

DECIPHERMENT OF AN ANCIENT INSCRIPTION FROM THE ENOS TIMES FOUND ON A CLAY WARE VASE IN UKRAINE

by

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Summary

Lately the American Victor Kachur published a short paper in the Newsletter of the Midwestern Epigraphic Society (19, No. 4, 2002), dealing with an inscribed clay ware vase originating from a very ancient grave, near POPASNE, in Ukraine. After restoration of the fragments, the vase became an interesting piece of the ancient finds in the Historical Museum of DNEPROPETROVSK.

According to Kachur, the script is a cursive alphabetical writing which reads as "USKATZIMAS", with the meaning "paint pigment". The reading is supported by the fact that the vase contained traces of the red pigment cinnabaris (mercury sulphide), and the word cited had resemblance to the Lithuanian word "UZAITIMAS", meaning paint pigment.

From the very ancient graves of Russia and Soviet Union, respectively, finds are going to be unearthed in masses and the museums are unbelievably rich in such exhibits. Thus, the ancient vase would not have been particularly interesting, had not been revealed after a superficial analysis, that, according to the text, written by the ancient North Indian linear writing, it had been dug in the earth in the biblical ENOS age. The historical time of ENOS corresponds approximately to 44 500 BC.

The finding can be analysed by two ways: the word group: "black + ceramic + vase + cinnabaris" can be regarded as a hieroglyphic text and analysed as such, or, it can be read in the knowledge of the phonetic values of the linear signs.

The marshy territory of ancient MEOTIS, flood plain of a number of rivers, north to the Sea of Azov, meant a new home, free of danger, for a group of fugitives of the EESSA-exodus, who selected this direction. Their ancient home in North India, also a marshy land, covered with tall Indian reed, near to MUZAFFAR city, with the river JAMUNA, had been burnt up by the hostile HU.DU people from HU.DU.HUM (ancient HAR.HAB.HA > HARAPPA). The story is known from the Bible as KAIN-ABEL conflict. (This is the explanation that the MAG.GAR's have been called in ancient times "people of the fire", a name currently fully forgotten).

According to the text of the vase, the EESSA fugitives had been called "EGER.I people, NEPAL, from the home: MAG.GAR.LHA". Their "GEERAL" (> "király", [ENG] "king") and HADUR ([ENG] "warlord"), HAR.LLBAD, had not survived the storm of fire and deluge, that followed it. (This was the first local deluge, vividly described in the Gilgames epic of Semitic origin). However strange it is, about the 1500th descendants of the HU.TU attackers participated in the Hungarian Land-taking in 895-896 AC as the 7th tribe, the tribe "Nyék". (The fugitives consisted of only 6 tribes, HAT.TI, i.e. "six MAG.GAR's").

Introduction

Being member of the American Midwestern Epigraphic Society, I get regularly the quarterly issues of MES Newsletter. They give information on actual programs, past conferences, praise the research work of scientists active on the field of epigraphy and occasionally we can even find in them short epigraphic studies as well. In the Vol. 19 (No.4) 2002 V. Kachur published a paper entitled "Decipherment of ancient cursive alphabet from ancient inscription on clay ware vase from Ukraine". The fragments of the black vase had been found near the village Popasne, in the old Katerinoslav province of central Ukraine in 1903. Kachur deemed to have recognised a cursive inscription on the outer surface of the vase, written by "a strange alphabet". He had assigned phonetic values to arbitrarily separated details of the writing, called them "letters" and arrived at an interpretation.

Reading the text from left to right, the result was the word: USKATZIMAS. In this structure Kachur recognised the Lithuanian word: UZAITIMAS which means "paint pigment". He is claiming, paint pigment and the Latin = [LAT] CINNABARIS have identical meanings. In the Latin vocabularies available in Hungary the meaning of CINNABARIS is given as "MINIUM", which is absolutely wrong. MINIUM is a mixed oxide of the 2- and 4-valent lead (Pb), whereas CINNABARIS is the sulphide of mercury (Hg).

CINNABARIS is a lustrous red mineral, common in the nature. Homo sapiens had been using it after careful milling from time immemorial, as pigment, but it might have had some role in the conservation of deceased. In very ancient Aztec and Maya graves (and I learned lately that even in ancient graves unearthed on the territory of Hungary as well (!)) cinnabaris was found very often and maybe it was, indeed, a preservatory chemical, or, in my opinion, it was a kind of "identity card" of the deceased, because the word

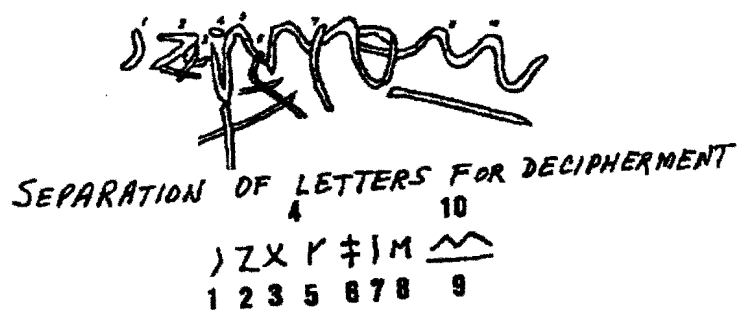
HAN.HU.HUN.HA.BA.HAR.EESS = HAN.NA.
MAG.EE.G.HA.HAR.I.HA.NEBAL.HAD.HUWAR
(HA)CIN...N A B A R I S

contains the important notion: "army of (the people) NEPAL originating from HUWAR of MAG.GAR.I.HA". (As said previously, it is extremely hard to explain what all this means. Briefly, MAG.GAR.I.HA is one name of the territory where MAG.GAR's lived in North India. The word NEPAL is the name of the MAG.GAR EESSA fugitives. [It is interesting, indeed, that the people of today's NEPAL retained the notion for about 1500 generations]. HUWAR expresses the state: WAR between two races, living in immediate vicinity to each other).

I don't want to comment on Kachur's approach, though, he should have explained what could have been the intention of the ancient scribe to communicate the obvious fact to the generations yet to come that CINNABARIS is a "paint pigment"?

As I am dealing with similar writings since about 30 years, it was easy to recognise that *the text had been written with the characteristic signs of the very ancient North Indian linear script* (M. Gimbutas called it "old European linear signs" [12]) and, thus, its language should have been the ancestral Eurasian lingua franca, known as "language of the Goddess" (M. Gimbutas), "Earth Mother's sacred language" (J.J. White), "Proto-Global language" (R. Rudgley); actually it was EEM.EESSAL = EEM.HUL = "székely/magyar", as the Sumerians had called it.

Kachur's Figure



reveals that the text was cursive, in the sense that it was fairly negligently written, indicative of great skill on the side of the scribe.

In the last 13 years I have published at least 25 papers on this theme, of them 4 in English [1]-[4], elucidating that, in agreement with the Bible, in our remote past the people in the Edenic EEGEER(I) had spoken a common language. To this language belonged a syllabic writing system too, originating also from North India. The relics of his script are to be found (on clay tablets, on boulders in form of petroglyphs and as wall-inscriptions in a large number of various caves) dispersed throughout the (then) habitable territories of Earth, proving the validity of the EESSA-exodus (more about that later). The Ukrainian clay ware vase is only one from a huge number of similar relics.

This syllabic writing system was one of the most valuable heritages of the EESSA-exodus, carried with them from the ancient "motherland" in North India in the biblical ENOS age (at about 44.5 kilo years, briefly: kyr, BC).

The inscription on the vase of Popasne (see Kachur's Figure) can be analysed by two ways: the word group "black + ceramic + vase + cinnabaris" can be regarded as a hieroglyphic text and treated as such, or it can be read in the possession of the phonetic values of the linear signs.

The hieroglyphic text derived from "clay ware vase burnt to black colour"

It is amazing, indeed, that not only the inscription itself, but also the notion: "black + ceramic + vase + (CINNABARIS)", arranged this way, is telling a great deal of information...if we use *Hungarian words* (extrapolating the respective structures backwards in time). In other words, the colour, the vase and its CINNABARIS content together function as a hieroglyphic text:

↓ (HA).BEEGEEDEE CEERAM EE.HAB.HASSASSIN.HA.HAR.HAN.EER

(HA).BEEL.L.HASS EEG.U.HUSS HANU.NNAGEE
 GEEL.L(EE).DU.HUM.EE.MAG.GAR.I.HA.NEEB.JU.HAR
 (HA).VIL.LA SS EEN.HUSS
 EEN.EESSA.EESS

The first underlined detail is inspired by the Bible because from its Genesis chapter (2¹¹) we learn, this was the name of the Garden of Eden. However, its *true meaning* is different: HU.HUN.HA.HALAL.HASS. Its [ENG] mirror-translation is: "snow + homeland + BABEL + death + house" which can be circumscribed as "snow covered homeland, death-house of BABEL".

The first HU syllable permits to specify the meaning from another point of view:

HABUR.HADAR.HAZ.EEN | HABUR EEEGET(I).MAG.GAR.HAZA EEN | HALAL.HAZ |
Once again the mirror-translation: "war + border + house + am I | war + burn(s) down +
MAG.GAR + house + mine | death + house |.

I think, the best way to express the exact meaning of these structures is mirror-translation.

The second text version clearly reveals that the times of the Garden of Eden were already gone when the notion HAVIL.LA came into being. The peoples (actually 6 tribes) living at that time in EEEGER (and this is the correct name of the territory, with the meaning: "house + MAG.GAR") were in merciless war with their neighbour, the people HU.TU, therewith they had common border. The "burning", the text is referring to, meant complete annihilation by fire of the marshy home, covered by high-growing Indian reed, of the Palaeolithic fishermen who had been living on the left side of the Jamuna river since at least 3.5 kyr (i.e. kilo year), about 80-100 km north from DELHI (India).

The second underlined part refers to the biblical time: EENUSS > ENOS, being the 3-rd item of the biblical genealogy (cf. e.g. [5]) after HAD.HAM > ADAM and SSEED > SET (with the meaning: MA.HAG.EEG.HA.HAR > MAG.GAR > "magyar"). On the chronological scale ENOS is located at around 44 500 BC (see later). On the stele of LEMNOS (whose text could not be deciphered as yet; see [6]) the history of mankind begins with the sentence: "EESSA.EESS", meaning "snow + fall".

The third detail: HANU.HUN.EEN.HAG.EE > "ANUNNAKI" is an interesting structure; the notion is closely related to the famous Sumerian epic dealing with the biblical deluge story with

GILGAMES < GEEL.L.EEG.HAMEESS = "kill(s) +
HU.HUN.HASS.HABUR.EEN.HUSS
or GILGAMES = "kill(s) + people + (of) EEEGER"

as the main character, who became a great hero when no one remembered any more on his murderous war against EEN.HUSS, or maybe, his rise had taken place when the Semitic ruler Sargon (from 2371 BC on) and the Accadian kings that followed him at the end of the 3-rd millennium BC already badly defeated the Sumerians.

According to S.N. Kramer, in the original Sumerian epic the main player was the Sumerian king ZIUSUDRA, a pious, god-fearing and humble king who had the impossible task to build a very large boat [7]. I don't want to be an annoying hair-splitter, but *these very nice adjectives are certainly not true*. Even the statement that ZIUSUDRA was a *Sumerian king* can be seriously questioned, because his name reveals something else

ZIUSUDRA = EEN.DEER.HA > INDRA

In the Vedic hymns (especially in the Rig Veda) and epics of the MAHABHARATA we can read about the terrible SAVARAS (i.e. HUTU) people who had forced out (just as much?) the DRAVIDIANS

(< HADAR.HABEE.DEE.HAN = HADAR.HUN.HA.MAG.GAR.HAZ.EEN = [ENG] "border + home + MAG.GAR + house + am I") from their homes. In ancient times the MAG.GAR HAT.TI people had already attained a certain level of culture, had a developed language and even a syllabic writing system. The envy of their HUTU neighbours was huge. They were a primitive, aggressive throng with gods like INDRA and AGNI, having similar characteristics.

They let hear about themselves even after several tens of thousand years. M. Wheeler describes in his book "Lost cities" how MOHENJODARO (a famous settlement of the ESSA fugitives) had been fully annihilated by their attack in 1984 BC. "There seems little doubt of the identity of the attackers; INDRA stands accused" commented Wheeler [8]. Their habits did not change - and this is my comment.

HANU, the Semitic god of Heaven plays an important role in the Semitic/Babylonian "Epic of Gilgames". HANU.HUN.EEN.HAGEE means: "HANU + home + am I + (the) ache".

I think, it's not a real surprise that the ancient DELUGE occurred in the time of ENOS. It was an immediate consequence of the flood of fire which developed shortly after the inflammation of the dry reed covering a huge territory, comparable to half of Hungary (about 40 000 km²). According to the Semitic version of the epic, the fire-raisers had been the ANUNNAKI's, evil HU.TU spirits from the Netherworld who used flaming torches to initiate the fire.

I think that by his skills in generating floods, EEN.HAG.EE entered the Sumerian pantheon of gods with the name "ENKI". His foreign origin will be obvious when one reads the wonderful Sumerian poetry: "INANNA's descent to the Netherworld" (cf. [7], pp. 88-96).

The fourth underlined detail is the [ENG] DU.HUM ("lake + home") > DOOM whose meaning changed dramatically under the influence of the terrible events. "Judgement day", or "tragic fate" express the reality exactly. With this detail the ancient message reaches its completeness.

The last notion is the [HUNG] JUHAR = [ENG] MA.HABEEL.HA.LEE (> MAPLE) = "murderous + 'ABEL | people + (of) BABEL" proving that 'ABEL was of HUTU origin, indeed.

I am claiming, this hieroglyphic text contains a great part of the notions, which characterised and finally initiated the ESSA-exodus after the horrible HU.TU attack.

I would like to emphasise, this finding from the age of ENOS provides incentive to draw a number of important historical and cultural inferences.

i). The Academic Establishments support the view that burnt ceramic vessels had been produced merely since 14-12 kyr BC. For all I know, this is the 2-nd example proving that this opinion is false (cf.[3]).

ii). The word BEEGEEDEE (> Hungarian = [HUNG] "fekete" = [ENG] BLACK) in the hieroglyphic text version is equivalent to "BAL. DEE" (EEGEE = 'AL). The meaning of BAL (in ancient texts it was written as BAAL, in order to express the length of the sound "A") is "sail", "székely" etc.; its importance follows from the fact that in the coastal districts of the Mediterranean BAL has got divine rank. (Some linguists believe, at least parts of the psalm-book of the Bible goes back to times of the Babylonian captivity of Jews [597-583 BC] and the psalms originally gave glory to BAL). The word DEE means MAG.GAR. The word "BAL. DEE" is a similar structure as EEM.EESSAL = EEM.HUL = EEM.EER = EEM.EESS = EEM.DEE = EEM.HABEER > [HUNG] "ember" = [LAT] HOMO, [ENG] MAN, MAN.EEN > German = [GER] MANN, or Sumerian = [SUM] LU. Actually these structures don't characterise *two* peoples; their meaning is: "chair (= "szék(e)) + LI ([of the] "people") + MAG.GAR".

It is interesting that the English homonym of EEM.(HA).BEER means

EESSA.EESS.HU.BA.HAR.HASS (> "izzó parázs") = [ENG] "glowing piece of wood" (coal etc.).

We find in the structure the expression: "snow-fall" again (underlined).

The ceramic fossil of POPASNE permits to get a glimpse about the fate of EESSA-fugitives in one from among a great number of other settlements, the marshland called MEOTIS.

The geographical surroundings where the inscription was born

Before transliterating and analysing the ancient script, it's worth to look around in the surroundings where it had been prepared, because this is able to influence its content. Nonetheless, it is necessary to mention already at the onset, the territory east of the Carpathian Basin has a very long history (my estimate: 46 kyr), full of happy and dramatic, even bloody events whereof almost nothing is known, except, maybe, those which occurred in the last 2000 years.

The fugitives of the EESSA-exodus had selected marshy lands with preference because they felt themselves secure there. It is a linguistic wonder that the Hungarian word for "morass", i.e. "mocsár", expresses the origin of the settlers. The same is valid for the "morass" too: [ENG] MU.HUR.HASS > MORASS, but MU.HUR = MEEN > [SUM] MIN, meaning "two". The reconstructed structure is this:

(HA)D.HABU.BU (> "two") = (HA)D.HAB.HUDEE

The underlined structure: HAB.HUDEE (> [ENG] ABODE) can be modified further, because HUDEE (see underlined detail) = EEREE, thus

(HA)D.HAB.EEREE = (HA)D.DEE.EE = (HA)D.D(I).DEE = "HAT.TI MAG.GAR"

The analysis of the [HUNG] "mocsár" leads to: "HAT.TI MAG.GAR + (from the) abyss + am I", where the word "abyss" is the "throne of darkness", "hell", i.e. the Netherworld. The two approaches agree almost exactly.

From this follows an interesting conclusion: the words "mocsár" and "morass" derive from the fact that on that territory fugitives of HAT.TI MAG.GAR's had settled very many thousand years before.

The remnants of these ancient marsh dwellers (i.e. their dwellings, villages, characteristic toponyms [names of settlements, mountains, rivers, seas, family names, those of religions, cults etc.]), even their about 1500-th generations' descendants should be looked for on these marshy places, jungles and deserts. It may sound unbelievable, still, there are even today communities having genetically untouched marks of HAT.TI MAG.GAR's. E.g. I heard lately about the HAT.TI descendants of the ESSA-exodus living in the northern jungles of MIANMAR (former MALAYSIA)

↓ HU.HUR.HAN.EEG.HAT.TI.LI = I am + (from the) war + HAT.TI + people
O R A N G A T T L I

They are the ORANGATTLI's. I am convinced, there are a number of such ABORIGIN communities in unapproachable places even today.

In ancient times for settlement preferred was the marshy delta of the rivers

EED.EEGEE.LAD.EE (= [ENG] EDGE + MAG.GAR) > IDIGLAT

and

HABUR.HANU.HUN (= [ENG] WAR + HANU + home) > BURANUN

in Asia Minor, i.e. the rivers TIGER and EUPHRATES.

Despite the view of (some) Academic Establishments, the Sumerian HAT.TI fugitives of the ESSA-exodus settled here shortly after they had left India. This will be evident looking at the meaning of the word

SSU.MEER = HADU.HU M.HA.HAG.EEGAR.EEG.HADAR.HAZ (...)

the army of hate from home of BABEL annihilates EEGAR.EEG,

house at the border

The underlined part is the word MAG.GAR.

It is absolutely unreasonable to serve the Establishment(s) with grinding axes and faked ideologies.

We can find such marshy places also in Europe; e.g. in Poland, the Mazur-, in White Russia the Rokitno morass; in Germany the still existing marshy land called Spreewald with its SORB people, north of Dresden.

It happened by luck to meet them a few years ago. I was surprised to see, the Sorb women have pretty faces resembling in their appearance to the Hungarian counterparts living in geographically closed areas of the country.

The tide lands of the river PO in North Italy were also an important place of settlement for the ESSA fugitives.

Within the Carpathian Basin, Hortobágy, Sárrét, the river flats of the rivers Maros and Körös, the Iron Gate and Delta of the river Danube had been populated very early by the HAT.TI people.

South-east from the Carpathian Mountains there had been huge marshlands in ancient times maintained and supplied with water from the flood tides of the rivers

DON (< DU.HUN = "lake + home")

DONEC (< DU.HUN.EESS = "lake + home + (of) MAG.GAR)

DNESTER (< DU.HUN.EESS DEER = "home + (of) warlord + (of) EGER-war")

DNEPER (< HADEE.NEEB.EER = "hate + (of) people + MAG.GAR)

This marshland had an area of about 300 000 km², bound from south by the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea (the end of its ancient name was: ...JU.HAN.HAD.EENOSS, i.e. "good + AZUR + army + (of) EENOSS", namely HAN.HAD [> HAND] was one name of the HU.TU attackers).

The ancient name of this land might have been: EEM.EE.HUDEESS, which shortened to "MEOTIS" with a telltale meaning:

(EE).BEEL.HA.LADI.NEEBAL.ESSA.HAR(...).BISS

The translation is not easy even now. The essence of the expression can be formulated as: "(Here are those) MAG.GAR peoples of NEPAL who survived the snow-storm and deluge ('AR. .BISS) raised by the evil masses of Babel".

Parts of the text since then became "history": EEBEEL.LAD > EVILAT is a biblical notion, presumably the name where the ESSA fugitives had settled down. Wrong! This was the place they escaped from.

LADI means again MAG.GAR.

Because of the importance of the rare expression "LADI", LADI.LI" meaning MAG.GAR, MAG.GAR people, respectively, I suggest to make a short visit in Anatolia. (Maybe it will be useful for those linguists, as well, who became wedged in the analysis of some texts from EBLA, written in Old-Canaanitic tongue).

EBLA and its final ruination in 1616 BC

The meaning of EEB.(EE)L.HA is: "evil house of death: BABEL". In spite of this, EBLA was one of the most ancient settlements of the ESSA-people, and they lived there in peace for very many thousands of years.

What remained from the once rich city-state can be found 60 km south/south-west from the Syrian city of HALAB, in the valley of the river HALASSI (the ancient ORONTES). EBLA had a life with ups and downs. After a long-lasting, peaceful period, from about 2400 BC on (or even a few 100 years sooner) the city was almost uninterrupted under siege by Semitic peoples arriving from eastern direction (Sargon, i.e. SARRUKIN [2371-2316 BC], followed by the patriarchs of Hamurabbi [known in Egypt as Hyksos; from 1792 until about 1590] and its successor Sinnacherib etc. etc.). The "stroke of grace" arrived when in 1616 BC, after a flood of volcanic ash lasting several weeks, the collapse of the caldera of the volcano Santorin on the isle of Thera gave rise to a devastating earthquake and tsunami. (The same cataclysmic events led to the annihilation of the Minoan Crete).

The ruins of the city, dispersed on an area of about 0.6 km², had been excavated by P. Matthiae, between 1964-1977. In the royal archives some 10 000 inscribed clay tablets have been found. G. Pettinato, the epigraphist of the excavating team, after studying the inscriptions, had arrived to the conclusion, a part of the texts was in Sumerian, another in Semitic language, and a third part was written in an idiom, unknown to him. He called this language Old-Canaanitic (see [5], p. 16). (Frankly, I cannot believe, Pettinato could not recognise that this language was ancient MAG.GAR). I have studied a few of these "Old-Canaanitic" tablets. On some, one can find explicitly written: LADI.LI, i.e. MAG.GAR people.

I have translated a short proverb which was (on the side of the scribe) a real linguistic, acrobatic feat. I had to realise that in ancient times my own mother language was an extremely colourful tongue, with great number of vowels having a variety of lengths, and consonants, of which just a few variants remained up to now. That made the understanding of the transcribed text fairly difficult, I toiled for it. (Poor consolation that another linguist, Prof. Dahood, clearly demonstrated, he did not have any idea what to do with this text (see [5], p. 187)).

Maybe a great number of linguists (inclusive even the Hungarian linguists) did not, and will never realise, the ancient MAG.GAR tongue, irrespective whether it is called EEM.EESSAL or LADI, is actually not one, but two languages: it is the language of six MAG.GAR and one HU.TU tribes, known in Hungary as the tribe "Nyék". (By reasons absolutely unknown, at least to me, the people of Babel, as the seventh tribe, was active participant of the Hungarian Land-taking in 895-896 AC).

DENTUMAGYARIA and the Bible

Let's return to the marshland MEOTIS.

In the book "Dentumagyar" by the Hungarian emigrant historian, V. Padányi [9], I have read that the inhabitants called their marshy home

↓ (HA).DEEN.HU.TU.HUM.HA.HAG.EEG.HA.HAR.EE.HA
D E N T U M A G A R I A

In the reconstructed structure the word HADEEN = HADUR means "warlord". This is the notion: HATHOR in the Egyptian pantheon of gods; surprisingly, *she was the cow-goddess of Egypt*. She had played important role in the story of the world's origin. One of them describes how RE, ruling over men, punished them for their rebellion against him by sending HATHOR to slay them. *She had almost exterminated the human race*, but by a ruse, RE finally succeeded in diverting HATHOR from this dreadful deed. Since then the cow of the sky carries RE on her back every day.

Even though this is obviously a fairy tale, two little kernels of truth can well be recognised in it: the first is the occurrence of the letter (and sound) H in HATHOR's name; it is so because the structure of its name is HADU.HUR; the second, the reality of the HU.TU HADUR, who had burnt the people of EEGEER to death, in agreement with the Egyptian legacy. If we can believe in it, he supposedly had the name: "KERET". This name is equal to: (HA).BUR.EEG.HA.HAR.HAM.EE (let's notice that GA.HAR.HAM > GARAM, the name of a Hungarian river with the meaning "forró", [ENG] HUD > HOT). It is in line with the historical deed, thus, eventually it might turn out, this name is nothing else as remembrance onto the remote past.

The notion HADEEN might have had importance for the people of EESSA, because the same structure can be recognised in the name of the Greek capital: ATHEN and in ADEN of JEMEN. (Of course, also the people of EEGEER have had a HADEEN, with the name HAR.I.I.BAD, and after his death, also another NEE.MA.HA.HAR.HUDEE > NIMROD).

It is a riddle, how can a warlord be goddess? The explanation is of linguistic nature:

[ENG] GOD.(HA).DEESS = EEG.HANU.EE (= "house of NOAH") = EEG.HAN.IL.LEE = EEG.HAN.▲.BEEL.L.

The meaning of the word structure depends sensitively on the vowel ▲. As KERET was the warlord of HU.DU.HUM, ▲ can be exclusively ▲ = HA, thus, we arrive to the reading: EEG.HAN.HA.BEEL.L. Here EEG.HAN = HASS.HASS.EEN > [ENG] ASSASSIN, and *this adjective bears relation to HA.BEEL.L, who was presumably immolated (by fire) to his god by KAIN, as the Bible let's know*. This is obviously impossible, except KAIN himself did commit suicide.

We ought to know that a great part of ancient history: events, locations, names and in particular dates (because there was not one, but a great number of points of reference) did come down to us modified and codified by later redactors satisfying their own ideologies. Unfortunately, this is true also for the people: BEE.BEEL.LU.HUM (meaning: EEGEER HASS.HABUR = "EGER + house + (of) war", or "people of the BIBLE (living at the) border of Snow-Home") = BEE.DEEL.LU.HUM (>biblical BDELLUM) = (HA).BISS.SAR.REED. DU.HUM. In this last structure we find the words: (HA)BISS > [ENG] ABYSS and DU.HUM > [ENG] DOOM, both are expressing precisely the historical situation. This could be seen already on the (underlined) structure: [LAT] BEEL.LU.HUM > BELLUM, which means "war".

This is the background, how and why a warlord will be a goddess.

Summarising, we arrive at an important conclusion: the "people of EEGEER" was by no means the "people of HABEEL" > 'ABEL, instead it was the "people of EEL"

[HUNG] EEL = [ENG] EED.EEGEE (> EDGE) = [GER] SSEE.HAR.HABEE > SCHÄRFE
meaning

(EE)SSAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA = [ENG] "HOAR + house + (of) HAT.TU + home".

If we use ancient MAG.GAR words, "people of EEL" has an interesting meaning in the German language: [GER] NEEB + EEL > NEBEL, i.e. "mist" (< EEM.EESEE + SSEED) in English. According to Hungarian myths EMESE was their ancestress. (I write for the Hungarian readers; the meaning of EMESE = "my beautiful EGER house: SAR.RET.TO.HON.A").

The "people of EEL" and "NOEE" have identical meanings:

NU.EE = NIL.LEE = N(EE)B.EED.EEGEE = N(E)B.EEL = "people of EEL".

Thus, not ZIUSUDRA, rather the people of EEL had the task to build that big "bark" (< HAB.HA. HAR.HAG). The flood of fire, as mentioned, might have developed very fast in the dry "reed-forest" and thousands could not even save their lives; others, who did not burn to death alive, had no time to think about something else as to run amok. Frankly, I cannot understand those "scientists" who use in our days ultramodern technique and lots of money to find the wooden (!) rests of the bark of NOEE on the mountain ARARAT, even when this name means "flood of death", which is, without doubt, referring to the ancient deluge.

The biblical genealogies: EENOSS and MA.HALAL.EEL

In the life of our ancestors the word DEEN > TEEN (in the Hungarian language TEEN is actually TEHEN = [ENG] "cow") played (in India plays even today) an important role, because in olden times in front of DEEN two vowels used to be attached, either EE, resulting in EED.EEN ("Eden"), or HA, leading to HADEEN = HADUR, i.e. "warlord". I cannot prove, yet I believe, the Hungarian word for god/God was in the remote past: EESS.EED.EEN = MAG.GAR EED.EEN, which gradually lost its value, first to EESS.HADEEN and finally to ISTEN.

The king and warlord of EEGEER in one person: HAR.I.I.BAD did not survive the HU.TU attack. The Bible (1, 10⁸) and Anatolian relics (archaeological finds, e.g. the ruins of the once magnificent city "NIMRUD", the second capital of Assyria after NINIVE, before the Semitic occupation, 30 km south from modern Mosul; depictions to be seen on Sumerian cylinder seals etc.) validate the existence of a real, living person with the name

NEE.MA.HAR.HUDEE (> NIMRUDEE) > NIMROD = [ENG] "not ill" (i.e. "healthy") who might have been the warlord of the fugitives settled in Anatolia (which was the ancient name of Asia Minor).

Without going into details, the meaning of NEE.MA.HAR.HUDEE is this

MA.HALAL.EEL.ZU.HUN.EEG.HABUR.EEG.HA.HARU.HUN.HASSA.HAR →

.→ REED.D.HABU.HUN.HASSAD.EESSEEN.HA.HALAL.EEL.(...).DEEN.GEER.REED.D(EE)

In this structure we find another glossary of ENOS (see the underlined parts and those written by italics): the biblical MA.HALAL.EEL (see [5] and in the Bible 1, 5³) meaning: "murderous + death + EEL; ZU.HUN.EEG > ZUNIK, with the meaning: "devil"; EEG.HA.HAR.HU.HUN > CHARON, who ferried the souls of the deceased over the river STYX to the Netherworld; SAR.REED which we met several times; D.HABU > TABU, [ENG] "taboo"; the Swedish name HABU > 'ABO of the Finnish town TURKU (< HADUR.HAG.HU); EESSEE > [SUM] I Z I = "fire" and the last detail

either "EEDEEN GEERT ("Garden of Eden")

(...).DEEN.GEER.REED.D(EE) which might be

or "HADUR EEGEER.REED.D(EE)

The underlined part reads as: "EGER house HAT.T(I)", or "HADUR HAG (i.e. annihilates) the house of HAT.T(I)".

I had already several times the possibility to give a written overview, how I imagine the ESSA-exodus: its AMOK character, the various routes it had randomly selected for the escape etc. From Celtic (= "army of GESSAR.REED.DU.HUN.HADEESS.(HA)) myths we learn that the fugitives supposedly consisted of little groups (a few hundred men) and each might have had its HADEEN. Where they had settled (even for a shorter period of time), had left behind a characteristic mark, print of a human palm. With that they wanted to express where they arrived from: BAL.HALU.HUM > "palm" = "SSEGEEL (later SIKIL or even SICIL [cf. SICIL.I.HA]) border house, that was (our) home". The underlined part is the [HUNG] 'ALOM = "HADAR.EE.HAM > "dream

Vámos Tóth Bátor (emigrant, now living in the USA) is collecting toponyms since several decades (see e.g. [14]). In his collection there is an expression: TAMANA, which is almost as characteristic for the ESSA-exodus as the print of palm. For a long time its meaning was a riddle.

T.HAM.HAN.HA = T.HAZU.HUN.HASS HAD.EEN.EEGEER.(EE)

army from the war home house am I, from (the house of

death) EGER

The meaning of TAZU: "war" (a word left behind in the Accadian language) was not clear for a long time.

It is very strange, indeed, that two notions from the biblical genealogy: "NOEE" and "MA.HALAL.EEL" are occurring not once, but twice in the history of homo sapiens sapiens. As I have mentioned previously, on the stele of LEMNOS the history of mankind begins with the expression: EESSA.EESS > IZA.IZ = "snow-fall". (The various [reconstructed] synonyms of "snow" and "fall" taken from a number of languages provide a colourful description of the loss of the "motherland"). The first MA.HALAL.EEL should belong to the date where the notion "snow-fall" first appears. It is not a very hard task to show that

EEN.HUSS (> ENOS) = EEN.EE.HASS = EEN.EESS.EEG = EEN.EESSA.EER
=EEN.EESSA.EESS

i.e.: "I am snow-fall".

On the other hand, it is by far not easy to transform the relative biblical date ENOS into real historical time. I am convinced (and I know, this is of no scientific value) that homo sapiens sapiens arrived from the territory of China (maybe from the area of today's SSECHUAN) hunted by the famine of the WÜRM II glacial epoch, in its closing period, around 48 kyr BC. In the

glossary "Kleinasiatische Sprachdenkmäler" by J. Friedrich one can find a historical chronicle found in Ost-Crete, PRAISOS, written presumably in Eteo-Cretan (i.e. EEM.HUL) language, in form of 4 clay tablet fragments [10]. The first of them (originating from about 800 BC and written with Old-Greek characters in boustrophedon) begins with the following sentence

εκ τ ημ λακ νφ =

"BABEEL.HUTU.HUM war annihilates by fire
HASS.SAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA.MAGGAR.I.house and its people"

and the second line:

οσ | βαρξε | αφο =

"heroic MAG.GAR.I.army from the house HAR.HAN (= "gold") of the raven |EEBEEL (i.e. "evil") HADEESSA hit to death EEDEEN (i.e. "Eden").EEGEER.(I).MAG.GARU.HUN.house"

The underlined word ("BARKSSE") is the name of the fragment.

The honoured reader may ask with right, how is it possible to obtain this reading from these absolutely obscure Eteo-Cretan texts? To do this, one has to have about 30 years experience with a lot of failure, sometimes even with a little piece of success, too. It would take at least 2-3 pages volume to show how the translation has been made, but this would be a large detour. Personally, I was fairly disenchanted, because I hoped to get information for the period from 48 to 44.5 kyr. Unfortunately, I had not. Currently, we should be satisfied with the fact, the chronicle of PRAISOS, in full agreement with the stele of LEMNOS, starts the history of mankind also with the "war HU.DU.HUM of BABEEL". Namely, it is easy to show that the word "εκ" is the same as [HUNG] EEK, whose [ENG] synonym is WEDGE < BAB.EED.EEGEE, i.e. BABEEL (previously I have shown that EED.EEGEE > [ENG] EDGE = [HUNG] EEL).

A number of indirect proofs (e.g. the elderly people of the Australian ABORIGINES remember on the epoch of their god "ALMUDJ" [about 41 000 BC] when they left the Indian subcontinent [cf. [11]]; this is in agreement with the probable historical time of the GURU.MAG.(EEGAR).HAN.HUN > CROMAGNON culture etc.) support the view that the "war of BABEEL" should have taken place in the period 45-44 kyr and, thus, the historical time of ENOS seems to be around 44 500 BC. (It's worth to compare these dates with those published by R. Rudgley in his book "The lost civilizations of the Stone Age" [12]).

To translate all of the Cretan PRAISOS fragments would be a time-consuming venture, but I had "run" through the text making translations here and there. These translations revealed that the people of the ESSA-exodus recaptured their ancient home in India at about 42 kyr BC by the migration called SSESSAM ("Sesame"), or SSATATA.MA.HAG.HUG.EEG.HA.HAR.HAN (here the underlined part > [HUNG] UKRAN, [ENG] UKRAINIAN). SSATATA identifies a new biblical age KEENAN (in real time 40-38 kyr).

I think, KEENAN was the real "golden epoch" of mankind, lasting till about 32 kyr, it was also a period of 8000 years when the people of "EEGEER's HADEEN" succeeded in reaching unbelievably high material and cultural level. (Let me refer on to those exceptionally wonderful archaeological finds unearthed by the British L. Wolley in the years of the twenties from the Sumerian royal graves of the ancient town UR, devastated by a global meteorological disaster [meteorite?] in about 32 000 BC, the second MA.HALAL.EEL age). Nevertheless, if this was,

indeed, a "golden age", then this time should have been preceded by an other era, because the people of the ESSA-exodus was in possession of particular capabilities. The period 48-44.5 kyr seems to be a historical "black hole", there is no hope to penetrate it.

Unfortunately, we cannot deal here with the possible causes of the second MA.HALAL.EEL disaster, just mention, the global devastation could have been the result of a meteor impact. I have made a lengthy linguistic analysis on this theme which led me to the conclusion, the place of the impact could have been in the Caribbean Bay giving rise to the huge crater called SSEE. GEESSAG.HUL.HUB(AL) > CHIXGULUB(AL), which has the following meaning: "flood-tide | God devastates the MAG.GAR people". *I have to stop at this point.* Of course, I know the view of the Establishment: the crater had been the result of a meteor-impact which occurred about 60 million years ago and *this was* the immediate cause of the extinction of dinosaurs.

Whereas many questions would be justified to be asked from the scientists of the Establishment, I mention only one: how is it possible that the name of the impact crater and a huge number of local toponyms, all referring to the tide and devastation it had caused, had been preserved in (almost) correct EEM.EESSAL language (the name of the crater can be found in the 6. Figure of the book [13] just with a little misspelling) over 60 millions of years, even though "human" beings appeared first in about 2.7 million years BC on our Earth and I am certain, if indeed, they could not speak the EEM.EESSAL language?

As far as the second "NOEE" age is concerned, Alexander and Edith Tollmann proved convincingly in their book "Und die Sintflut gab es doch" [13] ("And the deluge was real, indeed...") that in 7552 BC our Earth was hit by another comet which caused an apocalyptic inferno: earthquakes became global, heat-storms incinerated everything flammable, several hundred meter high tsunamies had wiped off the settlements on the seashores and these horrible events were associated with fearful meteorological phenomena (darkness, long-lasting fall in the temperature, changes of the climate etc.).

Already the second MA.HALAL.EEL era (in about 32 kyr) had been disastrous for those who had been living on, or near to the seaside, on the other hand, with these disasters the time arrived for the HU.TU peoples, dwelling on remote, mountainous territories (these peoples were called by the Sumerians: "KUR") to be ready with an answer. They utilised the situation to their advantage and the vast HAT.TI land, between India and the Atlantic Ocean, irreversibly disappeared from the carts within a few thousand years. Aside from a fairly large corpus of various archaeological finds (objects, buildings in ruins, statues etc. and written literary relics, clay tablets, inscriptions on boulders, cave walls etc.) nothing is left from the once mighty people of the HAT.TI, only the saying in the Hungarian language: "great was the MAG.GAR in times past, large was its might and possession".

All this strongly supports my belief that the era of the magnificent megalithic building operations (that resulted in shockingly similar ziggurats in Asia Minor and Central America, pyramids in Egypt and thousands of other megaliths over the whole world) was the KEENAN era, between 42-33 kyr. After the disastrous second MA.HALAL.EEL and NOEE ages (which should have lasted at least 4-5000 years each!) no state/nation had the might and material wellbeing to be able to build such megaliths. In addition, analysing the names of the builders (provided they were available), they evoke reminiscences from the remote past, shortly after the exodus.

Bucovina, Bessarabia, Moldavia and Ukraine and the populace there

As the time passed away the name of Dentumagyaria had been forgotten. Instead, new names appeared on the scene. Let's see them.

i). BUG.(EEG)HU.BEEN.HA (> [ENG] BUCOVINA) means "fall of the warlord of MAG.GAR HAZUA". The meaning of the underlined root: "HA" can be found only in the Sumerian: [SUM] HA = "order", [HUNG] BA.HAR.HAN.HASS (> "parancs") = BA.HAR.HAN.EEG = BA + BEEL.L > BABEEL.(L). The linguists cheated a little bit when the German word for "order" had been deduced from BEEBEEL > BEFEHL, namely the correct starting structure should have been BABEEL.

The name of BUCOVINA is timeless; it might have come into being any time after 44.5 kyr.

ii). (HA)BESS.HA.HAR.HABEE.HA (> [ENG] BESSARABIA) contains the expression "flood of the ABYSS" (underlined) and (in italics) HU.HUN.HAM.EEN = "Snow-Home + ZUNIK ("devil") + HA.EEN (= "war house I am").

This expression is also timeless.

iii). MU.HUL.HA.LU.D.HU.BA.(EE) > MOLD(O)VA, [ENG] MOLDAVIA. The underlined structure: HUL.HA.LU.D is of great importance. Here, the shorter detail is the [HUNG] HUL.LU > "holló" = [ENG] "raven". We have already met the word "raven". In the Eteo-Cretan text we have seen the expression: "...house HAR.HAN (i.e. "gold") of the raven".

After plentiful damage HUL.HA.LU.D changed to [HUNG] HOLD = [ENG] MOON. The importance of the word HUL.HA.LU > "holló", i.e. "raven" will be clear, if we know the meaning of the roots, each: HUL = MAG.GAR, HALU = [ENG] "net" = Old-Indic [O-HIND] I.HA.LEE > JALI, thus.

HUL.HA.LU = "MAG.GAR.I.HA + people".

The consonant "D" is open to various linguistic options (e.g. "OLT" is the name of a river in Transylvania; [HUNG] Holt Tenger = [ENG] Dead Sea etc.).

MOLDAVIA itself means

MU + HUL.HA.LU + (HA).DU + BA(EE)

"army + MAG.GAR.I.HA + people + HADESS + HU.HUN +

ABOD(E)"

So far this is the first explicit reference to HADESS, the Netherworld, the main cause of the exodus.

iv). [ENG] UKRAINE = [HUNG] UKRAINA, UKRAJNA fits well into the picture. I have shown previously (see "SESAME") that the undamaged structure reads like this

HUG.(EEG).HA.HAR.HA.EE + [ENG] NEE or [HUNG] N.HA
EE.HUL.EEL.HA.HAR.HABUR.EEG + ...

"kill(s) + EEL + flood + (of) war + EE.G.(HA).N.EE or

EE.G.HAN.HA".

EEG.HAN.EE, the English version, means: "ASSASSIN house of death"; the meaning of the Hungarian version: "BABEEL, the ASSASSIN".

G.HAN (> KAN) (underlined) means [ENG] EE.HAR > "ear" = [GER] HU.HUR > OHR, [LAT] HA.HU. HUR. EESS > "auris" = HA.EEN.EESS =

HABUR.EEG.EEN.EESS > ABORIGINES

"war + house + am I + MAG.GAR"

which is the same as [HUNG] BEEL.L > "fűl"; but, the [ENG] BEL.L means something else: [HUNG] HAR.HAN.EEG (> "harang") = "house of GOLD".

All this has to be taken seriously! It is not a chance event that the huge stone statues on Easter Island have without exception pointedly enormous ears; they are referring to the origin of the inhabitants.

These linguistic structures belong to the most interesting and engaging linguistic phenomena, I ever met. With the ancient form of [HUNG] "fűl" (= [ENG] "ear"), being BEEL.L, we are again in the midst of the Eteo-Cretan text: "...army from the house of HAR.HAN". (It is in our days unimaginable, how these people could handle their language. A few letters were enough to condense and express lengthy notions).

I think it's not necessary to emphasise that the Australian "aborigines" had arrived from the Indian subcontinent, by the technique: "island jump", i.e. jump to the next isle within the range of vision.

As far as I know, the expression "aborigines" characterised the EESSA fugitives in ancient times on the territory of Switzerland as well.

The names of peoples who had lived, or still are living on these territories are non less interesting. There is no doubt: for thousands of years this land was the home of the ESSA fugitives. Sooner or later countless family- and tribe names appeared, the majority of which is unknown even today. In addition to those characterised by the generic term "Slavic" (e.g. RUSSIN (= [ENG] Ruthen), with the meaning "I am from the house of the raven"; Ukrainian) and immigrant Rumanian, there are a few very important historical names, like the Russian. Its Hungarian version: HU.HUR.HUSS > "orosz" clearly reveals that

HU.HUR.HUSS = EEN.HUSS > ENOS

Maybe I can show later, how this ancient MAG.GAR ethnic name became Slavic.

The Scythians, a nomadic, also ancient MAG.GAR populace had lived here in the approximate interval from 1000 BC to 300 AC. Their Hungarian name: "szkíta", "szittya" can be reconstructed like this

(EE)S.EES.HAG.EED.HA.HA	>	"szkíta"	=
(EE).S.I.S.HAG.SSEEB.EEN.EEG.ER.I.HA			
		"helmet" + beautiful + my + house +	

MAG.GAR.I.HA

The word "helmet" here seems to be without any sense, yet, *it was the most fearful notion in ancient times*. I have analysed the word, but the analysis is too lengthy and I would like to keep the volume of this manuscript within reasonable limits. Let me say briefly: the structure is correctly: EES.EES.HAG, meaning: HAN.HAD.HAM.EEN | HAG; in English: "I am army of the hate, devilish BABEEL, I annihilate...". However, the word "HAG" does not mean only "annihilate"; it is a generic term used in ancient times to express: "killing", "rape", "eroding", "destruction", "havoc" etc. etc. In a particular instance always the adequate meaning has to be used. Its advantage is the simplicity: just three letters.

There is another important, ancient MAG.GAR populace here, without English name, the [HUNG] "csángó". *They are a mistaken people*.

The "kernel" of true-born "csángó" people is about the 1500-th offshoot of those EESSA fugitives who left behind the inscribed "black clay ware vase" near to POPASNE. Their name derives from

(EE)SS.HAN.EEG.HU (> "csángó") = MAG.GAR + war | army + (from the) house of death" The famous bard, the "csángó" Lakatos Demeter was in 1974 still alive. He had spoken a wonderful ancient Hungarian idiom. I have met a similar language on the most ancient clay tablets of Crete, when I have analysed them in order to obtain information on the second MA.HALAL.EEL disaster. To my big surprise, those tablets, registered as containing texts written with the linear script of classe A, or even older, had been written without exception before 32 kyr.

For almost 8-10 years I had almost everyday e-mail contact with the Hungarian emigrant Vámos-Tóth Bátor, I have mentioned previously. In his pensionary years, during about two decades, he collected more than 7000 toponyms (see e.g. [14]), which, he believed, had been related to the EESA-exodus. I analysed a lot of them. *I have got the conviction that this huge corpus of information is a treasury of the history of homo sapiens sapiens.* The only trouble is that only a few (?) linguists are able to understand this language. Since about the last 3rd part of the 19. century the dominant view about our language in Hungary was that our agglutinating idiom is related only to the Finnish, Estonian and a group of Ural-Altaic languages. *This view is absurd and ridiculous!* The Hungarian language is related (almost) to *all* of the extinct and still spoken languages and it is a linguistic tragedy, indeed, that influenced by politics we have not a single university department or institute devoted to the study of EEM.HUL etc. i.e. ancient MAG.GAR language.

(EE)KATERINOSLAV province, the place of discovery of the vase.

It would be worth to analyse a few toponyms. By reasons of size the possibilities are limited. Nonetheless, the name of the province where the inscribed vase has been found certainly may reckon with wider interest. The reason will be immediately evident:

(EE)KATERINOSLAV = EEGEER.EEN.EESS.EEGAL.HALABEE

The most important information is carried by the underlined part.

1). We learn e.g. that the ancient motherland of the Sumerian (and other ENOS) people was not "KALAMMA", as the epigraphists and historians believe, rather it was

EEGAL.HAMA.(HAG.GAR.I.HA.LEE.HAD)

According to the legacy of Sumerians every good thing derives from EEGAL. The ancient meaning of EEGAL was "people of EEGEER".

We can check that right now:

EEGAL.HALABEE = EEGEER.I NEEBAL.(HU).HUN.HA

2). After a little linguistic intervention, also from the first structure, we get

↓ HASS.HAL.HAL.HABEE = "house (or hate) + death + my Snow-Home EESSA.HAR".

But, the structure shortened to

S L A V(I) > "Slav"

Thus, it is no wonder that the linguists find (almost) identical words in the Hungarian and a number of Slavic idioms while neither borrowed from the other. In the remote past they have had the same vocabulary. Speaking about borrowing has sense only if this has taken place after each nation had developed their own vocabulary, different from the other. (I have been annoyed for a long time because our linguists are convinced, the "king" = [HUNG] "király" is a Slavic borrowing (where "king" is KRAL). It's just ridiculous!).

I have shown that [HUNG] "orosz" = [ENG] "Russian" is equal to EENOSS (because EEN = HU.HUR). We arrive at the same result from the previous (Sumerian) structure for the country of origin

↓ EEGAL.HA.MA.HAG.GAR.I.HA.LEE.HA.D

where HALEE.HA = [LAT] ALEA = [HUNG] "kocka" = [ENG] "cube". The ancient structure of "kocka" was in all probability: GU.HUSS.EEG.HA, thus, we get

↓ EED.EEGEE. MAG.GAR. EE.GU.HUSS.EEG.HA

↓ (the same)

"EEL. + EEN. HUSS. HAZA
MAG.GAR + HU.HUR.HUSS +

house"

because EEDEEGEE = EEL = (EE)SSAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA.

In other words, the "orosz" peoples are descendants of ESSA fugitives.

After this, I think, no one will be surprised that

SSEB.EER.I.HA (> Siberia) = "beautiful + MAG.GAR.I.HA"

Siberia is certainly not without a number of various nuisances: the climate is cool, during the short summer billions of bugs make life hard, but the beauty of the land cannot be questioned.

What I have derived in relation of the Russian people (and I hope, it will not be blacked out by the honoured Editor of this epigraphic journal, why, otherwise the essence of epigraphic research would be lost) is obviously valid without restriction for each ENOS people, from the Sumerians to the Hungarians. If in the linguistic legacy the name of the motherland would have been saved in good repair, the stubborn and absolutely foolish dispute, lasting now more than 150 years, whether the Sumerians had some (genetic, linguistic, cultural etc.) relation to the ancient MAG.GARs, could have been spared. (The honoured linguist, S.N. Kramer, has written in his little book: "Sumerian Mythology" [7, p. 5]: "In 1856 Hincks took up the problem of this new language (i.e. Sumerian), (and) recognised that *it was agglutinating in character*. (...). In 1869 the French scholar, Oppert (...) rightly attributed the name Sumerian to the language spoken by the non-Semitic people who had invented the cuneiform script". As linguist, Kramer should have been aware that *all* of the agglutinating idioms are derived from the Sanscrit (which was ancient MAG.GAR)! Yes, the American Indian languages as well).

After the previous analyses we must not forget: the name of land: MAG.GAR.I.HA, and HAR.HAN.EEG, or HAR.HAN.HASS (looking at it more closely, it may turn out, it was not "golden" at all, because its exact translation reveals: "defeated in war" and the same might be valid for the "golden epoch", as well); the ethnic names: NEEBAL > NEPAL (shortly after the exodus) and HAR.HA.LI (meaning: "HAR.I.I.BAD.I.MAG.GAR.I.HA.HAT.TI people", used for a long time; it was valid even in the last decades of the 2nd millennium BC); as HAR.HA means "green", the name can be translated as "green people" too; they had been the suppliers of gold for Asia Minor; *all had been the linguistic products of the era ENOS*.

Decipherment and translation of the text on the clay ware vase from the ENOS age

After this preliminary we may investigate the inscription on the POPASNE vase. Despite its seeming simplicity, the North Indian linear, syllabic writing is complicated. It's worth to start with a few words on its characteristic features.

i). The writing system makes use of two kinds of signs: pictographic signs (like flood, star, rain, vase, ear, etc., animal symbols [bear, goat, pig etc.], geometrical figures: lines running in various directions, circle, half circle, oriented differently, ellipse, triangle etc. and very often numbers, too)

and syllabic signs. Part of those mentioned can be regarded as syllabic signs. *The pictograms and numbers have to be inserted in the text by their full phonetic value.* (A number of "fatal" misunderstandings occurred in connection with the Cretan linear A and maybe even linear B texts when otherwise excellent linguists believed, pictures like cereals, ears, flowers etc. are to be taken as such. By no means: of these pictures *only the phonetic values* should have been taken into consideration).


ii). The phonetic values of syllables depend on the direction, how the signs are read. E.g. the sign: | when read from below upwards has the phonetic value SSEE (meaning: HAR.I.I.BAD.I, or HAR.HAB.HADEE), read in reverse direction, the phonetic value is: EESS (meaning: MAG.GAR, "fall", "evening", "nightfall" etc.).

The success of deciphering of the script depends mainly on whether the "decomposition" of the linguistic structures, so called "ligatures", can be carried out *in the same order as had been built up originally by the scribe.* (This task is not easy, especially not, if the scribe was negligent).

iii). It is of general validity: the direction of reading runs always from right to left and from below upwards. Also the ligatures are constructed this way. If we read the ligatures from right to left, the "vowels" (actually they are syllables composed of a starting H sound + a vowel) are, as a rule, deep sounding (HA, HU, HO); reading from downwards to upwards they are high sounding (EE, I; however regrettable, I could not find out yet, if the "E" sound was *always* EH.HE > EE and, if not, when?).

iv). Sharp change in the direction of a linear sign, or its repetition near to its first appearance, is equivalent to the doubling (or multiplication) of the given sign. This is expressed, again as a rule, with the corresponding number (e.g. 2 for doubling etc.) which will be inserted (mostly, but not always!) *after* the relevant sign.


In order not to break the reading of the text by explanations on the meaning of the syllabic signs, I find advantageous to summarise the phonetic values and meanings of the signs occurring in the text of the vase.







1). The sign  read from right to left has a phonetic value "MA", meaning "murder", "homicide". From left to right, the phonetic value is "HAM", meaning
HAM = SSU.HUN.EEG.HA > ZUNIK + HA etc.

This corresponds exactly to the [ENG] HAM = [HUNG] "sonka", taking into account that the double SS sounds mostly simplified to S (in the Hungarian language).

The meaning of ZUNIK remained a riddle for a long time. By pure accident, it turned out, the meaning is "devil".

We have dealt with "HA" previously.

2). The wave sign:  will be read most often as "flood". Sometimes the German synonym: WELLE is a better choice.

3). The , , and  signs express the consonant G. If the orientation is , the vowel in connection with the G is either HA or HU. On the other hand, if the orientation is either , or , the vowel is mostly EE or I.

4) The \ sign (when read upwards) is HÁL, sometimes HAL, and seldom HUL. A [HUNG] HÁL > 'ÁL = "hamis" = [ENG] "false", "faked". It is worth to know about this root that HÁL = EEGEE. Between HÁL and HAL the difference seems to be dim, though.

5). The / sign when read upwards means: LEE, LI = "people". Read in reverse direction, the phonetic value is EEL = [ENG] EED.EEGEE > EDGE, but this "edge" is that of knife.

I admit frankly, for a long time I did not realise that the phonetic values of) and < (read: "wedge") are radically different: WEDGE < BAB + EED.EEGEE = BABEEL.


The exact meaning of EEL could be deduced from the reconstructed German synonym: SSEE.HAR.HABEE (> "SCHÄRFE") = SSAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA, i.e. almost SAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA. Between the two D.D consonants there was one EE, or were two EE.EE sounds.

A similar expression had been used by the HU.TU people as well, but they used only one D consonant.

In about 30 years I have collected about 150 such syllabic signs, however, those I have introduced briefly are enough for the understanding of the POPASNE text.


In order to alleviate the reading (and translation) of the slightly negligent text, I segregated it into 5 sign-groups.

The first group is this:)  not forgetting that the reading occurs to the left.

Let's select for the sign  the phonetic value the [GER] BABEEL.LEE > WELLE (= [ENG] "wave"), thus, the direct reading of this group and its meaning are:

MA.(HA).BABEEL.LEE.HAG = "the people of murderous BABEEL(L) HAG"

I know that it is not easy to recognise, the underlined detail is the exact structure of [ENG] MAPLE = [HUNG] JU.HAR > "juhar". The question: how can "MAPLE" annihilate, erode etc. something/somebody, is absolutely right. Certainly, it can! The Hungarian words "juhar" and "javor" < EE.HABUR = NAS.HASS.HABUR = "house of death (and) war" are equivalent.

The second sign-group looks like this: 

We have to read the script till the sign |. Thereafter | should be read twice (there is a crossing), and the reading can be continued in link direction. The result is

HAL.(HAL).EE.EEGEE.SSEE.SSEE.G

In the underlined part we may recognise the name of the Belgian city: LI.EGE = NEEB.'AL > NEPAL. However, this text is telling more than that. Following the instructions in 4)., the two "HÁL" roots can be rewritten like this:

EE G EE HA LEE EE G EE SSEE SSEE G
HA SS EE HA LEE HASS. EE SSEE. DEE. G
HA.DEEN.GEER.(HA).LEE EEL.SSEE..MA.HAG.GAR.HASS
i.e.

"warlord + royal + EEL + HAR.I.I.BAD.I + MAG.GAR house"
Arranging the words to result in an acceptable English translation

" HASS.SAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA, MAG.GAR house of the royal warlord: HAR.I.I.BAD, HASS.HAG.GAR..." etc.

EEL has been substituted (in agreement with 5) with its meaning.

It's worth to mention

(HASS).SAR.REED = (HASS).SAR.EEG.HAD = (HASS).SAR.EEG.HA.HAD = "yellow army"

namely [HUNG] SAR.EEG.HA > "sárga" (underlined) means "yellow". The linguistic kinship between the Hungarian and Sanskrit [SANS] languages mirrors wonderfully when the two expressions for the yellow colour are compared; the Sanskrit word contains a "HAD" more:

[SANS] (HA)SSAR.REED > ZARD = "yellow"

In addition (HA).BEEL.LA (i.e. the biblical HAVILLA) > [SANS] BIL(L)A > BILA = "yellow" is also in the picture.

Let me make a little linguistic detour. The English expression itself is non less interesting.

YELLOW < EE.EE.EEL.EEL.HU.BAB

The first three EE roots can be grouped freely. E.g. like this:

EE.3.LEEL.HU.BAB = EE.HAR.HU.HUM... = BEEL.LU.HUM... (i.e. "war"), or

HU.HUR.HU.HUM = [HUNG] "üröm"

for in the Hungarian language there is just a little difference between "öröm" = [ENG] "happiness", and "üröm" = [ENG] "sorrow".

Returning to the royal warlord: I am certain, he was a living person, but he had lost his life during the HU.TU attack. His name: HAR.I.I.BAD has a great deal of meanings. This one

EEL.SSEE.JU.HUN.HA.HAT.TI

is particular: SSEE.JU.HUN > [HIND] SEJON is a HINDI notion from very ancient times when even gods had not been born.

The third sign-group is fairly complicated:



The reading should start at the little arrow:

HAL.MA.HAL.MA.SSEE.HAL. + (HA).SSEE.MA.SSEE.GEEGU.HUR

where the last detail: GU.HUR > [SUM] KUR, [HUNG] "kör" = "circle". I have mentioned previously, the [SUM] word "KUR" characterised herdsman people, living in mountainous territories.

The word HAL.MA = [HUNG] "alma" = [ENG] "apple" is nothing else as the ill-famed "apple of paradise". (For me it is a shocking experience, to see here the fruit's ancient word-structure; I thought, it was different). However, this "apple" could not be offered to ADAM by EEVEE, because

HABA.BEEL.LEE (= HAB.HA.HAR.HAN.EEG = "hate") > [ENG] APPLE, [GER] APFEL

"hate" is not edible, and I believe, it is more probable, that in reality the "apple" was offered by ADAM to EEVEE!

The Hungarian readers may immediately recognise that HAL.MA.HAL.MA = 'ALMADI is the name of a little city on the northern shore of the lake BALATON:

BALA.TU.HUN.HAL.MA.DEE = HU.TU.HUN. HAL(U.HU)M.(i.e. "dream") HA.DEE > "Balatonalmádi"

I don't believe, it could have been a "dream" either, simply because

HADAR.HASS.HAG.GAR.I.HA.S.I.S.HAG (HU)ZUNIK.BABEEL.L = "dream", in our dreams it is not usual, to get annihilated by devilish BABEEL.

I have said several times, the toponyms reveal a little (although important) segment of the ancient history. The name, Balatonalmádi tells us the following:

HU.TU.HUN.HIT.HA.HAR.HASS.HADUR.EEGEER

HU.TU.HUN HIT (by) flood of water (the) house of the warlord

EEGEER

The "EE" root of HAL.MA.DEE coupled with the root in SSEE.HAL results in a new notion: EESSEE > [SUM] IZI = [HUNG] "TU.EESS" > "tűz" = [ENG] "fire". The structure: TU.EESS is exactly the same as in the English name of the second day of the week

TU.EESS.HAD.HA.EE.EE (> "TUESDAY") =

TU.EESS.HAG.EEL. SSEEN. D(I)

"fire + annihilates + (...).SSAR.REED.DU.HUN.HASS + mine +

MAG.GAR"

where [HUNG] SSEEN. D(I) > "szent" = [ENG] "holy".

SSEE.MA > SSIMA means "border". (We might have kept the word MASSEE > [ENG] MACE = [HUNG] JUGAR > "jogar" too. On site A of the "Discus of Phaestos" the text is signed by the PATTESI of "JU.GAR.(EE)R.HU.HUN", i.e. the notion "jugar" is somehow coupled with the EESSA-exodus).

Thus, one possible translation of the relevant text sounds like this:

HABA.BEEL.L HIT IZI HAL(A) SSIMA (HA)SSA.EER.(EE) LEE GEEG.HU.HUR

in English

"ABYSS WEERU.HUN.HA hit by fire the border-house of the warlord EEGEER, heavenly (HA)SSAR.REED of my MAG.GAR people".

And once again, is it not very strange, that (according to the Hungarian linguists) even though my language is by no means related to the Indo-European English, yet

HASSAR.REED (i.e. the house "SAR.REET") > [ENG] HAZARD = "vészt" = "danger"


For me it's a surprise that WEERUNA > Italian [IT] VERONA and similarly: WEERU.HUM.HA (cf. the HAGIA TRIADA HT 118 clay tablet) were HU.TU notions. By the way, WERUMA is the most ancient name of EGYPT.

Let me make an additional remark. In ancient texts we find an expression which persistently repeats itself: HAL.(HA).SSEE > HALASSI. (In connection with EBLA I have mentioned that EBLA's ruins are in the valley of the river HALASSI; in Hungary there are at least two settlements with this name). For a long time I was convinced, the name belongs to a region, or province. I erred; it means the following:

"HAB (meaning: "murderous HAM) HAG + army + MAG.GAR + living + HAT.TI (= "six MAG.GAR")"

According to Schachermeyr [15], on the territory of Bulgaria existed around about 26 kyr a culture which was also "living":

SSEE.SSEG.EEL.LU.HUN (= "living home") (> SESKLON) = "HAR.I.I.BAD.I chair of the living house"

And finally the fourth sign-group:) > 

whose direct reading is as follows:

LEE (EE).M.HAL EEGEE LEE. EEDEEGEE.G

in English:

"people of székely am I, from the BU (= "murderous") HUN of BABEEL, people from the house of BIHAR (i.e. "storm")

It is worth to know, the ancient word for "dream" was SSA.BU.HUN.HA (> [HIND] SAPNA).

Now, I try to give an up-to-date translation of this unbelievably old script:

"Murderous people of BABEL destroys EEL, MAG.GAR house of HAR.I.I.BAD, royal warlord. The people from the NETHERWORLD burns down the border-house of the warlord EGER, SAR.REED EDEN of my MAG.GAR people. I am (son) of the szekely people, from the BU.HUN of BABEEL, from the house BIHAR".

The notion BABEEL.HA means: "sin of 'ABHASSAR", in other words, the attackers had been the people of INDRA.

Maybe I could show that neither the transliteration, nor the translation of such a very old text is easy: there are troubles with the reading, the special ancient names/notions cannot be easily translated etc. etc. But, in spite of this, is it not more than wonderful to get an insight into the past so far away?

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Összefoglalás

Az amerikai Victor Kachur a *Midwestern Epigraphic Society Newsletter*-ében (19, No.4, 2002) közölt egy rövid dolgozatot, melyben leírja, hogy 1903-ban az ukrainai POPASNE közelében, egy ősi sírban találtak egy feliratos kerámia vázát, amely egy 1953-as helyreállítás után, ma is látható a Dnepropetrovszk-i Történelmi Múzeumban. Kachur szerint a vázán látható felirat betűírás; meg is ad egy olvasatot: "USKATZIMAS", amely szerinte "festék pigment" értelmű, amit megerősíteni látszik a vázában talált kevéske színezék, melyről kiderült, hogy nem más, mint a piros színű ásványi anyag: cinóber (higany szulfid). A litván nyelvben (vajon miért éppen ott?) talált egy hasonló (?) hangzású szót: "UZAITIMAS", amely ugyancsak azt jelenti, hogy cinóber.

Az egykori Oroszország, ill. Szovjetunió területén, ősi sírokból tömegével kerülnek elő hasonló leletek, így a Popasne-i kerámia váza sem lett volna különösebben érdekes, ha egy rövid elemzés után nem derül ki róla, hogy az *Észak-India-i lineáris szótagírással írt szöveg szerint a bibliai ENOS korában került a földre*. A bibliai genealógia ENOS ideje Kr.e. kb. 44 500 .

A lelet két féle módon elemezhető: felfogható hieroglif írásként, a "fekete + kerámia + váza + cinóber" szó-csoport alapján, vagy olvasható a szöveg az említett írásrendszer jeleivel is.

A mocsaras MEOTIS vidéke számos folyó ártere. Az EESSA = "hó" exódusz menekültjei számára ez a hely a biztonságos új hazát jelentette, miután a mai MUZAFFAR (indiai) város körül elterülő, ugyancsak mocsaras, magas növésű indiai náddal borított hazájukat az ENOS korában az ellenséges HU.DU.HUM (> UDUM) HU.DU > HU.TU népe a bibliából ismert KAIN-ÁBEL konfliktus keretei között tűzzel pusztította el. (Ez magyarázza, hogy a magyarokat nagyon sokáig a "tűz népe" néven ismerték; mára ez a név érdekes módon teljesen feledésbe merült). A váza szövege szerint a menekülők ősmagyar EGERI NEPÁL nép voltak, akik MAG.GAR.I.HA (> "Magyaria") nevű hazájukat hagyták el. Királyuk és egyben hadvezérük, HAR.I.I.BAD a tűzvészt ill. az azt követő özönvizet nem élte túl. Ugye milyen furcsák ezek e név egybeesések; ugyanis a támadó HU.TU népet, pontosabban kb. 1500-ik leszármazottaikat, a Kr.u. 895-896-os Honfoglalás idejében újra láthatták őseink: ők voltak a 7. törzs, Nyék törzse. Még furcsább, hogy vezérük neve, Árpád, pontosan idézi az ősi haza utolsó királyának, hadvezérének, HAR.I.I.BAD-nak a nevét. Az EESSA menekülői 6 HAT.TI ("hat magyar") törzsből verbuválódtak (nevüket és anatóliai + egyiptomi letelepedésük helyét a "NIKKAL házassága" c. ugariti eposzban a "hold-sarló 6 leányának" neve őrizte meg. Ezek után talán senkit sem lep meg, a nevek azonosak a 6 honfoglaló törzs nevével. "Nyék" törzse nem menekült, Indiában maradt).