

Re: Magdalenian words and compounds 2006/7

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Magdalenian words and compounds 2006-8
Part 91

Lunisolar calendar of Göbekli Tepe and variants
Part 91

Sooner or later the lunisolar calendar of Göbekli Tepe was combined with an astronomical observatory. Picture a wide river plain in Upper Mesopotamia with an ideal flat horizon. Mark the center of the observatory. Draw a circle around it. Mark north, using the polar star or the stars near the northern pole of the sky, then mark all four cardinal directions, and then all twelve positions of a dial, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 o'clock. Mark them with poles. Sighting lines provided by these poles allow to observe the sunrises and sunsets on the equinoxes and solstices. Mark the center with a decorated pole, or plant a tree of life, and build an altar next to the tree of life or decorated pole. Thus you get an Asherah sanctuary, from AS AAR RAA meaning upward (as) toward the one composed of air (aar) and light (raa).

www.seshat.ch/home/halaf2.GIF

(end of part 2, to be continued)

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Part 90

Lunisolar calendar of Göbekli Tepe and variants
(1/4)

A year has 12 months of 30 days, plus 5 and occasionally 6 days, while 63 periods of 30 days

yield 1,890 days and correspond to 64 lunations. (Theoretical lunation 29 days 12 hours 45 minutes, actual lunation 29 d 12 h 44 m 2.9 s, average modern value from 1989, difference less than one minute). Temple B forms an oval. Ten pillars stand along the wall, a pair of bigger pillars mark the center and are decorated with leaping foxes whose heads and backs form arcs indicating the trajectory of the rising sun. The begin of the calendar walk was marked with a stone phallus. The walking line performs a double loop: along the northern pillars in clockwise direction, to the central pillars, along the southern pillars in counter clockwise direction, passing the space between the pair of central pillars, and back to the begin: www.seshat.ch/home/goebekli.GIF The dozen pillars represent 12 times 30 = 360 days, the space between the central pillars the 5 and occasionally 6 additional days, together 365 and sometimes 366 days. 63 continuous periods of 30 days, counted separately, marked with pebbles at the base of the pillars, corresponded to 64 lunations. The walking line also represented the life of a ruler: birth, youth, appointment as ruler (space between central pillars, oil dropped in bowls on top of pillars), life as ruler, death (body placed in between central pillars), and a new life, indicated by the foxes who guide the soul of a worthy ruler through the Underworld and back to daylight ...

Nevali Cori near Göbekli Tepe is a little younger. The Cult Buildings are rectangular, the pillars missing, but their positions still recognizable. Cult Building II had 12 pillars along the walls, each representing 30 days, and a pair of central pillars, the space between them 5 or 6 days. Cult Building III had 13 pillars along the walls, each representing 28 days, and a pair of central pillars, the space between them representing 1 or 2 additional days. 135 continuous periods of 28 days are 3,780 days and correspond to 128 lunations.

(end of part 1, to be continued)

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Part 89

The Genesis in the light of Magdalenian (2/2)

Noah would have been a ruler of Göbekli Tepe. His name would have been NOS AAR RAA meaning mind (nos) air (aar) light (raa), he who follows the mind of the one composed of air and light, namely AAR RAA NOS Greek Ouranos, visible ex negativo through a big sculpted limestone ring: www.seshat.ch/home/ouranos.JPG long and severe drought followed by fourty days and nights of heavy rain made Noah and his people flee to Armenia, whose name comes from AAR RAA MAN meaning air (aar) light (raa) right hand (man), he who carries out the will of the one composed of air and light with his right hand.

Abram Abraham would symbolize the subsequent civilizations of the fertile crescent, Ur in Sumer, Haran in Upper Mesopotamia, Beersheba in Judah, and Ancient Egypt ruled by Ra as descendant of aar RAa nos. The name Abram would come from ABA BRA meaning father (aba) right arm (bra), he who carries out the will of the heavenly father with his right arm. GhI ShA AC Isaac, ShA CA Ja'aqob Jacob whose byname was AS RAA A) or AS RAA AL (with a clicking L), and ShA SAP Joseph would symbolize the Chalcolithic culture of Beersheba, reaching far as Maggiddo in the north, Ghassoul in the east, and the Egyptian border in the south.

The most complete name of the supreme ancient god would have been ShA PAD TYR AS CA meaning ruler (sha) activity of feet (pad) overcome in the double sense of rule and give (tyr) upward (as) sky (ca), the ruler who goes ahead and overcomes (in the double sense of rule and give) up above in the sky. Abbreviated forms are ShA PAD TYR Jupiter also Jupitter, PAD TYR Pater, TYR Sseyr Sseus Zeus, ShA CA Jahwe. TYR CA may account for Turk and Turkey. The supreme god of Anatolia was a weather god, he had two bulls called Serri

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Hurri. Also the other gods mentioned here were weather gods. Jupiter and Zeus also appeared in the guise of bulls. Jahwe was dubbed rider of clouds, he came from Mount Seir in the Negev, some seventy kilometers south of Beersheba.

(end of part 2)

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Part 88

The Genesis in the light of Magdalenian (1/2)

God created the world in six days. God could have created the world at once, in a single moment, but no, it happened step by step, which is the hallmark of evolution. "And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the water" – the spirit of God was CA NOS meaning sky (ca) mind (nos), Greek Chaos, God was ShA CA meaning ruler (sha) sky (ca), Hebrew Jahwe, and the face of the waters was AC EON NOS meaning earth (ac) shore (eon) mind (nos), Greek Okeanos. The paradise was AC CA meaning earth (ac) sky (ca), where earth and sky are meeting, presumably the original name of Göbekli Tepe, perhaps identical with the Syrian province of aqa mentioned by the ancient Egyptians, also present in the name of the Indo–European earth goddess akka (a stammered name according to Pokorny, a meaningful name in my opinion). Göbekli Tepe, 11 600 – 9 500 BP, was the center of a wide area, now a moonlike region, by then a paradise, lush meadows and groves and game galore, heading for the cool Anatolian hills in spring, returning to the warm Syrian plains in fall. AC CA was written as a lying H, the lower horizontal bar representing earth (ac), the upper horizontal bar the sky (ca), and the slim vertical bar exchanges between the two, prayers for rain and the smoke of sacrificial fires imploring rain rising to the sky, rain falling

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on earth, irrigating the fields and filling the river beds (prayers and smoke symbolized by snakes heading upward, falling rain by snakes heading downward). Agriculture started 10,000 years ago at the base of the Karacadag near Göbekli Tepe. Rain was of the utmost importance for the early farmers. AC CA turned into Latin aqua 'water'. AC CA aqa (guttural stop) ada (dental stop) awa (labial stop). Ada is present in Adam Hebrew 'adama, aqa in German Acker English aker acre, and awa in Eve, Hebrew Hawwa, mother of all living beings. Eden in the Bible, 2 Kings 19,12, is associated with Gosen, Haran and Rezech. The Syrian Haran plain is just south of Göbekli Tepe.

(end of part 1, to be continued)