

# Re: Magdalenian words and compounds 2006/7

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Magdalenian words and compounds 2006/7

Part 21

PS to part 20. The moon bull running along with the red horse in the rotunda of the Lascaux cave represents the full moon, in front of his head a sign of nine elements: [www.seshat.ch/home/mehjr6e.JPG](http://www.seshat.ch/home/mehjr6e.JPG) The opposing bulls on the other side have the following signs: three strokes (young moon and old moon represented by one single bull), four and two dots on the body (waning moon) and above the animal (waxing moon) respectively.

ORI IRO, RIO OIR, IOR ROI ——— the young moon rising from the horizon, like a swallow from a nest, climbing the sky like a bird (the slim sickle resembling a pair of wings), following a trajectory that evokes a rainbow, also the joy of traveling across the sky and grazing the heavenly pastures, also the pleasure of finding the very thin sickle of the young moon, a difficult task for early astronomers

ORI ——— horizon, the place where the young moon bull GEN begins his hevanly journey; ancient Greek horizon for horizon, oreinos for mountaineous, horeion for region, land, border

RIO ——— mountain top; ancient Greek rhino for mountain top

IRO ——— to rise, the young moon bull GEN rising from the horizon like a swallow, the slim sickle resembling a pair of wings, climbing the sky, following a trajectory that resembles a rainbow; Latin ire for to go, hirunda (French hirondelle) for swallow, iris for rainbow

OIR ——— place where the moon bull starts; ancient Greek moira for allotted land, fate

IOR ——— exclamation of joy, hurrah; ancient Greek iou

ROI ——— imaginary sound the young moon bull makes while

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climbing the sky; ancient Greek rhoizeo for I rust, hiss, whiz,  
whistle

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Part 20

GEN NGE GNE EGN NEG ENG --- durations of six  
lunar phases [www.seshat.ch/home/gen.GIF](http://www.seshat.ch/home/gen.GIF)

GEN --- 3 days or nights of the young moon; ancient  
Greek genae for birth (...) time (...), Latin genus for birth,  
origin, gena for cheek (the arc of a new moon resembling  
the one of a cheek), eye, eye socket (consider the lunar  
aspect of the Egyptian Horus eye)

NGE --- 6 days or nights of the waxing moon; ancient  
Greek nikae for victory, Latin Nicaeus for Jupiter granting  
a victory, consider Zeus as young, strong and victorious  
bull

GNE --- 9 days or nights of the full moon LUN; ancient Greek  
ganao for I shine, am resplendant, make a magnificent show

EGN --- 6 days or nights of the waning moon; Latin egenus  
for I am in need, poor (something missing)

NEG --- 3 days or nights of the sickle of the old moon;  
ancient Greek nekros for dead, nekreo for I kill, take  
away strength and life, Latin negare for to say no, deny

ENG --- 2 or 3 days or nights of the empty moon NUL

A lunar cycle or lunation or life span of a moon bull  
dures alternately 3+6+9+6+3+3 and 3+6+9+6+3+2  
or 30 and 29 days or nights, 30 29 30 29 30 29 30 ...

(end of part 20, to be continued)

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Part 19

KAL LAK, KLA ALK, AKL LKA ---- Underworld;  
in honor of Richard Fester

KAL ---- cavity, cave, the Underworld traversed by the sun horse and moon bull, also the Goddess, her womb the source of life and regeneration; ancient Greek koilon for cavity (...), German Höhle for cave, English hole, hill (many caves are found in hills), Latin calor for warmth and heat (consider the warmth in deep caves), ancient Greek kallos for beautiful (caves are beautiful), Celtic kald and German Quelle for well, spring. Richard Fester mentions the village name of Kallbrunn as evidence for his word KALL, a doubling of meaning: Kall (well) Brunnen (fountain). Then we have German Hülle for cover and verhüllen for to cover (hidden away in a cave), English hall German Halle (spacious caves), English call, German Hall for sound, hallen for to sound, resound (a resounding cave). The word became most important with mining: ancient Greek chalkos (khalkos) for ore, copper, bronze, metal, English gold and silver, the keltoi Kelten Celts were miners, Gallia, Helvetii ... KAL once had a positive meaning, yet with the labor of mining it turned into hell, German Hölle (more later)

LAK ---- water in the depth of the Underworld; ancient Greek lakhos for hole, ditch, pond, Latin lacus English lake and loch, German Loch for hole, Tocharian laks for fish (perhaps from the compound lak nos), German Lachs for salmon

KLA ---- sounds the sun horse and moon bull make when traversing the underworld; ancient Greek klaggae for sound, singing, noise (...), German Klang for sound, Klappern for the sound hooves makes (consider also ca lab for the winter sun horse)

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ALK ---- protection of the sun horse and moon bull in the Underworld, provided by the divine snake; ancient Greek alkos for protection

AKL ---- brightness and splendor of the Underworld when traversed and lit up by the sun horse and moon bull; ancient Greek aglaia for shine, splendor, beauty, brightness

LKA ---- light of the midsummer sun horse and of the bull of the full moon; ancient Greek lykaegenaes for born out of light (byname of Apollo), lyka-baes for year (consider also lic for light and luck)

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Part 18

Cernunnos on the silver cauldron from Gundestrup wears a stag antler and a torque; in his right hand he holds another torque, and in his left hand a snake, whose head, decorated with the antler of a ram, is close to his ear, while the body of the animal performs a loop. The stag symbolizes the shaman or shamaness, while the torque may symbolize the trajectory of the sun. Serpent and ram may be emanations of the divine stag as protector of the sun horse. Relying on serpere as origin of serpens I propose the following compounds for the times of the day:

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CER PER ---- snake protecting the sun horse in the later morning; ancient Greek pera for beyond, serpere as origin of Latin serpens for serpent, snake

CER REP ---- snake protecting the sun horse in the afternoon; ancient Greek repo for I bow, incline, Latin reptilis for reptile

CER PRE ---- snake protecting the rising sun horse of the early morning; ancient Greek prepo for I shine, appear, come forth

CER ERP ---- snake protecting the sun horse in the evening; ancient Greek herpo for I creep, sneak, herpeton for a creeping animal

CER RPE ---- snake protecting the sun horse in the zenith, high on the sky at noon; ancient Greek ripae for cast, throw, swing, flight (...), ripae ophtalmou for a moment in time

CER EPR ---- snake protecting the sun horse in the center of the Underworld, on midnight, when it needs most help and protection; ancient Greek eparkeia for help, oparkeio for I suffice, remain in force, protect, help, assist (...), Latin servo for I protect

CER PRE ---- early morning, 4 o'clock on June 21

CER PER ---- later morning, 8 o'clock on June 21

CER PRE ---- mid-day, 12 o'clock

CER REP ---- afternoon, 16 o'clock on June 21

CER ERP ---- evening, 20 o'clock on June 21

CER EPR ---- midnight, 24 / 0 o'clock

The meeting ends of the torque would then symbolize midnight, when the sun horse traverses the nadir and needs most protection [www.seshat.ch/home/torque.JPG](http://www.seshat.ch/home/torque.JPG)

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