

Re: what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)

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KER SAP, LEI TAC, MUC CRA, AMA CED

Upon entering the Lascaux cave via the ancient entrance one saw as first picture a composite animal combining the bearded head of a man – a pair of lances growing out of his front – with the mottled hide and front legs of a feline, the hind body and legs of a bison, and the belly of a pregnant mare:

www.seshat.ch/home/menhjr88.JPG

www.seshat.ch/home/menhir6f.JPG

I interpret this human animal as a message on behalf of an aspiring ruler, telling him how he must be: he must make a wise use of weapons, which is why they grow as lances out of his head, he must be patient, decided and quick as a lion, strong as a bull, and caring as a pregnant mare, like a mother.

Now let us transform this message into Magdalenian.

CER was the divine stag and the divine hind; Latin cervus French cerf for stag. The Celtic god Cernunnos, Lord of all animals, was wearing stag antlers. Ancient Greek keros means horn. The divine hind licked young moon bulls into life (Altamira cave; Orion as the divine hind–woman flanked by a pair of opposing ibices, the Hyads with Aldebaran as horns of the young moon bull representing the begin of a lunation), while the divine stag protected the sun horse and moon bull on their way across the sky and through the long cave of the Underworld. As CER PIR, stag fire, he protected the entrance to and exit from the Underworld (became the hellhound Kerberos protecting the Hades with fiery breath). Ancient Greek keraunos means flash, so a flash may have been seen as the fiery antlers of the divine stag. I propose KER for lance, as lateral sssociation to CER, since the lances grow like horns out of the head of the

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human animal in the Lascaux cave. "Ger" in German means lance, spear. For technical words in Magdalenian I prefer the letter K, hence KER.

PAD means foot, activity of feet, to go, pad along, pad pad pad pad ... (onomatopoetic). The compared S-form PAS means everywhere: here, south and north, east and west of me, wherefrom ancient Greek pas pan for every, penta for five. The inverse form SAP means everywhere in a wider sense: here, south and north, east and west, under and above me, wherefrom Latin septem for seven, ancient Greek sophia for skill, experience, knowledge, knowledge of the world, wisdom, philosophy.

Now combine KER for spear, lance, with SAP for wisdom that comes from knowing the world in every dimension and in all its aspects, and you get KER SAP for making a wise use of weapons.

LEI means the attack of a lion. I propose TAC for the way a lion behaves; Latin tacitus for quiet, silent, secret, ancient Greek tachys for quick, consider also tactics, inverse CAT for feline, Latin catulus for cat. Combine LEI with CAT and you get LEI TAC for the way a lion behaves when attacking.

MUC means a bison, a bull, CRA strength and power. Combine them and you get MUC CRA for the strength of a bull.

PAC means a horse, AMA means mother, PAC AMA would be a mare as mother of a fowl. Here we can do with AMA for mother. CED means to care for. Combine AMA with CED and you get AMA CED for caring like a mother.

KER SAP, LEI TAC, MUC CRA, AMA CED ——— make a wise use of your weapons, be silent and quick as a lion, strong as a bull, caring as a mother ...

This formula can easily be pronounced, and it says more than a book. Two words, namely SAP for wise and CED for to care name periods of the second Magdalenian lunisolar calendar, in opposite positions, completing each other.

Regards Franz Gnaedinger www.seshat.ch

Brigid

Brigit or Brigid, Nordic Birgid, was a powerful triple-goddess. Her quarter of the year was Imbolc, from February 1 till April 30. Brigid was the goddess of fire, fertility, agriculture, household arts, poetry and wisdom. The origin of Imbolc may have been IAS BAL, healing hot, healing heat, healing a patient by keeping him or her warm. PIR was the word for fire, GID was the word for give and take, here give, so we get PIR GID for the first of the three goddesses. Now let us look out for the two other ones in the usual way, by pondering the permutations of B-R-I. Here is what I found:

BRI ---- a pregnant woman, a source of life in general, a blessed land with plenty wells and a lush vegetation; ancient Greek bryo for to be full, grow and bloom, well, English bride, also Britain as a green island may have this word root

IRB ---- herbs, especially herbs used by a midwife to ease labor-pains, perhaps also herbs for disinfecting washing water, and herbs used for medicine in general; Latin herba for herb, also a magical herb

RBI ---- labor-pains, giving birth; ancient Greek rhopae for turning point, crisis, decision (...), Latin rabies for rabies, madness (etymology unclear, heavy labor-pains then), rubidus for dark red, brown red (hence the color of blood)

IBR ---- a new-born child; ancient Greek habros for sumptuous, soft, delicate, fine, elegant, beautiful

BIR ---- fur wherein a new-born child was laid in order to keep it warm; ancient Greek byros for fur

RIB ---- a crib or basket of wickerwork, laid out with fur, wherein a new-born child was placed; ancient Greek rhipizo for wickerwork made of reed

Now we got words for the three goddesses:

PIR GID ---- fire giver, keeping warm by means of fire

BIR GID ---- fur giver, keeping warm by means of fur (fire and fur are close in English, also in ancient Greek: pyr and byros)

BRI GID ---- life giver, she who makes the belly of a bride swell, she who makes herbs grow, she who

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covers Ireland, Britain and Brittany with a lush green
vegetation ...

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Imbolc, Beltane, Lughnasadh, Samhain

IAS 1–36 / January 9 till February 13
CED 1–37 / February 14 till March 22
PhON 1–36 / March 23 till April 27
DKO 1–37 / April 28 till June 3
PAS 1–36 / June 4 till July 9
SAI 1–37 / July 10 till August 15
SAP 1–36 / August 16 till September 20
OKD 1–37 / September 21 till October 27
NOPh 1–36 / October 28 till December 2
DEC 1–37 / December 3 till January 8

The dates of our calendar hold for the first cycle
in a long run of either eight or twenty–five cycles.
After eight years, the dates fall back by two days,
after twenty–five years by six days (then either two
or six leap days must be added, and the calendars
readjusted to the shifted lunar phase)..

The summer solstice occurs in the middle of PAS
(Pas 18 / June 21), the winter solstice in the middle
of DEC (Dec 19 / December 21), again in the first
year of eight or twenty–five years.

Four festivals mark the late Magdalenian calendar:

IAS BAL ——— healing hot, healing heat, healing achieved
by keeping a patient warm, middle of IAS (January 26),
origin of Imbolc ? (February 1).

BEL TON ——— warm sound, warm thunderclap, begin
of the summer half year, when it is getting warmer,
and thunderclaps can be heard again, begin of DKO
(April 28), origin of Beltane ? (May 1)

LIC SAI ——— light / luck life, hottest time of the year,
middle of SAI (July 28), origin of Lughnasadh ?
(August 1)

NOPh EN (?) ——— snow in (?), begin of the winter half
year, when snow falls and covers the world, begin of
NOPh (October 28), origin of Samhain ? (October 31)

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November 1)

Samhan is pronounced Sow-en, rather close to snow, snow in. Lugh was the sun god, a god of light. Beltane comes from Bel-tinne, fires of the sun god Belenos. Magdalenian BEL means warm, this word would survive in the name of the sun god of spring who warms up the air; tinne means fires, TIN may be a lateral association to TON for sound, voice, originally thunderclap, TIN may then be a fire caused by a flash. Imbolc covered the months of February, March and April, the time from February 1 to May 1. The main rituals were celebrated on February 1. Imbolc was associated to the goddess Brigit or Brigid. If IAS BAL was the origin of Imbolc, then Brigid was in the origin a healer, a shamaness who healed by keeping her patients warm, then also the one who helped women through their labor-pains. More on Brigid next time, when we shall ponder the permutations of BRI.

Fires are the common element of all the four festivals. At Beltane, the young people leapt over fires in ditches, at Lughnasadh heaps of wood were kindled on hilltops, at Samhain the old fires were extinguished and new fires lighted from the sacred flame kept by a druid, while Imbolc was overformed by the Candlemass. If IAS BAL was the origin of Imbolc, then the aspect of fire was very prominent also in this cornerstone of the late Magdalenian calendar, referring to fires that kept patients warm.