

Decipherment of Schmie cliff face: Bragi, son of Oðin, describes a flood of the Rhine Valley that killed Njörð, Tyr, Sif, Aurvandil and Gunnlop

Stuart L. Harris, July 2020, Charleston, SC; Ellenville,
NY

Part 1: Decipherment

Summary

In 5760 ±1 BC, a mega-tsunami from the Gulf of Mexico surged over the mountains west of the Rhine Valley, flooded the middle Rhine between Mainz and Karlsruhe, and continued over the eastern escarpment toward Heilbronn. Extensive ripple marks and toppled pine stumps acknowledge its passage.

The tsunami was created by a turbidite from the continental shelf of Texas that slid into the Gulf of Mexico. The turbidite in turn was triggered by an impact from a satellite of Mars that left a massive spike of ammonium in Greenland GISP2 ice core.

In addition to submergence of coastal communities around the Atlantic, an irreplaceable loss was the drowning of legendary immortals from Norse mythology. They had left Asgard in Finland during the three-year Finbul Winter of 6180 BC, and dispersed across Europe and Asia. Many under the leadership of Oðin skied across the frozen Baltic Sea to settle in the Rhine Valley, an area previously surveyed by Oðr-Skipvæg, his wife Freyja and her father Njörð.

Many survivors from the flood gathered on the hills around Schmie, 45 minutes north of Stuttgart. Under the direction of Oðin, they constructed sledges, transported dead cattle and humans to a deep gorge, laid them out in long lines, and buried them, a rare event in a society that cremated their dead; they are still there, waiting to be found.

Oðin designed two immense funeral pyres for his clan of Aesir by lashing together large pine logs set vertically in the ground. One pyre was for two women, Sif and Gunnlop, the other for five men, Aurvandil, Njörð, Tyr (Irmin), and two others. He also designed a stepped pyramid of cut stones for their memorial similar to that of Mastaba in Egypt. Thor, Svipdag and Bragi led the construction, aided by hundreds of human workers, cattle pulling four-wheeled carts, and reindeer pulling sleds. For the next five millennia, people chose this location to build large memorial cairns that appear amid the forest in LIDAR images.

Bragi wrote a diary of the tragic events on a sheltered cliff wall, beginning 41 feet above ground. He added realistic drawings of people, an astonishing breakthrough in the depiction of the human body. One of these is Aurvandil, strapped to vertical logs of the funeral pyre, measuring 31 feet tall. Another is the tortured face of Oðin, despairing the loss of so many friends, its scale emphasized by the inclusion of mortals doing everyday tasks. A third depicts Thor carrying a lamp at night. A fourth depicts Tyr, Freyja, and Njörð.

Oðin, the founder of the Aesir, is called First Father and Spear Chief; his name survives as Wednesday. **Tyr** (drowned), the God of War, is called Irmin, the Saxon god of war; his name survives as Tuesday. **Thor**, called Storm, son of First Father, had the strength of 100 men; his name survives as Thursday. **Freyja**, daughter of Njörð, owner of the crops, is called Feather; her name survives as Friday. **Njörð** (drowned), the greatest navigator of his time, is called First Hand; his name survives as Saturday after the aquamarine planet Saturn. **Svipdag**, husband of Freyja, once defeated Thor in battle; with the death of Njörð, he became the new Hand. **Aurvandil** (drowned), called First Star, was a legendary king in Germany, one of three sons of Ivalde. **Sif** (drowned), called First Maiden, married second Thor, then

Aurvandil. **Bragi**, the scribe and artist, step-brother of Thor, was the son of Oðin and Gunnlop. **Gunnlop** (drowned) was the mother of Bragi.

To honor their dead, they chose a kilometer-long plateau south of Schmie meaning 'Blacksmith'. It is surrounded by six other hills. On the north slope and atop the plateau, a megalithic burial complex includes a step pyramid of cut stones and nineteen cairns of great size. Walter Haug (2000) first investigated this complex that locals assumed was a quarry because of its high cliffs. The step pyramid closely resembles Mastaba step pyramid in Egypt, dated 2500 BC. Other large cairns lie hidden beneath the forest around Schmie.

Immense cut stones employed in the step pyramid suggest that stone masons were about 36 feet tall. Nearby, a 52-ft high wall carries inscriptions in Old European written in light-colored clay on a dark background. The writing implement appears to have been a very large finger. These inscriptions begin 41-ft above ground level.

Drawn vertically on the wall is a bearded male figure wrapped in linen, 31 ft tall, bound to vertical pine logs of a funeral pyre. His name, spelled on his chest, is Aurvandil, First Star of the Aesir. The inscription describes how First Star (Aurvandil), First Hand (Njörð), big man Irmin (Tyr), First Maiden (Sif) and Bragi's mother (Gunnlop) drowned in a catastrophic flood from the sea, along with thousands of others and their cattle. Survivors collected their rotting corpses, laid them in a long row in a deep ravine, and covered them with a thick layer of earth. This burial was unusual because the dead were normally cremated, but wood was at a premium. Only the giant Aesir were cremated, five men and two women on separate funeral pyres, with pine logs stacked vertically, not horizontally.

Bragi, son of Oðin and the giantess Gunnlop, wrote the text and drew a life-size portrait of Aurvandil strapped to the funeral pyre. He also drew portraits of Oðin, Thor, Tyr, Freyja and Njörð.

The flood washed over the plateau and scraped off trees down to bedrock. After retreating, it left a layer of mud filled with hundreds of rotting bodies that poisoned the water.

People did not live at the burial ground of Schmie, but lower down on the plateau, toward the Rhine Valley, with ready access to fish and transportation. Bragi's knowledge of the flood extended to the seven islands of Zeeland in the Netherlands.

Which flood was it? Three mega floods struck this region in the Holocene, the first when Atlantis sank in 9577 BC, the second from a tsunami in the Gulf of Mexico in 5760 BC, and the third when Frisland sank in 2194 BC. The flood from the sinking of Atlantis was over 500 m asl, too high for anyone to escape. The runup from the sinking of Frisland was around 320 m asl, too low to breach the mountains bordering the west bank of the Rhine. The middle date had a runup of 400 m, just high enough to clear the mountains and flood the Rhine.

The scribe is **Bragi**, greatest bard and musician of the Aesir, known for his literacy, the son of Oðin and Gunnlop, step-brother of Thor. Bragi identified ten people including himself:

First Father, Spear-chief, i.e. Oðin, who organized the recovery.

Storm, son of Spear Chief, step-brother of Bragi, husband of Sif, i.e. Thor;

Feather, who had a famous feather cloak and owned the crops, i.e. Freyja.

First Hand, father of Feather, i.e. Njörð, who drowned;

Hand, husband of Freyja, owner of storehouse holding Freyja's grain, i.e. Oðr-Svipdag.

First Star, third husband of Sif, Aurvandil-Egil, leader of the Schmie community, who drowned, drawn full size on the rock wall, tied to the funeral pyre.

First Maiden, wife of Thor, wife of Aurvandil, head of the ruling council, i.e. Sif, who drowned.

Irmin, big war god of the Saxons, companion of Oðin, i.e., Tyr, who drowned.

Brother-in-law of First Maiden, step-brother of her husband Thor, i.e. Bragi, the scribe.

Gunnlöð, mistress of Oðin, called mother by Bragi, who drowned.

Based on the cessation of projectile points in America and Europe, a flood in Denmark, pine trees in Germany, a pollen core in Iowa, and Greenland ice cores, the tsunami occurred around 5760 BC. It originated in the Gulf of Mexico, produced by a

turbidite that slid into the Gulf from the continental shelf of Texas. Many such turbidites have occurred, usually triggered by an impact from a satellite of Nibiru. The turbidite pushed part of the shelf into the Gulf, a piece the size of Massachusetts.

This tsunami began 1900 m high in water 4300 m deep. After crossing the Atlantic, its runup was 400 m asl at the mountain range west of the Rhine Valley, high enough to surge through. It acted like a fast-moving tide, 150 km long moving at 230 km/hr. The breach flooded the Rhine Valley to a level of 320 meters asl. Those in the valley had 40 minutes to climb up the banks to safety. Regions to the north drowned completely, except for the mountains separating Norway from Sweden. The Mediterranean Sea and Carpathian Basin survived, protected by mountains, as did the highlands of France and Iberia.

Table of Contents

Part I: Decipherment

Summary	1
Table of Contents	4
Translation of lines 1 to 57 with notes	5
Protagonists	6
Bragi, the scribe and painter of the wall	6
Aurvandil-Orvandel, 'First Star, Orion', the giant drawn on the wall	6
Oðin, 'First Father', 'Spear Chief'	7
Thor, 'Storm'	7
Njorð, 'First Hand'	7
Oðr-Svipdag, 'Hand'	7
Tyr, 'Irmin'	7
Freyja, 'Feather'	7
Sif, 'First Maiden'	7
Gunnlöð, 'mother of Bragi'	7
Bragi, son of Gunnlöð and Oðin	8
Photographs of wall	8
Portrait of Aurvandil, First Star of the Aesir	8
Slanted strokes and criss-cross strokes	9
Outside of the cliff face	10
Chart of Old European syllabary used by Bragi	10
Rules for compressing Old European	10
Notes on Decipherment	10
Construction of Funeral Pyre	11
Layout of the Pyramid at Schmie	12
Decipherment Detail	13
Panel 1, 2000 left alive	13
Panel 2, images of Tyr, Freyja and Njorð	13
Decipherment of lines 1 to 8	14
Decipherment of lines 9 to 12	15
Decipherment of panel 13	16
Decipherment of line 14	18
Decipherment of lines 15 to 23	18
Decipherment of lines 24 to 33	19
Decipherment of lines 35 to 40	20
Decipherment of lines 41 to 48	21
Decipherment of lines 49 to 57	22
Part II: the Flood	
Evidence of Flood at Schmie	24
Flood level at Schmie was 320 m asl	24
Ripple marks left by flood near Schmie	24
When did Oðin leave Asgard?	25
Rainbow Bridge preceded the flood	25
Relative sea level at Perniö was 40.7 m asl	25
Rainbow Bridge was built around 6200 BC	25
Finbul Winter caused Oðin and the rest to leave	26
6176 ±3 BC: short, drastic fall in temperature	26
6182 ±2 BC, maximum sea ice in North Atlantic	26
Storegga Slide, 6198±28 BC	27
Oðin left in 6180 BC during the Finbul Winter	27
Tsunami triggered by impact in 5760 BC	27
Tsunami from Texas turbidite would begin 1900 m high	27
Calculation of runup for any distance	29
Extent of flood in Europe	29
Date of flood in America, c 5750 BC	30

5770±50 BC: last projectile points in SE US	30
5750 ±50 BC: Iowa pollen core, life ceased to exist	30
5750 BC: significant population decline in South America	31
5750 BC: Mt Mazama exploded, leaving Crater Lake in Oregon	31
Bristlecone Pines have no record	31
Date of flood in Europe, c. 5770 BC	31
6050 BC: end of Late Mesolithic in Germany	31
5750 BC: end of Late Mesolithic in Portugal	31
5770 BC: second to last pine stump at Totes Moor, Germany	31
5751 ±49 BC: flood in Denmark	31
5750 BC: break in oak chronologies in Britain	32
5750 BC: break in human occupation sites in Britain	32
5750 BC: abrupt high rainfall and low temperature in Italy	32
5750 BC: lowland bogs changed from fen peat to wetter raised moss in Scotland	32
5750 BC: Kurile Lake caldera, near Moscow	32
5750 BC: the last population of Irish Elk perished in Western Siberia	32
5730 BC: lowest level of peat at Isle of Mann	32
Ice core date of impact, 5760 BC	32
5759.7 ±1.3 BC: comet strike in GISP2 ice core	32
Smaller strike twelve years earlier implicates Mars	32
5750.5±1 BC: volcanic sulfate peak in GISP2 ice core from Mt. Mazama	32
Bibliography	33

Translation of lines 1 to 57 with notes

A gentle peace now has come to the land. Hundreds are infected by disease, now likewise the food. First perished Feather's¹ crop of grain. A hundred hornless cows to feed two thousand. Old men keep a lookout for great black cattle corpses. Hand² topples trees.

Tall clan remnants, 20 people from Star's³ family. Out of the clear came a great wide wave and storm. It fetched hundreds of growers, great people, dilapidated people, head men. They rolled and rolled.

An old man on the newly cleared rock keeps a lookout. They poison the water, these decaying people. One happened to topple Feather's great father⁴, sprawled like game on the ground. It destroyed the harvest; it smashed carts, people, hands, our families. Ten swam for a long time.

[Image of Thor carrying a lamp] First Maiden's⁵ Iron Hand. First Maiden's Iron Belt.⁶

Maidens prepare large 4-wheeled wagons to transport thousands of flood families. My sister-in-law's⁷ corpse was brought from far away. One hundred seven women set out to drive 400 cattle to Storm's⁸ many settlements. The corpse of mother⁹ was taken first to Hand's storehouse.¹⁰

Two thousand reindeer brought [on sleds] dilapidated people they spread through the quarry. They left the ravine crammed with women laid low.

To convey tranquility to the funeral pyre clearing, first Hand¹¹ applied maiden flour to the earth. All night Hand will voice songs of magic, of the time of mighty families, magician families, once youthful, once married, once makers, men of Storm's father¹².

Great Father¹³ begins to build a hill of stones¹⁴ for Noble One¹⁵, a farewell to Hand's¹⁶ long open-sea life.

First Star's¹⁷ great settlement has gone also. It has taken away many people, taken away two large sea settlements. The great sea has taken now 11 young people. Cattle also expired. The wave toppled thousands of us, destroyed country folk, men, women, provisions, thousands of brave men, hundreds were mangled. It toppled seven little islands¹⁸ toward the border. Now flu travels among all the men.

Farewell!

They clear first many hundreds of decayed people. Also, the food has gone completely; into bones become the maidens by the hundreds. A steep ravine was cleared here; men cover men done away with. Corpses cling to fences, skin mostly torn. Corpses of toppled women fit in rows close together, a path of spear maidens.

They brought the corpse of [fallen] Star. Our grim-looking funeral pyre demands the champion men first: First Star and First Hand¹⁹.

Hundreds of gallant friends of mine are in a deep ravine, covered by a lot of earth to nourish crops of ours. Wheeled carts dump cattle by means of ropes into a thicket.

For comfort, one woman is washing ribbon belts to accompany maidens. They bring trees, First Star's pretty young maiden drivers. Men in an enclosure, all full of wretched corpses, fuzzy, askew on the ground. Maidens rot in our clearing.

Women are preparing for the log fire by sweeping the ground. First, they hoist many old pines, a tall grove for decayed people. Many families from far away raise up the first corpse skillfully, a great man. Two men on the go are singing, people visit and talk of First Father's²⁰ great funeral pyre. The log fire will set free the corpses of our quick-moving great First Hand,

¹ 'Feather' = Freyja

² 'Hand' = Oðr-Svipdag

³ 'Star' = Aufvandil

⁴ 'Feather's tall father' = Njorð

⁵ 'First Maiden' = Sif

⁶ Thor possessed an iron glove and an iron belt.

⁷ My sister-in-law = Sif, therefore scribe = Bragi

⁸ 'Storm' = Thor

⁹ 'mother' = Gunnlop

¹⁰ 'Hand's storehouse' was where Freyja stored grain.

¹¹ 'Hand' = Oðr-Svipdag

¹² Storm's father = Oðin

¹³ 'Great Father' = Oðin

¹⁴ 'Hill of Stones' is a stepped pyramid that requires planning.

¹⁵ 'Noble One' = Njorð

¹⁶ 'Hand' = Njorð, a sea-king.

¹⁷ 'First Star' = Aurvandil

¹⁸ 'Seven little islands' = Zeeland

¹⁹ 'First Hand' = Njorð

²⁰ 'First Father' = Oðin

big man Irmin²¹, [and] our Champion Man²². The Man among Men²³ will escort his wife; farewell First Maiden! A modest funeral pyre surrounds his first loved one.

Men in pairs bind a corpse between two trees. First, they join together 10 trees for corpses. Seven corpses need many to lift the champions to the large pine trees. To become attached: first are thrown two ropes to poles close together. They go and fetch a dilapidated poor one from the quarry. Men grip the ropes, one for Storm and one thin one for our 100²⁴, reaching under the arms of one of the five real men from Hand's settlement and fermentation barn.

Protagonists

Bragi, the scribe and painter of the wall

The scribe's choice of words is so original and dramatic that it points to the greatest poet of the Aesir, Bragi, son of Óðin and the giantess Gunnlöð, married to Íðunn. He had the height needed to begin the inscription 41 ft above ground level. In addition to writing text, he created a realistic, life-size drawing of Aurvandil on the cliff face, 31 ft tall, and a portrait of Óðin in despair. This astonishing advance in depicting the human body would next be achieved at Sumer around 4000 BC, and by Donatello in 1500 AD.

Snorri Thurluson described Bragi in his *Prose Edda* poem *Gylfaginning*:

"Bragi is renowned for wisdom, and most of all for fluency of speech and skill with words. He knows most of skaldship, and after him skaldship is called bragr, and from his name that one is called bragr-man or -woman, who possesses eloquence surpassing others, of women or of men. His wife is Íðunn."

Wikipedia develops the idea of Bragi's literacy:

"A passage in the Poetic Edda poem *Sigrdrífumál* describes runes being graven on the sun, on the ear of one of the sun-horses and on the hoofs of

the other, on Sleipnir's teeth, on bear's paw, on eagle's beak, on wolf's claw, and on several other things including on Bragi's tongue. Then the runes are shaved off and the shavings are mixed with mead and sent abroad so that Æsir have some, Elves have some, Vanir have some, and Men have some, these being speech runes and birth runes, ale runes, and magic runes."

Aurvandil-Orvandel, 'First Star, Orion', the giant drawn on the wall

The name *Aurvandil* is written across the chest of a 31-ft tall giant, dressed in linen, tied to a funeral pyre, drawn on the cliff wall at Schmie. Aurvandil, First Star of the Aesir, was the son of Ivalde. He was born prior to 6200 BC and was therefore at least 440 years old in 5760 BC. He had two brothers, the giant smith Thjazi-Völund-Wayland and Slagfin. He and six other Aesir drowned in the tsunami, including: Njorð, First Hand of the Aesir; Tyr-Irmin, war god of the Saxons; Sif, Mistress of Assembly; Gunnlop, mother of Bragi. Like Njorð, he was associated with both Vanir and Aesir.

Many survivors at Schmie came from the family of First Star. His first wife Groa was a doctor and herbalist; their son Svipdag was the Hand at Schmie. His second wife Sif previously married Thor. She was the First Maiden at Schmie, drowned in the flood, and was cremated on a separate funeral pyre with Gunnlop.

Snorri Sturluson described how Aurvandil acquired the epithet 'First Star' in his poem *Skaldskaparmál* of *Prose Edda*:

Thor went home to Thrúðvangar, and the hone remained sticking in his head. Then came the wise woman who was called Gróa, wife of Aurvandil the Valiant: she sang her spells over Thor until the hone was loosened. But when Thor knew that, and thought that there was hope that the hone might be removed, he desired to reward Gróa for her leech-craft and make her glad, and told her these things: that he had waded from the north over Icy Stream and had borne Aurvandil in a basket on his back from the north out of Jötunheim. And he added for a token, that one of Aurvandil's toes had stuck out of the basket, and became frozen; wherefore Thor broke it off and

²¹ 'Irimin', God of War = Tyr, God of War

²² 'Champion Man' = Aurvandil

²³ 'Man among Men' = Thor

²⁴ Storm's strength equals that of 100 men.

cast it up into the heavens, and made thereof the star called Aurvandil's Toe. Thor said that it would not be long ere Aurvandil came home: but Gróa was so rejoiced that she forgot her incantations, and the hone was not loosened, and stands yet in Thor's head. Therefore, it is forbidden to cast a hone across the floor, for then the hone is stirred in Thor's head.

Aur-van-dil < *Auer'van tila* 'Misty-sea's farm', where *aavan* means 'of the wide open sea'.

Oðin, 'First Father', 'Spear Chief'

Oðin was born at least 20 years prior to the birth of Thor and was therefore at least 460 years old in 5760 BC. He designed two vertical funeral pyres for the Aesir, and the stepped memorial pyramid that looks like Mastaba. He directed a widespread search for corpses, transported them to a deep ravine, and buried them in a mass grave, the first of its kind. Bragi drew his portrait on the cliff face.

Thor, 'Storm'

Storm, first son of Oðin and Jörð/Frigg, was an adult at the time when Rainbow Bridge was built. He was therefore at least 20 with two children in 6180 BC when they left during the Finbul Winter, making him at least 440 years old in 5760 BC. During the erection of the funeral pyre, his strength equalled that of a hundred men. His ex-wife Sif died in the flood.

Njorð, 'First Hand'

Njorð was about the same age as Oðin, and shared a long history. Bragi calls him the Hand of Oðin, responsible for government and defense. He built ships and extending commercial voyages across great distances into the Atlantic. His home in Asgard was an immense warehouse by the sea that also held boats over the winter for repair. Most likely he transported people from Asgard to resettle the island of Altland north of Atlantis. Like Schmie, these inhabitants of an island in the sea would have been severely impacted by the tsunami of 5760 BC. In 2400 BC, Frisland was a dominion of Altland, which in turn ruled most of Europe.

Oðr-Svipdag, 'Hand'

'Hand' is mentioned immediately after Feather-Freyja, and again as owner of a warehouse that stores her grain. Freyja married Oðr-Svipdag, who traveled

constantly to foreign lands where Freyja would often follow.

In *Svipdagsmál*, Svipdag woos Menglad at Asgard. Oðin interrogates Svipdag, who passes the tests and marries Menglad, another name for Freyja of the Vanir, daughter of Njörð.

Svipdag was the son of Aurvandil-Orvandel and Groa, abducted from Asgard before he was born by Halfdan, who raised him in Sweden. He has an extensive history in Norse mythology, and defeated Thor in the battle between the Vanir and Aesir with the aid of a steel sword that sliced in half Thor's hammer.

Tyr, 'Irmin'

Tyr, the God of War, was another companion of Oðin from Asgard, about the same age, thus at least 470 years old when he drowned in the flood. After his death, Germany continued to venerate him as Irmin, the God of War, and that is what Bragi called him. His symbol was the funeral pyre of ten vertical pine logs that looked like a tower.

Freyja, 'Feather'

Freyja, daughter of Njorð, was not in Germany at the time of the flood, but her husband Svipdag was. Bragi uses her nickname Feather because she had a famous feather cloak. About the same age as Thor, she would have been at least 450 years old. Another of her nicknames, Menglad, refers to a necklace she wore when courted by Svipdag.

Sif, 'First Maiden'

Sif, the beautiful blonde seeress, drowned in the flood, to the dismay of all. She married for the second time Thor, and for the third time Aurvandil, making her First Maiden and leader of the ruling council. Like Thor, she was at least 450 years old. Oðin designed a separate funeral pyre for Sif and Gunnlöð, mother of Bragi.

Gunnlöð, 'mother of Bragi'

Gunnlöð was a giantess, daughter of the giant Suttig. She guarded the Mead of Inspiration, which Oðin attempted to steal. Oðin seduced Gunnlöð for three nights, and fathered Bragi, the most famous poet and musician among the Aesir. Like Oðin, she was at least 470 years old. Gunnlöð was among the many Aesir

who moved from Asgard to the Rhine during the Finbul Winter, and drowned in the flood of 5760 BC.

Bragi, son of Gunnlöd and Oðin

Bragi, a giant, was the Norse god of music and poetry. Like Thor, he was at least 450 years old. His mother, the beautiful giantess Gunnlöd, guarded the Mead of Inspiration; his father Oðin lay with Gunnlöd for three nights and obtained the recipe. At his hall in Asgard, Oðin served mead laced with a psychedelic extract of *Amanita muscaria* that grew in profusion at Asgard. Gunnlöd sent her son to Asgard to be raised by Oðin. He became an outstanding bard, musician and painter, as shown at Schmie. His painting of Aurvandil is astoundingly realistic and emotional, a proficiency not again achieved until the Renaissance in Europe and Chinese sculptures of horses. Bragi wrote the long inscription at Schmie that starts with Ä-SE, the Äsir. It begins 41 feet above ground level, an indication of his great height.

Photographs of wall

Portrait of Aurvandil, First Star of the Aesir

A cliff wall at Schmie presents a carefully drawn, life-size portrait of Aurvandil, First Star of the Aesir, 31-ft tall (Figure 1). He is wrapped in linen and tied to a collection of vertical pine logs of a massive funeral pyre, designed by Oðin. This great structure became the symbol for Irmin, war god of the Saxons, who was also cremated. Aurvandil's shroud hangs vertically, his bearded head almost balances on his shoulders, his teeth shine from within his open mouth, his weight sags against restraining ropes. His feet stand on a projection, ankles swollen; the foot projects directly at the viewer, a masterpiece of fore-shortening (Figure 2). Drawn by Bragi, the greatest bard of the Aesir, the portrait anticipates gold-foil Death Masks of Greece. Slanted strokes from upper left to lower right spell 'men, male champions. Two closely spaced strokes across his chest spell letter A, which in Old European expands to *Aurvandil*. By way of comparison, Michelangelo's *David* is 17 feet tall.

Figure 1: Aurvandil, First Star of the Aesir, wrapped in linen, 31 feet tall, tied to a funeral pyre. He was drawn from life by Bragi on a cliff face at Schmie, Germany, c. 5750 BC. Deeply indented letter A across

his chest spells Aurvandil. (photo by Christine Pellech)

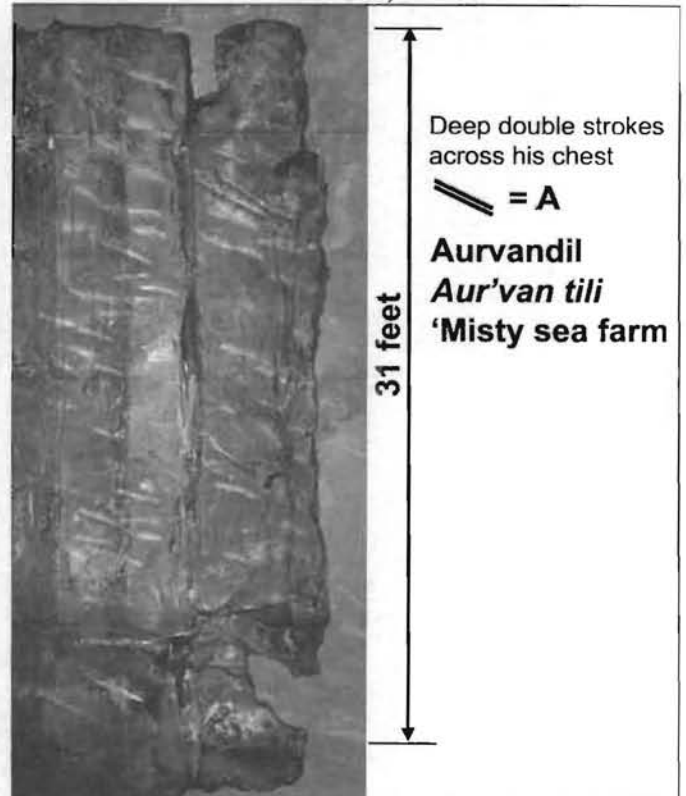


Figure 2: Foreshortened right foot of Aurvandil projects straight at the viewer.



Bragi also drew a portrait of Oðin grieving over the loss of his best friends (Figure 3). Its power and pathos exceeds that of "The Scream" by Edvard Munch and Pablo Picasso's twisted horsehead in "Guernica". He wears a headband with possibly two horns. Clusters of men and women going about daily tasks provide scale; their poses are remarkable. Wagner might have relished composing music appropriate to the agony of this god.

Figure 3: Close up portrait of Oðin grieving over his loss. His right arm is a blur, his eyes indistinct in deep sockets, his mouth agape and twisted in agony, outlined by a white beard.

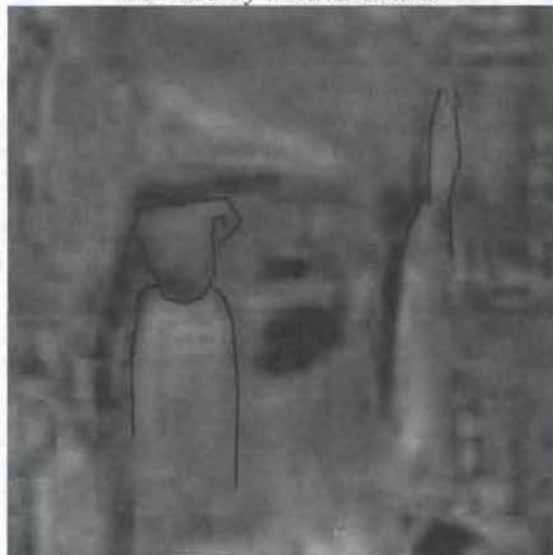


Figure 4: Oðin grieving contrasted with an eclectic mix of small humans going about daily tasks, who also provide scale. Oðin's head is wider than humans are tall. I have darkened the background to emphasize the figures.



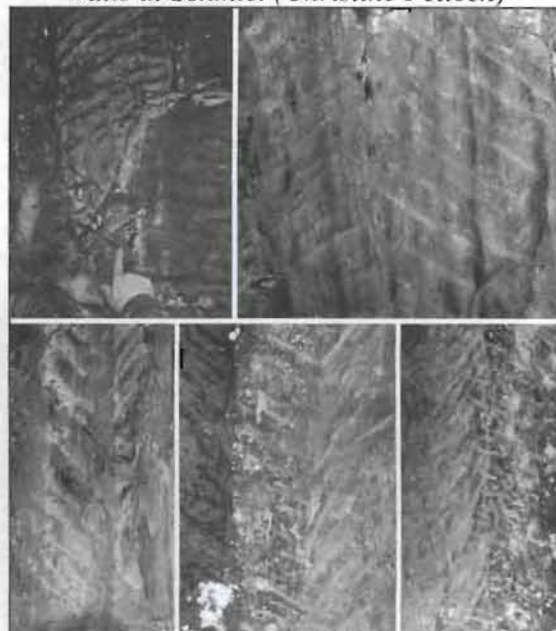
As far as I know, these are the oldest surviving portraits, reflecting the grief of the artist, and by

extension, of his community. The next oldest portrait comes from Sumer circa 4000 BC, an astonishing marble bust of Inanna. Preceding this work of art was a realistic sculpture of the head of Mimir Jr. by Oðin, which astonished all who saw it. Oðin mounted the bust on a stand at water level in a pond at Asgard such that Mimir Jr. appeared to be emerging from the water.

Slanted strokes and criss-cross strokes

Slanting strokes cover wall after wall at Schmie, often overlapped (Figure 5). They represent a body count from the flood, slanted one direction for males, the other direction for females.

Figure 5: Slanted lines and criss-cross lines on the walls at Schmie. (Christine Pellech)



In Old European script, the symbol for a male resembles half a feather or half a fish bone, same with female, but the barbs of each sex go in different directions (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Symbols for 'man' and 'woman' in Old European script.

Akka 'woman'		
Urho 'man'		

An example is the Olive Wreath given to a victor in Greek Games – leaves attached to only one side of the stem go in the same direction, a male. The same symbol spells 'hero, champion'.

Therefore, slanted strokes from upper left to lower right count male deaths; from upper right to lower left count female deaths.

Outside of the cliff face

Christine Pellech took several photographs of the cliff face beyond where the inscriptions lie.

Figure 7: Photographs of outside of the wall at Schmie (Pellech).



Chart of Old European syllabary used by Bragi

Figure 8: Chart of Schmie syllabary.

A	Ä	E	I	O	Ö	U	Y	
↖ ↘	↖ ↘	↖ ↘	↖ ↘	↖ ↘	↖ ↘	↖ ↘	↖ ↘	
ha	hā	he	hi	ho	hō	hu	hy	H
I	jā	je	ji	jo	jō	ju	jy	J
ka	kā	ke	ki	ko	kō	ku	ky	K
la	lā	le	li	lo	lō	lu	ly	L
ma	mā	me	mi	mo	mō	mu	my	M
na	nā	ne	ni	no	nō	nu	ny	N
pa	pā	pe	pi	po	pō	pu	py	P
ra	rā	re	ri	ro	rō	ru	ry	R
sa	sā	se	si	so	sō	su	sy	S
ta	tā	te	ti	to	tō	tu	ty	T
va	vā	ve	vi	vo	vō	vu	vy	V
•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No's

Rules for compressing Old European

Old European used three rules to compress a word into consonant-vowel syllables:

Ignore final consonant of each syllable.

Ignore internal D, H, J, T and V.

Compress adjacent vowels into the first vowel.

Notes on Decipherment

If anyone doubted the immense size and age of the Aesir, this inscription dispels it.

Translation into English does not require a change in word order, an astonishing simplification. This suggests that the underlying construction of English may be Finnish as spoken 8000 years ago. It's a little stilted, but not much.

Initial letters tend to slant from upper left to lower right, a constraint that would have paralyzed any normal writer, but not the genius of Bragi. Like the beat of a song, each slanted line represents a death. I initially doubted that these strokes were writing until I found a few letters that were not slanted lines. Letter A, two slanted lines nearly touching, may be an invention by Bragi.

Construction of Funeral Pyre

As the text descends, it becomes blurrier, less distinct, possibly an artifact of the photographs, but most likely from weathering. At the same time, letters become smaller to conserve space, which makes it difficult to identify edges. The vocabulary expands, as do the variety of letters.

Bragi drew pictures from life, a novelty, unlike previous portraits of animals by mammoth hunters deep inside caves that were highly stylized. In addition, he captured the agony of what they were experiencing. Like mammoth hunter drawings, he grouped humans nearby to provide scale.

Construction of Funeral Pyre

The funeral pyre had ten vertical posts arranged as a pentagon to hold five men. To raise a corpse took two teams: Thor pulled one rope, while a hundred men pulled the other. This design became the basis for the post insignia of Irwin, God of War, one of the five who were cremated.

Figure 9: Ten posts arranged as a pentagon. Each post was about 40 feet long and 3 feet wide, which summed to 9 feet for each body. Every other post was shorter to allow a beam to be inserted to act as a pulley for the two hoist ropes.

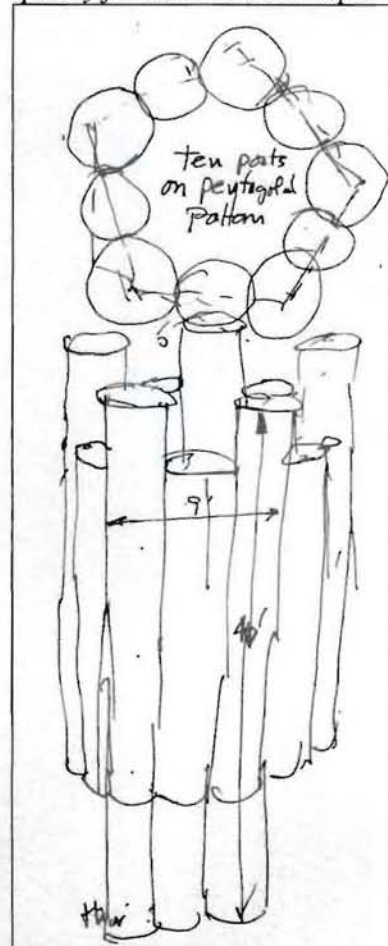
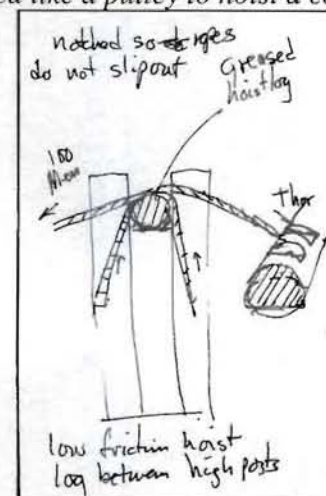


Figure 10: A greased beam inserted between posts acted like a pulley to hoist a corpse.



Layout of the Pyramid at Schmie

Figure 11: Two teams hoisted a corpse; Thor pulled a fat rope and 100 men pulled a thin rope. The men were downhill to match the rope angle.

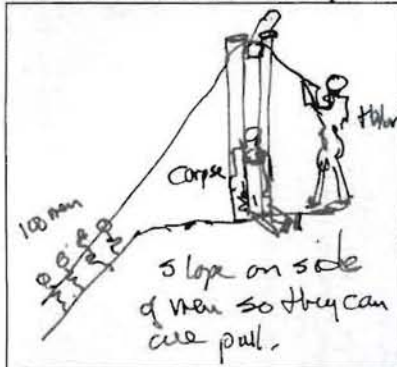
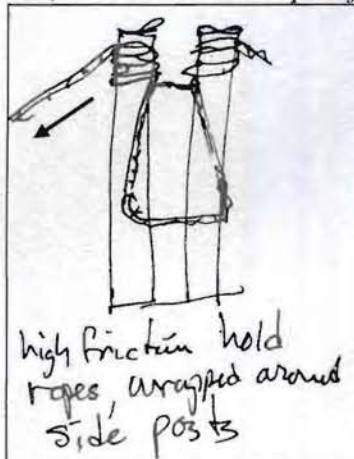


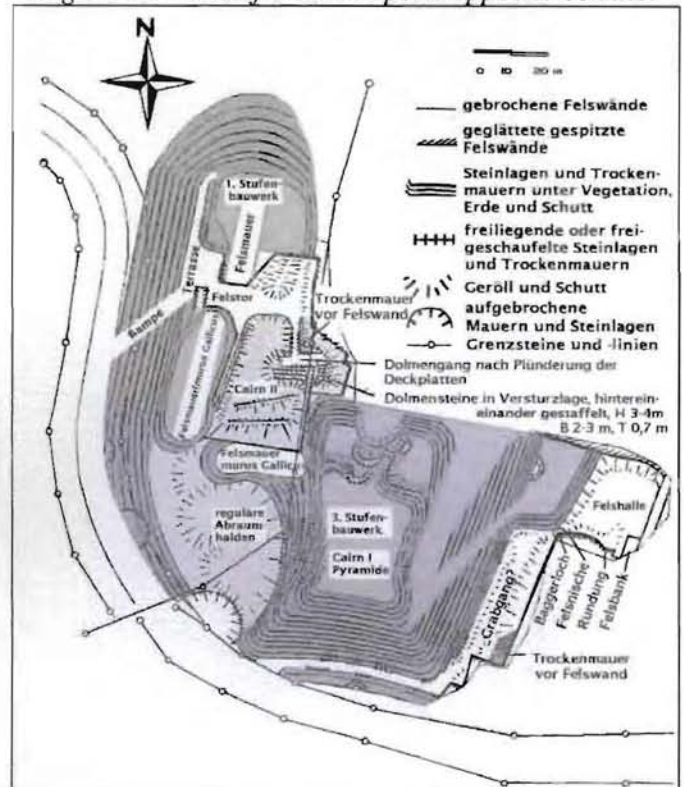
Figure 12: A third team anchored the body as it was being hoisted, with the anchor rope left in place.



Layout of the Pyramid at Schmie

Walter Haug (2002) surveyed the sprawling necropolis and drew several plans of the layout. These plans are very confusing, but the one below seems clearest. The entire site needs a LIDAR map. In addition, a valley or canyon close by contains the remains of thousands of people who drowned in the flood.

Figure 13: Plan of the necropolis opposite Schmie.



Haug proposed a flight of giant steps originally ascended from the valley floor to the top of the hill.

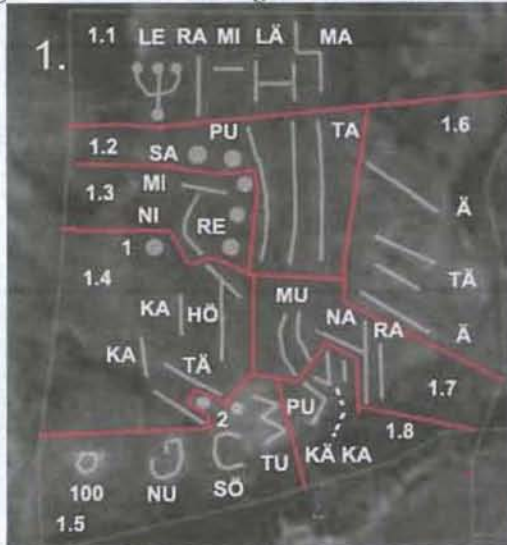
Figure 14: Reconstructed flight of steps from the valley floor to the top of the hill.



Decipherment Detail

Panel 1, 2000 left alive

Figure 15: Panel 1 image, divisions and letters.



Old European script

- 1.1 LE RA MI LÄ MA.
- 1.2 SA PU TA,
- 1.3 MI NI RE
- 1.4 1 KA HÖ KA TÄ.
- 1.5 100 NU SÖ 2-TU.
- 1.6 Ä TÄ Ä
- 1.7 MU NA RA.
- 1.8 KÄ KA PU.

Finnish decipherment

- 1.1 Leuton rauha mi lähtö maan.
- 1.2 Satoja puutu tauin,
- 1.3 mi niin rehu.
- 1.4 Yksi kaatoi Höyhen kasvu täh'än.
- 1.5 Satoa nutia syöttää kaksi-tuhatta.
- 1.6 Äijät tähystävät äijeäin
- 1.7 mustien nautain raatojen.
- 1.8 Käs kaataa puiden.

English translation

- 1.1 A gentle peace has now come to the land.
- 1.2 Hundreds are infected by disease,
- 1.3 now likewise the food.
- 1.4 First perished Feather's crop of grain.
- 1.5 A hundred hornless cows to feed two thousand.
- 1.6 Old men keep a lookout for great
- 1.7 black cattle corpses.
- 1.8 Hand topples trees.

Note 1.4: Feather is Fryja.

Note 1.5: 2000 survivors out of how many? 10,000?

Note 1.8: Hand is Oðr-Svipdag, husband of Freyja.

Panel 2, images of Tyr, Freyja and Njorð

Panel 2 contains three images in fine detail. Two were created before the inscription, while the third was likely inserted between them after the flood.

A rear view of a slender woman with long hair, wearing a full-length, form-fitting dress with long sleeves, the same height as the man, with one heel showing. She clutches a curtain leading to a room beyond, possibly with a bed. She glances sideways at a man.

A side view of a bearded man, indistinct features, wearing an alpine hat, his arm amputated at the wrist in a sling, wearing a shirt and lederhosen with leather suspenders, sporting a codpiece. At his feet, stabilized by sticks of wood, rests an open beer keg.

A frontal view of a large, bald, nude man facing the woman, who does not fit the scene. He has a forked beard and slight paunch. His eyes are open. Sailors in Roman times were depicted as nude, and above him is a nautical ring.

After the images were made, Bragi wrote in broad strokes across the images.

Lederhosen, suspenders, linen shirt and alpine hat remains the traditional mountain garb at Oktoberfest. Barley, one of the crops that Freyja lost, was particularly useful for making beer in Norse mythology.

Figure 16: Panel 2 contains three images: a side view of a bearded man in an alpine hat, an arm severed at the wrist in a sling, wearing a linen shirt, lederhosen, leather suspenders and a large codpiece, standing by a cask of beer; a rear view of a slender woman in bare feet, long hair, wearing a full-length, form-fitting dress; and a giant hanging from a cross beam, facing the woman. In the background is a throne and people working in front of a house roofed with bark or sod. The two figures are Tyr and Freyja. The dead man facing Freyja is her father, Njorð.



The woman's heel is not accidental. A famous silver cup from Elam, circa 2100 BC, shows both ruling sisters from Estonia. They are dressed in form-fitting gowns that reach to the floor, and their toes stick out (Figure 17). They were called the Goddess of War and Fertility and the Goddess of Victory. Based on this analogy, the woman above is Freyja, the Goddess of War and Fertility, Love and Beauty, Sex and Seiðr, called Feather in the text. She was tall, perhaps 26 to 30 feet.

The elegant man paired with her, as tall as she is, has a hand severed at the wrist; he must therefore be Tyr, the God of War and Justice, called Irmin in the text, the German God of War.

The nude man facing Freyja is Njorð, her father, the greatest navigator.

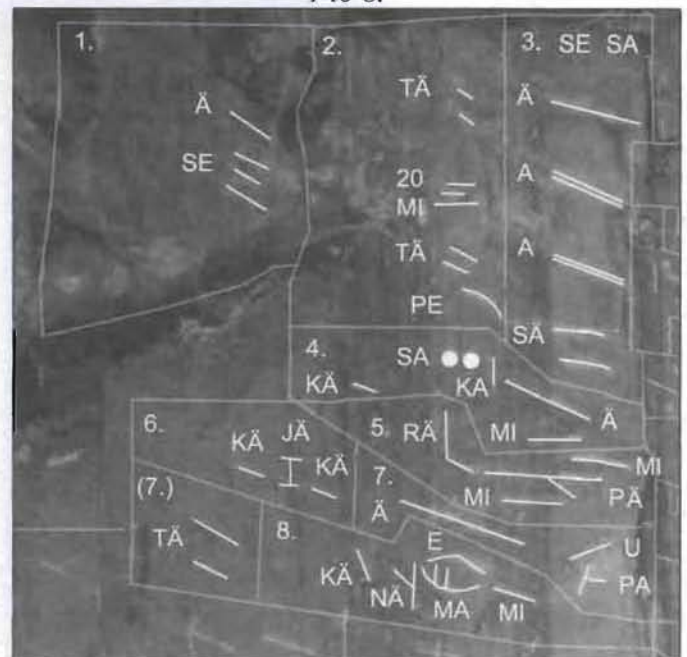
Figure 17: The Silver Cup of Elam is a wedding gift from Princess Kiririsa, Goddess of War and Fertility, to her sister Princess Narunte, Goddess of Victory, on the eve of Narunte's marriage to Prince Sargon of Akkad, not yet named 'the Great'. Both are pictured on the cup, Kiririsa kneeling, Narunte standing. Note that the toes of each peek out from beneath their long,

form-fitting gowns. Narunte's gown is edged in fox tails, the emblem of Estonia.



Decipherment of lines 1 to 8

Figure 18: Partitioned text and transcription for lines 1 to 8.





Old European script

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

Finnish decipherment

1. Äijä-sen
2. tähteet, 20 miehiä Tähtin perhen.
3. Selvältä saiva äijeä aavo aalto sää.
4. Kävi satoja kasvattajain, äijeäin miehien,
5. rähjäin miehien, päämiehien.
6. Kääntyivät jä kääntyivät.
7. Äijä uuen paatin tähystää.
8. Kähytävät eden, näihin mahojen miehien.

English translation

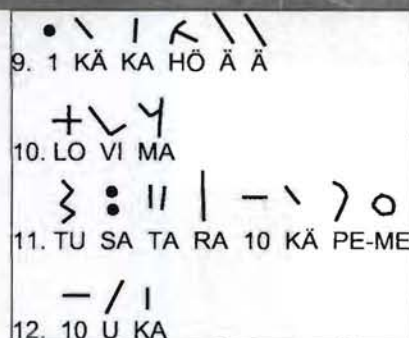
1. Tall clan
2. remnants, 20 people from Star's family.
3. Out of the clear came a great wide wave and a storm.
4. It fetched hundreds of growers, great people,
5. dilapidated people, head men.
6. They rolled and rolled.
7. An old man on the newly cleared rock keeps a lookout.
8. They poison the water, these decaying people.

Notes

1. Äijä is an old word for 'tall'; -se, means 'tribe', deduced from Pictish inscriptions. Atlantis is labeled Ä-SE on a Magdalenian map engraved on copper in 10,600 BC. Oðin's clan Aesir was very tall and had tall ancestors.
2. Tähti 'Star' is **Aurvandil**, one of three sons of **Ivalde**, a king in German mythology.
3. This part of the inscription is meant to be read three different ways.
8. Letter MA 'decaying' is flipped on its back with legs sticking up in the air; eden 'water' from heden.

Decipherment of lines 9 to 12

Figure 19: Transcription of lines 9 to 12.



Old European script

9. 1 KÄ KA HÖ Ä Ä.
10. LO VIMA.
11. TU SA; TA RA, MI, KÄ, PE-ME.
12. 10 U KA.

Finnish decipherment

9. 1 kävi kaataa Höyhenen äijeän ätän,
10. lojuvi viljanna maahan.
11. Tuhoi saton; taittoi ratien, miehien, kätten, perheemme.
12. Kymmenen ui kauan.

English translation

9. One happened to topple Feather's great father,
 10. sprawled like game on the ground.
 11. It destroyed the harvest; it smashed carts, people,
 hands, our families.
 12. Ten swam for a long time.

Notes

9. **Freyja** had a cloak of feathers; her nickname was 'Feather'.
 9. **Njörd**, father of Freyja, was a giant, and the greatest navigator of his age. He came from the Vanir clan and joined the Aesir to ensure peace. Later, his son Freyr ruled the Æsir.
 11. Latvian **rati** means 'wheel, cart'.

Decipherment of panel 13

Panel 13 has a host of letters, very faint, which include a sketch of Thor.

Figure 20: Transcription of panel 13.



Figure 21: Image of Thor in panel 13, wearing a beard, short-sleeved shirt, lederhosen and holding a tray with a lamp. The text begins, "First Maiden's strong Hand, First Maiden's iron belt." In Norse mythology, bards created a kenning for Thor by suggesting that an iron belt (i.e. Sif) doubled his strength.

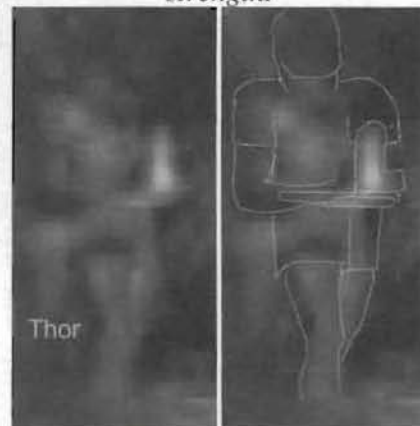
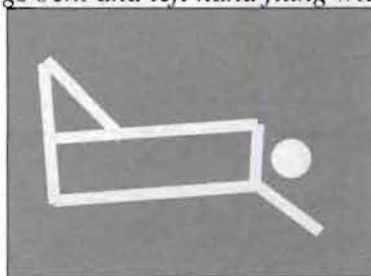


Figure 22: Rebus of Gunnlop lying on her back with legs bent and left hand flung wide.



Old European script

13.0 [image of Thor carrying a lamp]

13.1 1 KA RA KÄ.

13.2 1 KA RA VÖ.

13.3 KA LA RE HA TU TU PE.

13.4 NA-NI RA VI KA.

13.5 SA SE KA LÄ A 400 KA SÄ Ä-KÄ.

13.6 RA Ä O 1 KÄ A.

13.7 KA TU VA TO [image of sleigh] RÄ MI LO LO.

13.8 JÄ HO A NA KA.

13.9 VI RA RO RA, 1 KÄ KÄ NE JA MA.

13.10 Ö KÄ Ä VI TA,

13.11 A-KA MA PE,

13.12 KA PE, 1 NU, 1 NA, 1 TE.

Ä, Ä 1; SA KÄ 20 MI KE-PÄ.

Finnish decipherment

13.0 [kuva Thor kantaa lamppua]

13.1 Yhden Kaveen Rauta Käen.

13.2 Yhden Kaveen Rauta Vyön.

13.3 Kavet laativat redojen viedä tuhansien tulvaa perhetta.

13.4 Natonin raato vietiin kauas.

13.5 Sata sei kavetta lähtivät ajaa 400 karjoa Säähän äijä-kään.

13.6 Raato äidin otettiin yksi Käteen aittahan.

13.7 Kaksi-tuhatta vaadinta toivat [reessa] rähjään miehien loivat louho'een.

13.8 Jäivät horho ahdettiin naisten kaatahan.

13.9 Viedä rauhan rovion raivaus, Yhden Käs käytti neidin jauhun maahan.

13.10 Öitä Käs ääntää virttä taian,

13.11 aikan mahtavien perheiden,

13.12 katehien peheiden, ennen nuorta, ennen naitu, ennen tehäjät.

English translation

13.0 [Image of Thor carrying a lamp]

13.1 First Maiden's Iron Hand.

13.2 First Maiden's Iron Belt.

13.3 Maidens prepare large 4-wheeled wagons to transport thousands of flood families.

13.4 My sister-in-law's corpse was brought from far away.

13.5 One hundred seven women set out to drive 400 cattle to Storm's many settlements.

13.6 The corpse of mother was taken first to Hand's storehouse.

13.7 Two thousand reindeer brought [on sleds] dilapidated people they spread through the quarry.

13.8 They left the ravine crammed with women laid low.

13.9 To convey tranquility to the funeral pyre clearing, first, Hand applied maiden flour to the earth.

13.10 All night Hand will voice songs of magic,

13.11 of the time of mighty families,

13.12 magician families, once youthful, once married, once makers.

Notes

13.0 Finely detailed $\frac{3}{4}$ front view of Thor carrying a lamp, the first ever $\frac{3}{4}$ view. He wears a light shirt, which places the event in warm weather, May to October.

13.1 'First Maiden' would be **Sif**, head of the governing council.

13.1 'Iron Hand' would be Sif's first husband, **Thor**, who wore an iron glove.

13.1 *Kaksinne* meaning 'two of you' is almost the same as *käsine* 'glove'.

13.2 'Iron Belt' would be Sif's first husband, **Thor**, who wore an iron belt. With his iron belt, Thor doubled his strength, possibly a kenning for Sif.

13.3 If snow lay on the ground, the vehicle would have been a sledge. However, Bragi does not mention snow, and he drew Thor with a light shirt for warm weather, thus a wheeled vehicle.

13.3 Letter TU was drawn long and wide to indicate a doubling of the letter.

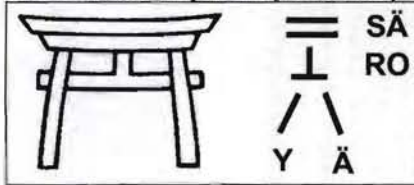
13.4 'Sister-in-law' identifies the scribe as **Bragi**, brother of **Thor**.

13.5 'Storm' is **Thor**. Ä-KÄ could also mean 'Great Settlement'.

- 13.6 Bragi's mother, the giantess **Gunnlop**, married **Oðin**. The corpse of Gunnlop lies on her back, knees drawn up, left arm flung wide.
- 13.7 A sled is drawn beneath two letters riding on the sled.
- 13.7 *Louho'een* 'into a quarry, pit' from *louhokseen*.
- 13.9 The new Hand = Oðr-Skipdag. 'Maiden flour' is finely sifted wheat flour, called *maida* in India, rare and expensive. Practice is common with Native Americans, spreading corn meal before a ceremony.
- 13.12 Families of marriage-binding makers is a recurring element of Japanese Shinto deities.
Example:
Ameno-minaka-nusino-kami – The superior god-like being who sits enthroned in the middle of heaven, from *Aie meno mi naia kai nuo sija noiat kai miehi* in meaning 'Plan a ceremony now to marry all those bind wizards to all men'

The Shinto symbol is a rebus of Old European letters that say *Sää rouhii yli äijien* meaning 'Storm will crush the best tough guys'. The rebus resembles a face with two unsmiling eyes staring out of a helmet. Storm is Thor.

Figure 23: Transcription of Shinto symbol.

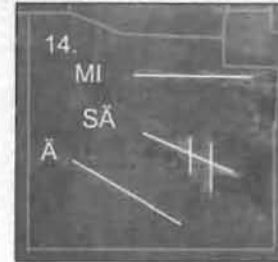


In Shinto mythology, the god of the sea and storms is Susanoo, ruler of Neno-katasu-kuni, married to Kushinadahime, brother of Amaterasu, goddess of the Sun, and Tsukuyomi, god of the Moon. All three were born of Izanagi, the first male.

IZANAGI < yks aana kyy 'first omen dragon'

Susanoo is the syllabic spelling of *Suur sään noian on* meaning 'Big is storm wizard', the same person as the Shinto symbol. Susanoo was banished from Heaven, went to Earth, and defeated a mighty dragon with eight heads by putting out eight tubs of saki that the dragon drank and fell asleep. Once asleep, Susanoo chopped him into pieces with a ten-span sword. Dragon means a giant if on Earth, or a comet if celestial.

Decipherment of line 14



Old European script

14. MI SÄ Ä.

Finnish decipherment

14. miestä Sään ätän.

English translation

14. men of Storm's father.

Notes

14. **Oðin** was the father of **Thor**, the god of storms; nicknamed 'Storm'.

Decipherment of lines 15 to 23

Figure 24: Transcription of lines 15 to 23.





Old European script

15. Ä TA SA TE MÄ KI LY,
 16. JÄ KÄ KA VA I.
 17. 1 TÄ Ä KÄ
 18. SA NI VI Ä VÄ VI 2 Ä ME KÄ
 19. Ä A SA MI 11 NU KA-SA
 20. VI NI PÄ. A KA
 21. TU ME, KA RA, MI, KA, E,
 22. TU U, SA RU.
 23. JÄ.

Finnish decipherment

15. Äijeä Taatto saa tehdä mäen kivien Lydian,
 16. jäähyvästi Kähden kauan aavan iän.
 17. Ensimmäinen Tähän äijeäkä
 18. sattui niin. Vietiin äijän väeltä, vietiin kaksi äijeää merta-kä.
 19. Äijeä aava vietiin mi 11 nuorta kansaa.
 20. Vilja niin päättyi. Aalto kaatoi
 21. tuhansia meitä, kaatoi rahvasta, miestä, kavetta, evästä,
 22. tuhansien urhoa, sadat ruhhottiin.
 23. Jäähyvästi!

English translation

15. Great Father begins to build a hill of stones for Noble One,
 16. a farewell to Hand's long open-sea life.
 17. First Star's great settlement
 18. has gone also. It has taken away many people, taken away two large sea settlements.

19. The great sea has taken now 11 young people.
 20. Cattle also expired. The wave toppled
 21. thousands of us, destroyed country folk, men, women, provisions,
 22. thousands of brave men, hundreds were mangled.
 23. Farewell!

Notes

15. Great Father = **Oðin**; Noble One = **Njord**
 15 Hill of stones = cut-stone pyramid like that of Mastaba that takes planning.
 16. Hand = **Njord**, second to Oðin, the greatest navigator.
 17. First Star = **Aurvandill** "Thor waded south across Icy Stream bearing Aurvandill in a basket on his back from the north out of Juntenheim. One of Aurvandill's toes had stuck out of the basket and become frozen, wherefore Thor broke it off and cast it up into the heavens, and made thereof the star called Aurvandill's Toe." Skaldskaparmal, Prose Edda, Snorri Sturluson
 18. The large sea settlements may have been Frisland and Denmark.
 19. The 'great sea' = wave from the Atlantic Ocean
 21. Letter U, which translates 'brave men, champions', is toppled over.

Decipherment of lines 24 to 33

Figure 5: Transcription of lines 24 to 33.





Old European script

24. SO SE LU RA.
 25. NY NU A KA MI
 26. HU 1 Ä SA MÄ VÄ.
 27. NI, RU SA KA, LU KÄ NE SA.
 28. HO SE TÄ-SÄ; MI PE MI HÄ,
 29. RA PA NÄ, KA Ä RA.
 30. RA KA NA TA KÄ TE KE KA.
 31. SE TO RA TÄ.
 32. ME KA RO TI U MI 1:
 33. 1 TÄ JA 1 KÄ.

Finnish decipherment

24. Sorti sei luotoa rajaan.
 25. Nyt nuha ajaa kai miehistä.
 26. Huuhtavat yks äijäin satoja mädältä väeltä.
 27. Niin, ruo'a sattui kai'en; luudeks käyvät neitien satojen.
 28. Horho selvitettiin tässä; miehet peittävät miehien hävittävät.
 29. Raatot pahtuvat närttehiä, kalvoa äijäin raastetaan.
 30. Raatojen kaadoin naisten käyvät taaja, teitä keihäiden kaveiden.
 31. Sen toivat raton Tähden.
 32. Meian kaihon rovio tivata urheidin miehien yhden:
 33. Ensimmäinen Tähden ja Ensimmäinen Kähden.

English translation

24. It toppled seven little islands toward the border.
 25. Now flu travels among all the men.
 26. They clear first many hundreds of decayed people.
 27. Also, the food has gone completely; into bones become the maidens by the hundreds.
 28. A steep ravine was cleared here; men cover men done away with.
 29. Corpses cling to fences, skin mostly torn.
 30. Corpses of toppled women fit in rows close together, a path of spear maidens.
 31. They brought the corpse of [fallen] Star.
 32. Our grim-looking funeral pyre demands the champion men first:
 33. First Star and First Hand.

Notes

24. 'Seven islands' are the seven islands of **Zeeland** in Holland at the southern branch of the Rhine.
 27. *Ruo'a* 'food' from *ruoka*.
 27. *Kai'en* 'completely' (adv), from *kaiken*.
 28. Nearby, a steep ravine contains corpses of men and women in a long row, side by side, covered with earth. This graveyard lies undiscovered.
 31. **Star** drawn fallen over.

Decipherment of lines 35 to 40

Figure 5: Transcription of lines 35 to 40.





36. *Nauhoja* 'ribbon' is partitive form of *nauha* 'ribbon, lace'.

Figure 25: *Vyö, nauha* meaning 'ribbon belt' from Finland.



Old European script

35. SA SE VE-NI O HO, KÄ Ä MA RA SA ME.
 36. RA RA KA KA SÄ VI.
 37. LO, I KA PE VÖ NA SA NE.
 38. SA PU, I TÄ SÖ KA A.
 39. U TA, TÄ I HÄ RA, HÖ, VÄ MA.
 40. NE LA ME RA.

Finnish decipherment

35. Sadat selvää veijoani ovat horhon, katettu äijän maan ravita satojen medän.
 36. Ratas ratit kaatavat karjojen säi'eiden viitaan.
 37. Lohduin, yksi kave pestään vöitä nauhoja saataa neiten.
 38. Saattavat puiden, Ensimmäinen Tähnen sööttien kaveiden ajajat.
 39. Urhot tarhaan, täyen ihan häjyjen raatojen, höytyisten, vähiten maahan.
 40. Neiet lahovat meihin raivaus.

English translation

35. Hundreds of gallant friends of mine are in a deep ravine, covered by a lot of earth to nourish crops of ours.
 36. Wheeled carts dump cattle by means of ropes into a thicket.
 37. For comfort, one woman is washing ribbon belts to accompany maidens.
 38. They bring trees, First Star's pretty young maiden drivers.
 39. Men in an enclosure, all full of wretched corpses, fuzzy, askew on the ground.
 40. Maidens rot in our clearing.

Notes

36. *Vöitä* 'belts' is partitive form of *vyö* 'belt', the only word beginning VÖ.

Decipherment of lines 41 to 48

Figure 5: Transcription of lines 41 to 48.



Old European script

41. KA TE NU LU MA.

42. 1 VE U PE Ä, PI-KÄ VI MI MÄ.
43. Ä PE KA-KA NO 1 RA TA, Ä MI.
44. KA MI KÄ SO, MI KÄ SE PU 1 TA Ä RO.
45. NU SE RA ME KÄ-PE Ä 1 KÄ,
46. A MI, I MI, U-ME MI.
47. MI MI SA NA; JÄ I KA.
48. U RO SA 1 TU.

Finnish decipherment

41. Kaveet tehdään nuotioon luutivat maan.
42. Ensin vetävät petäjäien äijäin, pitkän viita miehien mätien.
43. Äijät perheet kaukaa nostetahan yhden raaton taitavasti, äijeän miehen.
44. Kaa miehiä käyvät soittavat, miehet käyvät se'a puhuvat Yhden Taatan äijän rovion.
45. Nuotio selviää raatojen meiän käpeän äijeän Yhden Käden,
46. aaje mies Irmin, urhommen mies.
47. Kai'en mies miehenjen saada naista; jää Yhden Kaven.
48. Ujon rovio saartaa yhden tuttua.

English translation

41. Women are preparing for the log fire by sweeping the ground.
42. First they hoist many old pines, a tall grove for decayed people.
43. Many families from far away raise up the first corpse skillfully, a great man.
44. Two men on the go are singing, people visit and talk of First Father's great funeral pyre.
45. The log fire will set free the corpses of our quick-moving great First Hand,
46. big man Irmin, [and] our Champion man.
47. The man among men will escort his wife; farewell First Maiden.
48. A modest funeral pyre surrounds his first loved one.

Notes

41. The funeral pyre and its ashes must be close to the wall.
43. The first corpse, 'a great man', is Irmin.
44. 'First Father' is Oðin.
45. 'First Hand' is Njorð.
46. 'big man Irmin' is the Saxon God of War.
46. 'our champion man' is Aurvandil.
47. Kai'en 'forever' from *kaiken* (K22.069); *naista* 'his wife' (K37.002)

47. 'Man among men' is Thor. First Maiden, head of the ruling council, is Sif, his first wife, and later the wife of Aurvandil..
48. RO is drawn as an erect penis; TU is drawn as two breasts.
48. Sif, wife of Aurvandil, has a separate funeral pyre.

Decipherment of lines 49 to 57

Figure 5: Partitioned text and transcription of lines 49 to 57.



49.	MI KA RA RA KA PU
50.	1 RA Ä 10 PU RA
51.	SE RA TA Ä
52.	VI U PE
53.	MI 1 SÖ KA SÄ SA TA
54.	SE KÄ RÄ PA LO
55.	U TA KÖ 1 SÄ JA 1 LA
56.	ME SA SA KA 1
57.	VI Ä KÄ KÄ JA

Old European script

49. MI KA RA RA KA PU.
50. 1 Y-NE 10 PU RA.
51. SE RA TA Ä
52. VI U PE.
53. MI: 1 SÖ KA SÄ SA TA;
54. SE KÄ RÄ PA LO.
55. U TA KÖ, 1 SÄ JA 1 LA
56. ME SA, SA KA 1.
57. VI Ä KÄ KÄ JA KÄ-RI.

Finnish decipherment

49. Mihet kahdet rajaavat raaton kahen puita.

- 50. Ensin yhyttävät-ne min puuta raatoa.
- 51. See raatoa tarvitsee äijäin
- 52. viedä urhojen petäjäien.
- 53. Mielltyä: ensin syöstään kahden säiettä sauvojen
taajojen;
- 54. Sen käyvät rähjän pahan louho'en.
- 55. Urohot tarttuvat köyttä, yksi Sään ja yksi laihoa
- 56. meian sadan, saaen katehien yhden
- 57. viiden äijää Käden-kän ja käyke-riihen.

English translation

- 49. Men in pairs bind a corpse between two trees.
- 50. First they join together 10 trees for corpses.
- 51. Seven corpses need many
- 52. to lift the champions to the large pine trees.
- 53. To become attached: first are thrown two ropes to
poles close together.
- 54. They go and fetch a dilapidated poor one from the
quarry.
- 55. Men grip the ropes, one for Storm and one thin
one
- 56. for our 100, reaching under the arms of one
- 57. of the five real men from Hand's settlement and
fermentation barn.

Notes

- 49. Each corpse is bound between two trees.
- 50. Five male corpses required ten large trees.
- 51. Seven giants: five men and two women.
- 53. Words beginning *syö*- were written *SÖ*-.
- 54. 'from the quarry' is *louhoksen*.
- 55. 'Storm' (Thor) has a large rope; if 28 ft tall, he
weighed 180 lbs x $(28/6)^3 = 9$ tons.
- 55-56. One thin rope for 100 men who weigh 180 lbs
x 100 = 9 tons.

Correspondence address:

Stuart Harris

stuhar@onlymyemail.com