



## DJAREW'S GLOSSARY, 3rd Rev.

The following terms in my book have the following meanings.

**Abr** (hb-r, "Abar"): *mouth of ibis* or *word of ibis*. See [Ptrukhis Abr](#), also Hebrew.

**Abraham** (ab-r-am, *burning word of the ibis*, or perhaps ab-rw-am, *burning lion ibis*): whatever other meaning this term may have acquired, it refers to [Hbrnn](#) and its hut of reeds ("Samaria") where [Tiresheas](#) transcribed the great law of [Akkad](#) from clay tablets to papyri, c. 1530 BCE: she fled from the burning hut to [Djddjdu](#) in the marsh nearby where she completed her work in secret. [See Vol. 3, chapters 57-58 (ed).] Eight centuries later, [Icarus Achilles](#) built a pyramid at the supposed site of ancient hut, but within a few years his enemies burned the pyramid with his body and the body of his wife [Ptrukhis Abr](#). That ruin was reconstructed as [Ahab](#) ("the tower of [Babel](#)"), and the body of [Medea](#), second wife of Icarus Achilles, was buried there. [See Vol. 3, chapters 57-58 and Vol. 4, chapters 76 & 80 (ed).]

**Abram** (ab-rm, *fisher*, "Intef 2," "Intef the Great"), c. 2140-2060 BCE: son and successor to Nile dynasty 11 Intef Saürtutu of [Thebes](#) ("Intef 1"), founder of [Ur 3](#), builder of old [Karnak](#), restorer of historical monuments that invading Hittites had destroyed. Abram attempted to rebuild [Empire 1](#) during the wars of the first intermediate period, and he was seen as a forefather during [Empire 2](#) and [Empire 3](#), but his records and those of his successors were destroyed in the [Hyksos](#) attack of "[Seven Against Thebes](#)," c. 1535 BCE, leaving [Tiresheas](#) to re-establish record-keeping, starting with [Genesis](#). [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 and Vol. 3, chapter 53 (ed).]

**Absalom** (ab-is-l-wn, *fault stops the throne of the lion*): a defamatory epithet for the son of [Bathsheba](#) abducted in infancy by the [Medusa](#) Aistyigis.

**Absyrtus** (ab-sy-re-tchs, *the sandbank of Re stops her*): defamation made Absyrtus into a younger brother of [Medea](#). According to the standard Greek lie, she took him hostage and killed him when they fled with [Jason](#) from their home in Colchis. The original Egyptian phrase in context suggests that while fleeing Jason, Medea's ship stuck on a sandbank by the shrine of [Re](#) off the coast of [Troy](#), stopping her escape.

**Achaeans** (ach-i-y-nss, *destroyer of the second true papyrus*, i.e., destroyer of the second book of [Tiresheas](#)): perhaps the official record of the northern kingdom of Egypt taken from [lunu](#) and/or [Ahab](#).

**Acheron** (akr-iwnn, *sanctuary of Akr*): Aktrotire on Thera which sank into the sea.

**Achilles** (akh-ll-e-z, *he the arm of two glorious lions*) was the younger son of prince Sargon 2 of Assyria and Reima, heiress of Kush. He lived c. 750-725 BCE, commanding the army of the Nile after Sargon's death in 727. He was first married to the [Amazon](#) judge Leda (l-ie-dja, *high judge of the lion*), aka [Ptrukhis Abr](#) (pt-ru-khi-s, *brave lioness of heaven*, "Patroklos," hb-r, *mouth of the ibis*, "Abar"), for whom he built a pyramid at [Hbrnn](#) after her death in battle, fighting the invasion of [Jason](#). That marriage produced a daughter [Leah](#) (l-ieh, *skirted*

*lion*, “Elah”) who bore [Jezebel](#), the last queen of the house of Jocasta and [Tiresheas](#). After the death of [Ptrukhis](#), Achilles married [Paris](#), heiress of [Thebes](#), aka [Medea](#). She was pregnant with twins, the future [Shabakka](#) and [Taharqa](#), when Achilles was killed. His body was mummified and hidden when the Argonauts sacked [Thebes](#), but later it was captured later in the pyramid of [Ptrukhis](#), and it was burned. The first [Trojan War](#) ended when the two families of Achilles, the families of [Ptrukhis](#) and [Paris](#), joined to expel the argonaut invaders, c. 705 BCE, but the Argives returned under [Pheidon](#), c. 690, and [Jezebel](#) daughter of [Ptrukhis](#) and [Shabakka](#) son of [Paris](#) both died in a battle at [Thebes](#). [Volumes 4 and 5 of this series treat the two wars at [Troy](#) (ed).]

**Achilles** (\*aqhw-ea-z, *man of the great axe*): an epithet referring to a Theban mercenary who fought on the Hyksos side in the attack of the [seven against Thebes](#), c. 1535 BCE. [See Vol. 3, chapter 53 (ed).]

**Achilles** (\*akr-z, *he of Akr*): a personification of the Santorini volcano. [See Vol. 3 chapter 51.]

**Adam** (ahtdm, *soil is renowned*): see [Ethiopia](#).

**Ad-d-z** (ad-d[y]-z, *his hand is furious*, “Hades”), a prophet of [Avaris](#), one of the [Seven Against Thebes](#) who destroyed the [Karnak](#) of [Abram](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 52 and 53 (ed).]

**Ad-d-z-ea-s** (Addyz-ea-s, *she of great Addyz*, “[Odysseus](#)”): the daughter and charioteer of [Ad-d-z](#). She was one of the [Seven Against Thebes](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 53 and 55 (ed).]

**Aeneas** (ienw-ea-z, *he of great sorrows*): see [Antenor](#).

**Admetus** (ad-mt-u-s): *she angers the dead*. [See Vol. 4, chapter 76 (ed).]

**Admetus** (aa-dmi-tu-z, *he of that ruined city*), referring to [Napata](#) which had been destroyed by [Aistygis](#). [Duaud of Sais](#) rebuilt the city walls.

**Adonis** (ahd-on-s, *On [Thebes] is weak*): [Ovid's Venus and Adonis](#) ([Metamorphoses](#) 10.618-857) appears to mock [Amazon Thebes](#).

**Aeëtees** (ai-itys, *high sovereign*), aka [Bakenrenef](#) (ba-ka-n-re-n-f, *he is neither the voice nor body of Re*): a brother of [Paris Medea](#) who allied with [Jason of Argos](#) and [Antenor of Arcadia](#) to oust her as judge of [Thebes](#), beginning the wars at [Troy](#), c. 732 BCE. [See Vol. 4, chapters 71 & 73 (ed).]

**Aegeus** (edj-ewa-z, *he looks after the edge*), an epithet for a ruler of [Napata](#).

**Aerope** (\*iri-wpi, *the division is performed*): wife of [Pepy](#) who upon his death split the [Hyksos](#) empire between her son [Atreus](#) and daughters [Niobe](#) and [Thyestes](#), resulting in wars, murders and destruction of the dynasty.

**Agamemnon** (\*aqhw-mnw-en, lit. *beautiful stone ax*) or [Hqammnn](#) (hqa-m-mnn[y], *shepherd of empire*): son of [Atreus](#), led [Hyksos](#) forces at [Avaris](#) when it fell to the [Thebans](#) and their allies, c. 1528 BCE. [Agamemnon](#) did not figure in the [Trojan War](#) until pseudo-historical revision merged the [Hyksos Wars](#) and [Trojan Wars](#), at which point the name [Agamemnon](#) was inserted in place of the name of [Pheidon](#), the historical [Argive](#) leader at [Troy](#) during the second [Trojan War](#). [For [Agamemnon](#), see Vol. 3 of this series; for [Pheidon](#), see Vol. 5 (ed).]

**Agni**: Sanskrit parallel to Egyptian [Re](#). [See Vol. 2, chapter 33 (ed).]

**Ahab** (\*aa-h-hb, *ruined hut of the ibis*, later [aih](#)b, *high ibis*) aka [Samaria](#), formerly [Hbrnn](#): the ruined hut of [Tiresheas](#) was redeveloped as a mudbrick pyramid, c. 730 BCE, destroyed by the enemies of [Achilles](#), c. 724, rebuilt in the fashion of a ziggurat “tower of Babel,” c. 717, dismantled and relocated to [Saqqara](#) by [Sennacherib](#) in 700, and reconstructed there by [Shabakka](#) and [Jezebel](#) on the site now occupied by the pyramid of [Menkaure](#). [Jezebel](#) was the last [Amazon](#) of [Ahab](#), and [Elijah](#) was its last scribe. [See Vol. 1, chapter 18 and Vol. 4, chapter 80 (ed).]

**Ahhotep** (i-h-hw-ti-y-p, *the two queens of the hut of reed*): [Amazons](#) [Eliah](#) and [Maeriah](#), the daughters of [Jacob of Kebh](#) who brought the ancient tables of [Akkad](#) to [Hbrnn](#) in the [Nile delta](#) where [Tiresheas](#) transcribed them onto papyrus. See [Ahriman](#).

**Ahmose-Meritamun**: see [Ysmni Hmenmrit](#).

**Ahriman** (i-h-r-i-mn, *established true word of the reed hut*): an epithet describing the great law of Egypt and Babylon, transcribed by [Tiresheas](#) at the house of reeds at [Hbrnn](#) near [Djddjdu](#) in the Nile delta, c. 1530 BCE. [See Vol. 3, chapter 57 (ed).] Ahriman was suppressed by [Darius](#) and [Xerxes](#). See [Samaria](#).

**Ajax** (\*ad-djes, *self-attack*): the Egyptian term underlying the Iliad's greater Ajax, the one who killed himself during the Trojan War. [See Vol. 4, chapter 69 (ed).]

**Ajax** (\*ai-dja-ksh, *high judge of Kush*): Homer's lesser Ajax, the one who drowned as his ship foundered on a rock on return home from [Troy](#). That black ship would have been returning upriver to Kush.

**Akhenaten** (akh-en-aten, *beautiful spirit of the aten*): a posthumous title of the dynasty 18 ruler whose revival of traditional [Amazon](#) rule at Thebes led to his banishment, c. 1340 BCE. Akhenaten transferred his kingship to Nefertiti (nefer-ti-ti, *two beautiful queens*): his wife now known as Neferti and lady Meritaten.

**Akkad** (\*akh-kd, *builder of glory*, also \*akh-ka-d, *hand of the akh [crested ibis]*): a successor state to the federated African colonies of [KiENir](#) and [Sumer](#) on the [Euphrates](#) which state was formed by Sargon, c. 2332 BCE, destroyed by Elamites, c. 2126 BCE, and reconstituted by [Abram](#) in [Ur 3](#). Kings of so-called first dynasty Babylon traced their ancestry to Akkad. [See Vol. 2, chapters 36 and 40 and Vol. 3, chapters 54, 57 & 58 (ed).] For the crested ibis hieroglyph, see Gardiner catalog #G25.

**Akrotire**: the city on Thera buried by the Bronze Age volcano was an Amazon settlement (akh-rw-ti, *queen of the glorious lion*). The volcanic eruption was instrumental in the exodus of the [Hyksos](#) from the Nile, destruction of Minoan and Mycenaean power, and creation of [Empire 3](#). The shield of Achilles in Homer's Iliad derives from the volcano. [See Vol. 3, chapter 51 (ed).]

**Albany**: see [Ruben](#).

**Alcestis** (l-chsy-tis, *weak [dead] queen of the Nile*): a statue or mummy made by Medea to protect her mother-in-law [Peleus](#) (aka Helen, aka Thetis) from having to die. [See Vol. 4, chapter 75 (ed).]

**Alcinous** (ruler of Homer's Phaeacians): see [Nausithous](#).

**Alcmena** (ach-mne, *nurse of glory*): an epithet for [Medea](#) as nursing mother of twins [Shabakka](#) and [Taharqa](#), the Egyptian victors over the Greeks in the first [Trojan War](#). [See Vol. 4, chapters 73-74 (ed).]

**Alexandria** (Egypt): the city that Alexander planned on Phrrows Island ("Pharos"), off-shore from [Troy](#) on the western delta of the Nile. [See Vol. 4, chapter 69.] The island became the setting for Alexandrian plays about the first Trojan War (e.g., Helen ascribed to Euripides), though the island of Buto figured prominently at the end of that war. [See Vol. 4, chapter 70 & 79.]

**Amasis Entignny Inihipea** (*she attacks quickly, no weak queen, finder of the great law*): daughter of [Josef of Thebes](#) and [Maeriah](#) of [Kebh](#), mother of Thutmose 1. She secretly brought the great papyrus of [Tiresheas](#) to [Karnak](#), the chief narrative of which underlies Homer's [Odyssey](#). [See Vol. 3, chapters 56-62 (ed).] When appointed co-ruler of [Thebes](#), she and her Akkadian allies from [Djddjdu](#), together with [Phuonshy](#) of the delta, expelled the [Hyksos](#) from the Nile and then pacified Crete, rebuilding Phaistos and Knossos as pastoral centers. Her crowning victory came at [Kadesh](#) where with [Imnyhutip](#) she regained Syria and reopened overland trade with the [Euphrates](#). Amasis was largely responsible for creation of [Empire 3](#) (please don't call it "the new kingdom!"), but her fame was lost after the Amazon dynasty fell from power in 1458 BCE. In dynasty 19, the great chiseler [Khaemwas](#) attributed her expulsion of the [Hyksos](#) to her brother Ahmose, and he appropriated her victory at [Kadesh](#) to his vain father [Ramesses 2](#). Still, her significance as a defender of Egypt and conqueror of the east was remembered after a thousand years when [Amasis of Sais](#) reused her name.

**Amasis of Sais** ("David"): son of dynasty 26 judge Haäibre whose rich tomb at [Sais](#) he defended from Philistine raiders of the delta, thereby earning the epithet Amasis in memory of [Amasis Entignny Inihipea](#) who expelled the [Hyksos](#) from the Nile delta and Syria in the Bronze Age. David acted as judge in Egypt, c. 570 to 530 BCE,

and as lord protector of Babylon, protecting [Absalom](#), infant son of [Bathsheba](#) and Babylonian king Narikzare, c. 560-540. He captured and executed Naikzare's murderer, the [Medusa](#) Aistyigis. When enemies in Egypt forced David to return from the east, his daughter Tamyris remained in Babylon where she fought and beheaded [Cyrus of Djddjdu](#), son of Aistyigis. Although Absalom was executed by allies of Cyrus, David fathered two sons who judged in Sais after him: Adaneia who was beheaded in prison by Deborah, in revenge for the death of Cyrus, and [Psamatchek 3 "Solomon"](#) who was captured by [Cambyses](#), son of Cyrus, and later murdered in prison by [Darius](#). Following the death of Solomon, Darius and his successors corrupted the records of Amasis and his family. [See Vol. 1, chapters 8-10, 20-21 and 23.]

**Amazons** (amozenbwy, *two lady rule*): a form of rule practiced at [Thebes](#) in which two ladies ruled the state of Tiynte, and succession was matriarchal. Amazon rule is first noted in [Empire 1](#), and more clearly seen in Amenemhat in [Empire 2](#), but major documentation for Amazons appears in the literary remains of [Tiresheas](#). She recorded the achievements of Amazons [Eliah](#) and [Maeriah](#), daughters of [Jacob of Kebh](#), c. 1530 BCE, and [Amasis of Thebes](#) whose line extended to Maatkare "[Hatshepsut](#)" (d. 1458 BCE). Akhenaten revived the form at Amarna as he transferred the kingship to Nefertiti and Meritaten, but Amazons again ruled Egypt in the late period dynasties of the [Danaäns](#) and [Amasis of Sais](#). [See Vol. 3 chapter 63 (ed).] See [Djhwhty](#).

**Amenemhat** (hm-mn-m-hat, *foremost of established women*): supposed first female ruler of the Nile, believed to have ruled c. 1991-1962 BCE. The 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty priests of Amun who overthrew [Amazon](#) dynasty 17A after the death of "[Hatshepsut](#)" revised the records to eliminate all references to prior female rulers. All Amenemhats of dynasty 12 were women. [See Vol. 2, chapters 46-47 (ed).]

**Amenhotep** (hm-mn-hw-ti-p, *the queen of the royal decree of the established woman*): see [Imnyhutip](#).

**Amenirdis** (hm-mn-ir-di-s, *she reveals [gives view to] the established woman*): see [Imnirdis](#).

**Amos** (hm-mu-s): *woman dancer*. [For the book of Amos, see Vol. 3 chapter 55 (ed).]

**Amphion** (am-f-ionn, *his sanctuary burns*): an epithet for [Abram](#), whose sanctuary at [Karnak](#) was burned in the attack of the [seven against Thebes](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 52 (ed).] Classical plagiarism demoted Amphion to a wall builder of Thebes, Greece.

**Amuntutankh** (*living image of Amun, "Tutankhamen"*): false name given by priests of Amun to the son of [Akhenaten](#). The king's birth name was Atentutankh (*living image of the Aten*), and now it's just Tut. It's all wrong. What a mess.

**An** (or Anu, Nu, Nut, etc., *heaven or water of heaven*): second sign on the calendar of [Satet](#), conceived as the son of Satet, precursor to the flood season on the Nile. In dynasty 4, this sign was monumented as the shining white pyramid at Giza, the so-called pyramid of Khafre. After precession during the bronze age, the constellation was seen to represent heaven itself or the leader of the constellations. It now is named Canis Major (*big dog*). [See Vol. 1, chapter 24 (ed).]

**Anchises** ([p]ankh-y-is-e-z, *he, arm of [the] two living thrones*) refers reference to [Icarus Achilles](#), the young man who defended co-ruling [Amazons](#) of northern and southern Egypt when the Argonauts attacked, c. 732 BCE.

**Andromache** (n-djr-w-makh-i, *I burned walls*): a companion of [Medea](#) who burned Iunu and the black house on Parnassus. [See Vol. 4, chapters 73 & 75.]

**Antenor** (nt-nr, *red crowned charger*): head of the Arcadian military, brother of Creusa, brother-in-law of Lycus, lord of Avaris and later of Troy. He took the red crown after the deaths of Creusa and Lycus. I identify him as Priam, husband of queen Khenesret ("Khensa," "[Hecuba](#)"), queen of lower Egypt. I propose that Virgil corrupted Ptolemaic lore of Antenor to make Anchises (ankh-is-z, *he of the living throne*) and Aeneas (ienw-ea-z, *he of great sorrows*). [See Vol. 4, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Antigone** (n-ti-gnn, *no weak queen*): an epithet of [Amasis Entigeny Inihipea](#). [For the Greek play, see Vol. 3, chapter 64 ed.)]

**Antinous** (enkhy-nw-z, *man of oaths*, “Antinous”): the chief adversary of **Odysseus** in Homer’s **Odyssey** was warlord of Antinoopolis, Nome 12 of northern Egypt, a region on the river just north of Cusae. That district apparently had been **Hyksos** territory prior to the Hyksos expulsion. [See Vol. 3, chapter 57 and 62 (ed).]

**Anubis** (anu-bs, *mystery of heaven*): sixth sign of the Satet calendar, monumentalized in dynasty 4 as the thresher at Hardai. [See Vol. 1, chapter 24 (ed).] This sign later was recharacterized as an embalming table of Anubis, or “the table of meats” in joking Herodotus. [See Vol. 1, chapter 23 (ed).] The thresher constellation now is called Hercules. [For Anubis in The Tale of Two Brothers, see Vol. 2, chapter 43 (ed).]

**Apis** ((a)hp-is, *old boat*): an ancient constellation seen in stars now called **Taurus**, **Gemini** and Hydra. Bulls of similar marking were known as Apis bulls and regarded as sacred. [See Vol. 4, chapter 74 (ed).]

**Aphrodite** (ab-ph-rw-dyt-ti): *queen of the papyrus marsh stops the attack of the lion*.

**Apollo** (ea-pw-l-iw, *this great lion is lo*): the sphinx of old Delphi in which queen Io of Argos was buried. It was constructed from the great Theban sphinx of **Pelias** which had been destroyed by **Jason of Argos**. [See Vol. 4, chapter 75. For Apollo as driver of the chariot of the sun, aka Helios, see Vol. 2, chapter 32 (ed).]

**Aregis** (ar-gs, *the lowly one is oppressed*, “Argus”): the hound of **Amasis**. [See Vol. 3, chapter 62 (ed).]

**Ares** (ar-e-z, *his arm drives away or restrains*): a common epithet for a warrior.

**Arete** (or Arityi or Arreti): see **Elijah Dido Arreti Tindiaru**.

**Argo** (rqw, *enemy*): the slaving ship of Charilaus **Jason** of Argos. As I reconstruct the Greek invasion of the Nile that began the **Trojan Wars**, c. 732 BCE, the barbarians took the main channel in the eastern delta, and then they sacked Memphis and **Thebes**. They returned separately from Thebes. First the Argives went west through **Troy** and met resistance at the port of Buto. With the fall of the port, they completed their plundering of nearby Wadjet island where queen **Paris** “Alcmene” of Thebes and her court had taken refuge. The golden fleece seized by Jason was the ram hide of the prophet of Wadjet. When the Arcadians left Thebes, having taken records from Karnak to plagiarize, they returned through eastern **Troy** to their previously established stronghold at **Iunu** (“Heliopolis,” as they called it). [See Vol. 4, chapter 72 (ed).] Here I take Troy to refer to the second branch of the Nile delta, western Troy counting west to east, and eastern Troy counting east to west.

**Aristides** (“the just”): a judge of **Athens** who led the defense at Marathon when Darius came to destroy the playhouse of **Athena**. [See Vol. 1, chapter 5 (ed).]

**Artemis**: likely from an Egyptian cliché ar-ti-ms, *birth protects the queen*, i.e., the queen will be protected if she produces the heir.

**Ashurbanipal**: king of Assyria 668-631 BCE, son and heir of **Esarhaddon**. He settled the wars at **Troy** by expelling **Pheidon** and the Greeks from the Nile in 664, allowing **Rebakka Imnntanwati** (“Bakare”) to judge at Thebes, and pushing the Sudanese (“Danaäns,” “Dan”) back to their homelands above the cataracts. Ashurbanipal adopted **Wahibre Psamatchek 1** as his heir, but when he died, Wahibre’s succession was blocked by rivals in Assyria. **Empire 4** then fell into civil war, not to be reunited until the alliance of **Nebuchadnezzar 2** and **Psamatchek 2** in 587.

**Ashurbanipal’s library**: the so-called library discovered at Nineveh may be a collection of censored texts pulled from circulation, not to be mistaken for orthodox literature approved by the king.

**Assyria** (is-is(y)-r-ea, *great is the word of two thrones*): the eastern partner of Thebes in **Empire 2** and **Empire 3**, and of **Sais** in **Empire 4**.

**Atalanta** (at-l-nte): *spirit of the lion attacks*.

**Athena** (at-ti-na, *this queen attacks*): the Amazon queen on the point of attack, as opposed to the **orpheus**, the Amazon queen of the rear guard. In particular, the term applies to Athena **Pisistratus** (p-isis-tra-tchast-s, *her hill shows respect to the two thrones*), sister of **Amasis of Sais** (“David”), who bore **Hipparchus** and **Hippias**, and

brought theater to Attica for which the barbarians remembered her as a goddess. I am much indebted to Professor Bernal for taking slings and arrows that would have killed me over this matter.

**Athens** (at-hn-s, *she stops the attack*): the classical Greek city famed for stopping the attack of [Darius](#). The family of Athena held on in the city of Athens for years after Sais was lost to Cambyses in 525. Saite influence was responsible for “the golden age” in the city; cultural sophistication abruptly ended when Achaemenid backed Spartan forces won the Peloponnesian War, 404 BCE. Suppression of records then caused the ignorance of Athenians documented by Plato. [For Socrates, see Vol. 6 (ed).] See [Hippocrates](#).

**Atrahasis** (*the one who turned back the attack of Re*): satiric Babylonian history of the world. [See Vol. 2, chapter 42 (ed).]

**Atreus** (at-rw-ws, *the lion attacks Was [Thebes]*, “Atreus”): son of Pepy “Pelops” and Aeropi, husband of Niopys (“Niobe”), leader of the attack of the [seven against Thebes](#). He fought his sister Thiaistys (“Thyestes”) over their inheritance, initiating a disastrous civil war among the [Hyksos](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 52 (ed).]

**Atrides** (at-re-i-ds, *my knife strikes at Re*): an epithet for [Atreus](#).

**Avaris** (*fort district*, aka [Hwutwert](#)): last bastion of the [Hyksos](#) in the eastern Nile delta which fell to forces of [Djddjdu](#), [Thebes](#) and Gebh, c. 1528 BCE. An Egyptian account of the fall of Avaris was reused in Greek after 664 to make fictitious episodes for Homer’s [Iliad](#). [See Vol. 3, chapters 52-56 (ed).]

**Ba**: the disembodied voice of a departed one, impersonated in resurrection illusions, a precursor to character and persona in theater and fiction. [See Vol. 2, chapter 26 (ed).]

**Babel**: the tower of Genesis 11 refers to the reconstructed tomb of [Icarus Achilles](#) at [Hbrnn](#), home to scribes of the school of [Tiresheas](#). It was dismantled by [Sennacherib](#), and reconstructed by Shabakka at Saqqara on the future site of the pyramid of Menkaure, c. 700 BCE. [See Vol. 4, chapter 80; see also Vol. 1, chapters 16 and 18, also (ed).]

**Babylon** (bb[y]t-w-n, *water region that flows*): imperial capital on the [Euphrates](#). [For foundation by [Abram](#), see Vol. 2, chapter 39. For relation to Egypt and [Amasis of Sais](#), see Vol. 1 chapters 16, 18 and 20. For [Marduk](#), see Vol. 1 chapter 21 (ed).]

**Bathsheba** (bt-ti-sha-ba, *voice of the forsaken queen of the marsh*): an epithet for Neferibre’s daughter Nietkare (“Nitocris”) who married Narikzare, the son and heir of Babylonian king [Nebuchadnezzar 2](#). When the [Medusa](#) Aistyigis abducted Bathsheba, he murdered her husband, and he held her and her infant [Absalom](#) captive in [Napata](#). (By Medusa account, however, Absalom was Bathsheba’s son by Aistyigis: this was a contention in the wars of David, the wars of [Sais](#) and [Djddjdu](#).) Mother and child were rescued by [Amasis of Sais](#) who then acted as protector for Absalom, but also married Bathsheba. She then bore Tamyris, Adaneia, and [Solomon](#). Bathsheba claimed to be heiress of Babylon thru Narikzare, also heiress of the Nile through Neferibre who was a grandson of dynasty 26 founder [Psamatchek 1](#). The records of dynasty 26 were revised first when the Medusa [Cambyses](#) overthrew Solomon, and again when Darius overthrew Cambyses and his brother Bardiya, leaving a confused tangle of lies to sort out. [See Vol. 1, chapter 20 (ed).]

**Battus**: legendary Spartan of [Akrotire](#) who immigrated to [Troy](#) during the Bronze Age, predicating Spartan invasions of the Nile delta in the Trojan War and classical period. Homer’s [Iliad](#) perhaps refers to this same figure as [Thersites](#).

**Bettuel** (biat-t-iwe-l, *royal heiress of Biatu*): an epithet for heiress of the eastern empire, exemplified in the daughter of [Nahor](#) who appointed imperial succession from Intef II [Abram](#) to Isaac, disinheriting Ishmael. [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Biatu** (bia-tu, *lands of copper*): an epithet for [Sumer](#). The Egyptian name of this region was written with the hieroglyph of the bee (Gardiner sign list #L2) followed by the bread (sign #X1). When Biatu allied with [Sawatu](#) in the west from time to time, the two lands were known as Tawy or Tutu. [See Vol. 2, chapters 35 and 38 (ed).]

**Binders:** *mummifiers*. [See Vol. 1, chapter 2.]

**Black Nile:** the ancient Blue Nile which joined the White Nile at Khartoum to form the Great Nile (“the great lion”) in upper Sudan and Egypt.

**Boötes** (constellation of the mummy): see [Osir](#).

**Bubastis** (b-u-bs-ti-s, *she is queen of mystery voices*): the lioness (later cat) daughter of [Re](#) who claimed power over throne succession, not unlike Isis or Hathor.

**Cadmus:** see [Kadmus](#).

**Cambyses** (km-bi(a)-tch-ta, *land bound to the complete firmament*): Smatutu Mosutire Kmbiatchta, son of [Cyrus](#), was judge of [Djddjdu](#) who overthrew [Psamatchek 3](#) (“[Solomon](#)”), judge of [Sais](#), in 525 BCE, but Cambyses died in a mysterious accident in 523, and the empire then passed to his brother Bardiya (ba-r-d-i-y-i, *I am the true second hand of the word of the ram*) who was murdered along with [Psamatchek 3](#), c. 522, to make way for [Darius of Susa](#). [See Vol. 1, chapters 8, 13, 20 and 21 (ed).]

**Carthage** (krht-hadj-as-ht): *port of fast white ships*.

**Cecrops** (sy-khrw-wps-s, *she scatters defeated enemy*): a reference to the first [Amazon](#) in [Athens](#).

**Charilaus:** see [Jason](#).

**Charybdis** (khrwy-bdsh, *one’s own place between two rising places*): to go “between Charybdis” was to navigate successfully between two shorelines that were rising or shifting with sedimentation in a channel of the Nile delta. Scylla (p-sy-ll, *which of two lions*) was a related problem when navigators had to determine which branch of the river to follow in order to pass through the delta.

**Circe** (sr-sy): *she foretells*.

**Clytemnestra** (ka-l-y-ti-mn-aist-re, *Re of the established throne of two embodied lion queens*): eldest daughter and Amazon heiress of [Taharqa](#), a title referring to Leo Major and Leo Minor. [See Vol. 5 (ed).]

**Comedy** (ka-u-medjw-i, *true talk of spirits*): like [tragedy](#), an Egyptian genre. [See Vol. 4, chapter 76 (ed).]

**Creon** (kari-ewn, *memorial despoiler or shrine fraud*): a crooked brother of [Maeriah Itytus Asenat Pnelupi](#) who tried to overthrow her by fudging records of Thebes. The stage character may have been meant to portray [Khaemwas](#), forger-in-chief for [Ramesses 2](#). [See Vol. 3, chapters 55 and 65 (ed).]

**Crete** (kaf-ti-u, *captured queens*): the Minoan [Hyksos](#) slave market. [See Vol. 4, chapter 72 (ed).] The slaves were liberated from the Minoans by the [Amazons](#) in the time of [Tiresheas](#) [See Vol. 3, chapter 66 (ed).] Much art and architecture now described as “Minoan” is [Amazon](#) art.

**Cronos** (kri-ns, *cloud flame or cloud tongue*): lightning and thunder. [See Vol. 3, chapter 66 (ed).]

**Cyrus of Djddjdu** (sy-rw-z, *the lion perishes*): the judge of [Djddjdu](#) who challenged [Sais](#) for rule of the Nile and Babylon. He was defeated and beheaded by Tamyris, a sister of [Amasis of Sais](#) (“[David](#)”) and [Athena](#), but Cyrus had become son-in-law of the powerful Medusa Aistyigis through marriage to Cassiopia (“[Mindane](#)”), and their son [Cambyses](#) eventually overthrew [Solomon](#) and captured [Sais](#). Accounts of Cyrus, Cambyses and Solomon presented in Herodotus were heavily censored and revised by propagandists for [Darius](#) and his sons, causing misunderstandings that remain to this day. [See Vol. 1, chapter 20 (ed).]

**Dan** (d-An, *hand of An or d-n, water giver*, “[Den](#)”): a lord of [Empire 1](#), he is the first on record to have served “the two ladies,” i.e., [Amazons](#), as appears in his double crown of red and white. Put another way, he was a son of Neith (nt-t, “two bows”). He was believed to have resurrected in [Orion](#). [Eden](#) may have been named for him.

**Danaäns:** a warrior alliance of people of the archaic Blue Nile and White Nile who claimed rights to rule over all lands created by floods of the two rivers, especially lands in the delta. They claimed descent from [Dan](#) and the great pyramid builders. Danaäns ruled the lower Nile in dynasty 25 (the misnamed “[Nubian dynasty](#)”) until

they were expelled by [Ashurbanipal](#) at the end of the [Trojan Wars](#) in 664 BCE, but their influence continued in Saite dynasty 26 and in the [Athens](#) of [Athena](#).

**Danaid:** from dy-n-idhu, *the delta marsh of the Nile cries out*. [See vol. 4, chapters 72-73 (ed).]

**Daniel** (dni-e-l, *the lion's arm is restrained*): epithet of a scribe whose writings on [Nebuchadnezzar 2](#) and [Psamatchek 2](#) were censored. Remains of his book appear in the book of Daniel. See [Menkaure](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 16 (ed).]

**Daphnis** (djaf-ns, *fire tongue of fire* or perhaps *flame of fire*): a victim of Apollo of Delphi. Stories of Greek atrocities committed against slave women were covered over in myth. By Ovid's time, Daphnis had been transformed into bay laurel worn by poets. Pentecost refers to Daphnis. [See Vol. 4, chapter 75 (ed).]

**Darius of Susa** ("Darius I," "Darius the Great"): Aryan usurper of [Empire 4](#), founder of [Empire 5](#), barbarian revisionist, leading suspect in the murders of Bardiya and [Psamatchek 3](#), promoter of Aryan supremacy, father of Xerxes, chief villain in this series. The term Darius derives from Egyptian Tcheryusha which means *the flood is bound to come*, but also *son of the hand of many words*.

**David** (Duau-d, *hand of the morning star*): a title of [Amasis of Sais](#). The "star of David" was his birth star, apparently Venus the morning star. Classical images of Venus and Cupid may derive in part from [Bathsheba](#) and infant [Absalom](#) as David first saw them. [See Vol. 1, chapter 20 (ed).] See [Aphrodite](#).

**Delilah** (\*d-illi-iah): *lah of the hand of illi*. [See Vol. 3, chapter 58 (ed).]

**Delphi** (d-l-ph-i, *I attack the lion hand*): an archaic treasury of booty taken from the Nile delta and stashed behind mount Parnassus. [See Vol. 4, chapter 74 (ed).]

**Demodocus** (dm-ddw-qwi-s, *Djedu is proclaimed in me*): the local singer of [Djddjdu](#) who performs in Odyssey 8. [See Vol. 3, chapters 58 (ed).]

**Dido:** see [Elijah Dido Arreti Tindiaru](#).

**Dilmun** (d-i-l-mn, *established lion of true hand*): ancient Bahrain, site of an important middle Bronze Age seaport and aquifer, home of Enki after the aquifer of Eridu was destroyed. [See Vol. 2, chapter 41 (ed).]

**Dinah** (dd[y]h-n-ea-h, *great house of the Nile imprisoned*): wife of [Ruben Eteocles](#), queen of Thebes who died with her unborn child at [Karnak](#) in the attack of the [seven against Thebes](#), c. 1535 BCE. Her story apparently was reused to make classical myths of Semele, mother of Dionysus. [See Vol. 3, chapter 53 (ed).]

**Diomed** (de(w)-mdjd, *on course in storm*): Argive commander who led argonauts home at the end of the first Trojan war, according to Nestor's account in Homer's Odyssey, book 3. Diomed may have been responsible for the executions of Priam, Lykaon and Lykaon's sons, and also for the abduction of Lykaon's daughters Esharra ("Polyxena") and Clytemnestra ("Polymester"). [See Vol. 3, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Dionysus** (\*dni-s-sa-y-ws, *she cuts off two sons of Was [Thebes]*): an epithet of [Dinah](#), referring to her priority in inheritance over her two brothers, the sons of [Judas](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 53 (ed).]

**Djed pillars:** Gardiner hieroglyph sign #R11 (a row of columns) indicates a place where judges or other officials spoke in public, also a place of theater. Barbarian description: temple. See [tradjedefa](#).

**Djddjdu** (*Judges*, "Busiris"): a court in the central Nile delta, founded by Babylonian refugees under [Elijah](#), daughter of [Jacob of Kebh](#), widow of [Samsu-Djytawi](#) c. 1531 BCE. The tablets of Babylon were brought to Djddjdu at that time and translated by [Tiresheas](#) onto papyrus, after which time the judges of Djddjdu claimed to be the highest authorities on the great law. A rival court with Assyrian support appeared at [Sais](#) in the archaic period before the Trojan War. [Cyrus of Djddjdu](#) then allied with the Medusa Aistiyigis to oppose Sais, and in the ensuing wars [Cambyses](#), son of [Cyrus of Djddjdu](#), eventually overthrew [Psamatchek 3](#) Solomon, son of [Amasis of Sais](#), but the victory of Djddjdu was short-lived as the empire was usurped by [Darius of Susa](#) in 522 BCE. The historical records of Djddjdu and Sais were confiscated and destroyed or



altered in the administration of Darius and his sons. Literary fragments from Djddjdu survive chiefly in the book of Judges. [See Vol. 3 (ed).]

**Djhw** (djhw, *ibis*, “Joe”): the common ibis of the Egyptian wetlands and mud flats, often mummified after its feathers were used to make brush pens for writing. Djhw was a totem animal of Nome 15, Djhw-h, *house of djhw*. Cf., house of [Josef](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 22 and also Vol. 3, chapter 57 (ed).]

**Djhwti** (djhw-t, *lady of djhw*, “Jot”): an epithet for the great scribe [Tiresheas](#). [See Vol. 3 (ed).]

**Djhwty** (djhw-h-ty): feminine dual form of [Djhw](#). A ruler Sekhemre Sementawy Djehuty is attested as ruling with red crown under the sign of Nome 15 in about 1650 BCE. She may have been an Amazon ancestor of [Jocasta of Hbrnn](#). Her titles include S-akh (ibis)-hm-re, meaning *Re glorifies the lady Akh*, and S-mn-tawy, meaning *the two lands are secure in her*. She co-ruled with (white crowned?) queen Mn-n-tch-hu-t-p who apparently was named for 11<sup>th</sup> dynasty founder [Mintchuühotep](#). Djhwty thus appears to be an alternate term for [Amazon](#).

**Draco** (constellation): see [Phoenix](#).

**E-babbaru** (*place of flowing words*): a library in Sippar where laws and records were kept from Sumerian times, so often sacked that it gave its name to our terms *barbarian* and *barbarism*. [See Vol. 1, chapter 18 (ed).]

**Eden** (e-d-n, *Nile hand and arm*): ancient name for the unified Nile and its delta. Prior to classical revision, the rivers of Eden were the branches of the river in the delta.

**Egypt** (ie-gy-p-t, *the offering bread rises*): where yeast is in use. Flat bread was customary elsewhere.

**Elam** (l-am, *burning lion*): lands of eastern [Sumer](#) looted and destroyed by Aryans. [See Vol. 2, chapters 36 and 39-40 (ed).]

**Electra** (l-ekyt-re): *servant of Re*.

**Eli** (e-l-i, *I am the lion arm* and Ely (e-l-l[y]-i, *I am the second lion arm*): the first and second branches of the Nile in the delta, and by extension their rulers. Ely and [Troy](#) refer to the same land.

**Eliëa Dido Arreti Tindiaru** (eli-ea, *great Eli*, di-dwa, *give morning praise*, ar-ity-i, *my sovereign is oppressed*, or Ar-re-ti, *Re defends the queen*, ti-ndj-iaru, *reed protected queen*, “Leah,” “Dido,” “Arete,” “Tindareus”): the founder, builder and first judge of [Djddjdu](#), daughter of [Jacob of Kebh](#), queen of Babylon in exile, wife of Samsu-Djytawi (“[Samson](#)”), mother of [Nausicaa](#) (source of the *Odyssey*’s Nausicaa). Eliah’s epithet Arityi alludes to the capture and murder of her husband, fragments of whose story remain in the Samson narrative in the book of Judges and the messiah story in the gospel of John. [See Vol. 3, chapters 54 and 58 (ed).]

**Elijah** (e-l-i-djhw, *true ibis of lion arm*) of [Thebes](#) (Egypt) held the office of Tishbite (ti-is-hb-ity, *sovereign ibis of the queen’s chamber*), i.e., the office of queen’s scribe, the office once held by [Tiresheas](#). He may have been the last to hold that office, dying c. 701 BCE. [See Vol. 4, chapter 80 (ed).]

**Empire**: for novices in ancient history, I describe seven prominent empires as follows.

**Empire 1**: Early Bronze Age Nile dynasties 1-4, c. 3000-2500 BCE, allied the Nile or [Sawatu](#) with the Euphrates or [Biatu](#), forming Tawy or Tutu, and this provided a general model for later empires. The old empire ended with environmental catastrophe and eastern independence, c. 2500. The conquests of Sargon of Akkad and later [Abram](#) in Ur may be seen as last stages of empire 1 or first stages of empire 2. [See Vol. 2, chapter 25-37 and 39-40 (ed).]

**Empire 2**: Middle Bronze Age Nile dynasties 11-12, bordered on both sides by “intermediate periods,” i.e., periods of relatively decentralized power and ephemeral writing. Reestablishment of empire 1 was the major goal in later empires, beginning with empire 2. [For literature and chronology of the second empire, see Vol. 2, chapters 45-50 (ed).]

**Empire 3:** Late Bronze Age Nile dynasties 17-18, beginning with expulsion of [Hyksos](#) from the Nile, c. 1528 BCE, and ending with Akhenaten and the Amarna controversy, c. 1340 BCE. Please don't refer to this fundamentally [Amazon](#) period as *the new kingdom!* The downturn occurred after the death of Maatkare "[Hatshepsut](#)," when Amazons lost power in [Thebes](#). [See Vol. 3 generally (ed).]

**Empire 4:** Archaic Age, so-called late period dynasties 25-26, the ascendancy of [Kush](#), [Sais](#), Assyria and Babylon, tragically conflicted in the [Trojan Wars](#) and Davidic Wars. [Vol. 1 of this series generally treats this period, the end time of native control of on the Nile. Volumes 4 thru 6 revisit the subject which was Djarew's primary interest (ed).]

**Empire 5:** the Aryan empire of [Darius](#) and the Achaemenids of Iran, dynasty 27 when the literature of the Bronze Age generally was censored and corrupted, 522-332 BCE. [See Vols. 1 & 5 of this series (ed).]

**Empire 6:** the Macedonian or Hellenistic empire that began to self-destruct almost immediately after the death of Alexander, 332-200 BCE. [See Vols. 4 & 5 of this series (ed).]

**Empire 7:** the Roman empire, following assimilation of the Nile in 30 BCE. [See Vol. 6 of this series (ed).]

**Enki** (en-ki): *beautiful land*. Also nkhe-i, *I protect*. See [Eridu](#).

**ENmeEkur** (*high lord of the mountain house*): African developer of Uruk's tower. [See Vol. 2, chapter 25 (ed).]

**Ephraim** (efay-re-u-im, *tents of triple Re encampment*): the camp of the Amazon army.

**Ereškigal** (*lady of the big land*): ruler of the underworld, keeper of the dead. [See Vol. 2, chapter 35 (ed).]

**Eridu** (ier-dw, *morning ascends*): a leading Sumerian city near Ur, conceived in the west as the place of sunrise in the east. Eridu was home to [Enki](#) (nkhe-i, *I protect*) and a supportive aquifer. [See Vol. 2, chapters 36, 41 & 42 (ed).]

**Esarhaddon** (esha-rch-hdjin, *he fools many wise men*): surprise heir to the throne of his father [Sennacherib](#). Esarhaddon ruled Assyria, and acted as overlord of the Nile 680-669 BCE. He married Shabakka's daughter Isharra-hammat (i-sha-r-re, *true determiner of the word of Re*, hm-maat, *lady justice*), and they were the parents of [Ashurbanipal](#). Esarhaddon drove [Taharqa](#) out of Asia and also out of [Egypt](#) temporarily, but he was assassinated enroute for a return engagement, where he intended to put an end to Taharqa's siege at [Troy](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 18 (ed).]

**Eteocles:** see [Ruben Eteocles](#).

**Ethiopia** (Ahtiaupeia, *land of the great old man*): thought to be home to the first people. The monsoons in Ethiopia were the major source of the Nile floods.

**Eumaius** (ewai-mai-u-z, *lions rob him*): the faithful swineherd of Homer's [Odyssey](#).

**Euripides** (wrr[y]t-ida-s, *she of the chariot of Ida*): an epithet attached to the heroine of the source text underlying [Bacchae](#) which concluded sensationally with a flying chariot. Euripides the Athenian playwright reconstructed that play and other lost plays of [Athena](#) that has been translated by Aeschylus, but his papers were seized and corrupted by enemies of [Athens](#) after the Peloponnesian War. [For [Bacchae](#), see Vol. 3 chapter 66 (ed).]

**Euterpe** (eoa-tr-p, *the time protects*): [muse](#) of song. Meter tends to protect language from alteration.

**Evander:** see [Sibyl](#).

**Fenank people** (f-n-ankh-u, *cast offs, Syrian refugees*): refugees from the fall of first dynasty Babylon, driven from the east by Hittite and Kassite attack, c. 1531 BCE. The refugees settled among the [Phuonshy people](#) in the remote marshes of the Nile delta ("[Shaarea](#)") where they assisted in the expulsion of the Hyksos from Avaris. They are said to have brought the ancient laws of Akkad to Egypt where they established the rule of judges at Djddjdu and elsewhere. [See Vol. 3, chapter 57 (ed).]

**Four horsemen:** see [Psamatchek](#).

**Gemini:** the constellation likely refers to [Shabakka](#) and his twin brother [Taharqa](#), the sons of [Achilles](#). It also has reference to the two ladies ruling with Achilles: Castor (ka-s-twr, *respect her body*) and Pollux (p-ll[y]-khks-s, *she is injured twice at Buto*). In this series, those two Amazons they are referred to as [Ptrukhis Abr](#) and [Paris](#). [See Vol. 4, chapter 69 (ed).]

**Genesha:** see [Gnnutsha](#).

**Genesis** (djhw-hwn-y-ssh, *book of two young Jo*): a chronicle of Theban history made after [Karnak](#) was destroyed in the attack of the [seven against Thebes](#), c. 1528 BCE. The new summary described the old records as they were remembered by the young scribe [Tiresheas](#). Through the years she and her successor [Ysmni](#) added information on the reigns of [Josef](#) of Thebes, Josef's wife [Maeria of Kebh](#), their daughter [Amasis Entignny Inihipea](#), and the first rulers of [Djddjdu](#). The text of Tiresheas was repeatedly revised after the fall of the [Amazon](#) dynasty until codification in the classical era limited further change. [See Vol. 3, chapter 54 (ed).]

**Giants:** big men who led African colonies, especially in [Sumer](#). [See Vol. 2, chapter 44 (ed).]

**Gilead** (gi-l-i-ea-dja): *great true judge of lion land*.

**Gnnutsha** (gnnwt-sha, "Genesha"): *marsh records*.

**Grey Sea** ("Mediterranean"): the outflow waters of the Black ("Blue") and White Nile. The Mediterranean is blue, as Homer knew, but her source called it grey so she did too.

**Gudea** (*the great hand [that] tightens*): lord of Lagaš who destroyed [Elam](#) and set the stage for reconquest of [Sumer](#) by [Abram](#). [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Gyges:** see [Kadmus Gyges](#).

**Haäibre** (*Patient voice of Re, "Apries"*): son of Neferibre [Psamatchek 2](#), brother of Nietkare ("Nitocris"), father of [Amasis of Sais](#) and perhaps [Athena](#). Haäibre judged in Babylon from 577 to 570 BCE. The Song of Songs ("Song of [Solomon](#)") may derive from his funeral when he was buried in the garden of the temple that he had built at [Sais](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 14 (ed).]

**Hades:** see [Ad-d-z](#).

**Hagar** (h-gr, *silent hut*): the reed hut where [Tiresheas](#) transcribed the ancient tables of [Akkad](#) onto papyrus, "the great papyrus." Hagar is associated with a late period temple of Isis on the Damietta branch of the Nile (near [Djddjdu](#) in [Shaarea](#)) and also with the city of [Sais](#). The dispute between Djddjdu and Sais over these ancient texts became a major premise for wars of David. Achaemenid revision of Genesis turned the two adversaries into rivals for favors of Abraham. Cf. [Sarah](#).

**Hapy:** a single-breasted [Tutu](#), referring to the Nile in isolation from its companion Euphrates. Contrast double-breasted [Satet](#).

**Hathor** (ht-hr, *first Horus*): the lady of Hathor was the voice in royal succession in some dynasties, a role taken by Isis or "the god's wife" in other dynasties.

**Hatshepsut:** Maätikare (*true body of Re*), false named Hatshepsut (*first noble lady*), was the last [Amazon](#) ruler of [Thebes](#) in dynasty 17A, a model for the [Nefertiti](#) of Amarna and for the Amazons of the [Trojan War](#) and wars of [David](#). Other epithets of Maätikare may have included Weser-set-kau, Re-ik-a, Ti-kha-i-tu and Iminenkhnemetkhatetiu.

**Hbrnn** (hb-rnn, *joyous ibis, "Hebron"*): a Bronze Age center of writing in the great reed marsh of the Nile.

**Hebrews** (hb-rw-u, *lions of the ibis*): guards the royal house of the scribes at Hbrnn aka [Samaria](#). Homer's Iliad refers to them as Myrmidons (mr-mai-dnh, *winged lions of the pyramid*).

**Hector** (hkt-twr): *reed ruler*. Alternately, he rules with bread (hq-t-wr, *prince of bread rule*), or maybe he is only *great servant* (ekyt-wr).

**Hecuba** or Hecabe (hqa-abii[y], *panther rules*): Aby was the daughter of **Neferukushta** who married **Antenor of Arcadia** (“Priam”) and ruled as queen over Greeks in the western delta of the Nile until she was overthrown by Jezebel, Shabakka, and Taharqa, c. 705 BCE. She was the mother of Lykaon (aka “Laocoön”), Polyxena (“Panther” in the book of Samuel) and Polymestor (“Klytemnestra”). [See Vol. 4, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Helen** (daughter of **Leda** and **Icarus Achilles**), aka **Jezebel**: Amazon judge of lower Egypt. With her half-brothers, the twins **Shabakka** and **Taharqa**, she defeated the Greeks in **Troy** and expelled them from the Nile, 705 BCE. She was the mother of Rebakka; he was born not long before his father Shabakka was killed in a battle near Memphis when the Greeks returned, aided by Taharqa and treacherous Memphites, c. 690. [See Vol. 4, chapter 79-81. For Helen, the play attributed to Euripides, see Djarew’s adaptation in Vol. 4, chapter 69 (ed).]

**Helenus** (helen-wsh-s): *she falls out with Helen*.

**Heliopolis** (or loweniwit or lwnw, *town of inheritance*, “Heliopolis,” “northern “On”): a principal site for ancestral records of the Nile delta. This is where the rulership of Egypt was decided by the deceitful wolf of Assyria, according to the Achaemenid fable of **Psamatchek 1**. [See Vol. 1, chapter 22 (ed).]

**Helot** (hay-wtkhw, *fugitive husband*): a husband who abandoned his family or, depending on context, a run-away male slave or any slave in captivity of Sparta. [See Vol. 4, chapter 72 (ed).]

**Hermione** (hr-rmi-wni-i): *I disregard a weeping face*.

**Hesiod** (hsi-w-d or hsw-d): *hand of a singer*, i.e., song writer. Hesiod’s Works and Days plagiarizes a letter of **Aeetes** to **Paris**. [See Vol. 4 chapter 71 (ed).]

**Hermes** (h-er-ms, *born of the reed house*): epithet for a fiction or fictitious character. [See Vol. 3, chapters 57 & 67 (ed).] Also hr-ms, *child of flesh* or *born of flesh*. [See Vol. 4, chapter 74 (ed).]

**Hippeadamii** (hip-p-ea-dmii, *home of the great law*, “Hippodamia”): place of origin of the great papyrus.

**Hipparchus** (hip-p-ea-r-ka-s, *son of the embodied word of the great law*): son and successor of **Pisistratus** and **Athena**, ally of **Psamatchek 3** (“Solomon”), assassinated in 513 BCE.

**Hippias** (hp-p-ea-s, *son of the great law*): brother and successor to **Hipparchus** at **Athens**, overthrown by Spartan military in 510 BCE. His exile probably was in **Egypt**, though Persian sources say otherwise. The records of **Pisistratus** and his sons were corrupted after Hippias was overthrown.

**Hippocrates** (hipp-ea-qrht-s, *she of the spirit of the great law*): an epithet of **Athena**?

**Hippolyta** (hip-pw-l-y-ta, *two royal lands under one law*): an epithet of **Athena**?

**History** (\*hsz-tr-y, *turn back time again*): the Egyptian may have been expressed with hieroglyphs wick (Gardiner sign #V28), water jar (#W14), bolt (#O34), walking legs (#D54), palm rib (#M5), and double stoke (#Z4). History did not begin with Herodotus; that boat sailed two thousand years before his time.

**Homer**: ancient Greek plagiarisms and imitations of **Tiresheas**.

**Hor** (“Horus,” “Ur”): falcon of rebirth. [See Vol. 2, chapters 28 and 30 (ed).]

**Hotep-heres** (htp-h-eri-s, *gift of the house of his ascent*): treasures given at the burial of a prominent **Khufu** from the house of his mother, through whom he came to power. Khufu’s mother likely was a Sumerian queen. The treasures were buried to the east of the great pyramid. The treasures were excavated by dynamite 1925-1928.

**Hyksos** (*marsh rulers* or *defeated men*): foreign occupants of the Nile delta, especially Minoans, Mycenaean and other pirates who occupied **Avaris** during the second intermediate period until c. 1528 BCE. The original Theban account of the Hyksos expulsion was recorded by **Tiresheas**, but that work later was corrupted in neo-Hyksos dynasty 19, and then rewritten completely during occupation of the Nile by **Darius** and the Achaemenids, resulting in fake “Homeric” histories of Atreus, Menelaus, Agamemnon, Achilles and others. [See Vol. 3, chapters 52-56 (ed).]

**Hyllus**: see [Paris](#).

**Hypereia** (hi-per-ea, *great house of the husband*): a name for Babylon remnant in the Odyssey. The husband was Babylon and the wife was Egypt.

**Hwutwert** (*land of the bad house*): an Egyptian epithet for Hyksos [Avaris](#). [See Vol. 3, chapters 52-56 (ed).]

**lah** (i-ah): *land of truth*.

**lah** (i-h, *hut of reed*): a shop for papyrus writing, especially [Hbrnn](#) in the Nile delta, home of [Jocasta](#) (djhw-ks-ta, *land of binding ibis*), and [Eridu](#) at the mouth of the Euphrates, home of Enki (ankh-i, *living reed*). This i-h often is confused with lunar lah and royal leh.

**lah** (i-e-h, *moon*), lunar companion of Re, commonly was written reed leaf (Gardiner sign #M17), plus arm (#D36), plus twisted flax (#V28). This sign may have appeared on [Amazon](#) shields in the bronze age. Cf. [Ahhotep](#).

**Icarus**: see [Sennacherib](#).

**Idomeneus** (idnw-mniw-z, *he the herdsman overseer*, "Idomeneus") is treated fictitiously in the Iliad as a king of Crete on side with the Greeks at Troy, but in his name and narratives suggest that he was a cattle thief who caused the Amazons to attack Crete. His crooked son Orsilochus (wrshy-re-wkh-ws, *watchman day and night for Was* [Thebes]) had been employed by Thebes to guard its cattle of sun and moon. These matters are fictionalized in Homer's [Odyssey](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 62 (ed).]

**Illi** (i-l-l-i, *I am the lion, the lion is me*, "Alara"): a king of [Troy](#) who gained the title of king of [Kush](#) through marriage to [Neferukushta](#) (*most beautiful woman of the land of Kush*), heiress of [Napata](#). The children of that marriage, [Achilles](#) and his sisters, were attacked by Greek invaders at the start of the [Trojan Wars](#). "Alara" is regarded as founder of Nile dynasty 25, but his cartouche spells i-l-l-i.

**Iliad** (illi-ad, *anger of Illi*): I propose that the Iliad of Homer originated in a series of Egyptian writings by [Imnnirdis](#) that commemorated Illi and his children. A plagiarism of those texts was named Illium (illi-wn, *the fault of Illi*), and Homer's Iliad was compiled at the library in Alexandria from that plagiarism and variant Greek texts.

**Imnnirdis Khaneferumut** (imn-n-ir-di-s, *she reveals [lit. gives sight to] the secret*, kha-neferu-mut.t, *most beautiful mother of sunrise*, aka "Amenirdis 1"), a niece of [Achilles](#), may have been captured with [Paris](#) Alcmena and her infant sons at Wadjet's shrine, c. 725 BCE. She was elevated by [Shabakka](#) to become chief of scribes at Thebes, c. 705, and there she followed models of Tiresheas to guide the muses to celebrate the expulsion of the Greeks from the Nile. Imnnirdis was buried on the west bank opposite Thebes in a tomb that reflected early morning rays of the sun. Her texts underlie corrupted Greek tragedies including Medea, Suppliants, Ion, and Alcestis, her tetralogy on the infancy and youth of Shabakka. [See Vol. 4, chapters 73-76 (ed).]

**Imny** (or Imn-n[y]): agreement for partnership control of the Nile and Euphrates in dynasties 11, 12 and 17, an arrangement also seen as late as the time of [Ashurbanipal](#) and possibly as early as in the time of Narmer. [See Vol. 2, chapter 45 (ed).]

**Imnymaat** (i-h-mn-[y]-maat): *Imny is just*. [See Vol. 2, chapters 45-47 (ed).]

**Imnyhutip** (\*imn-n-hu-ti-p, *the queen of the decree of imny*), an epithet altered and reused by corrupt priests of [Thebes](#) to create the false name "Amenhotep 1"). She co-ruled at Thebes with [Amasis Entignny Inihipea](#) and appears to have been the individual behind the Odyssey's [Nausicaa](#). She assisted in pacification of Minoan Crete, helping to create the cities of Knossos and Phaistos as unearthed by Evans and other archaeologists. She may have rescued Amasis from Hittite forces at [Kadesh](#), only to have the record of her victory stolen from her by the cowardly fraud [Ramesses 2](#).

**Inihipea**: see [Amasis Entignny Inihipea](#).

**Intef 2** (Sara Intef Ea, “[Abram](#)”): son of Intef the Saürtutu (“Intef 1”), founder of [Ur 3](#), restorer of the house of [Satet](#) and Khanum on Satet Island, builder of the seven-gated memorial that was destroyed in the attack of the [Seven Against Thebes](#). He held together [Empire 1](#) which after his death collapsed into civil war and “the first intermediate period.” [See Vol. 2, chapter 39. See also the rebel Abram in Vol. 1, chapter 4 (ed).]

**Isaiah** (is-ea-i-h: *true hut of the great son of the throne*). The book of Isaiah may have been a collection of papyri in possession of [Psamatchek 4](#) when he was captured by Artaxerxes. It was altered in the Achaemenid period and thereafter. [For Isaiah 1-12, see Vol. 1, chapter 4 (ed).]

**Ismene**: see [Ysmni](#).

**Israel** (is-re-y-l, *second lion of enthroned Re*): an epithet for the [Amazon](#) queen of northern Egypt (“Lower Egypt”), second to the queen in [Thebes](#) or southern Egypt (“Upper Egypt”) in the [Trojan War](#) period. [See Vol. 4, chapter 80, redacting 1 Kings 16 (ed).]

**Ithaca** (it-he-kha, *father of the flesh*): euphemism for placenta. Using this term, [Odysseus](#) evades questioning about his parentage in Homer’s *Odyssey* 8-9.

**Iunu** (*town of inheritance*): capital of the Egypt north in the archaic period, “northern On” was a principal site for ancestral records of the Nile delta, and it was targeted for takeover in Jason’s invasion, becoming “Heliopolis” as its temple of [Re](#) was Hellenized to become a temple of the sun. This is where the rulership of Egypt was decided by the deceitful wolf of Assyria, according to the Achaemenid fable of [Psamatchek 1](#), *The Contention of Horus and Seth*. [See Vol. 1, chapter 22 (ed).]

**Jacob of Kebh** (dja-kbh, *Kebh expands*, “Laban”) ruled from Kebh, the area now described Abu Simbel above the first cataract of the Nile. He engaged his daughters [Elijah](#) (“Leah”) and [Maeriah](#) (“Rachel”) to respectively Babylonian king Samsu-Djytawi (“[Samson](#)”) and Theban prince [Josef](#), setting the foundation for the dynasty of the [Amazons](#) and [Empire 3](#).

**Jacob’s children**: during Achaemenid occupation of the Nile, Leah’s seven “children” were code names for native resistance groups on seven branches in the delta. The seven were named Reuben (or Laban), Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah. Their five half-brothers were allies outside the delta: Dan and Naphtali from the Sudan, Gad and Asher from Asia, and Joseph from Egypt.

**Jason of Argos** (djes-ss[y]wn, *the destroyer himself*), aka Charilaus of Argos: epithet of an Argive mercenary who seized the golden fleece and destroyed the shrine of [Wadjet](#) at the outset of the [Trojan Wars](#), bringing curses upon himself and the Greeks. Greco-Roman legends covered up atrocities committed by the Argives in Egypt.

**Jeremiah** (djr-m-i-h, *the reed hut is as a wall*): book of the Saite ambassador at the court at [Jericho](#) who remained loyal to [Psamatchek 1](#) and his son Necho when the city revolted. [See Vol. 1, chapter 3 (ed).]

**Jericho** (djr-akw): *wall of ruin, wall of misfortune*. [See Vol. 1, chapter 1 (ed).]

**Jethro** (*estate of the lion*): the jurisdiction of Djddjdu (Busiris) in the central delta, home of [Cyrus](#) where the book of Judges most probably originated. In Exodus, [Moses](#) is said to have married Maeriah, daughter of Jethro. [See Vol. 1, chapter 17, note 2; see also Vol. 3, chapter 59 (ed).]

**Jezebel** (djes-i-ba-l, *lion true of voice herself*), was a daughter of Leda, Amazon judge of Iunu, by [Icarus Achilles](#). She succeeded her mother as judge in northern Egypt and queen of [Samaria](#), c. 712 BCE, and later joined with her half-brother [Shabakka](#) of Thebes, judge in southern Egypt, to defeat Jason’s invaders and end the first Trojan War, c. 705 BCE. Still later, c. 690 BCE, Jezebel and Shabakka fought a second Argive invasion, and both died of wounds from a battle near Memphis, leaving Jezebel’s daughter Elisha as judge in the north and Shabak’s newborn son Bakare as future judge in the south. I propose that Jezebel was new-born at the time of Jason’s invasion, c. 732 BCE, and she died at the start of Pheidon’s invasion when she was not much older than age 40. [See Vol. 4, chapters 79- 80 (ed).] In Spartan tradition, she was superseded by “Helen of Troy,” a fiction that gave color to Spartan land claims on the Nile.

**Jocasta of Hbrnn** (djhw-h-ksi-ta, *the land is bound to the hut of Djhwh*): wife of **Laius** of Thebes, and mother of **Ruben** (“Eteocles”), **Judas** (“Polyneices”), **Josef**, and **Tiresheas**. Neo-Hyksos revisers trashed Jocasta’s reputation as they promoted the house of **Atreus**.

**John** (djhw-h-onn, *Theban house of the ibis*): the oldest source in John’s gospel is from Middle Bronze Age **Thebes**, a text on the family of **Josef** perhaps written by **Tiresheas**. [See Vol. 3, chapter 54 (ed).]

**Josef Ephraim Rezqeny Khai** (djhw-se-f, *father of the daughter of the ibis, efay-rei-m, from the wandering camp, re-z-qnn khai brave man of Re, the examined one, “Joseph” “Seqenenre”*): epithets pertaining to the third son of **Laius** and **Jocasta**, builder of the second temple at **Thebes** (“Onn”). He succeeded to the throne of Thebes after his older brothers died at the siege of the **seven against Thebes**, c. 1535 BCE. Josef’s achievements were recorded by his sister **Tiresheas** and her understudy Ysmni. He reigned for about five years before his brutal execution in Kebh, c. 1530 BCE, but his line passed through his wife **Maeriah** and his illustrious daughter **Amasis Entignny Inihipea** to the **Amazon** dynasty of Thebes. He became the second of three royal Theban martyrs of the Hyksos Wars represented in the triple-Re. [See Vol. 3, chapters 53-54 and 65 (ed).]

**Judaism**: beliefs and practices followed by persons who self-identify as Jews. *Secrets of the Scribes* does not comment or reflect on Judaism, Jewish people, Jews or Jewish writings. It speculates on non-Jewish, non-Hebrew texts that historically may have existed apart from Jewish writings.

**Judas** (djhw-d-ah-z): *he of the land of handwriting*.

**Judas Iscariot** (judas is-khr-i-wtt, *true begotten of the fallen throne of Judas*): son of **Judas Polyneices**. [See Vol. 3, chapter 64 (ed).]

**Judas Polyneices** (judas phww-nshy-z, *he of headdress of the marsh, “Judah”*): son of **Laius** of **Thebes** who led disaffected Thebans and **Phuonshy** in the **Hyksos** attack of the **seven against Thebes** which devastated **Karnak** in a fire and killed both his mother **Jocasta** and his daughter **Dinah**. Judas and his brother **Ruben Eteocles** killed each other in a duel that day, leaving **Josef** and **Maeriah** to rule **Thebes**. [See Vol. 3, chapter 53 (ed).] The sons of Judas were caught on the wrong side in fall of **Avaris**. [See Vol. 3, chapter 64 (ed).]

**Judges**: the remnant of the book of **Djddjdu**, after it was seized by Darius. Also, rulers of the Nile under the great law as it existed c. 1525-525 BCE.

**Ka**: a body, especially the remains or relics of a departed one, such as a **mummy**, or the representation of such a person in a statue or object. This term can be used to clarify phrases, as in **Shabakka** (*Shabak himself, i.e., Shabak in body, not sha-bak marsh ram*).

**Kadesh** (the battle): the battle that effectively established **Empire 3**. **Amasis Entignny Inihipea** led Egyptians who, assisted by Akkadian and Babylonian allies under **Imnyhutip**, defeated a Hittite army to retake control of Syria, c. 1510 BCE. About 250 years later, however, **Khaemwas** son of **Ramesses 2** altered the historical records, substituting his cowardly father for the great Amasis. Some accurate record of the historical campaign must have survived to the time of **Amasis of Sais** who repeated the victory of Amasis Entignny to establish the empire of **David**, c. 560 BCE.

**Kadmus** (kai-dmi-u-z): *his cities are high* (or noble). He is known as **Cyges** after his rescue of young **Shabakka** from Parnassus. [See Vol. 4, chapter 75 (ed).] He is known in other contexts as **Samuel** (sm-u-l, *lion of priests*) and Admetus (aa-dmi-tu-z, *he of that ruined city*). [See Vol. 4, chapters 75-76 (ed).]

**Kadmus Cyges** (gy-ggwy-z, *he of the dazzling offering*): an epithet for **Kadmus** who married **Paris**, the widow of **Achilles** and ransomed her enslaved child **Shabakka** from Parnassus (“Delphi”), c. 714 BCE. [See Vol. 4, chapter 75 (ed).]

**Kadmus Cyges Shabakkata** (Shabakka-ta, *land of Shabakka, “Shebitku”*): the guardian of **Shabakka**, c. 714-705 BCE. On behalf of the young prince he led the first **Trojan War**, seeking to drive the Argives and their allies from the delta. His marriage to **Paris** (“**Medea**”) produced a daughter Ardys and son Alyattes who claimed to

be the legitimate rulers of the Nile. The dispute between the two families of Paris, her children by Achilles and her children by Gyges, continued beyond the [Trojan Wars](#) to the wars of [David](#). [See Vol. 4, chapter 77 (ed).]

**Kallisto**: see [Zeëws](#).

**Kalypso** (ka-psh-aw, *body disordered by death*): a personification of physical decay in death in Homer's [Odyssey](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 60 (ed).]

**Karnak** (\*qah-u-rnn-akh, *rejoicing ibis of kas [plural]*): a Theban memorial that held dynastic records and artifacts, periodically destroyed and rebuilt. An old kingdom structure destroyed by Hittite invaders, c. 2100 BCE, was rebuilt by [Abram](#), but his seven-gated Karnak was destroyed in the Hyksos-led attack of the seven against Thebes, c. 1535 BCE. Josef then rebuilt it as Onn. [See Vol. 3, chapters 53 & 54 (ed).] Dynastic record keeping ended at Thebes after the Trojan War, when Psamatchek 2 moved the imperial capital to Babylon, c. 589-587 BCE.

**Kawab**: a caretaker of a ka, often an impersonator of a ba.

**Kebh** (kbh, *fountain*): Bronze Age name for the region above the first cataract of the Nile. Kebh was instrumental in the development of Empire 3 after Jacob of Kebh married his daughters Elish and Maeriah respectively to [Samsu-Djytawi](#) of Babylon and Josef of Thebes whose families united to expel the Hyksos from Avaris and retake control the Nile. Kebh and its records subsequently were destroyed by the coward and loser [Ramesses 2](#), c. 1250 BCE, resulting in the tourist attraction Abu Simbel.

**Kerma** (qi-rmw, *weeping cries out*): a city on the White Nile whose power extended to the lower Nile periodically from the 5<sup>th</sup> through the 17<sup>th</sup> dynasty. Kerma culture featured mummification and resurrection in Re, elements that drove its early development of writing and history. It bequeathed its aesthetic traditions to archaic Danaän cultures at Kebh, Napata and Meroe. Cf., Rome, *weeping*.

**Kemet** (*black land*): another term for [Egypt](#) where eroded soils of the Black Nile ("Blue Nile") were deposited.

**Khaemwas**: son of [Ramesses 2](#) who falsified the history of Egypt and especially ruined records of Amazons and others of Empire 3 which his dynasty had superseded. Aside from tomb robbery and desecration, this mischief involved the destruction and corruption of writings of Tiresias. Khaemwas became famous in after-ages for exciting tomb adventures, and unfortunately, he remains a model in popular mummy fiction even now. I rank him fourth in ancient western literary crime, just behind Darius, Xerxes and Artaxerxes, but far ahead of Virgil.

**Khenesret** (khe-nrst, *shing uraeus*, "Khensa"): queen of Buto who betrayed the family of her brother Achilles and supported the Argonaut invasion in 725 BCE. She ruled as queen during Greek occupation, but her daughters Polymestor (p-w-l-y-mswt-wr, *princess of the Trojan island of Buto*) and Polyxena (p-o-l-y-tcha-ni, *disposed child of the Trojan island of Buto*) were executed on Pharos Island by the children of Achilles in 705 BCE. She is the primary historical figure underlying the fictitious character of [Hecuba](#) of Troy. She is buried at El-Kurru. [See chapter Vol. 4, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Kheperkare** (khe-per-ka-re, *shining house of the body of Re*): the place of resurrection in the sun, represented by the dung beetle. [See Vol. 2, chapter 46 (ed).]

**Khufu** (ch-u-f-u, *protected fathers*): deceased kings in secure entombment. Khufu probably was not the name of an individual king as commonly supposed.

**KiENgir** (*land of noble lords*): successor state to [Sumer](#) when [Empire 1](#) was divided at the start of the 5<sup>th</sup> dynasty, c. 2500 BCE. KiENgir was the predecessor state of independent cities that formed [Akkad](#) at the start of the sixth dynasty, c. 2334. [See Vol. 2, chapters 32-33.]

**Kush** derived q-sh, *mountain lake*, or qw-esh, *many mountains* or perhaps *many pyramids*. Kush became a major power in region of Napata in the Sudan after the people of Kebh migrated to Egypt at the start of the late Bronze Age, but the fortunes of Kush fell when [Taharqa](#) unsuccessfully challenged [Esarhaddon](#) and [Ashurbanipal](#) for rule of the fourth empire. Kushites were ousted from the lower Nile at the end of the Trojan Wars. [See Vol. 1, chapters 18-20 (ed).]



**Laban** (l-bnn): interchangeable with **Ruben** (rw-bnn, *begotten of the lion*).

**Laius** (l-awi-ws, *Was [Theban] stretched lion*), alias Senakhtenre (re-z-khtcht-n, *Nile strong man of Re*): 17<sup>th</sup> dynasty king of Thebes who extended his rule to the great reed marshes through marriage to **Jocasta of Hbrnn**. They engaged their son **Josef** to **Maeriah** daughter of **Jacob of Kebh**, thereby creating an alliance in the Sudan. Laius was murdered by Menelaus who claimed that the house of **Atreus**, not Laius was the legitimate ruling house of Thebes, a contention that led to the attack of the **seven against Thebes**.

**Laocoön** (l-ao-tch-ewn, *robber of the captive dead lion*): an epithet of Charilaus **Jason** who destroyed Thebes and its sphinx of Pelias. [See Vol. 4, chapter 73 (ed).]

**Laodamus** (l-ao-dmi-z, *he of the city of the dead lion*), son of **Samsu-Djytawi** and **Eliah Dido Arreti Tindiaru**. He married Josef's daughter **Amasis**, heiress of **Thebes**, and they were the parents of Thutmose 1, but this was suppressed after the Amazon period. [See Vol. 3, chapters 59 & 64 (ed).]

**Larsa**: home of **Utu** in **Sumer**.

**Last Days** (or *end time*): the archaic Nile prior to Aryan occupation, c. 725-525 BCE.

**Leah** (l-ia, *skirted lion*, "Elah"), queen of **Samaria** (Egypt), sister and kawab for **Leda**. She was murdered by Antenor in the pyramid of Samaria, at the tomb where she was performing rites for Leda and **Icarus Achilles**. [See Vol. 4, chapter 80 (ed).]

**Lear** (l-ea-r, *great mouth of the lion*): the leading branch of the Nile.

**Leda** (l-e-djah, *judge of the arm of the lion, i.e. judge of a branch of the Nile in the delta*): a Theban judge who was installed in the delta, ruling in Iunu as Shepsesre Atefnakhte (shps-s-re ate-f-n-kht-te *noble daughter of Re, land of the Atefbranch of the river, i.e., red crown land*) until c. 732 BCE, when she was killed in the invasion of Jason of Argos supported by her brother Aiitys (ai-itys, *high sovereign*, "Aeëtes"), aka Bakenrenef (ba-ka-n-re-n-f, *he is neither the voice nor body of Re*), beginning the wars at Troy. Her remains were recovered by Icarus Achilles and maintained in the pyramid of **Samaria** at **Hbrnn**.

**Leo** (l-ew, *caretaker of the lion*): a common birth sign in Egypt, as pregnancies were planned to come to term when the Nile flooded. Cf. Lewis, Lois, etc. See **Satkharat** and **Oenamaus**.

**Leto** (ai-et-w *high districts*): a term for the twelve "houses" or divisions of the Egyptian zodiac. [See Vol. 1, chapter 24 and Vol. 4, chapter 71 (ed).] Barbarians transformed the story to make Leto the mother of Apollo and Artemis (sun and moon).

**Lot** (l-wt, *great lion*): Leo Major. [See Vol. 1, chapter 5 (ed).]

**Lucifer** (rwi-phrr, *the runner wanders*): the evening and morning star.

**Lycus Alcmenes Aeëtes** (ai-itys, *high sovereign*): Theban husband of Creusa of Arcadia, whose attempt to seize Egypt precipitated the **Trojan Wars**. He and Creusa allied with her brother Antenor and his brother-in-law **Jason of Argos**, and they attacked the delta where they were opposed by three queens: Aeëtes' sister **Paris** queen of Thebes, **Reimaat** ("Reima") queen of Assyria, and Leah queen of **Amazons**. Aeëtes captured **Iunu** ("Heliopolis"), Memphis, and Thebes, and he desecrated their temples, Hellenizing them, before he was killed, c. 724 BCE. [See Vol. 4, chapter 72 (ed).] [Hesiod's Works and Days plagiarizes a letter of Aeetes to Paris. See Vol. 4 chapter 71 (ed).]

**Lykaon Absyrtus** (l-y-ka-wnn, *living body of two lions, ab-assur-twa-z, he stops the claim of Assur*), son and heir of **Antenor** of Arcadia, he led the Greeks in Troy in opposition to **Sennacherib**, c. 724-705 BCE. He was defeated and killed by the sons of Achilles in the first **Trojan War**. Ovid's lurid treatment of Lykaon in *Metamorphosis* may have been a reason for his exile from Rome, as Romans traced their ancestry to Lykaon.

**Lyre**: stringed instrument used to accompany **muses**. [See Vol. 3, chapter 67 (ed).]

**Maät**: *truth, justice, or right*, the guiding principle of the judges of the Nile c. 1500-500 BCE.

**Maätkare** (*true body of Re*): see [Hatshepsut](#).

**Macedon** (mkhedan): equal to [Eden](#).

**Maeriah Itytus Asenat Pnelupi** (mae-r-iah, *the lah's word is true*; ity-t-ws, *queen regent of Was [Thebes]*, as-n-at, *attack is overcome*, "Asenath," pne-l-wpi, *the divided Nile is overturned*, "Penelope") succeeded to the Theban throne of her husband [Josef](#) first as regent and later in her own right as [Amazon](#) queen. She bore the twins Ahmose and [Amasis](#), she survived the battle of the seven against Thebes, and she reunified the Nile by expelling the Hyksos. Most notably in her reign, the great law of Babylon was re-instituted at [Thebes](#), and it was the basis for the law of the judges of Egypt for a thousand years. Maeriah's life was well documented by her chief scribe [Tiresheas](#), but those writings were corrupted after the usurpation of the Amazon dynasty.

**Mahabharata** (maib-h-re-ta, *she of the house of Re is trusted*): possibly, an account of early Mahb ("Moab"), *place of papyrus*, likely Djddjdu at the time of arrival and settlement of queen [Elijah](#), an account later found by the usurper Darius or his heirs, who destroyed it after turning it on its head to create a heroic Aryan epic. I caution that I have not tested this theory because of my limited acquaintance with Sanskrit.

**Manasseh** (mn-eha-seh, *mummy warrior enduring*, "Manasseh") may have been Jot's reduplication of Mnheassha (\*mnh-ea-ssha, *great papyrus of the marsh*). In my theory, the great papyrus was hidden for transport in the casket of an unknown soldier. Manasseh and [Ephraim](#) appear in the Bible as sons of Joseph.

**Manoah** (mnh-nhw-iah, *protector of lah papyrus*): as I believe, Manoah's efforts to save the great papyrus appeared in the original book of Judges. [See Vol. 3, chapter 58 (ed).]

**Marduk**: destroyer of Tiamat, creator of the Babylonian heavens according to Iranian myth. [See Vol. 1, chapter 21 (ed).]

**Martha** (\*mrit-h, *house keeper*): the head of the household of [Josef](#) and [Maeriah](#), a position held by Jot "Homer" before she became the chief scribe to the queen. [See Vol. 3, chapter 54 (ed).]

**Mary**: see [Maeriah](#).

**Matter of Thebes and matter of Troy**: see respectively volumes 3 & 4.

**Matter of Thebes**: Theban literature. See Volume 3.

**Matter of Troy**: Trojan and Trojan War literature. See Volume 4.

**Medea** (mai-dju-ea, *great judge of the lion*) was [Amazon](#) judge of [Thebes](#) who became the second wife of [Achilles](#) and later the first wife of [Cyges Shabaktaka](#). To Achilles she bore the twins [Shabakka](#) and [Taharqa](#), for which she earned the epithet [Alcmene](#) (ach-mne, *nurse of glory*). After the death of Achilles, c. 725 BCE, she and they were captured by [Jason of Argos](#) at the sanctuary on [Wadjet island](#), off Buto in [Troy](#). They escaped from captivity with the Danaids, but she became separated from her infants, and in that distress she acquired the epithet [Hyllus](#) (hhy-ll-ws-s, *she seeks the two lions of Thebes*). When she discovered Shabakka on Parnassus, her epithet was [Paris](#) (tchp-per-ri-s, *I am the house of the cave*). Subsequently, after her marriage to [Cyges Shabaktaka](#), king of the Medjay, c. 719, she became *the great Medjay* (mdjaii[y]-ea) and in the end with her death, c. 714, she was [Alcestis](#) (l-chsy-tis, *dead queen of the Nile*) and [Polydorus](#) (p-w-ly-djo-rw-s, *she judges the lion of Troy, island of Buto*). Her sons cooperated to expel the Greeks from Egypt in the first [Trojan War](#) for which she was vilified in classical Greek literature. [See Vol. 4, chapters 72-76 and 79 (ed).]

**Medu** (*people of the sticks*, or maybe *stick throwers*, derided as *talkers*, "Medes" or Medjay): people who lived in the forest on the White Nile above [Kush](#), generally in and around Meroe. (This is not Persia or Iran!) In the Archaic period, they became rivals to Kush, Thebes and Sais, and finally conquered them in the time of [Cambyses](#). Their brief-lived empire was usurped by [Darius of Susa](#) whose revisionist fake history turned the Medu into "Medes," eastern neighbors of Iran. Virgil's Silvians may have been drawn from lost accounts of the Medu.

**Medusa:** leader of the Medjay. Various Medusas and claimants followed [Cyges](#) and [Medea](#) (ruling c. 720-682 BCE) whose line included queens Ardys (ar-dd(y)-s, *she of Djddjdu holds out*, 682-633), Sadyattes (sa-dyt-ti-s, *queen of weak cry*, 633-621), Alyattes (Aii(y)t-ti-s, *high lady queen*, 621-564), and Croesus (krsw-zu-s, *she of buried sons*, 564-525). Croesus was overthrown by [Cambyses](#) from a rival line of Medusas in which succession was patriarchal. That line included Cyaxares (c. 625-591), Aistyigis (c. 591-556), [Cyrus](#) (c. 556-539), Cambyses (539-522) and Bardiya (522). The house of [David of Sais](#) may have aligned with Croesus against the line of Cyaxares. The head of Aistyigis was taken by David; the head of Cyrus was taken by David's daughter Tamyris. [See Vol. 1, chapter 20 (ed).]

**Megiddo:** site of victory of Nakaü 2 over Babylonian rebels adverse to [Assyria](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 3 (ed).]

**Menelaus** may derive from mn-l-e-u-z, *he of the continuing strong lions*, an epithet suggesting a claimant to channels in the delta where the river flowed with strength for navigation. The term appears in various contexts.


**Menelaus** is a classical fiction invented to support false Spartan land claims to Argos and to Troy in the Nile delta. The name appears to have been taken from an epithet Mnilaius (\*mni-laius, *slayer of Laius*), referring to Hyksos Menelaus, the son of [Atreus](#) who murdered [Laius](#) of Thebes. [Oedipus](#) didn't do it!

**Menelaus the thief** (mn-n-l-eoa-z): *he of the thieves of the enduring Nile*. [See Vol. 4, chapter 69 (ed).]

**Menkaure** (mn-ka-u-Re, *abiding bodies of Re*): the pyramid of [Icarus Achilles](#) and his wives [Ptrukhis Abr](#) and [Medea](#) originally constructed at [Samaría](#), relocated to Saqqara by [Sennacherib](#) and [Shabakka](#), c. 700 BCE. [See the introduction to Vol. 4 of this series (ed).] That unstable mud brick structure was replaced in stone by [Nebuchadnezzar 2](#), and his Egyptian counterparts [Psamatchek 2](#) and Psamatchek's son Haäibre, c. 590-580 BCE. The original book of [Daniel](#) told that story but was suppressed by [Darius](#) and his heirs.

**Meryibre:** *beloved of the heart of Re*. [See Vol. 2, chapter 38 (ed).]

**MèškiAngašara** (*leader of the army from the land of An*): first name on the Sumerian king list. [See Vol. 2, chapter 25 (ed).]

**Min:** supposed first lord of the Nile (Djoser?) originally buried at Minnefer but later reburied for greater security at the seven-gated fortress constructed by [Intef 2 Abram](#) at Karnak, c. 2100 BCE. The famous memorial was represented by the hieroglyph  (Gardiner sign Y5). [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Minos** (mnnw-z, *fortress man*): lord of a fortified city. Cf. Minos (mai-nw(i)-z, *lion hunter*). [See Vol. 3, chapter 66 (ed).]

**Minos** (mai-nw(i)-z): *lion hunter*. [See Vol. 3, chapter 66 (ed).]

**Minotaur** (mnnw-ta-wr, *fortress cemetery or dump*): place of burial in a fortified city. To be given to the Minotaur was to be buried. [See Vol. 3, chapter 67 (ed).]

**Mintchuühotep** (*the book of Min is fulfilled*): founder of Nile dynasty 11, unifier of the Nile at the beginning of the [Empire 2](#). [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Miriam** (*gracious love*): wife of [Moses](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 17 (ed).] Cf. [Maeriah](#).

**Molochite** (makh-khyt, *pile of corpses is burned*): a reference to people who burn the dead on pyres, such as Phoenicians and Greeks.

**Moses** (mo-ssh): *water marsh*, or perhaps ms-s, *child is born*, or perhaps the fragment of an epithet of the individual who wrote or received the great law in Babylon. [See Vol. 3. For Moses as code name for a leader of Egyptian revolts against [Darius of Susa](#), see Vol. 1, chapter 17 (ed).]

**Mummy:** generally attested Egyptian language words for embalmed dead are *wi* and *zeh*. *Ka* is a broader term referring to the body or an image of a body. As this series indicates, ancient Egyptian narratives and [Muse](#) performances often featured mummies and mummy-substitutes.

**Mundaka Upanishad** (mu-ny-duat-qa, *dancer for morning ascent*, wa-p-n-sha-d, *hand of the distant river marsh*): a dance for sunrise composed in a marsh far away. I speculate that Aryan invaders found ancient Egyptian and Akkadian writings in south Asia, and they revised them into Sanskrit Vedas (wai-d-ea-s, *great hand of a lady long ago*). At the core of the [Vedas](#) are extremely corrupted Upanishads. The Mundaka Upanishad appears in a Vedic collection known as the Atharva (ath-hai-r-wa, *distant sun descended to earth*), a ruined book of hours that perhaps derives from 17<sup>th</sup> dynasty Karnak. [See Vol. 3, chapter 61 (ed).]

**Musaeus** (mu-u-sesh-ea-s, *she was the great scribe of the dancers*): an epithet for [Tiresheas](#).

**Muses** or **muusesh** (mu-u-sesh, *dancers of the scribe*): a chorus, traditionally nine women, engaged in miming or acting out stories for a scribe. The practice clearly was in use at Thebes during the [Amazon](#) dynasty, and it continued or was revived in dynasties 25 and 26 prior to transmission to Athens in the time of Pisistratus. Aristotle's Poetics to the contrary notwithstanding, African muusesh performance is demonstrably the source of classical Greco-Roman tragedy. See [tragedy](#).

**Musaeus** (mu-u-sesh-ea-s, *she, great scribe of the dancers*): an epithet for [Tiresheas](#).

**Myrmidons**: see [Hebrews](#).

**Nahor** (*twin*): twin of [Abram](#). [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Napata** (nprt-ta, *brim land*): the city below the fourth cataract of the Nile. Above that city was ancient Kush (q-sh, *mountain lake*, "Kush"), said to be the place where waters from heaven rained down and overflowed to form the Nile.

**Narikrszare** (or "Neriglissar"): husband of Saite [Nietkare](#), son of [Nebuchadnezzar 2](#), who was protector of Babylon following his father's death, until he was assassinated, perhaps by direction of the [Medusa](#) Aistygis. [Amasis of Sais](#) ("David") undertook to protect Nietkare ("[Bathsheba](#)") and her infant [Absalom](#), but his authority was rejected by the temple of Isis in [Djddjdu](#), and so began the Davidic wars with the Medusas. [See Vol. 1, chapter 20 (ed).]

**Nausicaa** (nswt-kai, *high ruler*): the daughter of [Eliah](#) and [Samsu-Djytawi](#), heiress of Babylon and Kebh. She fled with her parents from the Hittite/Kassite sack of Babylon in 1531 BCE, and they settled in the marshes of the Nile delta at [Djddjdu](#). I propose that she was elevated as [Amazon](#) queen co-ruling at [Thebes](#) with her cousin [Amasis](#), and among their accomplishments, they recovered Syria through victory over Hittites at the battle of Kadesh. This is why they were remembered until [Ramesses 2](#) disremembered them. [See Vol. 3, chapter 56 (ed).]

**Nausithous** (nsyt-hwe-z, *he of shortened rule*): an epithet for [Samsu-Djytawi](#) ("Samsu-Ditana") who reigned in Babylon until it was destroyed in 1531 BCE. The king and court fled to the Nile delta with alleged tablets of Babylon, but he was captured and killed in Avaris, as reflected in the Samson story of Judges and elsewhere. The Odyssey refers to him posthumously as Alcinous (l-sin-aw-z, *dead brother lion*).

**Nebuchadnezzar 2** (nebu-qankht-nsr, *fire of the yoked bull*): king of Babylon, partner of [Psamatchek 2](#) of Sais in restoring [Empire 4](#), which had fallen into civil war after the death of [Ashurbanipal](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 17 (ed).]

**Neferibre**: see [Psamatchek 2](#).

**Neferiry the Great**: [Amazon](#) ruler of the land of Two Ladies, a successor to [Imnyhutip](#) and predecessor to Maätkare ("[Hatshepsut](#)"). Her glamorous image was copied by Nefertari, first wife of [Ramesses 2](#) and mother of the plagiarist [Khaemwas](#). Perhaps due to the deceits of Khaemwas, records of Neferiry are missing almost altogether. [See image of Neferiry on the cover to Vol. 3 (ed).]

**Nefertiti** (nefer-ti-ti, *two beautiful queens*, sometimes written Neferty): the essential form of [Amazon](#) rule, last documented in the Amarna period.

**Neit** or Neith (nei-t, *she sails*): a counterpart in [Sais](#) and the delta to [Athena](#) in Athens.

**Neitkare** (“Nitocris”): daughter of Wahibre [Psamatchek 1](#), devotee of Hathor in [Karnak](#), probable author of an account of the accession of her brother Nakaü 2, c. 610 BCE, also original source texts underlying [Jeremiah](#), [Joshua](#), [Isaiah](#) and [Daniel](#). She also may have finished or revised the history of the [Trojan Wars](#). Her writings were suppressed in Iran.

**Neitkare 2** aka [Bathsheba](#): daughter of Neferibre [Psamatchek 2](#), wife of [Narikrszare](#) (protector of Babylon). She was queen regent of Babylon from 562 BCE until she was abducted by Aistygis in 560. She was recovered by [Amasis of Sais](#) in [Napata](#) with an infant son, the future [Absalom](#). The dispute over Absalom’s paternity led to the Davidic wars, David’s slaying of Aistygis, the murder of Absalom, the slaying of [Cyrus](#) by Tamyris, and the slaying of David’s son Adonijah by Deborah. [See Vol. 1, chapters 16 and 20 (ed).]

**Neoptolemus** (nei-wptta-l-e-ms, *born arm of the lion of the southern navy*): an epithet most probably describing [Shabaka](#), son of [Achilles](#). He avenged his father’s death by defeating the Greek invaders of the first [Trojan War](#) and destroying the house of Lykaon, son of Antenor. [See Volume 4, chapters 78-79.]

**Nestor** of Pylos (ns-twr, *reed tongue*, or nst-wr, *great throne*): Greek leader who fled from [Troy](#) at the end of the first [Trojan War](#), 705 BCE, and later advised the Argives on their reinvasion of the delta in the second war.

**NINtu** *lady of land*: an eastern name for [Rhea](#), she who creates the land. [See the Babylonian parody in Vol. 2, chapter 42 (ed).]

**Nine gods**: see [Re-Atum](#).

**Niobe** (ni-wpi, *division is driven away*): wife of [Atreus](#) who lost all of her children in the fall of Hyksos [Avaris](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 52 (ed).]

**Nitocris**: see [Neitkare](#).

**Noah** (nwy-h): *hut of the flood*. [See Vol. 2, chapter 44 (ed).]

**Nubian dynasty**: see [Danaäns](#).

**Obadiah** (wba-d-i-h): *house of the true handmaid*. [See 1 Kings 18:1 and Vol. 4, chapter 81 (ed).]

**Odysseus**: the Odyssey derives from a Middle Egyptian narrative written by [Tiresheas](#) to tell of her receipt of the tablets of Babylon and the secret transfer of the transcriptions in the casket of Manasseh to sanctuary in Thebes, c. 1530 BCE. [See Vol. 3, chapter 56-62 (ed).] The original tale was coded to keep its meaning secret. The law scrolls themselves, the wadj-djs-ea-ws (*great papyrus itself of Was [Thebes]*), may have been referenced in reduplicated phrases such as Oidjyiseos (\*wi-djdy-is-se-ws, *enduring old mummy, son of Was [Thebes]*), Wdiseas (\*wdi-s-ea-s, *great archeress or great thrower*), Wdizeaz (\*wdi-z-ea-z, *great man of manly words*), Widsheas (\*wi-ds-sh-ea-s, *daughter of the great marsh mummy himself*), and Addyz-ea-s, *daughter of great Addys*.

**Odyssey** (wadj-djs-y, *second papyrus itself*): a reference to the second scroll of the great law.

**Oedipus** (wadj-ip-ws, *examined papyrus of Was [Thebes]*) may have been another secret name for the text of the great law. It may have been reduplicated in such phrases as Wadjipuz (\*wadj-ipu-z, *that fortunate man*), Udjaipuz (\*wdja-ipu-z, *that remainder man*), Widppiws (\*wi-dp-p-ws, *the experienced mummy of Thebes*, “Oedipus”), etc. [See Vol. 3, chapters 53, 54 and 62 (ed).]

**Oenamaus** (wnn-ea-mai-ws, *great lion spirit of Onn [Thebes]*): an epithet pertaining to the father of [Laius](#). Oenamaus died in a chariot race against Pepi (“[Pelops](#)”) son of [Tantalus](#); foul play was suspected. He was memorialized as the great lion at Thebes, and was seen in the sky as Leo Major, his son Laius appearing as the lesser lion and Leo Minor.

**Omri**: protector of [Jezebel](#) who restored the pyramid of [Achilles](#) at [Hbrnn](#) into a tower for scribes, “the tower of Babel,” c. 720-714 BCE, destroyed by [Sennacherib](#), c. 700 BCE. [See Vol. 4, chapter 80 (ed).]

**Onn**: this structure built at [Karnak](#) by [Josef](#) after the attack of the [seven against Thebes](#), c. 1535 BCE, became home to his mummy and also to the writings of [Tiresheas](#) and [Ysmni](#), including the Theban copy of the great law, the new [Genesis](#) and old [John](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 54 & 64 [ed].]

**Onomacritus** (wawa-m-krht-u-s, *she takes counsel from ancestral spirits*): an epithet for [Athena](#), who brought texts of [Tiresheas](#) (“Musaeus”) to Athens in the time of [Pisistratus](#).

**Orestes** (wr-s-tch-z): *he binds the great woman*.

**Orion**: the constellation associated with the risen [pharaoh](#) from the time of [Dan](#).

**Orpheus** (wr-phwy-s, *woman of the great rear guard*): [Amazon](#) military tactics may have depended on a force division between an advance guard and a rear guard. At Kadesh, the advance was led by queen Amasis of Thebes but the battle depended on a successful rear-guard attack led by her cousin, queen “[Nausicaa](#).”

**Osir** (“Osiris”): probable fifth sign of the calendar of [Satet](#), referring to the time of seed planting. This constellation now is seen as the mummy-form Boötes. In dynasty 4, it was monumented with a megalithic subterranean chamber at Abydos. [See Vol. 1, chapter 24 (ed).] His festival was revived in dynasty 12. [See Vol. 2, chapter 50 (ed).] During the Empire 3, he was popularized as judge of the underworld and lord of the resurrected dead. Archaic period shrines to Osiris appeared at [Sais](#) and [Djddjdu](#) and perhaps a dozen other locations where judges were sitting.

**Pasiphae Krrti** (pssh-phww, *northern division, krr-ti, queen of caves*): co-ruler of Amazon Crete, mother of Pentheus. She ruled from Knossos. [See Vol. 3, chapter 66 (ed).]

**Pankhy** (p-ankh-y, *the twice living*), **Kushtu** (*lands of Kush*), **Izrwiy** (i-z-rw-y, *second true lion-man*), second son of [Achilles](#) and [Paris](#) of Thebes, joined with his twin brother [Shabakka](#) and their uncle Sargon 2 of Assyria to defeat the Greeks in the first [Trojan War](#). After [Shabakka](#) was killed near the start of the second Trojan War, c. 690 BCE, Pankhy served as protector during the minority of his nephew [Rebakka Imnntanwati](#) (“Bakare”), but he represented himself as his brother. Pankhy was killed in combat near the end of the second Trojan War, 664 BCE, and [Rebakka](#) then succeeded him. Records of Pankhy are reused in [Saul](#) in the Book of [Samuel](#), [Heracles](#) in Greek records, and [Taharqa](#) in records of Kush. [See Vol. 4, chapters 72-76 (ed).]

**Paris** (pr-is, *throne of the house*): Amazon queen of [Thebes](#) ruling when the Argonauts attacked the Nile delta. Her [Amazon](#) sister queen [Ptrukhis Abr](#) of [Hbrnn](#) was killed in the attack, and Paris was taken captive. Her adventurous life was staged by [Imnnirdis of Thebes](#). See Vol. 4, chapters 71, 73-76 (ed).]

**Paris Tchphatperisis** (tchphat-pr-i-s-is, *her true throne is in the house of a snake*): epithet applied to [Medea](#) when she was queen regent for the infant [Shabakka](#) who was hidden in the cave of Geia on Parnassus. [See Vol. 4, chapter 75 (ed).]

**Patroklus**: the remake in Homer’s [Iliad](#) of the heroic Amazon [Ptrukhis Abr](#) aka Castor.

**Pbatchma** (p-ba-tch-ma, *justice binds the soul*) was the youngest daughter of [Illi](#) (“Alara”) of [Troy](#) and [Neferukashata](#) of [Kush](#). She was the sister of [Reima](#) and [Khnsais](#). While [Reima](#) married prince Sargon and eventually became queen of Assyria, [Khnsais](#) and [Pbatchma](#) acted as Amazon queens on the Nile until they were overthrown in the invasion of [Lycus](#) and [Jason](#), c. 725 BCE. I infer that [Pbatchma](#)’s titles were usurped by [Lycus](#), and she was executed. I treat [Imnnirdis](#) as a daughter of [Pbatchma](#).

**Pelasgus** (p-ea(i)-is-gs-s, *lady of the anointed great throne, “Pelasgos”*): a title of [Leah](#), daughter of [Achilles](#) and [Ptrukhis](#). [See 1 Kings 16 and Vol. 4, and Vol. 4, chapters 74 and 80 (ed).]

**Pelias** (p-l-ias, *the old lion*): king of Thebes, father of [Paris](#) and father-in-law of [Achilles](#). His tomb was a sphinx destroyed by [Jason](#), c. 725 BCE. [See Vol. 4, chapter 76 (ed).]

**Pelops** (p-l-wps, *the lion divider*): an epithet of [Pepy](#).

**Penelope** (pne-l-wpi, *the divided Nile is overturned*): an epithet of Theban queen [Maeria](#), establishing her as the queen of the [Hyksos](#) expulsion. [See Vol. 3, chapter 56 and 62 (ed).]

**Pepy**: son of [Tantalus](#), lord of [Avaris](#), Mycenae and Minoan Crete. He made war on Thebes and killed [Oenamaus](#), the father of [Laius](#), initiating the wars that eventually led to the expulsion of the [Hyksos](#) from the Nile. The name echoes dynasty 6 rulers Pepy 1 and 2, suggesting that the Hyksos claimed descent from the last rulers of the Old Kingdom. [See Vol. 3, chapter 52 (ed).]

**Phaeacians**: the term derived in Homer's [Odyssey](#) from the [Phuonshy people](#).

**Phaedra** (fai-d-re): *the hand of Re is raised*.

**Phaethon** (p-heaä-t-h[a]nu[n]): *the child's land is destroyed*. [See Vol. 2, chapter 32 (ed).]

**Pharaoh** (fai-rw, *raised lion*): a resurrected lord of the Nile conceived as living on the rim of the sun (sa re) or among the stars, especially Leo.

**Pharos** or Phrrows Island (phrr-w-w-s, *she [is] the island of runners*). [See Vol. 4, chapter 68 (ed).]

**Pheidon**: historical king of Argos and leader of a Greek invasion of the Nile, the second [Trojan War](#). He was the husband of [Clytemnestra](#). Through her, later Greeks asserted claims to rulership of the Nile. Homer's [Iliad](#) and [Odyssey](#) and various Greek tragedies replace the name Pheidon with [Agamemnon](#). [See Vol. 5 (ed).]

**Philip** (ph-l-p): *the lion attacks*.

**Phoebus** (phww-bs): *mystery of the marsh*. [See Vol. 2, chapter 32 (ed).]

**Phoenician**: language and culture of the [Phuonshy people](#). In my theory, writings of [Tiresheas](#) were translated into Phoenician and then into the Greek of Homer.

**Phoenix** (phww-nik-s, *female serpent of the marsh or serpent of the north*): originally not a bird but an ever-living snake, a personification of pole-guarding Draco and a symbol of the [Phuonshy people](#). [For the phoenix of [Nebuchadnezzar](#), see Vol. 1, chapters 16-17 (ed).]

**Phrontis** (ph-rw-nt-is, *the lion attacks the queen of the red crown*): the steersman of the ship of Menelaus in book 3 of Homer's [Odyssey](#). He had defiled the corpse of [Ptrukhis Abr](#), the [Amazon](#) queen of [Hbrnn](#), for which he was punished with drowning as he tried to find his way home.

**Phrrows Island** (phrr-w-w-s, "Pharos"): *she [is the] island of runners*. [See Vol. 4, chapter 68 (ed).]

**Phuonshy people** (phww-nshy, *marsh headdress or northern headdress people*): a Middle Bronze Age tribe living in the vast marsh of the central Nile delta. Homer's [Odyssey](#) refers to them as Phaeacians and praises them as hospitable sailors and athletes. In the source underlying Homer, they allied with [Djddjdu](#) and [Thebes](#) in the expulsion of the [Hyksos](#), c. 1528 BCE. That source was by Tiresheas or a follower of Tiresheas, possibly in Phuonshy or Phoenician translation.

**Pindar** (p-i-ndjr, *the true consultation*): fake Egyptian oracular literature created in Greek Thebes.

**Pisistratus** (p-isis-tra-tchast-s, *her hill shows respect to the two thrones*): an epithet for [Athena](#), sister of [Amasis of Saïs](#) ("David"). She bore [Hipparchus](#) and [Hippeas](#) who ruled as judges in Attica after her in cooperation with the royal family of [Saïs](#), particularly [Psamatchek 3](#) ("Solomon," "Solon"), son of Amasis. Athena brought Egyptian muse [tragedy](#) (shows of respect) to the old acropolis that was burned by Xerxes.

**Piyë** (p-i-iwe): *the true heir*.

**Plutarch** (p-l-u-ta-rkh, *knowledge from land of the lions*): a Roman collection of Greek translations or mistranslations of Egyptian texts taken in the plunder of Cleopatra's Egypt.

**Pollux**: see [Gemini](#).

**Polydorus** (p-w-ly-djw-rw-s): *lioness judge of Troy, island of Buto*: an epithet for Medea who haunted Buto. [See Vol. 4, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Polymestor** (p-w-ly-mswt-wr, *great princess of Troy, island of Buto*): daughter and heiress of [Hecuba](#). [See Vol. 4, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Polyneices**: see [Judas](#).

**Polyxena** (p-o-l-y-tcha-nhy, *little child of the Troy, island of Buto*): daughter of [Hecuba](#) who was age 10 or 11 when Troy fell in the first Trojan War. She was raised in the household of Shabakka until 695 BCE, when she became (s-hr-re hm-maat, *Re is in her face, lady justice*, “Esharra Hammat”), the wife of Esarhaddon. She was the mother of Ashurbanipal who imposed his settlement on the second Trojan War. Polyxena was born c. 712, and she died in 672. Greeks lies disremembered her as a sacrifice victim given to the ghost of Achilles. [See Vol. 4, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Poseidon** (p-w-saw-idn, *lieutenant guard of the island of Buto*): a chief naval officer stationed on Buto. [See Vol. 4, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Potipher** (bwt-ti-p-hr, *the distant queen’s abomination*): a reference to [Seth](#), the idol of [Avaris](#). [Samsu-Djytawi](#) refused to praise the idol, for which he was imprisoned and executed. The Egyptian account of [Tiresheas](#) became the tale of Joseph and Potipher’s wife in Genesis.

**Pre**: *the Re*, i.e., [Re](#) expressed with an article.

**Priam** (pri-am, *burning battlefield*): an epithet of [Antenor](#). [See Vol. 4, chapter 79 (ed).]

**Prometheus** (p-rw-mt-heu-z, *he himself, the dead lion*): Prometheus or Pelias (p-l-ias, *the old lion*) gave prophecies from his sphinx at Thebes. Jason dismantled that sphinx, and the Argives rebuilt it for an oracle on Mount Parnassus. They characterized Prometheus as a titan (ta-tch-n-n, *they bound to the land*), a local god of the earth. [See Vol. 4, chapter 75 (ed).]

**Proteus** (p-rwty-ias, *old man of the second lion*, “the old man of the sea”): the prophet of the shrine of Nsrst at Buto. [See Vol. 4, chapter 70 (ed).]

**Psamatchek** (p-sa-m-tch-k, *I am the son bound in chains*): a captive ruler. The four Psamatcheks of Sais were captives of Ashurbanipal of Assyria, Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, Darius of Susa, and Artaxerxes of Iran. These “four horsemen” of the end times, or last days of native rule on the Nile, became allegorical as ancient history was forgotten.

**Psamatchek 1** (aka Tefenkhat Wahibre, *the orphan, distant voice of Re*, aka “Psammaticus,” aka Aistyenkhes, aka “Scamandrius”): son of Nakaü I (“Hector”) and queen Taiif of Troy (“Andromache”). For protection, he was taken as a infant and raised by Ashurbanipal in Assyria. After Ashurbanipal’s death, he escaped a civil war in Assyria and returned to Sais, where he reestablished the Saite dynasty. His accession narrative was compiled by his daughter Neitkare, his Hathor scribe at Thebes. That narrative was likely the source of the parody, “Contention of Horus and Seth.” [See Vol. 1, chapter 23 (ed).] Wahibre’s reign was plagued by revolts in the east. He employed [Jeremiah](#) at the court at Jericho [See Vol. 1, chapter 3 (ed).] A sketch of Wahibre on the cover of Vol. 1 was made from a damaged bust in the collection of the New York Metropolitan Museum.

**Psamatchek 2** (aka Neferibre, *happy heart of Re*, aka “Psammis”): the ruler of Sais who made a marriage alliance with [Nebuchadnezzar 2](#) and moved his court to Babylon where he prospered as the king’s father-in-law. While Neferibre was resident in Babylon, his son Haäibre (*Patient Re*) attended to matters in Egypt. After Neferibre’s death, Haäibre moved to Babylon, and Haäibre’s son [David](#) defended the Nile as [Amasis of Sais](#). After the usurpation of [Darius](#), records of Neferibre and his family were destroyed or rewritten. [See Vol. 1, chapter 16 (ed).]

**Psamatchek 3** (aka Ankhakahenre, *body living in heaven in Re*, aka “Psammentius,” aka “[Solomon](#),” aka “Solon,” aka “Croesus”): a son of [Amasis of Sais](#) who had traveled to [Athens](#) where he instructed the locals on the great



law of the Nile. After the death of his brother Adonidja, c. 526 BCE, he became judge of Sais, but rival judge [Cambyses](#) of Djddjdu attacked in the following year. Solomon was captured and held under house arrest by Cambyses until the empire was usurped by [Darius of Susa](#), c. 522 BCE. Solomon then was starved to death, but he had left a collection of papers at Athens, including some of his own exceptional writings. Those papers were corrupted in Iran, after the looting of Athens by Xerxes in 480. [See Vol. 1, chapters 8-10 (ed).]

**Psamatchek 4** (aka "Psamtik IV," aka "Inaros," *Psamatchek the rock, Psamatchek who was not Re*) was a relative of Psamatchek 3, perhaps a grandson, who led a revolt on the Nile against the sons of [Darius](#), won several battles and killed some Achaemenid leaders. He was captured by Artaxerxes and brutally executed in Susa, c. 454 BCE, but fifty years later he was regarded as a prophet and martyr. His grand-nephew Amyrtaeus (*Re again burns [in] the land of the sons*) expelled the Iranian Darius 2 (aka "Orchus," aka "Darius the bastard") and temporarily restored native rule in Egypt. Remnants of a letter of Psamatchek 4 apparently survive in [Isaiah](#) 1-12. [See Vol. 1, chapter 4 (ed).]

**Ptah** (pt-ah, *heavenly land*): the standard logo image of Ptah referenced thread, the thread of land (along the river), also the thread of clothmaking and [mummy](#) wrap.

**Ptolemy**: ptah-awi-ms, *born heir to Ptah*.

**Ptrukhis Abr** (pt-rw-khs, *brave lion of heaven, hb-r, ibis of Re, "Patroklus," "Abar," "Tirzah"*): first wife of Achilles, an Amazon queen of Lower Egypt killed in the invasion of Jason, c. 730 BCE. Achilles constructed a pyramid for her at [Hbrnn](#) ("[Samaria](#)"), on the site believed to have been formerly the house of reeds where [Tiresheas](#) transcribed the great law of [Akkad](#) from clay tablets onto papyrus. The pyramid was defended by Myrmidons under [Jezebel](#) but destroyed by [Sennacherib](#), c. 701 BCE. [See Vol 4, chapter 80 (ed).]

**Puzur Ashur** (*that man of Ur, ruined Ur*): epithet describing the survivor of the [Ur 3](#) catastrophe who established Assur in the land that would become [Assyria](#). [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Pyramid** (p-y-re-mr-duat, *netherworld tomb of the second Re*): the memorial that Achilles built for his Amazon wife Ptrukhis Abir at [Hbrnn](#) ("Tirzah"), site of ancient house of Tiresheas, c. 730 BCE. The pyramid was guarded by Hebrews or Myrmidons but destroyed by enemies, c. 725 BCE. It was rebuilt by Omri ("overseer") of Israel as "the tower of Babel," c. 718 BCE, but destroyed by [Sennacherib](#) at the end of the first Trojan War, c. 701 BCE. [See Vol. 1 chapter 18 and Vol. 4 chapter 80 (ed).]

**Re** (or Ra): the abiding life-spirit resident in the sun, first clearly attested in the time of the solar temple builders, the first seven rulers of dynasty 5, 2500-2400 BCE. Beliefs in Re passed down to Akkad, Ur, Assyria, Babylon, Troy, and elsewhere. Sons of Re were sa-re or sar; daughters were ti-r or sat-r.

**Rehab** (or "Rahab") is a prostitute in the book of Joshua, and a saint in the church of Rome, but the word is Egyptian, meaning *festival of Re*. This was an ancient celebration of the spring equinox, an apparent forerunner to Passover and Easter. [See Vol. 1, chapter 1 (ed).] An alternative derivation is Re-hb, *ibis of Re*.

**Ramayana**: the Sanskrit epic refers to the comet that effectively ended [Empire 1](#), c. 2500 BCE. [See Vol. 2, chapter 33 (ed).] A late period variant, as reflected in Kalidasa's play, was a fable of Ram (rm, *fish*), who claimed to have become king by devouring the ring of princess Sita (st-ah, *land of the daughter*).

**Ramesses 2** ("Ramesses the Great," "Ozymandias"): the favorite fraud of the tourists, a destroyer of [Amazon](#) and other historical records vital to the understanding of the Bronze Age. He reigned in pride and extravagance as Egypt declined under invasions of Greeks and other sea peoples at the end of the Bronze Age, c. 1275-1215 BCE. See [Khaemwas](#).

**Re Atum** (Re-a-tm, *complete boat of Re, "Atum"*) with four sons and four daughters, comprised the nine gods or psedjet of [lunu](#), the northern capital of Egypt that the Greeks renamed Heliopolis. The Greeks destroyed lunu at the start of the [Trojan War](#), c. 725 BCE; they replaced [Re](#) with Helios, providing a justification for natives of the Nile to rise up and expel them. [See Vol. 4, chapter 74 (ed).]

**Rebakka Imnntanwati** (re-bak-ka, *body of the ram in the sun*, imn-n-ta-n-wat-ti, *second road to the land of the secret*, “Bakare,” “Tantamani”): son of [Shabakka](#) who avenged his father’s slaying and rule as judge in [Thebes](#) and in [Napata](#) after the [Trojan Wars](#), 664-655 BCE. An Egyptian biography life of Rebakka was composed by Imnirdis 2 of Thebes, and its remnants are found in Homer’s [Iliad](#) and first [Samuel](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 19 (ed).]

**Rebecca** (re-ba-kha, *rising voice of Re*, “Rebecca”): grand-daughter of [Nahor](#), brother of [Abram](#). She passed the dynastic succession from Intef III “Isaac” to Ishmael’s son Mentuhotep II “Jacob,” disinheriting Intef’s son “Esau.” This choice may have been made because Esau had married a Hittite. It widened a war between Hittites and Egyptians to a civil war between the houses of Isaac and Ishmael, c. 2160 BCE. [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Red crown**: the crown of the [Red River](#) and [Red Sea](#), as opposed to the White Crown of the [White River](#), the Nile. To wear the red crown and white crown was to claim to rule both lands, the empire tawy or Tutu. In practice, however, many wore the red crown who ruled only in the lower Nile or Nile delta.

**Red River** (“Euphrates”): the river in [Biatu](#) known for its traffic in copper and access across the [Red Sea](#).

**Red Sea**: the outflows of the [Red River](#), not only the modern Red Sea but also the waters now known as the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, the busy waters connecting Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia, and India.

**Reed pipe**: flute used to accompany [muses](#), especially around the great reed marsh in the central Nile delta. [See Vol. 3, chapter 66 (ed).]

**Reima** (re-i-ma, *justice binds the soul*) was the daughter of [Illi](#) (“Alara”) of [Troy](#) and [Neferukashata](#) of [Kush](#). She was the elder sister of [Khnsais](#) and [Pbatchma](#). She married prince Sargon and eventually became queen of Assyria; [Khnsais](#) and [Pbatchma](#) acted as Amazon queens on the Nile until they were overthrown in the invasion of [Lycus](#) and [Jason](#), c. 725 BCE.

**Resh**: *scribe*. Cf., Sanskrit rishi. Cf. Reshutire: *literature*, the scribbles.

**Retchu** (re-tch-u, *those bound by Re*): people bound by the laws of [Re](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 4 (ed).]

**Rezqeny Khai** (re-z-qnn-khai, *excellent man in Re, the examined one*, “Seqenenre Tao,” “Josef”): epithets of resurrected [Josef](#) who died and was mummified, c. 1530 BCE. He was the second member of the triple-Re, the three Theban martyr kings Ruben, Josef, and Josef’s son Ahmose who died in the Hyksos expulsion. The trinity were seen as “men in Re,” resurrected in the sun, a sign supporting the [Amazon](#) army in its wars. Rezqeny is the main historical source underlying the defamatory [Oedipus](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 53, 54, 55 and 65 (ed).]

**Rhea** (r-hea, *child of the mouth*): sedimentation, the process of new land creation in the mouth or delta of the Nile. Cf. [Cronos](#).

**Ruben Eteocles** (rw-bnn or l-bnn or el-bn(y), *lion begotten*, ity-khew-ws, *Was [Thebes] crowned sovereign*): heir of [Laius](#) of Thebes who died dueling his brother [Judas Polyneices](#) at the attack of the [Seven against Thebes](#) which left their brother [Josef](#) as king of Thebes. Ruben became the first of three martyr kings of Thebes who died in the [Hyksos](#) expulsion and were projected as the [trinity](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 53 (ed).]

**S** (Gardiner sign #S29): the folded cloth hieroglyph. I take liberty to use this sign to distinguish the female gender from the male Z (or Zi, *man*), the bolt hieroglyph (Gardiner sign #O34): I think that gendered s/z endings were in use among [Amazons](#) though unusual in other contexts.

**Sais**: leading city in the Nile delta during the late period, dynasties 24, 26 and 28. The city was in [Troy](#) (Nome 5, the Buto region) and critically involved in the [Trojan Wars](#). It is regarded now as Sa el-Hagar, evidently referencing Hagar, wife of [Abraham](#). Ancient Sais was destroyed by Corinthians under Bellerophon during Iranian occupation of the Nile.

**Samaria** (sam-ar-y-h, *hut of the two burned up reeds*) in [Hbrnn](#), near [Djddjdu](#), was a hut where [Tiresheas](#) transcribed the tablets of Babylon onto papyri during the Hyksos Wars, c. 1530 BCE. [See volume 3, chapter 58 (ed).] During the Trojan Wars, [Achilles](#) redeveloped the site as a [pyramid](#) for [Ptrukhis Abr](#), c. 730 BCE. After

the pyramid was burned, it was rebuilt as a tower for scribes, the so-called tower of Babel which was destroyed by [Sennacherib](#), c. 700 BCE. [See volume 4, chapters 80-81 (ed).]

**“Samson,”** Samsu-Djytawi (smsu-djyt-awi, *eldest papyrus stretcher*, “Samsu-Ditana”), king of Akkad and Babylon, fled his domains when they were invaded by Hittites and Kassites, c. 1531 BCE. The royal family and loyalists settled in the Nile delta where they built a fortress at [Djddjdu](#), but the king was captured and imprisoned by Hyksos at [Avaris](#). His execution is reflected in the Samson narrative of the book of Judges, also in the passion narrative of John’s gospel. The epithet “Djytawi” refers to the king’s project of transferring cuneiform writings from the east onto papyri in Egypt, a project completed by [Tiresheas](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 54, 57-58 (ed).]

**Samuel** (sm-u-e-l, *lion of armed priests*): I take this epithet to refer to [Kadmus Gyges](#), husband of [Medea](#), father of Ardis, and step father of [Shabakka](#) and [Taharqa](#). He was a chief priest at [Karnak](#) during the administration of Shabakka. After Shabakka’s death, Samuel was the protector of Shabaka’s son [Rebakka Imnntanwati](#) (“Bakare”) but he lost that position to Taharqa (“Saul”). [See Vol. 1, chapter 19 (ed).]

**Samuel** (the book), in my opinion, derives from a lost biography of [Rebakka Imnntanwati](#). The second half of the old biography was split off and replaced by part of a biography of [Amasis of Sais](#). [See Vol. 1, chapters 19-20 (ed).]

**Sara** (sr-ah, *land of the ram*, or *land of foretelling*, sr also being a verb *to foretell*): the probable sign of the eleventh constellation of the calendar of [Satet](#), the sheep (“Aries”). The Sara people appear to have originated at the dawn of history in Ethiopia and extended into the Sudan prior to the dynastic period in [Egypt](#), around the start of which they extended their influence further down the Nile to the delta. After some 500 years, they were ousted from Egypt, perhaps by rulers from Kerma (“dynasty 5”) who introduced mummification and solar worship. These movements apparently correlate with the so-called “A-Group Culture of Nubia,” resident in the Sudan until about 3000 BCE, and “C-Group Culture of Nubia,” found there after 2500 BCE. The Sara people today remain a linguistically identifiable people scattered in and around Chad and the Central African Republic.

**Sarah** (sara-h): *hut of sara*. Cf. [Hagar](#).

**Sarakh** (sara-kha, *official of Sara*): a standard carried by a [Sara](#) official, topped by an iconic falcon or other easily-recognized figure, as seen on the Narmer palette. [See Vol. 2, chapter 30 (ed).]

**Saratu** (*land of the Sara, land of sheep*): the homeland of the [Sara](#), upstream from Kerma, likely in Ethiopia where the Nile floods arose. Saratu may have been dropped in favor of [Sawatu](#) when the mummy-making Kerma people took control of the Egyptian Nile, c. 2500 BCE.

**Satet** (stt, *daughter*): former name of Sehel island in the Nile near Aswan where annual floods were recorded and a solar calendar was developed in the early bronze age. In that calendar, Satet the leader of the constellation (“Orion”). Bellatrix and Betelgeuse were seen as the daughter’s nipples from which milk flowed down from heaven to feed the peoples of the [White River](#) and [Red River](#). For many in that latitude around the globe, the appearance of these stars in the sunrise must have been a sign of the spring solstice at the start of the agricultural revolution (5,000 BCE), but by the time of the observations at Satet island, the sign of solstice had shifted through [An](#) to the lioness [Satkharat](#). Satet was monumented at Giza in the great pyramid. [See Vol. 1, chapter 24 (ed).]

**Satkharat** (sat-kha-rw-t, *lioness shing daughter*): third sign of the calendar of [Satet](#), the constellation now called Leo. Her appearance at sunrise on [Satet](#) island marked the expected peak of Nile flood. She was represented at Giza by the great [sphinx](#), before the monument was hacked to feature a human head. [See Vol. 1, chapter 24 (ed).]

**Saul** (saw-l, *lion guardian*) is an epithet of [Taharqa](#), who acted as guardian for [Rebakka Imnntanwati](#), son of [Shabakka](#), but challenged [Assyria](#) for rule of the empire. He was slain in combat at the end of the [Trojan Wars](#) but his death was avenged by Rebakka. [See Vol. 1, chapters 19 & 20 (ed).]

**Saürtutu** (*son of Ur of the two lands*, “Sehertawy,” “Intef I”): 11<sup>th</sup> dynasty restorer of [Tutu](#), father of [Abram](#) Intef 2. [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Sawatu:** lands of sedge, expressed by the hieroglyph of the sedge plant *sawa* (Gardiner sign #M4) followed by the bread *tu* (sign #X1). This was the western companion to [Biatu](#) during early imperial periods. A ruler claiming to control the empire could write *Sawatu Biatu* on his tombstones. It didn't mean milk and honey.

**Scylla:** see [Charybdis](#).

**Sed festival** (saw-d, guarding *hand*): a judicial ceremony of inauguration or 20-year renewal in office, associated with the constellation Sed ("Orion"), seen in heaven as the figure of a judge with a mace raised to strike at injustice. [See Vol. 1, chapter 20 (ed).]

**Sekhemre Sementawy Djehuty** (Amazon ancestor): see [Djehuty](#).

**Semiramis** (sm-iry-ms, *born from the plant*) of Nile dynasty 23 wed an Assyrian prince Shamash-Adad 5 (Sma-shaa[y]-ad-d, *strength unites marshes*), c. 825 BCE, to re-establish cooperation between the Nile and Euphrates. This alliance is the earliest attested for [Empire 4](#).

**Sennacherib** (sn-nacht-r-ib, *his heart [is given] to brave brother*): son of Sargon 2 of Assyria and Reima of [Napata](#) who avenged the death of his brother Icarus (lkr-ru, *excellent lion*) by destroying the pyramid of Achilles, "the tower of Babel." Fragments of the story are found in Genesis, the first book of Kings, and the Arabic tale of Haiqar the Sage. Sennacherib was the father of [Esarhaddon](#) and grandfather of [Ashurbanipal](#). He was an ally of [Shabakka](#) of Thebes, and an enemy of [Jezebel](#). [See Vol. 1, chapter 18, and Vol. 4, chapter 80 (ed).]

**Senakhtenre:** see [Laius](#).

**Senusret:** see [Weserseratzin](#).

**Seqenenre:** see [Josef](#).

**Sesostris:** see [Weserseratzin](#).

**Sesostris 3** (Rekakaü [Weserseratzin 3](#)): admiral of the second empire noted by Herodotus for widespread memorials of conquest in Asia and Europe. [See Vol. 2, chapter 49 (ed).]

**Seth:** the double-tailed fox of Gardiner hieroglyph #E20-#E21. [For association with Ashurbanipal, see Vol. 1, chapter 22. For ancient grain trade, see Vol. 2, chapter 28. For connection in Bronze Age festival of Osiris, see Vol. 2, chapter 50. For [Hyksos](#) association, see Vol. 3, chapter 54 (ed).]

**Seven against Thebes:** [Hyksos](#) attack on the [Karnak](#) of [Abram](#) and its records, c. 1535 BCE, was masked in classical pseudo-history as a conflict among Greeks at Thebes, Greece. In the historical attack, the heiress of Thebes and two of her brothers died, leaving [Josef](#) and his wife [Maeria](#) to succeed to the throne. [Tiresheas](#) witnessed the event and famously wrote about it to explain the royal succession and her own place as chief scribe in a devastated Karnak. [See Vol. 3, chapter 53 (ed).]

**Shaarea** (sha-ar-*ea*, *great reed marsh*, "Scheria") refers to the great mouth of the Nile in the central delta west of [Avaris](#) and east of Buto, the region above and around [Djddjdu](#) ("Busiris"). This area was famed for [lah](#) *the hut of the reed* of [Tiresheas](#) at [Hbrnn](#), an early literary center. The region grew powerful at the end of the late period when [Cyrus of Djddjdu](#) and his son [Cambyses](#) wrested control of the Nile from [Sais](#) and Babylon. [See Vol. 3, chapters 57, 59, 61 (ed).]

**Shabakka** (sha-bak-ka, *himself the ram of the marsh*): son of [Achilles](#) and [Paris](#) who was born at Wadjet Island, site of the prophetic golden fleece. He bore a ram-like appearance and led a life of much adventure. He was lost in infancy, but he was recovered in boyhood at Parnassus ("Delphi"), and for the remainder of his youth he was the ward of his step-father [Kadmus Gyges Shabakkata](#). He was elevated to lord of the Nile c. 705 BCE, and he then partnered with his brothers [Taharqa](#) and Sargon 2 to defeat Greek invaders in the first [Trojan War](#). Unlike his brother Taharqa, he maintained close relations with Assyria, giving his daughter in marriage to [Esarhaddon](#). Shabakka was killed in battle at the outset of the second Trojan War, c. 690 BCE, leaving a minor son [Rebakka Imnntanwati](#) ("Bakare") who succeeded him. His life gained fame through the excellent writings and plays of [Imnirdis](#). [See Vol. 1, chapters 18-19 and Vol. 4, chapters 72-76 (ed).]

**Shabakkata** (shabakka-ta, *land of Shabakka*, “Shebitku”), aka Gyges: guardian of Shabakka during his minority, 714-705 BCE. He married the widow Alcmena of Thebes (“Medea”) and ransomed her young son Shabakka from [Delphi](#). [See Vol. 4, chapter 75 (ed).] Shabakkata led the first Trojan War on behalf of Shabakka, seeking to drive the Argives and their allies from the delta.

**Shalmeneser** (shw-i-mn-isr, *true abiding tamarisk tree of the sun*): a common epithet for a king of the east buried with “cedar of Lebanon” due to the scent and preservative nature of the wood fiber. In Egyptian myth, the body of Osiris was hidden in a tamarisk tree in Byblos. In the myth of Uruk, Ninsun mother of Gilgamesh bathes in tamarisk.

**Shalmeneser 5**: ruler of Nimrud, Assyria, c. 726-722. He died childless due to illness of his queen Italiaä, and he was succeeded by his brother Sargon 2.

**Shemer** (shem-er, *original hill*): the first land created in the delta, the home of the nine gods, believed to be the location in the eastern delta where [Tiresheas](#) translated the tablets of Babylon onto papyrus. The site was redeveloped as a [pyramid](#) for [Ptrukhis](#), the [Amazon](#) wife of [Achilles](#), c. 730 BCE, and the mummy of Achilles was hidden there until the structure was burned, c. 724 BCE. Over the next seven years, the site was reconstructed by Omri (“overseer”) of Israel. [Sennacherib](#) examined its treasures in 705, and he destroyed the structure in 701 or 700. [See Vol. 4, chapter 80. See also Vol. 1, chapters 16 and 18 (ed).]

**Shepenupet** (sch-pn-u-pt, *he of the heavens in memory*): archaic title for an official recorder of a life of one who ascended into heaven.

**Shepenupet**, daughter of [Icarus Achilles](#) and [Ptrukhis Ibr](#), recorded events of the first Trojan War, c. 718-700 BCE. Her writings became sources for the Biblical tower of Babel, [Elijah](#), [Jezebel](#) and [Ahab](#).

**Shepenupet 2**, daughter of [Medea](#) of Thebes and Gyges of Medjay, was a half-sister of Shabak and Tahruq who reported not only their reigns but also the successions Shabak’s son Rebakka Wati (“Bakare”) and Tahruq’s son Atlanersa, c. 700-650 bce.

**Shepsesre Atefnakht** (shps-sa-re, *noble son of Re*, atef-nakht, *brave father*, “Tefnakht 1”): ruler of [Troy](#), c. 732-725 BCE, overthrown by [Jason of Argos](#). He came to be seen as forefather of the Saite dynasty. He may have been a grandfather of [Psamatchek 1](#).

**Shulgi** (shw-i-gi, *true land of the sun*): an epithet for Ur in the [Ur 3](#) period, also its ruler [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Sibyl** (sba-y-l, *teaching of the second lion*, also *stars of the second lion*): a book of astronomy taken by Arcadians from Troy. This became the book of instruction that Evander (ew-ndjri, *imprisoned translator*) brought to the Palatine hill (later Rome) and translated into “Sibylline leaves” of prophecy.

**Sinotys** (sinw-ti-y-s, *runner queens* [dual]): a team of talking mares driven by [Agamemnon](#) at the battle of [Avaris](#) in the proto-Iliad. They were offspring of horses stolen by [Pepy](#) from [Oenamaus](#). [See Vol. 3, chapter 55 (ed).]

**Smndreies** (smn-d-re-ea-s, *the great man established by the hand of Re*) refers to [Psamatchek 1](#). In Homer’s *Iliad*, the term is altered to Scamandrius, reflecting an adaptation of [Troy](#) story for the region of the Karamenderes River in Asia Minor.

**Smsinen** (Smsi-n-n, “Samson”): *be delivered in water*. [See Vol. 3 chapter 58 (ed).]

**Solomon** (saw-imn, *guardian of secrets*): an epithet of the judge and author [Psamatchek 3](#).

**Solon**: an abbreviation or disguised name for [Solomon](#).

**Song of Solomon**: likely derived from the funeral of Solomon’s grandfather Haäibre at [Sais](#), its texts later ruined with crude Achaemenid ridicule. [See Vol. 1, chapter 14 (ed).]

**Son of Re**: one whose parent’s spirit resurrected and is to be seen in [Re](#), the sun.

**Sophocles** (swf-wa-ka-l-s, *she, the lion body of great utterance*): epithet for the **sphinx** of **Laius** of Thebes. The classical Athenian playwright of the same name translated Theban papers that once had belonged to the house of **Pisistratus**. Surviving plays ascribed to Sophocles were corrupted after the Peloponnesian War, but appear to contain information of historical significance. [See Vol. 3, chapter 55 (*Oedipus*), 64 (*Antigone*) and 65 (*Oedipus at Colonus*) (ed).]

**Sparta** (shp-r-ta, *land blind to language*) but blind may not be exactly the right word.

**Sphinx** (sf-ink-kha-z or sf-ink-kha-s): *glorious past ruler*. [For the sphinx of Giza, see Vol. 1, chapter 24. For the sphinx of Laius, Vol. 3, chapter 53 (ed).]

**Sumer** (*the companion, or big men*): the eastern part of the first empire, **Biatu**, where the cities were administered by big men, i.e., well-nourished nobles from the Nile.

**Sumerians**: African colonists in cities of Asia prior to Nile dynasty 5. Later literature describes them as *Unsaġġi* (“black headed ones”) or *Igi-gi* or **giants**.

**Susa** (zu-z-h, *house of the man of men*): a city founded in the Early Bronze Age as an African colony on the eastern frontier in **Sumer**. It was a source of copper needed to make bronze. After its conquest by Aryans, Susa became a major rival of Sumer, **Akkad**, **Ur**, **Assyria**, **Djddjdu**, and **Sais**. In the time of **Darius of Susa** and his son **Xerxes**, the city became home to Zoroastrian and wisdom writings.

**Syracuse** (ss[y]h-rw-qii-z): *another Cyrus*.

**Tabiry**: see **Paris**.

**Taharqa** (tcha-rw-q, *mountain lion child*) was recognized as the second son of **Icarus Achilles**, the twin of **Shabakka**. They and their protector **Kadmus Gyges**, with help from their uncle Sargon 2 of Assyria, defeated the Argives and related Greeks in the first **Trojan War**. After Shabakka was killed at the start of the second Trojan War, c. 690 BCE, Taharqa acted as protector for Shabakka’s son **Rebakka**, but he allied with **Pheidon** of Argos to attack Egypt and Syria, apparently in hopes to control **Empire 4**. He was killed besieging Sais in 664, making an end of the second Trojan War. He was entombed in a pyramid, having been mummified in the name Pankhy (p-ankh-ii or p-ankh-y, *the twice living*), Kushtu (Q-ash-t-u, *of the lands of the mountain lake*), Izrwy (i-z-rw-y, *second true lion-man*). [See Vol. 1, chapters 19-20 and Vol. 4, chapters 72-76 (ed).]

**Talking horses**: see **Sinotys** and Gulliver’s Travels.

**Talhybius** (ta-rwty-b-iw-s, *she comes by foot to the lion’s den*): an Amazon messenger.

**Tantalus** (ta-n-ta-ly-z, *he of the land of water and land of lions*): middle bronze age ruler of Phaistos and Mycenae. He inherited the south of Crete from his father **Minos**, a Phaistos-based naval commander, and he received the north of Crete from his mother Pasiphae, heiress of Knossos and Heracleium which controlled the northern fleet. Tantalus married Mycenae’s heiress Plauti (*queen of wealth*). Hence the name Tantalus, i.e., ruler of ta-n (*land of water*) and ta-ly (*land of two lions*). Cf. i-ta-ly, *true land of two lions*. Tantalus inherited both lands, but his brother Broteus (bw-rw-ti-ea-s, *the lion hates the great queen*) received nothing, bringing the Hyksos to civil war. [See Vol. 3, chapter 52 (ed).]

**Taurus**: the bull, probable sign 12 on the calendar of **Satet**, the constellation Taurus. [See Vol. 1, chapter 24 (ed).] Often, this sign was reused comically. [See Vol. 2, chapter 34 and 43 (ed).]

**Tawy** (*two lands*): see **Tutu**.

**Tchaty** (*two lands [are] bound*): see the Narmer palette for an image of the panther-skinned tchaty.

**Tefhakht 1**: see **Shepsesre Atefnakhte**.

**Telemachus** (tcha-l-mki-s, *she protects the lion child*): an epithet of **Athena**, who protected **Absalom**, son of **Bathsheba**. This history is covered up in Homer’s *Odyssey* 1-4. The original source narrative was composed by **Tiresheas** in the reign of **Amasis of Thebes**. [See Vol. 3, chapter 57 (ed).]

**Tethys** (te-thi-i-s, *she of true wandering land*): mother of islands in the sea, presumed to have wandered off the mainland. [In the shield of Achilles, see Vol. 3, chapter 51 (ed).]

**Teucer** (twa-sa-r): *inferior son of mouth*. [See Vol. 4, chapter 69 (ed).]

**Thalia** (tcha-l-i-h, *true hut of the childish lion*): [muse](#) of comedy. [See Vol. 3, chapter 67 (ed).]

**Thebes** (ta-hebz, *land of entrance or land of festivals*, aka ta-hb-s, *land of the lady ibis*, aka ta-hbs, *land of cloth*): the city of [Laius](#), [Jocasta](#), [Tiresheas](#), [Josef](#), [Maeriah](#), [Paris](#), [Shabakka](#) &c., which is to say Thebes, Egypt. As for so-called Thebes in Greece and Luxor in Egypt, just forget them.

**Thersites** (thi-re-st-z, *he of the daughter of Thera*, “Thersites”): a pretender to the crown of [Thyestes](#). His appearance and behavior in Iliad 2 reflect the blow off and collapse of the volcano on Thera (“Santorini”). [See Vol. 3, chapter 55 (ed).]

**Thetis** (goddess thi-ti-s, *wandering queen*) was conceived playfully by [Tiresheas](#) as a lady of heaven who was cast down into the sea bed where she gave birth to islands. She fell with her husband Hephaistos (hap-aist-tash, *expelled throne hides*) whose super-heated fire enabled the people of Phaistos on [Crete](#) to forge advanced arms and armor, a skill that enabled them to control the Nile delta. The Greeks replaced much of this with myths of [Prometheus](#), giver of fire to mankind. [See Vol. 3, chapter 51 (ed).]

**Thetis** (t-he-ti-s, *queen of the palace of offering bread*): a reduplicative meaning or pun on the epithet for the mother of Achilles.

**Thitis Neferukushta** (*most beautiful woman of the land of Kush*): she married Pelius of Thebes and bore three daughters who were instrumental in the first Trojan War: Reima who married Sargon 2 of Assyria, Khensais who rebelled against the family, and Pbatchma who was judge of Iunu and the lower Egypt.

**Thyestes** (thi-aist-ti-s, *queen of wandering throne*): heiress daughter of Pepy, wife of Akr, she was imprisoned at [Avaris](#) by her brother [Atreus](#) and sister [Niobe](#), where she starved to death after having been tricked into devouring her daughter Itys Tantalus. [See Vol. 3, chapter 52 (ed).]

**Tiresheas** (ti-r-reshe-s, *great scribe to the queen*) was a daughter of king [Laius](#) of [Thebes](#) and queen [Jocasta](#) of Hbrnn, and a sister of [Josef of Thebes](#). Other epithets include [Joset](#) (djhw-set, *daughter of the ibis*) and [Mrith](#) (mrit-h, *housekeeper*, “Martha”). As kawab impersonator of Laius, she was known as [Sophocles](#). She was a novice at [Karnak](#) while the volcano grew and blew on Thera. [See Vol. 3, chapter 51 (ed).] As a young scribe, c. 1530 BCE, she witnessed the attack of the [Seven against Thebes](#) and the burning of dynastic records that had been maintained since the time of [Abram](#). Subsequently, her writings became the oldest on record in the new library of Onn, the bedrock for later literary [matter of Thebes](#). She wrote also for a library newly constructed by queen [Eliah](#) at [Djddjdu](#). Through her career, she wrote for her mother [Jocasta](#), her niece [Maeriah](#), and Maeriah’s daughter [Amasis](#). She documented the wars of Hyksos expulsion, the rise of the [Amazon](#) dynasty at Thebes, the Amazon conquest of Minoan [Crete](#), the introduction of the great law into Egypt, and the strategic alliances of the Thebans with Phoenicians, Babylonians and Kebhites that established [Empire 3](#). She died at about age 44 on an expedition to Crete, c. 1509 BCE. Revisionists began to ruin her writings soon after the Amazons lost power, c. 1458 BCE, but her literary remains remain scattered in classical Theban plays and Thebiads, Genesis, Exodus, Judges, John, Iliad, and Odyssey. [Vol. 3 generally is devoted to Tiresheas and her immediate legacy (ed).]

**Tirzah** (ti-rw-sha, *marsh lion queen*) was a [pyramid](#) memorial built by Achilles for his [Amazon](#) queen [Ptrukhis Abr](#) (pt-rw-khs, *brave lion of heaven*, hb-r, *ibis of Re*, “Patroklos,” “Abar”). She was killed in the initial phase of Jason’s invasion of the Nile, c. 730 BCE, and Achilles constructed her pyramid at Hbrnn or Samaria where Tiresheas was supposed to have transcribed the great law tablets of Akkad. The pyramid was burned by enemies after the mummy of Achilles had been found hidden there, c. 724 BCE, and it was destroyed by Sennacherib, c. 700. [Vol 4, chapters 74 and 81 (ed).]

**Tiye** (ti-ie): *high queen*.

**Tower of Babylon:** see [Babel](#).

**Tragedy** (\*tra-djadu-y, *performance* [lit. *audience halling*] *shows respect*): a respectful performance in an audience hall. Aristotle to the contrary notwithstanding, tragedy was in use in Egypt by the Middle Bronze Age when it was practiced most notably by [muses](#) of [Tiresheas](#) in [Thebes](#) [See generally Vol. 3 of this series (ed).] It continued or flourished again under [Imnnirdis](#) and others in the Egyptian late period, the time of the [Trojan Wars](#). It made its way from the court of [Amasis of Sais](#) to the house of his sister [Athena](#) on the acropolis of Athens, c. 558 BCE. [See Vol. 4, chapters 73-76 (ed).] Greek translations of Athena's plays by Aeschylus and others were lost when Xerxes burned the acropolis in 480 BCE, but [Sophocles](#) and [Euripides](#) continued the tradition, writing from memory or myth down to the fall of Athens in 404 BCE, after which allies of Iran seized and destroyed, mutilated, or otherwise ruined the dramatic texts and dialogues that they found in the city. The Alexandrians and Romans inherited and republished corrupted texts. None of the extant plays ascribed to Aeschylus, Sophocles or Euripides were produced or seen by them.

**Trinity** (triple-Re): an image of three men in the sun associated in Genesis with [Abram](#). [See Vol 2, chapter 39; see also Vol. 1, chapter 16 (ed).] The image was applied to Theban martyr kings [Samsu-Djytawi](#), [Josef](#), and [Ahmose](#) who were killed in the [Hyksos](#) expulsion: they were imaged as resurrected together in the sun. The hieroglyph sign for [Karnak](#), i-p-t-aistu-niwit, *city of the true three thrones*, refers to triple-Re. [See Vol 3, chapter 57; see also the fiery furnace in Vol. 1, chapter 16 (ed).] Athanasius of Alexandria, developer of the Christian Trinity almost certainly was aware of the ancient tradition.

**Trojan wars:** a series of wars fought at [Troy](#) from c. 730 to 664 BCE in which [Achilles](#) and family fought the Argive invasion of [Jason](#), and two succeeding generations then vied to control the Nile delta.

**Troy** (t-rw-y, *second lioness*, or ta-r-y, *land of the second mouth*, aka ta-rwi, *dance land*): the second branch of the Nile in the delta. The second branch may refer to the second westernmost branch, the region from [Sais](#) to [Wadjet island](#) off Buto, the branch known as Simeon, but it also may refer to the second easternmost branch including [Lunu](#), Bubastis, and Tanis. The Trojan War included both western and eastern theaters.

**Tutu:** *lands and lands*, referring to [Sawatu](#) (the west, *lands of sedge*) and [Biatu](#) (the east, *lands of copper*) represented in hieroglyphs by the sedge and the bee. Unification of west and east was established in Nile dynasties 1-4, reestablished in dynasties 11-12, and revived for a third time in dynasties 17- 18, these three periods corresponding to imperial high points of the early, middle and late Bronze Age. A fourth empire was an on and off alliance of [Kush](#) and [Sais](#) with Assyria and Babylon in the so-called archaic age or late period. See [Empire](#).

**Twelve tribes:** see [Jacob's children](#).

**Two ladies:** see [Amazon](#).

**Two lands:** see [Tutu](#).

**Tyndareus:** (tynte-ar-u-s, *she of the reeds of Tynte*, "Tyndareus"): a queen of [Troy](#).

**Tynte** (ti-y-n-te, *land of the second Nile queen*): [Troy](#).

**Unsaġġi:** *black faces*. [See Vol. 2, chapters 40 and 42 (ed).]

**Upanishad** (*wa-p-n-sha-d*, *hand of the distant river marsh*): a paper from the Nile or Euphrates marshes in the Indus region, a term that in the classical era came to refer to wisdom literature in the Indian subcontinent. See [Mundaka Upanishad](#).

**Ur:** probable eighth sign of the calendar of [Satet](#), the falcon also known as Hor, Horus, etc., now seen in the constellation Aquila. [For the hypothetical calendar, see Vol. 1, chapter 24 (ed).] The term also refers to the trading port Ur on the Arabian gulf, the principal city of [Ur 3](#). [See Vol. 2, chapter 39 (ed).]

**Ur 3** (third dynasty of Ur): the third incarnation of the city of [Ur](#), following the destruction of Sumerian Ur and Akkadian Ur. Ur 3 was established with assistance of [Abram](#) c. 2112 BCE, and it expanded to include much of



the former [Sumer](#) before it was destroyed by Elam in about 2004 BCE. Survivors of Ur 3 led by Puzur Asher founded Assyria. [See Vol. 2, chapters 39-40 (ed).]

**Utu**: the resurrected father in heaven, perceived as a voice in the sun. [See Vol. 2, chapters 25 and 30 (ed).]

**Veda** (wdi, *to make sound with the mouth*): Rig veda (rkh wdi, *words of wisdom*), Yajur veda (djer wdi, *words of seeking*), and Sama veda (sm wdi, *words of priest or sacrifice*) may have origins in preclassical Egyptian.

**Wadjet** (wadj-t, *lady fortune*): an island, shrine, cobra goddess, and oracle off the coast of Buto, destroyed by [Jason](#), c. 725 BCE. Depending on hieroglyph signs and context, Wadjet also can mean *lady papyrus, green lady, green linen, or bow of a ship*.

**Wahibre** (*distant heart of Re*): see [Psamatchek 1](#).

**Wawat**: embalmers. [See Vol. 2, chapter 48 (ed).]

**Weserseratzin** (“Senusret,” “Sesostris”): a 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty title for an admiral (wrsrtzn, lit. *oar lead man on water*), or emir, a military partner of the judge of the Nile. [See Vol. 2, chapter 45 and 49 (ed).] See also [Wsrretsin](#).

**White crown**: the crown of the White River, the Nile. To wear the [red crown](#) and white crown was to claim to be emperor of the two lands, tawy or [Tutu](#). In practice many wore the white crown who ruled only in upper Egypt or the Sudan.

**White River**: ancient name for the Nile, including the present White Nile and Blue Nile as well as the Nile in Egypt. It was white as it sparkled with sunlight and offered its milk for its children. [See Vol. 1, chapter 24 (ed).]

**Wooden horse**: a Phoenician ship, a ship with a horse-head prow.

**Wsrretsin** or Usretsen (wsr-ret-sn, *brother of barren sun queen*): in dynasties of female succession, when houses lacked daughters, succession went to the eldest son.

**Xerxes**: self-righteous Aryan racist son of [Darius](#) who confiscated texts, suppressed the great law, and executed judges throughout his domains, for which he was assassinated. [See Vol. 1, chapter 7 (ed).]

**Ysmni Hmenmrit** (Is-mn-i hm-en-mr-it, *I establish the throne, queen of the tomb of the beautiful lady*, “Ismene,” “Amunmerit”): assistant and co-author to [Tiresheas](#), and successor to her as head of royal Theban scribes. Her office included that of Mnet or Mnyt, i.e., nurse, foster mother and teacher of children. Cf. mnne, *tutor*. Ysmni may have been a daughter of [Josef](#) and [Maeriah](#) but her identity was stolen after the [Amazons](#) fell from power. [See Vol. 3, chapters 53, 55, & 64-66.] Her present identification as “Ahmose-Meritamun” is abominable. Ysmni supported Amasis of Thebes, but she had nothing to do with the fake god Amun which was installed by charlatan priests at Thebes who sided with usurpers of the Amazon empire.

**Z** (Z or Zi, *man*), the bolt hieroglyph (Gardiner sign #O34): I use it to distinguish male gender from the folded cloth S (sign #S29) signifying female. I think that gendered language was in use among Amazons but not generally in other contexts.

**Zedekiah** (shd-ek-i-iah, *the trusted one digs up the true lah*): a Samarian discoverer of relics who supposed he had found lost records of [Abram](#). He found them in Chenaanah (Tchni-aa-n-h, *our ruined house at Thinis*), and he conjectured there would be more at Karnak. [See 1 Kings 22:10 and Vol. 4, chapter 81. lah is discussed in Vol. 3, chapters 57-62 (ed).]

**Zeëws** (z-eew-s, *woman of sleeping man*): an Eve-like mother of humans created by Krins (*lightning*, “Cronos”). Zeëws and her daughter Krrti (krr-ti, *queen of caves*), aka Kallisto and Arkas, aka Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, may have appeared on [Amazon](#) shields on [Crete](#). The story of Zeus, Kallisto and Arkas is ridiculed by Ovid (*Metamorphoses* 2.405-531).

**Ziggurat** (*necropolis of Z*): late period name for a pile of rectangular platforms, typically mud brick, constructed as a tower for purposes of observation and ritual, the ancient forerunner of the clocktower. Examples

included the tower of An in Uruk (c. 2900 BCE), the “step pyramid” of Djoser at Saqqara (c. 2650 BCE), Ur Nammu’s ziggurat at [Ur](#) (c. 2100 BCE), and [Babel](#).

**Ziusudra** or Sin-Suddu: a Babylonian parody of the history of the world, written c. 1600 BCE, including an episode referring to the great flood of Sumerian Shuruppak, c. 2900 BCE. [See Vol. 2, chapters 29 & 40 (ed).]