

Re: Magdalenian experiment (continuation)

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- *From:* frgn@xxxxxxxxxxxx
 - *Date:* Wed, 1 Apr 2009 02:02:53 -0700 (PDT)
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Hill of Creation (göbekli Tepe) part 65

On the water aspect of BIR

BIR means fur, especially the fur on which a newborn was laid. Having good fur was essential during the Ice Age. Bears provided the best fur, thick, longhaired, soft and warm. Newborns were laid on bear fur in the Greek antiquity, and in western Slavic regions until the twentieth century. A Vinca figurine shows a female bear (a woman wearing a bear mask) with a pouch for the baby on her back, so we may assume that babies were carried in fur bags during the Ice Age. A bag can be used to carry many things around, wherefrom ancient Greek phero 'I carry' and English to bear. Tuaregs in the Sahara transport water in goat skins. Water and other liquids, for example berry wine and and a sort of early beer, may also have been filled in animal skins during the Ice Age. The transport of water in animal skins would account for Arabic bir and Hebrew beer meaning fountain, while the Tuareg use ber for sea ...

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Miscellanea

LUN was the word for the full moon, wherefrom Latin luna 'moon'. CA LUN was the compound naming the moon bull, sky CA full moon LUN, as CA LAB and CA BEL and CA BAL named the sun horse of winter, spring and summer

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respectively, sky cold, sky warm, sky hot.
CA LUN has a derivative in Greek selaenae
'moon'. Selene was also a goddess, and we
may imagine a very ancient myth of a maiden
riding on the moon bull (consider also Europa
riding the Zeus bull). The inverse NUL was the
empty moon, German Leermond, wherefrom
Latin nulla 'none', German Null 'zero'. The sign
for zero 0 was introduced by the Indians and may
originally have alluded to the empty moon.

In the language spoken in the Swiss Alps,
la lingua Romantsch, the word for weather is aura,
bel aura, fine weather, BEL AAR RAA, warm BEL
air AAR sunshine RAA ...

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East and west, day and night

In my previous message I explained east from
AS TYR, meaning Venus morning star rising over
the eastern horizon, followed by the sun, overcoming
the night and the moon, or the moon bull as ruler
and symbol of the night.

What about west, Greek hespera 'evening, west',
Latin vesper 'evening'? I see the origin in PAS PIR
meaning everywhere PAS, everywhere in a plain,
here, south and north of me, east and west of me,
and fire PIR – when the sun goes down it gets dark
and people light fires everywhere, and the sun sets
in the west, so the same compound was used for
evening and west, as in Greek hespera.

The time between the rise of the sun in the east
and the setting of the sun in the west is called day,
German Tag, from DhAG meaning able, good in
the sense of the able. The sun is able, overcoming
the darkness and coldness of the night, and the sun

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enables us to do our work. The time between sunset and sunrise is called night, from NYG, inverse of woman GYN. MyMagdaleniandictionary explains NYG as night, as the time one spends with a woman, when women have the say. Greek nyx means night while NYX was a powerful goddess, alter ego of Gaia; her name was taboo and so she was called Despoina, mistress of the house. Her priestesses gave oracles which remind of dreams. If NYG was the goddess of the night, also DhAG as origin of day and Tag has a connotation to the divine, consider the supreme Celtic god Dagda, the good god in the sense of the able god.

The red midsummer horse in the rotunda of Lascaux is a mare, the sun archer of the Armenian Bronze Age both a woman and a man, and Greek Helios a man. The moon bull as ruler and symbol of the night was male, while NYG as ruler of the night was a woman. How does this go along? the moon bull was a creature of the goddess, and in this sense the supreme ruler of the night was female. MyMagdaleniandictionary also mentions Latin niger 'black' as color of the night, and nectar as something sweet, a drink, a fragrance, deriving them from NYG, so the night was a sweet time, a safe time spent in the camp, cooking and warming fires burning inside the camp, and fires warding off animals of prey along the hedge around the camp, lit in the evening when the sun set in the west, PAS PIR, everywhere PAS fire PIR.

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Astarte

Where does Latin sinister 'left' come from?
The word once meant lucky, favorable. In an Old Roman rite, the augur looked southward and had the eastern horizon on his left hand

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side. The sun rises on the eastern horizon, but also stars do, and the planet Venus does, always close to the sun. In sin- of sinister we might recognize Greek syn- sym- from Magdalenian SAM meaning together, hunting a bull as a group, several hunters together. What bull could Venus morning star and the sun following Venus possibly hunt? the moon bull, the ruler and symbol of the night ... So we have SAM AS TYR as origin of sinister. On the morning of midsummer, the druids sacrificed white bulls, and in the rotunda of Lascaux, symbol of glorious midsummer morning, the red mare of the rising midsummer sun eclipses a magnificent white bull by her side: the rising sun extinguishes the moon as ruler and symbol of the night. In the Spanish corrida a bull is hunted and finally killed, a cruel spectacle that keeps a memory of bull hunting in the Ice Age, and of its celestial equivalent in Venus morning star followed by the sun rising above the horizon and overshadowing the moon. Venus morning star would have been the original star, AS TYR, and this compound would have become the word for all stars. Greek astaer, Latin stella involving rhotacism, AS TYR, AS TeR, AS Tel, STella. Interesting is Sanskrit taras 'stars', apparently from the inverse compound TYR AS.

AS TYR may also be the origin of the Canaanite fertility goddess Astarte, worshipped in the Levant (from Latin levare, lift up, raise, eastern horizon of the Mediterranean where the sun rises). At home I have the picture of a Phoenician Astarte raising her arms, holding a lotos flower in her right hand, Egyptian symbol of the rising sun. The Egyptian equivalent of Astarte was As-t, better known in the form of Isis, present in Sirius according to Rolf Krauss, brightest star in the sky. Now the heliakal rise of Sirius in summer announced the all deciding flooding of the Nile, the rise of Sirius just before the sun comes up, again a case of AS TYR.

AS TYR also accounts for Easter and east. The Christian festival of Easter follows the sacrifice not of a bull but of a lamb, the lamb of God, namely Jesus. The symbol of Easter is the Easter bunny, and the hare was an ancient symbol of the moon, while the white berries of the mistletoe, sacred to druids, were regarded as eggs of the moon,

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so this may be the true origin of the Easter egg, while the persistent aspect of the sacrifice testifies to a deeply ingrained experience. For millions of years hominids and humans were exposed to animals of prey, the night was dangerous, morning a relief: I survived, we survived. Only one of us has been taken, but we others luckily survived. Already the bright morning star is visible. Shortly the sun will follow, come up AS and overcome TYR the night and the moon, ruler and symbol of the night.

(Google forgot my name
Franz Gnaedinger)