laws and maxims of government. Thucydides wrote in his *The History of the Grecian War*.

For Minos was the most ancient of all, that by report we know to have built a navy: and he made himself master of the now Grecian sea; and both commanded the isles called Cyclades, and also was the first that sent colonies into most of the same, expelling thence the Carians, and constituting his own sons there for governors, and also freed the seas of pirates, as much as he could, for the better coming in, as is likely, of his own revenue.

([Thucydides 1.4, translated by Thomas Hobbes, 1823, p. 3](#))

And the first person known to us by tradition as having established a navy is Minos. He made himself master of what is now called the Hellenic sea, and ruled over the Cyclades, into most of which he sent the first colonies, expelling the Carians and appointing his own sons governors; and thus did his best to put down piracy in those waters, a necessary step to secure the revenues for his own use.

([Thucydides 1.4, translated by Richard Crawley, 1874, ebook 2009](#)) ([Richard Crawley \(1840-1893\) obituary, The Times of London](#))

Right: Herakles and the Cretan Bull, Attic black-figure lekythos (Photo from [Wikimedia Commons](#), [File:Lekythos Cretan bull Louvre F455.jpg](#)). Detail from an Attic black-figure lekythos, ca. 480-470 BC. Found in Athens.)

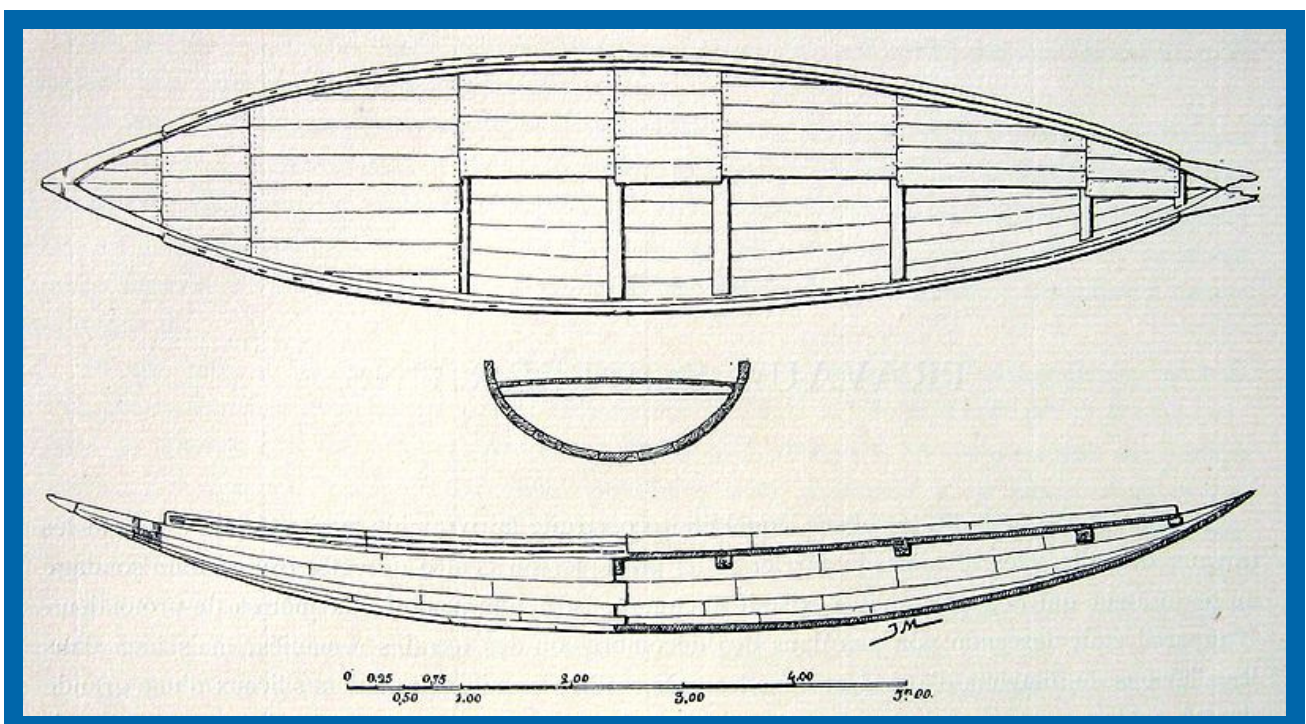


Whether these are true identifications of Minos and Manasseh or not, they must remain speculative. Perhaps we might note, in closing, the symbol of the bull in Cretan myth, Minos and the Minotaur being the well-known example, the Minotaur as a creature being half-man and half-bull. For Manasseh, what is the parallel? How about the Bible Book Deuteronomy 33:13-17:

13 And to Joseph he said, His land is of the blessing of the Lord, of the seasons of sky and dew, and of the deeps of wells below, 14 and of the fruits of the changes of the sun in season, and of the produce of the months, 15 from the top of the ancient mountains, and from the top of the everlasting hills, 16 and of the fullness of the land in season: and let the things pleasing to him that dwelt in the bush come on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of him who was glorified above his brethren. 17 His beauty is as the firstling of his **bull**, his horns are the horns of a unicorn; with them he shall thrust the nations at once, even from the end of the earth: these are the ten thousands of Ephraim, and these are the thousands of Manasse. [ed. Brown-Driver Briggs defines the Hebrew word rendered 'unicorn' here as: "probably the great aurochs or wild bulls which are now extinct. The exact meaning is not known." The Hebrew word *r'em* means, literally, 'a wild bull', according to Strong. A number of translations render it 'a wild ox'.]

(Deuteronomy 33:13-17, [The Translation of the Greek Old Testament Scriptures, Including the Apocrypha. Compiled from the Translation by Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton 1851](#))

In Greek mythology, the symbol of Zeus is also the bull (see [Wikipedia, 'Zeus'](#), cf. [Synchronology, Part 4, Chapter 1, Introduction - Mitford's Greece, p. 221](#); [Wikipedia, 'Minos'](#)).



The hora dance of the Jewish people was a circle dance, that is reflected in the earlier Cretan chora or hora dance based on the chorus dance instituted by Horus the Egyptian Pharaoh whom we identify with Heracles. The city of Heraklion is the fourth largest city in Greece today, and is on Crete. In the area of Phoenix or Loutro, Crete, the hora dance is shown by the traditional male circle dance, done primarily by men and while holding hands and forming a circle or arc. The musical accompaniment to this dance is, logically, the closest thing that we have to the original, or most ancient, Hebrew music.

We are so very grateful to the many people who contribute of their time and energies so that we may better understand the ancient history. In particular, the people who help us write our articles, including those to whom we speak, those making websites of all kinds related to the history of the Jews and Egyptians, Greeks, Trojans, Cretans, and related to maps for geographical or historio-geographical research. One website, one of the top-100 rated sites in all of Greece, is that one responsible for the broadcasting of LoutroTV, a webcast that provides video and music from the site of ancient Phoenix in Crete, giving a presentation of the history of this village.

In addition to the modern music webcast on LoutroTV, is some traditional Greek music. This music resembles the music of a place on the other side of the Atlantic, named Newfoundland. These are maritime communities, and the music of the sailors in Crete has maritime connections to Newfoundland. The boats which were found at the site of Senusret III's pyramid truly extend that maritime connection to Egypt, and in the book by Seán McGrail, *Boats of the World: From the Stone Age to Medieval Times*, p. 39 we read:

Short lengths of planking, comparable with those used on the Dashur boats, are depicted on the twelfth-dynasty tomb of Khnemhotep at Beni Hasan.

[*\(Boats of the World: From the Stone Age to Medieval Times, by Seán McGrail, p. 39, published by Oxford University Press, 2001\)*](#)

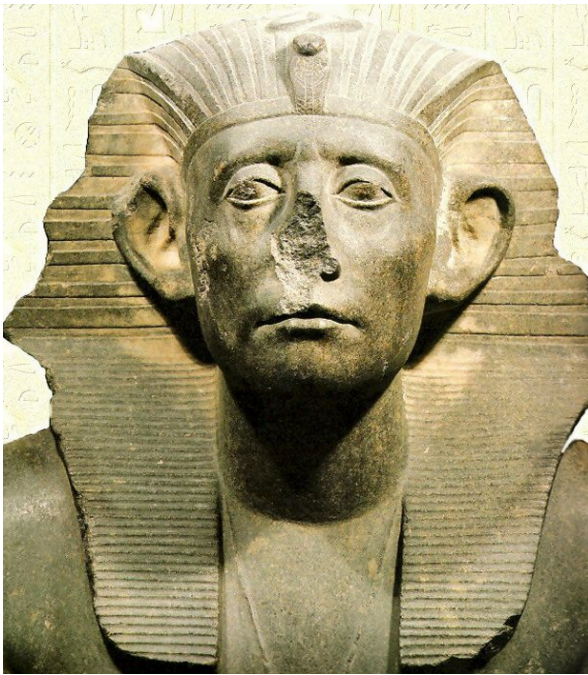
On p. 37 of the same book,

Excavations by De Morgan (1894; 1903) in 1893-5 around the pyramid of Sesostris/ Senusret III (c. 1878-1843 BC) at Dashur, revealed six boat pits. Two of these boats are now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, one each in the Field Museum, Chicago (Fig. 2.21) and in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, whilst the other two cannot now be traced...

[*\(Boats of the World: From the Stone Age to Medieval Times, by Seán McGrail, p. 37, published by Oxford University Press, 2001\)*](#)

We may make a great many mistakes in our interpretation of a chronology as ancient as 1900 BCE, especially when we think we know something about it. However, our continued search is identifying Sesostris III as Ephraim the son of Joseph, that identification being consistent with the Phoenician identity of Ephraim as Heracles King of Tyre. We may accept it though it may not be proven. Also Amenemhet III is being identified with Manasseh the other son of Joseph and with Minos King of Crete. The evidence of boat pits in Dashur for both, as well as a Labyrinth at Knossos in Crete, built after the model of the Egyptian Labyrinth of Amenemhet III at Hawara, is strong confirmation of the maritime nature of these two Kings.

We may make mistakes in the identification of individuals in the sense of placing them in the wrong generation, mythology giving various ways of placing them in time. However, in our chronology, we have remarkable agreement between the date of Manasseh and that of Minos in the early palace at Knossos on Crete, and the date of Joseph (1954-1843 BCE) is consistent. These are independent methods and thus are not open to bias.



Left: Sesostris (Senusret) III, Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt (Photo from antikforever.com, 12th Dynasty Egypt.)

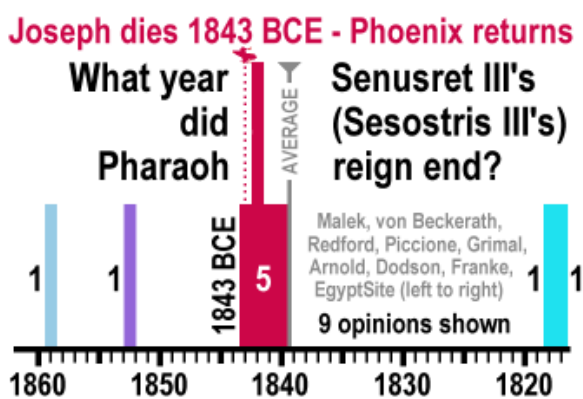
The Greek mythology appears to relate closely to the time of Joseph and his two sons, with Osiris and Minos both claiming the title of Jupiter in the Roman version of the Greek myth. This easily may be seen to adapt itself to fit Joseph's sons Ephraim and Manasseh, who were in competition (Ge 48:17-20). Heracles of Tyre fits as Osiris Pharaoh of Egypt, he being a Pharaoh himself before leaving Egypt, and his ruling as King at Tyre in Phoenicia fits with the Hebrews themselves living there prior to going to Egypt in Joseph's day. Senusret III, as a great warrior and as Pharaoh, is true to the Phoenician story of Heracles, and he lived and ruled during the time of Joseph according to our own detailed analysis of

chronology. He had the prenomen `Khakhaure', which ends with `Haure' and thus may positively identify him with `Horus'. The chorus of Horus is the dance of Greek people living today on Crete, an island near Egypt which has a city today named Heraklion, so that the connection of Heracles to Crete and to Horus works. Heracles ruled the entire Mediterranean and was a navigator.

With both of Joseph's sons as Pharaohs, the confusion in the mythology between Joseph and his son Ephraim disappears, for their both having the same name, Senusret (or Sesostris), is able to account for confusion between father and son as well as the confusion of two brothers as father and son, both the brother and father of Manasseh sharing that name. Not to say that we know anything.

It is worth keeping in mind that it was only by making a lot of mistakes that we got where we are in the Greenealogy, and we realistically might expect to make a lot more mistakes in order to make any significant further progress. We need not, however, view them as mistakes. Like the Phoenix repeats its cycle of returning to bury his father, learning is a circle, and what we think is a mistake often comes back as a central feature of our teaching and ends up being the core of truth.

An interesting aspect of the Greek music and the chora dance is that it may be a priceless link to other ancient culture. For example, the Psalms of the Bible has no written, musical accompaniment. I wonder very seriously whether some of these ancient Greek melodies and rhythm patterns may be related to the original music of the Bible that accompanied the Psalms.



Left: The Phoenix Returns to Bury His Father (Chart showing the various dates given for the end of the reign of Pharaoh Senusret III)

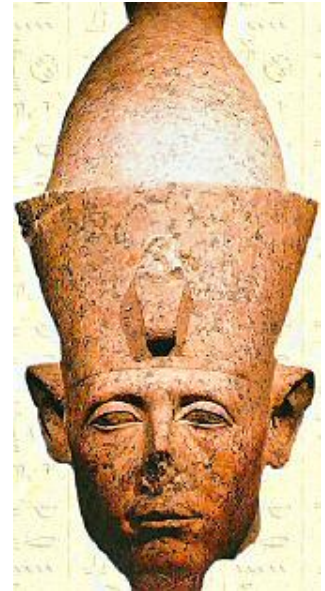
The Egyptian Pharaoh whom we identify with Ephraim is ruling Egypt at the time following Joseph's own rulership of Egypt. Senusret III, a tall and powerful ruler who matches an image commonly associated with Heracles, has a variety of dates as given for the end of his rule, with an average of 9 of these being 1839 BCE. When we notice that five of

the 9 dates were closely grouped about 1842 BCE, and that the earliest of the five is 1843 BCE, it is even more remarkable perhaps when we remember that Joseph is said to have died in that year, 1843 BCE, in the Greenealogy.

When Hercules left Egypt to embark on the exploits for which he became famous, did he later return as the Phoenix did, to bury his father? For that would place his return in the year 1843 BCE, allowing him some time to finish out his reign and possibly even leave Egypt again. If we believe that Heracles was thrown out of Egypt by his successor Manasseh, then this year 1843 BCE may mark the beginning of his Kingship of Tyre at the age of 73 years. This makes him too old to fight with the Greeks in the Trojan War, with that war dated toward the end of the reign of his brother Manasseh, who was also known as Proteus. Proteus is also 'the old man of the sea', son of Poseidon, which confirms Joseph's identification as 'lord of On' or 'husband of On', as Joseph was wed to the daughter of the priest of On, and 'posis' means 'husband', or 'lord', in Greek (read *On*; Genesis 41:45; Wikipedia, 'Proteus').

Right: Sesostris (Senusret) III, Luxor Museum, Egypt (*Photo from antikforever.com, 12th Dynasty Egypt.*)

Who better to represent Hercules other than Pharaoh Senusret III, who might have been the most powerful Egyptian ruler of this time (Wikipedia, Senusret III)? It is said that Pharaoh Senusret III was tall, standing 6' 6" (phouka.com), which is also consistent with Hercules. Senusret was deified while he was yet living and his military campaigns brought about much improved local conditions and prosperity, again doing homage to a greatly exalted reputation of Hercules. Hercules had no grave in Greece, which is at variance with other Greek gods, whose graves are found in Greece. Instead, his grave is said to be found in Spain, that country having being settled by a number of the sons of Hercules, corroborated by the looks of Senusret's sculptures, with Spanish eyes. Hercules, known as the great navigator 'Melcarte' which is, literally, 'King of Creta', is also hardly better befitted than by a Pharaoh who surrounded his pyramid with wooden boats. Who better indeed.



**Above: Sesostris III Pectoral
(Cairo, Egypt)**



**Above: Golden Knee Band
(with a knot of Heracles)**



**Above: Lintel with name of Sesostris (Senusret) III
(Karnak, Egypt)**



Above: The Knot of Heracles

There is no problem with Hercules being a Jew named Ephraim, unless problems are what one seeks. Is it, specifically, the nose of the statues of Senusret III which are broken, for no reason whatsoever? His father's and his successor's statues, their noses also broken, and the nose of the Great Sphinx at Giza, for what reason? Rather does the Greek mythology align with the Hebrew family tree and bring a resolution to an old question of what happened to the Jews in Egypt. God's people at last find their rightful place in history, and also myth. The fantastic journey of the Phoenix comes to its completion with the identification of Ephraim as Heracles, and the hora dance of Horus or Ares (cf. Khakhaure Senusret) is a circle. Senusret III's emblem is a vulture, which corresponds to the vulture symbol of the Greek god Ares, and which the pectoral and lintel show, and which relate to the wings of the falcon or Phoenix bird. Heracles ties a circle symbol, a reef knot. ([Wikipedia, 'Ares'](#)) ([WikiAnswers, 'What was Heracles' symbol'](#)) ([Wikipedia, 'Reef knot'](#))

Right: Sesostris (Senusret) III, Three Statues, British Museum, London, England (All three statues are of the same Pharaoh, Senusret / Sesostris III, photo from [Tines /Egypten, June 2009.](#))



Ears were discussed in the article *Joseph*, with large ears associated to Senusret II and to the later Kings of the Hapsburg Dynasty. We note the same trait for Senusret III as further confirmation. The Phoenician origin for an Europa of myth corresponds to the place where Abraham settled before a later generation came into Egypt in Joseph's time, returning to Canaan and Phoenicia under Moses and Joshua, so that when we consider a Phoenician Heracles who left Egypt to become a King of Tyre in Phoenicia, it really does complete a circle.



Left: Amenemhet III, British Museum, London, England (*Photo from [Tines Egypten, June 2009.](#)*)

Who better to represent Minos King of Crete than an Egyptian Pharaoh named Amenemhet III? Whose pyramid site at Dashur is associated with two boat pits, and whose name even resembles Minos, who had the earliest recorded navy? The timing of the reign of Amenemhet III (1860-1814) coincides with the era of the first palaces on the island of Crete at Knossos, a site noted for its Labyrinth which is said to be modelled after a Labyrinth adjacent to the Pyramid of Amenemhet III at Hawara in the Fayyum region of Egypt. Minos resembles Manasseh, the names having identifying consonants, and Manasseh also dates to the same time as Minos according to the

Greenealogy. That Manasseh ruled Crete as the son of Joseph makes sense too in consideration of Crete having been part of Egypt, ruled from the Delta region where Jacob and his family lived after they arrived in Egypt. Manasseh was the elder son of Joseph. That his brother Ephraim was to surpass Manasseh in greatness was witnessed in the Bible itself, explaining why Manasseh would be relegated to ruling Crete while his brother Ephraim ruled Egypt. This parallels Minos, who ruled Crete until he became Pharaoh, his brother Heracles surpassing him as greater. The Pharaoh Amenemhet III had the name Moeris, and he was ruling during the time when Joseph reputedly developed a Canal that today flows into the lake known as Lake Qarun or Moeris. The conclusion, all things believed, is that Minos is Amenemhet.

Proteus, "The Old Man of the Sea", as the Pharaoh who was ruling Egypt during the Trojan War, as Minos is clearly "of the Sea" and, as Proteus, is "Old Man", Proteus beginning with the Greek 'pro' = 'before' meaning, perhaps, firstborn. Minos as the firstborn of Joseph is thus in a true sense the "Old Man of the Sea", as he is the older son of Joseph and the older of two brothers who both conducted sea operations. Joseph is Poseidon, both commanding by chariot, and Proteus, the firstborn of Poseidon, is Manasseh, firstborn of Joseph. ([Wikipedia, 'Proteus'](#))

Israelites are Phoenixes because they came from Phoenicia in the days of Joseph and entered into Egypt, becoming Pharaohs and great Phoenician sailors, the sons of Joseph being Minos and Heracles of mythological fame. As in any family research there will be details in the generational relationships that will need to be worked out later perhaps, and a date for the Fall of Troy is being considered as merely one of such dates when Troy was destroyed and subsequently rebuilt once again.



Above: Gary Player (*The Black Knight*)

Great sport heroes are Phoenixes, like Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, Gary Player, and Lee Trevino, or Babe Ruth and Bobby Orr. Bobby was born the year that Babe Ruth died, 1948, that year of the Common Era which is 8×430 years after The Exodus of the Jews from Egypt, as led by Moses, in 1493 BCE.

In life, as in sport, it is not so much how fast you move as it is the direction in which you go. The Phoenix of myth was a creature which symbolized the cycles of years and seasons. As such the Phoenix, like the shape of the date palm that is named for it, or as the star of David hexagram, is a circle.

When we know nothing, we have an advantage in that, anything that we do brings more success. Simply put, when you hit the bottom, you have nowhere to go but up. When the disciples of Jesus were saying that there were yet four months before the harvest, Jesus told them to view the fields, explaining that they were already white for harvesting (John 4:35). Paul, in his letters, wrote to encourage Christians not to be carried away by various and strange teachings (Heb 13:9; 2Co 11:1-3, 20; Col 2:4,8; Eph 5:6; 6:12; Php 3:2; 2Th 2:3,7; 1Ti 1:3,4, 8; 6:3-5; 2Ti 3:1-7; 4:3-5; Tit 1:10-16; 3:9-11; Ro 1; 10:8; 16:17-20; 1Co 1:19-21). Paul did harvesting work and endured tribulation for his faith (Acts 14). Christians John, Peter, and Jude wrote about this (Jude; 1 Jo 4:1-3; 5:4,9-12,18-20; 2Jo 5-7; 1Pe 5:6-11; 2Pe 2; 3). Ephraim (ie. Senusret III of Egypt) or Phoenix or Heracles of Greek mythology, symbolizes the enduring spirit of God, as witnessed by the Phoenix bird which returned every 500 years to bury his father, each bird being a subsequent generation, even as a son of Joseph would return 443 years after Joseph first entered Egypt as a slave in 1936 BCE, when the Israelites brought Joseph's bones with them out of Egypt in 1493 BCE. Entering the Promised Land in 1452 BCE under the leadership of Joshua son of Nun, settling there in 1436 BCE after dividing the land obtained by fight, Joseph at last rested. He had returned at last, after a long 500 years, and his bones in the end came to rest in the land which Jehovah had promised to his father Abraham. His return home, like that of the Phoenix, was to a place he could call his own. ([Joshua 24:32](#))

A Phoenix also signifies the way in which we research family history, going over the same ground again and again in hopes of gaining new insight, refining our understanding each time we do so, and it represents the family history's generations themselves, as the cycle of life which repeats itself again.

Westboro Baptist Pastor Fred Phelps says ``God hates America - have a nice day." Then he laughs his wry, cyclic chuckle. ([GodHatesFags.com](#), [Westboro Baptist Home Page](#); [Le 20:23](#))

A wedding ring also takes the shape of a circle, signifying, it is said, the unbroken and complete nature of love itself. Love is thus a Phoenix, as is Heracles and his Tyrian purple which signified the divine right of Kings, prior to 1923 CE. In the mirror to Joseph as ruler of Egypt in 1923 BCE, great slugger Babe Ruth of baseball fame is the AL MVP of 1923 CE. ([Baseball-Reference.com](#), [Babe Ruth Statistics and History](#))

Phoenix

by Rolf Ward Green and Anne Ruth Rutledge 



Historical Notes:

The following table was first produced in 2009. A version of it is published in the article *Green*, whereas the one here is from the article *Joseph*, dated December 2009:

`Blessed Greenealogy'		
Week	Years	Details
0 — 73	5621	Adam to Siege of Masada, 72 CE (73 × 77)
1 — 72	5544	Adam to Birth of Jesus, 6 BCE (72 × 77)

Before Common Era	BCE	Details
Adam 5550 Era of: The Ancients ↓ 3282 Deluge	5550	Sep-Oct: Adam breathes, first breath 7 1/7 × 777 years to Common Era, 1 CE 3700 years to key year 1850 BCE 7000 years to the 1st Hapsburg Emperor 37 × 197 years to end of Hapsburg Dynasty
Adam created 50 × 111		2268 years to The Deluge 2268 = 2² × 3⁴ × 7 = 36 × 63
7 × 777	5439	Adam 111 years old to CE (1 CE)
Seth	5319	To birth of Jesus, 6 BCE (69 × 77)
Enosh	5113	Seth 205 years old
Cainan	4922	Enosh 190 years old
Mahalaleel	4752	Cainan 170 years old
Jared	4586	Mahalaleel 165 years old
Enoch	4424	Jared 162 years old
Methuselah	4258	Enoch 165 years old
Lamech	4071	Methuselah 187 years old
Noah	3882	Lamech 188 years old 73 × 77 years to end of Hapsburg Dynasty
Deluge 3282		2268 years after Adam created

Era of: The Dreamers ↓ 1014 Temple	3282	Month 2 Day 17 (now Heshvan 17): Deluge Noah, Shem, Ham, Japheth (with wives) $2 \times 7 \times 97$ years to Joseph before Pharaoh $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 19$ years to Jacob in Egypt 1914 $2^2 \times 3 \times 149$ years to the Exodus $2^2 \times 7^2 \times 19$ yrs to Merovingian Dynasty $2^6 \times 3^2 \times 7$ yrs to Carolingian Dynasty $2^2 \times 7 \times 13^2$ years to Hapsburg Dynasty 62×77 yrs to 1st Spanish Colony in N. World $2 \times 5 \times 7 \times 71$ years to Emperor Joseph I $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 13^2$ yrs to Death of Joseph II $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 11 \times 13$ to Canada's Confederation $2 \times 7^2 \times 53$ years to The Great War (WWI) $7^2 \times 7^2 = 7^4$ years to Founding of Carthage
The Deluge ↑		Foundational date for all of History
	2268 years to 1st Temple $2268 = 2^2 \times 3^4 \times 7 = 36 \times 63$	
Arpachshad	3280	2 years after the Deluge, Shem 100 years old
Cainan	3145	Arpachshad 135 years old
Shelah	3014	Cainan 130 years old
Eber	2883	Shelah 130 years old
Peleg	2749	Eber 134 years old
Reu	2618	Peleg 130 years old
Serug	2485	Reu 132 years old
Nahor	2355	Serug 130 years old
Terah	2276	Nahor 79 years old
Abraham	2206	Terah age 70 (2200 years to Jesus)
Canaan	2131	Abraham 75, Canaan (2200 yrs to 70 CE)
Isaac	2105	Abraham 100 years old
Jacob	2044	Isaac 60 years old

Judah	1957	Jacob 87 years old, Tammuz (4th month) 9 × 430 years to World War, 1914 CE Mirror: Birth of WG, Jan 10 1957 CE
Joseph	1954	Jacob 91 years old, Heshvan (8th month) 103 years to the key Year, 1850 BCE 2 × 3 ² × 5 × 43 years to end of WWI 1918 Mirror: G. Britain, 14-year food ration ends, CE
Egypt	1923	Joseph (age 30) stands before Pharaoh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 years to key Year, 1850 BCE • 2 × 43² yrs to U.S. Declaration 1776 • 3700 yrs to Int'l War of U.S. Indep. • 9 × 430 years to Declaration of Israel • 5³ × 31 yrs to Holocaust Reparations Mirror: Ottoman Empire ends, CE
Egypt	1914	Jacob (age 130), 9 × 430 years to my birth Mirror: The Great War (World War I), CE
Key Year	1850	Key 22 + 15, Beni Hasan Wall Painting 3300 years to Year of Hapsburg Dynasty
Joseph dies	1843	at age 110 years
Exodus	1493	May 03 (Nissan 15) (Iyyar 22 a Saturday) 8 × 430 years to Declaration of Israel 2 ⁷ × 23 years to Hapsburg Dynasty Mirror: 1st Hapsburg Emperor dies, CE Mirror: 1st Spanish Colony in New World, CE
Joshua	1452	Crossed Jordan Mirror: Hapsburg Dynasty, CE
Land	1436	17 × 50 yrs to end of 1 st Temple, 586 BCE
50 ₀	1421	Jubilee (Yobel) cycle begins
50 ₁	1371	1 st Jubilee
Jephthah	1152	(300 years of Jephthah end)
King Saul	1098	490 years to King Jehoiakim, vassal
King David	1058	7 × 430 yrs to Reparations Agreement

King Solomon	1018	430 years to the siege of Jerusalem
Temple 1014 BCE	1014	2268 years after The Deluge
Era of: The Adolescents ↓ 1255 CE Albert I		second month (Ziv): 1 st Temple founded $2^5 \times 77$ years to Hapsburg Dynasty $5^2 \times 77$ years to birth of Otto I 2200 years to Siege of Jerusalem
1st Temple		2268 years to Birth of Albert I $2268 = 2^2 \times 3^4 \times 7 = 36 \times 63$
Troy Falls	888	8 x 111 years before CE (1 CE)
Carthage ↓ Pivotal date of History ↑	881	$7^2 \times 7^2 = 7^4$ years after The Deluge The Founding of Carthage 3 x 777 years to Hapsburg Dynasty $5^3 \times 7$ years to birth of Jesus $7^2 \times 7^2 = 7^4$ years to Protestant Reformation
Solar Eclipse	878	Mar 01: 10 years after end of Trojan War A new moon in Homer's Odyssey
Samaria	719	Samaria captured (3 solar years within 3 luni-solar years)
Judah	712	Sennacherib captures Judah
King Esarhaddon	695	1 st year of King Esarhaddon (tied to eclipses of the sun in Babylon)
King Josiah	621	16 th Jubilee (18 th year of Josiah)
Jehoiakim	608	70 years before 1 st year of Cyrus
Captivity	597	1 st year of Captivity of Jehoiachin
Siege	588	Siege of Jerusalem (Ezekiel 4)

End 1st Temple	586	70 years to 2 nd Temple completed
Cyrus	539	Babylon taken: 7 × 77 years to CE (1 CE)
2nd Temple	516	2 nd Temple completed by Darius
Antiochus Epiphanes	168	2 nd Temple defiled
Jesus born	6	77 years to Siege of Masada 18 × 70 years to Albert I Era
NO ZERO YEAR (imagine a line between two eras)		
Common Era	CE	Details
2nd Temple Ends	70	77 × 24 years to end of World War I
73 — 0	72	Siege of Masada: 5 × 430 yrs to 2222 CE
King Merovech	444	Merovingian Dynasty begins, 2 ² × 7 ² × 19 yrs post-flood
King Pepin	751	Carolingian Dynasty begins, 2 ⁶ × 3 ² × 7 yrs post-flood
Otto I born	912	Nov 23: later 1st Holy Roman Emperor 7 ³ = 7 × 7 × 7 years to Albert I 7 × 77 years to Hapsburg Dynasty
Emperor Otto I	962	Feb 02: '1st German Emperor of Italy' 2 ² × 7 × 103 yrs after Joseph before Pharaoh 2 × 3 × 5 × 7 × 31 years after Adam breathes
Otto I dies	973	May 7: 480 years to End of Roman Empire
Jerusalem Captured	1187	Oct 02, falls: 2200 years after 1 st Temple Jul 04, Battle of Hattin: Kingdom defeated 19 × 31 years to U. S. Declaration 1776

Albert I 1255	1255	2268 years after 1 st Temple
Era of: The Masters ↓ 3523 Future		July: Albert I of Hapsburg is born Great-great grandfather of Frederick III $3^2 \times 77$ years to Declaration of Israel
Albert I born		2268 years to 3523 CE $2268 = 2^2 \times 3^4 \times 7 = 36 \times 63$
Hapsburg Dynasty	1452	Hapsburg Dynasty begins Mar 19: Emperor Frederick III crowned 7000 years after Adam breathes 3300 years after key Year 1850 BCE $2^5 \times 77$ years after 1st Temple founded 3×777 years after Carthage founded $2^4 \times 7 \times 13$ years after Jesus born Mirror: Israel Crossing Jordan, BCE
Frederick III		
Roman Empire	1453	May 29: ends on death of Constantine XI
Spanish Colony	1493	Columbus takes 17 ships to New World 1 st Spanish Colony in New World
Frederick III dies		Aug 19: at 77 years, 33 days before age 78 $2 \times 7 \times 17$ yrs into Era of the Masters Mirror: The Exodus, BCE
Protestant Reformation	1521	Diet of Worms, death of Pope Leo X $7^2 \times 7^2 = 7^4$ years after Founding of Carthage
Joseph I born	1678	Jul 26: lives $2^5 = 32$ years $2 \times 37 \times 67$ years after The Deluge
Emperor Joseph I	1690	Jan 06: reigned $3 \times 7 = 21$ years 100 years to the death of Joseph II
Dynasty Ends	1740	Hapsburg Dynasty ends Oct 20: Emperor Charles VI dies 37×197 years after Adam breathes 2×12^2 years after it began
Charles VI dies		

U. S. Declaration	1776	U. S. Declaration of Independence 2² x 43 yrs to Declaration of Israel
U. S. War	1778	U. S. International War of Independence begins 3700 years after Joseph before Pharaoh
Joseph II dies	1790	Feb 20: in his 49th year of life
Franz Joseph I born	1830	Aug 18: Archduke ``Franzl'', Hapsburg-Lorraine 3² x 13 years to the Declaration of Israel Franzl's aunt Marie-Louise m. Napoléan
Emperor Franz Joseph I	1848	Dec 02: Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary 3² x 11 years to the Declaration of Israel
Hungary	1849	July: First laws on ethnic and minority rights 2 x 7² years to the Declaration of Israel
Austria-Hungary	1867	Jun 08: Franz Joseph I recrowned King 7² years to the end of his reign 1916
Canada		Jul 01: Dominion of Canada created by BNA 1st Prime Minister Sir John A. MacDonald 2² x 3² x 11 x 13 years after The Deluge
Great War	1914	Jun 28: World War I (The Great War) begins 2² x 7 x 137 years after Joseph before Pharaoh
WW I ends	1918	Nov 11: non-abdication of Charles I Full name of Charles I: Karl Franz Joseph Ludwig Hubert Georg Otto Marie von Habsburg-Lothringen 7² x 7² = 7⁴ years after King Xerxes melted down a gold idol, `Bel', in Babylon, for which reason he was officially denied the title, `King of Babylon'. 2⁸ x 3 x 5 years after Joseph before Pharaoh
Israel	1948	May 14: Declaration of Israel
Reparations	1953	Nissan 15: Holocaust Reparations, Yr 1 end
WG	1957	Jan 10: birth of WG
Present	2009	Dec 18-29: Tabled. Thank you all.



Left: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth I (c. 1584 pen drawing by Nicholas Hilliard (c.1547-1619), reproduction from [Web Gallery of Art](#). The Queen had red hair, although it is not evident in this black and white drawing.)

The Phoenicians were the great maritime and commercial people of the ancient world, and pre-eminent in colonization. The Romans transcribed the Greek "phoenix" to "poenus", thus calling the emigres to Carthage "punic." Augustine of Hippo stated that the peasants in his part of Africa, if asked their race, would answer, in Punic or Phoenician, "Canaanites." In Hebrew "canaan" means, "merchant" or "trafficer," "to bend the knee," "bring down low," "humiliate" or "vanquish." Genesis 10:18, "the families of the Canaanites (would be scattered, vanquished, or) spread abroad".

[\(Esau, Edomites, Phoenicians, Canaanites & Jews\)](#)

Right: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth I (c. 1575 oil on panel painting, from [Wikipedia](#), [Queen Elizabeth I](#). According to the official website of the British Monarchy: "Elizabeth I - the last Tudor monarch - was born at Greenwich on 7 September 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn.")



The Edomites were said to have migrated from Edom or the Red Sea area to Phoenicia:

The city of Tyre was colonized by a king with the name of "Erythras" (meaning "King Red") who came from an area on the Red Sea. Indeed, even the "Red Sea" itself which included all of what we call the Indian Ocean today (and the Persian Gulf too) was named after this "King Erythras." This "King Red" (or in Hebrew, "Edom") was supposed to be the first to sail rafts on the waters of the Red Sea for trading purposes. The first references to him show him in the Persian Gulf part of the "Red Sea." Justin Martyr, however, in his garnering of early Tyrian historical events (Justin Martyr, Dialogues with Trypho, xviii.3) said that the original Tyrians came to Tyre from the "Assyrian Sea" (which many actually feel was the Dead Sea). This, indeed, was the original territory where Edom first resided. But Edom expanded. Trading colonies were established on the Mediterranean coast, in the Red Sea at Akaba and on the Persian Gulf. These people were the first "Phoenicians" (the word also meaning "Red") and in Roman times the name became "Punic."

[\(Esau and the Edomites: Nations of Esau in Ancient Times\)](#)

It is ironic that the defacing of the Egyptian statues which was partially destructive of the legacy of the Jews in Egypt also serves to identify these same statues today as the ones associated with Joseph and his sons Ephraim and Manasseh. It makes one wonder, as Jehovah converted the evilness to good.

Adonis is said to be a figure of West Semitic origin, and he is nearly akin to the Egyptian Osiris (Wikipedia, `Adonis'). Tammuz is a Sumerian shepherd-god identified with Adonis and after whom the Babylonian month gets its own name of Tammuz.

Ishtar, Isis, Astarte, Europa are different names identified as the goddess of love Aphrodite, in whose arms Adonis died. Their corresponding consorts include Tammuz, Osiris, Tammuz, Zeus, and Adonis. Hathor may be substituted for Isis. Of the symbols of Astarte are a lion, horse, sphinx, dove, and star within a circle which signifies the planet Venus (please see [Wikipedia, `Astarte'; ThMystica.com, `Astarte'](#)).

The name of Asenath, the wife of Joseph (Ge 41:45,50), taken from Egyptian, is translated `gift of Isis' (see *On*).

RECENT ARTICLES:

The order of the articles written by Rolf Ward Green is:

- 1. Harald Hildetand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne (Dec 25, 2007)
 - 2. Skjöldings (Sep 17, 2008)
 - 3. Valdr (Oct 09, 2008)
 - 4. Smith (Nov 1-6, 2008)
 - 5. Green (Nov 23, 2009) (Easter calculator first used and cited) (mod. Mar 02, 2010 Title illus., Hippocrates)
 - 6. Joseph (Dec 24-29, 2009) (Easter calculator used) (mod. Mar 02, 2010 Title illus.)
 - 7. On (Feb 28-Mar 05, 2010) (Easter calculator used and stopped working before Feb 28, 2010)
 - 8. Phoenix (with A. R. Rutledge; Apr 01-06, 2010) (the present article)
 - (Apr 01, 2010, added image maps to Phoenix and to the three articles Green, Joseph, and On, restoring the ability to click on and enlarge the images in the title illustrations; also added the `Darnley' painting of Queen Elizabeth I, and changed the red dot divider between Historical Notes and `ongoing research' to a phoenix purple,
 - Apr 02, 2010 rearrangement of the conclusion of the article, including a repetition of an earlier paragraph added to near the end of the article, regarding avoiding strange teachings and the 500 years from when Joseph was sold into slavery in 1936 BCE to when Israel settled finally in the Promised Land in 1436 BCE'
 - Apr 03, 2010 added image map for Brooklyn Senusret III statues in Title Illustration to enable enlarging the image.
 - Apr 06, 2010 added reference to Iliad chariot and to Dione the mother of Aphrodite with line numbers more accurately specified and original Greek word for chariot, `diphron', added referenced to source Ancient Egypt, Queen Meritaten for photo of unknown Princess.
 - Mar 25, 2012 added some page breaks before references at the end of paragraphs, added more maps of Senusret II's (Joseph's) pyramid site, including U.S. Map Service Map cropped with legend abbreviated and divided, North indicator and site marker added.
-

REFERENCES:

- (1) ([Synchronology, 1839, Cambridge University Press, by Charles Crosthwaite](#))
- (2) ([The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended, by Isaac Newton](#))
- (3) ([`On', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (4) ([`Joseph', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (5) ([`Harald Hildetand', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (6) ([`Skjöldings', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (7) ([`Valdr', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (8) ([`Smith', by Rolf Ward Green](#))
- (9) ([`Green', by Rolf Ward Green](#))



...ongoing research...

I well remember, on your part, the loving-kindness of your youth (Jeremiah 2:2).



Left: Bacchus

(Painting by Caravaggio, from [Wikipedia, `Dionysus'](#))

The name of Nut the wife of Geb is also like the name Neith. This would make Joseph Geb and Osiris then becomes Hercules.

Adonis is said to be a figure of West Semitic origin, and he is nearly akin to the Egyptian Osiris (Wikipedia, `Adonis').

Dionysus the Greek god of wine has been associated with both Minoan Crete and with bulls. But the similarity of this name to Adonis and to Danaus is compelling and warrants research. Quoting from Wikipedia, `Dionysus', about this god Dionysus:

He is included as one of the twelve Olympians in some lists.

Dionysus is typical of the god of the epiphany, "the god that comes". He was also known as Bacchus, the name adopted by the Romans and the frenzy he induces, bakkheia. In addition to winemaking, he is the patron deity of agriculture and the theater.

...

In Greek mythology, Dionysus is made out to be a son of Zeus and the mortal Semele; other versions of the myth contend that he is a son of Zeus and Persephone.

The similarity of `Dionysus' to `Danaus', and of `Adonis' to `Aidoneus' may assist us in our identification of `Dardanus' the founder of Troy, and in our research for the Trojan War. If that war took place during the reign of Amenemhet (Minos, Proteus being other names for that Pharaoh), it was an event of the 19th century BCE, a mythological war of Joseph's day.



Above: Hercules slaying the Hydra

(1545, by Hans Sebald Beham (1500-1550) reproduction from [Wikipedia](#). [Lernaean Hydra](#). [The Second Labour of Heracles](#)'. As a number of the illustrations in these articles by Rolf Ward Green, this illustration is believed to be in the public domain, or constitutes fair use as far as may be determined. None of our illustrations is used with permission. Instead public domain versions are sought with greater freedom the resulting benefit. As always, praise Jehovah God and Jesus Christ, his son. All the best on April 1, 2010. RWG and ARR.

Elizabeth I (c. 1584 CE)



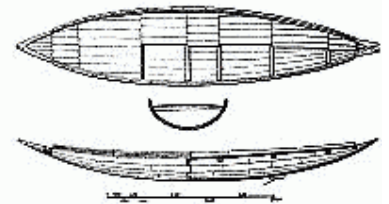
YN3 Arnold Palmer
(April 20, 1953 CE)

Phoenix



Map of the Mediterranean Sea (2007 Borders)

Nimaatre Amenemhet III
Manasseh - Moeris - Minos
(circa 1850 BCE, Egypt - Crete)



Barque of Senusret III
(c. 1860 BCE, Dashur, Egypt)

And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the more part advised to put to sea from thence, if by any means they could reach Phoenix, and winter there; which is a haven of Crete, looking northeast (or, down the southwest wind, `kata liba') and southeast (or, down the northwest wind, `kata choron'). ([Acts 27:12, American Standard Version](#); Textus Receptus Greek, Westcott-Hort Greek, Pierpont Byzantine Greek Versions)

by Rolf Ward Green and Anne Ruth Rutledge 

Phoenix