

Decipherment and dating of inscription at megalithic complex near Schmie, Germany

Stuart L. Harris, March 2020, Charleston, SC

Summary

The village of Schmie, 34 km NW of Stuttgart, 2.5 km SE of Maulbronn, elevation 315 m, occupies the north side of a plateau cut by Schmietal River.

South of Schmietal, between the river and top of the 330 m plateau, a megalithic burial complex includes a step pyramid and nineteen cairns of great size. Walter Haug (2000) first investigated this complex that locals assumed was a quarry. The step pyramid closely resembles Mastaba step pyramid in Egypt, dated 2500 BC. High resolution digital elevation maps reveal many other large cairns on high ground around Schmie, mostly near rivers, hidden beneath trees.

Immense cut stones employed in the step pyramid suggest that stone masons were 11 m tall. Nearby, a 16-m high wall carries an inscription in Old European written in light-colored clay on a dark background. A photograph of the wall is deceiving because large letters make the wall appear small. The writing implement appears to have been a very large finger. The inscription begins 13 m above ground level, within reach of an 11 m scribe.

The text was written shortly after a tsunami with ten waves struck the region. According to the scribe, it washed over the plateau and scraped off trees down to bedrock. After retreating, the flood left an impassible layer of mud filled with hundreds of rotting bodies that poisoned the water. Twenty survivors on the high ground at Schmie kept watch for a return wave.

People did not live at the burial ground of Schmie. More likely they lived lower down on the plateau or in the Rhine Valley, 25 km to the west, with ready access to fish and transportation.

Two megafloods struck Schmie in the Holocene, the first when Atlantis sank in 9577 BC, the second when Frisland sank in 2194 BC. Both began 1700 km from Schmie. The flood from Atlantis was over 500 m asl, too high for anyone to escape. The flood from Frisland was around 320 m asl, just enough to wash over Schmie but not the upper burial complex. This dates the inscription to the fall equinox of 2194 BC, when a satellite of Mars struck near Frisland. The island sank beneath the sea, created a tsunami, and left behind the Faroe Islands.

The scribe wrote the tribe's name as Ä-SE, from *Äijä-se* meaning 'Tall tribe'. Three groups fit this definition. a) Before **Atlantis** sank, Magdalenians labeled Atlantis Ä-SE on a copper map. b) Atlantis considered conquering **Frisland**, north of Atlantis, but decided against it because the people were too big. c) Odin lived around 5500 BC in Finland; his clan *Äsir* descended from the Ä-se; among his ancestors were many giants.

The people at Schmie came from *Tähti* meaning 'Star', whose location is unknown. They spoke and wrote in Finnish, like Atlantians, Magdalenians, Frislanders and Norse deities.

I'll give the translation, then discuss what it means.

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Translation

Images of inscription

Figure 1: Original photograph and enhanced contrast (Pellech, plate 9).

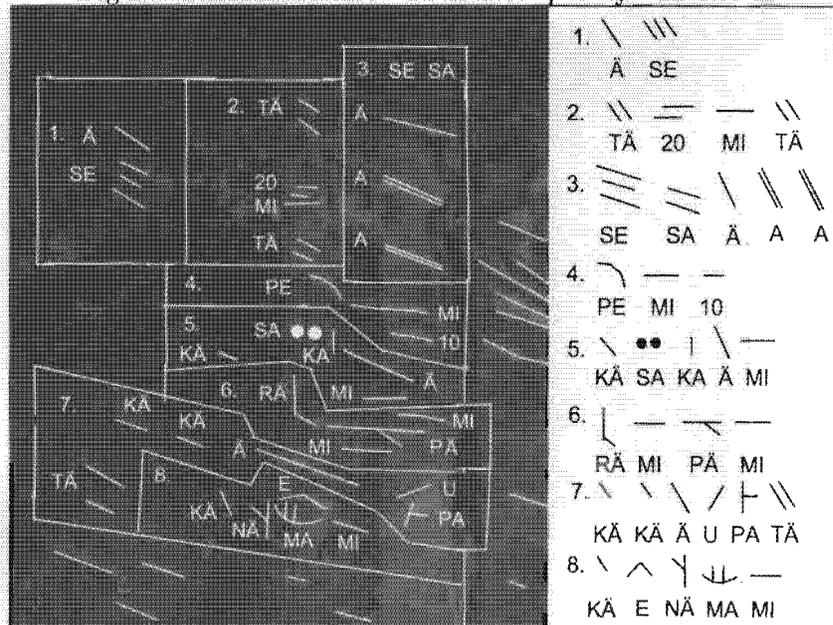


Figure 2: Enhanced contrast and line drawing.



Decipherment Lines 1 to 8

Figure 3: Partitioned text and transcription for lines 1-8.



Old European script

1. Ä SE
2. TÄ, 20 MI TÄ.
3. SE SA Ä A A,
4. PE, MI 10.
5. KÄ SA KA, Ä MI,
6. RÄ MI, PÄ MI.
7. KÄ KÄ. Ä U PA TÄ.
8. KÄ E, NÄ MA MI.

Finnish decipherment

1. Äijä-sen
2. tähteet, 20 miehiä Tähtin.
3. Selvältä saiva äijä aavo aalto,
4. perhe, mi 10.
5. Kävivät satoja kasvattajain, äijeäin miehien,
6. rähjäin miehien, päämiehien.
7. Käydä käydä. Äijä uuen paatin tähystä.
8. Kähytävät eden, näihin mahojen miehien.

English translation

1. Tall clan
2. remnants, 20 people from Star.
3. Out of the clear came a great wide wave,
4. a family, as many as ten.
5. They fetched hundreds of growers, great people,
6. dilapidated people, head people.
7. Impossible to walk. An old man on the newly cleared rock keeps a lookout.
8. They poison the water, these decaying people.

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Notes

1. *Äijä* is an old word for 'tall'.
1. *-se*, means 'tribe', deduced from Pictish inscriptions. In Dutch, *-se* means 'woman'; *-sen* in Scandinavia means '-son'.
1. Atlantis is labeled *Ä-SE* on a Magdalenian map engraved on copper from 10,600 BC.
1. Odin's clan *Aesir* had very tall ancestors.
2. *Tähti* 'Star' is the name of a town or region.
3. Inscription is meant to be read three different ways.
5. 'growers, farmers' fits better than 'cattle'.
8. Letter MA 'decaying' is flipped on its back with legs sticking up in the air.
8. *eden* 'water' from *heden*.

Flood at Schmie

Flood map at Schmie

A flood of 320 m would cover the town of Schmie, elevation 315 M, but bypass the high plateau south of Schmie, as per the text (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Schmie ridge south of Schmie at 320 m flood level.



A flood level of 320 m would isolate the ridge from the mainland, as per the text (Figure 5).

Figure 5: A 320 m flood would surround Schmie Ridge with deep mud.



Mountains surround Schmie except for a gap at Saarland to the west. To breach this gap requires an elevation above 400 m (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Direction of flood toward Schmie; 400 m flood will clear mountain range west of Schmie, which lies 1950 km from Faroe Plateau.



Ripple marks near Schmie

A flood from west to east would leave north-south ripple marks. Just such ripple marks occur beneath the forest throughout the entire region. At Aurich, for example, ripple marks are spaced 400 feet apart on the side of a hill (Figure 7). Likewise, the Rhine Valley is covered with north-south ripple marks, parallel with the river.

Figure 7: Ripple marks on 400 ft centers at Aurich. (Google Maps)



Origin of flood at Frisland

In October of 2194 BC, Mars passed close to Earth and lost one its satellites, which impacted near Frisland. The shock created a low-friction layer on the continental shelf west of Shetland, which allowed Frisland to slide north into Norway Basin, 3 km deep. On the map below, the red line indicates a 500 km transept from the continental shelf west of Shetland, across the northeast corner of Faroe Plateau, into Norway Basin (Figure 8).

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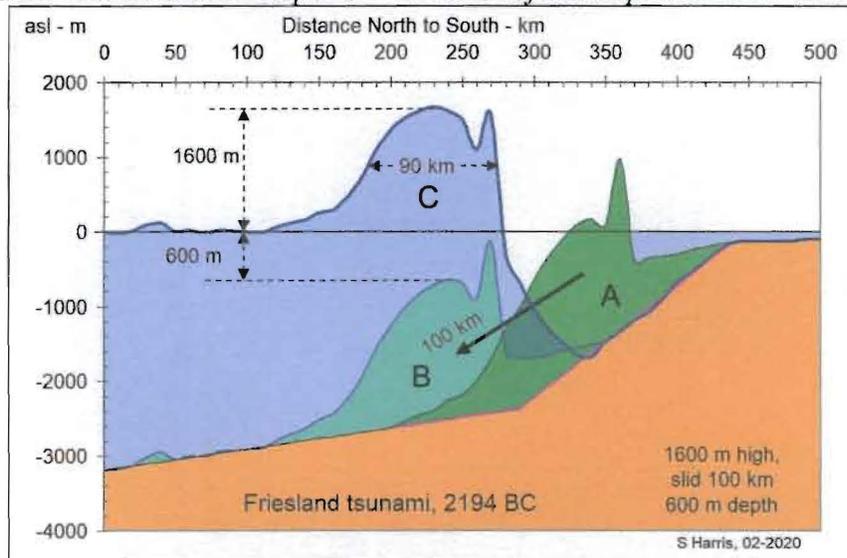
Figure 8: Location of 500-mile transverse section (Google Earth).



This north-south transect shows Faroe Plateau (B) 100 km north of the continental shelf. When pushed back up the slope (A), parts higher than -1000 m asl emerge from the sea. The tsunami displaced by the slide rose 1600 m above sea level (C). Depth of the sea below the tsunami was 600 m (Figure 9).

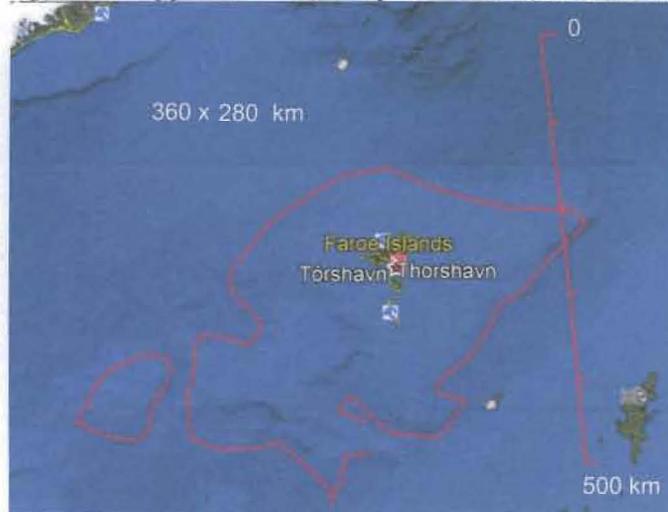
Figure 9: Reconstruction of sinking of Frisland / Hyperboria.

Sinking raised sea level 1600 m above the island, with an average depth of 600 m. Everything above -1000 m asl was originally above sea level. A = Island attached to continental shelf. B = island detached down slope. C = elevation of sea displaced above island.



Using the above depth of -1000 m asl as a guide, the original size of Frisland was about 360 x 280 km (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Approximate area of Frisland, 360 x 280 km.



A map of Frisland by Ruscelli in 1561 AD also shows a rectangular island (Figure 12). This is enough information to reconstruct the tsunami.

Figure 11: Ruscelli's 1561 map of Frisland (Raubenheimer 2014).



Figure 54: Lafreni's map of Frisland (1590)

Flood from Frisland to Schmie

From Figure 9, the tsunami from sinking of Frisland began 1600 m high, 360 km long.

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A quarter of the flood went south, giving an initial length of $360 \text{ km} * 1/2 = 180 \text{ km}$.

The tsunami passed cleanly through Europe until it encountered a mountain range at Saarland, 1600 km away. If water depth had been -600 m instead of a mountain range, then the elevation of the wave would have been $1600 \text{ m} * 180 \text{ km} / 1600 \text{ km} = 180 \text{ m asl}$.

The correction factor for reduced water depth is $((180 \text{ m} + 600 \text{ m}) / 180 \text{ m})^{.25} = 1.44$

The new wave height is $180 \text{ m} * 1.44 = 260 \text{ m asl}$ at the foot of the mountain range.

By conservation of momentum, maximum runup is twice wave height = 520 m asl.

The mountain range at Saarland is 400 m high; clearance is $520 \text{ m} - 400 \text{ m} = 120 \text{ m}$ depth

A wall of water 120 m deep by 180 km long flooded the Rhine Valley from the west.

The Rhine Valley between Saarland and Schmie has two flood plains, a high plain 40 km wide at 175 m asl, and a low flood plain 17 km wide at 110 m asl. The high flood plain likely derived from the Atlantis tsunami. The initial wall of water filled the Rhine valley to a depth of $(175 + 120) = 295 \text{ m}$.

The eastern plateau is lowest around Schmie, 250 asl, so it flooded first.

As the tsunami continued to pour over the mountain range, flood level rose to around 320 m asl.

As the flood retreated, it carved the narrow flood plain of the Rhine.

Bibliography

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Correspondence address:

Stuart L. Harris
stuhar@onlymyemail.com