

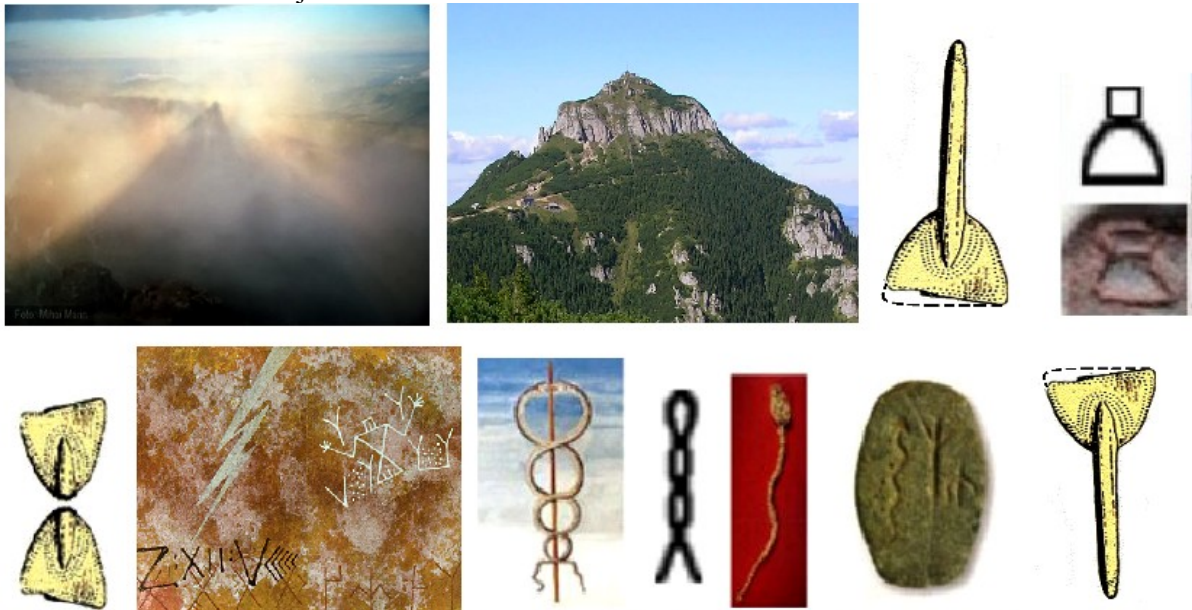
# Şinca Veche

## The Origin of the “Star of David”

Here is another proof of our continuous existence in the Carpathian lands discovered in the 1970s by archaeologist Nicolae Chetaru from Basarabia, who had thoroughly searched the palaeolithic grotto of Brînzei, on the Racovăț Rivulet (Basarabia), a few kilometres from its merging with the Prut River, flowing from its left, not far from Mițoc (a locality in the Botoșani County), situated on the right riverbank. It was here that several strangely shaped objects made of mammoth bones with incisions on them, were discovered. One of them represents a triangle with one of its lines a little chipped, and out of its rounded top a column or a pillar emerges. Below the pillar on the upper part of the triangle one can see three rows of incisions. And the object is also an amazing telling story for the heads of the Mioritics: our ancestors were contemporaries of the mammoths, but their offsprings have become some kind of monkeys, bowing down to foreign interests and baa baaing so stupidly that even the dead, in the ancestral graves, would be terrified.

The age of this archaeological object, which was determined by radiocarbon-dating it, is **around 35000 BCE in the Paleolithic**, but this “curious thing” is not mentioned in any history book, because it would not be compatible with the fabrications of the Romanian Academy or those of other scoundrels, about who we are and where we came from, that is to say, look for our place of origin elsewhere, in the boondocks, or into the toilet of the Devil in hell, maybe not even there.

Objects similarly old and with similar symbols on them were discovered all over the area inhabited by the ancient Carpathian people, and I exemplify here with the paleolithic sites at Mțoc, Tibrinu, Coșăuți, and Cuina Turcului. The fact that these long forgotten natives from the beginning of time were considered some kind of savages, can be exemplified by any history book dealing with this period, which stopped at cave man clubs and roars of wild animals. But these objects through their encoded messages related to our people's culture and other archeological discoveries or to information from elsewhere, and to other sources, help us discover some more facts about our own history that has been so terribly falsified by criminal groups that pretend to be nests of Romanian wisdom. Yet facts and data show them to be just Satan's hatchers.



To proceed to understand what we should understand about these artefacts, even if it is against those who have determined there is nothing to comprehend about these objects, that reveal forgotten or hidden stories to decrepit minds. May these be forever referred to with the curse to never be forgotten for their deplorable deeds, and full of venom! Let us start with the very beginning, long, long ago.

when mountains would get together and talk to each other, when man would not walk around brainsick with crazy revelations and visions meant to catch everybody into a web of stupidity, and to forever enslave everybody into serving some filthy animals, hateful and devilish, who have come here to steal our past, our history, our faith and our being, to humiliate and denigrate us, by telling us that we would have been nuisances, with no land or home, with no clothes and jewelry, and that we were nothing but a bunch of failures here in our land, soiling it with shit only.

**At that time, about 37000 ago**, the people who were living here in our lands, stretching from the Pannonia Plain to the Russian Plain, were not wandering around like asses, instead they were communicating with one another, and because they were not too many, they needed to help one another, to be able to survive in times of trouble. And when it was time to rest they would reflect how to live their lives to please the spirits of heavens, and it was then that they would let their thoughts to roam freely through unknown and unimaginable realms, they would praise the Creator and its creation, conceived out of His love and thought. This is how the strange object found at Brânzeni was created. In fact it praises the Creator and its creations, representing the Ceahlău Mountain and the Axis of Heaven, the Cosmic Pillar, Axis Mundi, the Beam of Light or the Tree of Life and Death, that connects by light of the light, the Heavenly Father to Mother Earth.

Dimitrie Cantemir in his “Descriptio Moldaviae” (1721) left us testimony that on the holy Ceahlău Mountain, there was a huge statue, 11 meters tall, a representation of Dochia; this monument of nature still exists today below the top of the mountain, just as described by our voivode. A Mioritic legend also mentions this symbol of Dochia and says: “**Dochia** was very beautiful, which was also a bad thing; after transgressing, **she remained holy**. Water springs out of her body. Soldiers laughingly say: ‘this is the kind of water we drink!’...Dochia, long, long ago, **when the world was created** - they say that on her birthday it was warm, and she defied God by saying that she wasn’t afraid of Mart (March), and she would leave to tame goats (that is to gather them for the sheepfold) and get them ready for pasture. But Mart sent rain and snow again, and she walked and walked for twelve days until she took off all her lambskin coats - laying them on “ciritei” (spirea bushes) - and when she got up there, it was cold and Mart sent frost that night...Dochia is the first day of spring. On Dochia’s Day a *mărțisor* is being made out of a red silk or wool thread, entwined with another white one, then it is worn around the neck, so that the one (the woman) who wears it, could have rosy cheeks and white complexion all year long. The *mărțisor* is supposed to be worn until St. George’s Day, then it should be placed on a rose, or on a branch of cherry blossoms... On March 1st a priest is called, and brought to the garden to bless the ‘toaia’ (wolfsbane in English) - a plant, whose root and leaves were used as folk remedies”. Goats as totemic animals to the Carpathian people, appear for the first time on the Tărtăria Tablets around 6200 BCE, and this might be the reason goats are mentioned, and only later they were replaced by sheep, as we can find in other versions of the legend of the “mysterious” woman. If we followed the thread of our ancestral language to understand the meaning of the word Dochia we get “do/du”(pitcher, joy, to give birth, to be born, to create, mound, hillock, height, sanctuary) + “gia/kia” (land, face, place, side, chosen, noble), therefore to our understanding it would mean *sanctuary chosen by the Creator, the Land of Joy, height of land, holy mound* (also found in the Egyptian culture), and others.

In the morning of August 6, a strange phenomenon occurs on the Toaca Peak of the **Ceahlău** Massif, through the superposition of some shadow and light that creates a shadow pyramid, or a pyramid of light (in the first image in the upper left corner, on the previous page). This phenomenon was known to the people of the Paleolithic, inhabitants of our lands between the Dnieper River and the place of origin of the Danube River, because they conceptualized their thoughts in the little object (seen the 3rd image of the 1st row). Several places these people had inhabited were also discovered along the Bistrița River Valley. The little object also embodies the Celestial Pole or the Pole of Light, which emerges from the Holy Mountain symbolized by the isosceles triangle, and it ascends to Heavens to merge with the infinite. Several myths that have been transmitted to us through our ancestral faith, talk about these theological concepts, but they are considered “tales” or “stories”, because only the Ivrit ones are revelations, inspiration, conspirations, or visions, they have received from Hell through whispers and devils’ scratching themselves between their horns. Next to the “Pyramid of Light” (seen in the 1st row), I put a photo of the Toaca Peak as it usually is, and next to it is the **hieroglyphic symbol** of Pitah/Ptah spirit in the Egyptian religion, and below is the same symbol, as the people who lived at Tartaria inscribed it, around 6250 BCE. In order to better

understand the hieroglyph that represents the Holy Land, I am going to mention that in the mythology of this spirit of Egyptian religion, it is said that **he created all things seen and unseen out of his boundless love for the Earth**. This mound of earth appeared after the spirit launched a bolt of lightning into the dark primeval waters, and the **tumultuous waves created a mound of earth that was floating in its midst**. Then out of his heart a beam of light sprung, reached the pyramid-shaped mound of earth, and through the words he uttered, he called creation into being; and this is how everlasting life appeared here, and those who were worthy to return to Ptah's city of light. The myth can also be found in "our folklore", or popular culture, because in the "academic" one, Satan and all his disciples of darkness, as well as all those who burst with hatred against the Romanian people have built their nest.

In the second row I put two of these **mounds/triangles** with their tops facing each other to show you the origins of the symbol of the human being, also discovered at Vinca (the image in ochre and the drawing in white to its right) that came from around early 7th millennium BCE. In this image we can also see the beam of light of the Heavenly Father, just like it is carved on the Getae's place of worship known as the Saint Ana's Hermitage in the Bucegi Mountains. **Ana** or **Anu** was the ancient name of the Heavenly Father that the Emes people brought to the land between the Tigre and the Euphrates, while in the land around the Carpathian Mountains this name was replaced in time by Gog, Senta, Santa, or Sîntu as it appears written on the Lead Tablets. The symbols can also be found identically placed in the ancient worship place of **Sinca Veche 4000 BCE**. In the lower part of the image in ochre **there are several letters that can be found, to a great extent in the alphabets used by our ancestors the Gets** on the lead tablets discovered at Sinaia, located only a few dozen metres away from the hermitage of Saint Ana!

The symbol of the Toaca Peak in the Ceahlău Mountains was also used by the Emes people after leaving the Carpathian regions. They used it in building their famous temples shaped as terrace-stepped Pyramids they called "ziggurats" ("zig" means: "wall", "to build", "to ascend", "to rise" + "gur" that means "sky", "to descend", "to rule", "connection" + "ad" which means "ancestor". The result is: "heavenly construction of our ancestor, the creator of all things seen and unseen"). Nevertheless experts say what they should never say, namely that these would have been sacrificial altars taken over from the Akkadians that had invaded them (but this was a Semitic people, whom the Ivrit people claim as their ancestors)! The symbol of the Holy Mountain was brought from the Carpathian land to Egypt, too, with the migration of the Carpathian population in the second half of the 4th millennium BCE, and clear evidence of that are the images below.



From left to right, I exemplify with the images of the Pyramid of Light, that is formed on August 6th on the Pion Mountain, also known as Peon or Ceahlău, the Toaca Peak, the highest point of the mountain, where the strange phenomenon takes place, the terrace pyramid of Sakkara ("Sakka" were the Scythians, the population living North of the Ister River + "ra" which means "bright", "sun"), the first monumental construction of the Egyptians that had a funerary role. To its right there is an Emes ziggurat reconstructed, after some archaeological pieces that were found in the area between the Tigris and the Euphrates.

The fact that in Antiquity people knew something else about our Ceahlău Mountain they called **Peon** or **Pion**, one of the two sacred mountains of the Gets, I further exemplify with Strabo, the Cappadocian who wrote in his "Geography" (7, 40): "As the paeonismos, or singing of the Thracian Paean, was called 'titanusmus' by the Greeks, in imitation of a well-known note in the paean, **so the Pelagones were called Titanes**". (English translation, George Bell & Sons, 1903, London). Therefore the **Peon of the Thracians is called by the Greeks the Hymn of the Titans**. There you have it, smart alecs! Falling head over heels in love with the "song" of the Thracians, and they have used as theirs ever since, and so the sneaky ones erased the losers from history. The same writing contains further

information: the Thracians and the Gets are one and the same people, but they only live in different lands. And to shut up the mouths of the enraged butt-kissing Thracologists, I am reminding them that before Herodotus, the fabricator of histories, **the land inhabited by the Getae in Thessaly was called Perce, not Thrace**, so it would be more appropriate to speak of **Perce or Pirci**, maybe they could skim the cream for a bigger profit. But the song that was taken by the Greeks from the “Thracians” was an hymn sung to honor a deity, usually Apollo the Hyperborean, namely the one who came from the Northern parts of the Ister, and once his cult landed in the sunny and blessed Ellada, the land of liars, so did the religious songs. In Koine ( which was the language spoken by the Greeks between 400 BC - 600 AD, because later they spoke Neo-Greek) the words “ **peon**” and “ **pion**” meant “ **pillar**” or “ **column**” , which is exactly what the artefact discovered at Brânzeni has on it.

In his poems, the Romanian writer G. Asachi (1788 -1869) calls The **Ceahlău** Mountain “**Pion**” , therefore these facts have led us to believe as true. As for your truth, I feel that if I were to tackle it, the skies would fall down. In times immemorial this mountain was considered to be the Pillar of Heaven or the Axis of the World, which is exactly what tens of “fairy tales and stories” of the Mioritics tell us, and some ancient Latin sources, too. And it was also the Greeks who used to call the “ **nai**” (**panpipe**) - instrument specific to the Ariminian shepherds - “**Pan’s pipe**” (“**panpipe**” in **English**); panflutes were used to play the religious tune called “**Pean**”, which they loved so much.

The holiday celebrated on August 6th that Romanians call ‘Urcarea muntelui’(“Mountain Hike” or walking up the mountain) today, is certainly over 3000 years old, because the Greek poet Pindar (518 - 438 BC) writes in his “Isthmy” about the Path to Gods, that lead to the meeting place of the Hyperboreans, and the same path was also mentioned by D. Cantemir as Cheile Bicului (the Bic Gorge). Pindar writes in “Lathinia” about this path: ”An innumerable lot of stone pillars cut into 100 cubits sitting tall in a row as monuments of some glorious deeds...neither by ship nor on foot could you find **the marvellous road to the assembly of the Hyperboreans**”. R. Vulcănescu in his book “Romanian Mythology” (published in 1987) writes on page 149 about the Ceahlău Mountain hike: ”once they got to the top, the pilgrims gathered in a circle around the pyres, where according to tradition they had to stay awake until sunrise, eating, joking, singing, and dancing the hora...as soon as the Sun rose, all of them would stand up facing the east raising their hands towards the Sun and they would kneel and thank Heaven.

After contemplating for awhile, they would sit at the table enjoying the feast, and dancing the hora so loud that the mountain would quake...After the feast they had to walk down immediately, so that the sunset would not catch them coming down the ridge...According to custom, the mountain had to remain deserted by sunset. It is believed that the sunset had to catch the people in the village or in their homes, so that they would do well all year long”. All these rituals were done to receive the blessings of the divine power for the entire community. These hiking the mountain customs are called “Nedei” in other parts of Romania, and they would take place on June 25, called the Day of the Sâzaie, and on July 8, which was St. Peter and Paul’s Day, that is further proof, a linguistic one this time, that the word “Nedei” is from 4000 -1000 BCE, and that it consists of “Ne” meaning “power”, ‘crowd”, “communion”, “respect”, “honor” + “Dia”, divinity to many nations, deity of the beginning of light / daylight. The Irish greet each other by saying “Dia Guici, and to the Romanians Dia was the Goddess of Light. In Banat, region in Western Romania, the Nedei are called “*Ruga* ”(prayer).

The Incas also have a festival and a procession that lasts for 24 hours; the participants sing and dance along the way while “hiking the mountain” up to Kuzco, and part of the songs resemble our songs sung in the “goat dance”, the” bear dance”, the “little horse dance”, and the “deer dance”. Up on the mountain top, where those who get there kneel and pray, there is a peak that looks very much like the triangular rock of the place of worship at Sinca Veche.

In his writing called Axiochos, Plato, the philosopher puts words into the mouth of Socrates (479- 398 BC) that the Hyperborean virgins Opis and Hekage came from the land north of the Ister and brought to the temple of Delos some triangular tablets with religious writing on them, which talked about the immortality of the soul and the everlasting life in Heavens. These triangular tablets with eschatological content, show the level of civilization in the northern parts of the Hister when the “Gods came” to the savage Greeks between c10th - 8th BCE, and it is from these tablets that the pickers and gatherers of European Culture have gotten their alphabet, too and monkey-like show it off so convincingly. The tablets were triangular in shape because they brought down the wisdom from the Heavenly Father symbolized by an isosceles or an equilateral triangle pointing up, and that of Mother

Earth in the same shape, but pointing down, superposed, just like in the carvings of the ancient worship site at **Șinca Veche** bear witness to that. In the middle of the triangles there is a geometric figure that looks rounded but not as a full circle, with a sign that looks like a six, shaped on its left, and a double spiral sign on the right. The sign that looks like a six can be found in the Emes / Sumerian pictogram, but placed horizontally and its meaning is dead body of a human being, disappearance, death, non-existence, ancient, while the sign on the right is the sign of Heavenly Creation that takes place harmoniously, starting with the light of the Creator Father towards the material world of the Earthly Mother. The written symbol of our ancestral place of worship shaped as a double letter S, with its ends twisted and turned inwards, symbolizes the beginning and the end, that is also found in the beginning. **The result is the two fish**, and the Chinese also got it from our ancestors, when Emperor Mu visited our land around 1000 BCE, and called the pretty little Ariminian thing Yin and Yang in his language. **The symbol refers to the fusion of Heavenly Father's light and Mother Earth which creates an emergence of the perpetual life of Mankind and Nature that took place in the month of March, or Pisces in our ancestors' calendar.** The rhythm of Eternal Creation is permeated by polarized energies: evolution or expansion originating in the centre, running outwards, bringing out with it light from the light of the Eternal Illuminator, and involution or contraction, which represents regression to the centre, death or liberation from matter. In other words, as we could put it in plain Romanian, handed down to us by our forefathers, the double spiral means movement from the death of the body and its return to the matter of Mother Earth, to re-birth in the Heavenly Light, alongside our ancestors the Asene people and other noble souls of the Chosen People or the People Descending from the Gods, and the renewal through birth of the Geti-Begeti (True Getae, or Geti-be-Geti) who are to defend and honor the Holy Land, our Dio Getia. It remained in our ancestral Ariminic religion, not in the Judeo-Cretin one, as the symbol of the travel to the realm beyond, materialized in our lands in the Romanian custom of putting besides the head of the deceased, a simple spiral-shaped candle to burn out completely. This is called "toiag" (cudgel), "toieguț" (little cudgel),"statu", "privighetoarea" (wake), or **light** . All these names show the help, the support, the wake and the lightening of the deceased one's way leading to the City of Light of our ancestors' souls. As the dead man's sign, or the "figure six" appears in the pictographic writing of the Emes people, who in 3200-3000 BCE started using the cuneiform writing, therefore that this sign was used in the Carpathian culture in mid 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE, so **the conclusion should be used to prove that the place of worship at Sinca Veche is ancient**, otherwise its existence in the Carpathian area could not be justified. The second wave of migration of the Emes people left the Carpathian land for Ki-En-Gy(r) / Sumer around mid 4000 BCE. There is another jaw-dropping proof found inside the ancient worship place that would leave all the falsifiers in awe, but not the Romanian historians and archaeologists. The construction is made up of a larger rectangular room and a smaller circular one with a dome above, where religious rituals were performed, and small offerings were made on a small altar. In between these two rooms there is a window, and **it is shaped as an eye**, symbol which appears on the helmets of the Getae, that were discovered at Cotofanesti and Argighiol, but they also appear in the Egyptian mythology where the symbol is called the "Torn out Eye" symbolizing the oil blessed by the Creator, which gave the anointed one miraculous powers against the forces of darkness. Nevertheless the archaeologists of Brasov, the loose with the truth scumbags, who are good sellers of lies, tell us that the Șinca Veche place was built by the Orthodox believers of Ardeal, who could not accept a union with Rome. So they consider that the worship place is not ancient, and that it must have been built at the end of the 18th century or even later! The wall that separated the two rooms vanished in the meantime, and we can guess that if it had been in place, it would have told us the true story of its ancient past, and their lies would not have twisted the truth! This is how the lowest of the low have written our entire history since the beginning of time until now. But I am going to prove how vile they have been and how low they have stooped in their hatred towards our people, by bringing proof of their treason, the ultimate truth: the six-pointed star which was used in the writing discovered at Sinca Veche between 7000 - 5000 BCE, when the world was breathing fresh air, not yet poisoned by the visions which the Mother of Devils and Satan, brought to the Romanian lands by Judeo- Christians after the 10th century.

**The two symbols could be seen in the place of worship at Sinca Veche until the summer of 2011** , when they were destroyed by the criminal hand of one of those who have lost their marbles, knowing that in that holy place of the Getian nation was the ultimate proof of their devilish fabrications, made up by the demonic centurions of darkness, against Sintu's Chosen People.





The Șinca Veche symbol from the early 4000 BCE, as it was inscribed there until the summer of 2011, when it was **destroyed** by a satanic disciple (the image in second row). It appears a thousand years earlier at Lepenski Vir (village on the right bank of the Danube at “Cazane”). Emes place of worship that looks like the one in our part of the world, which was destroyed by the archaeologists of Brașov to allow those who hate us, and have been falsifying our history to advance their own agenda. The ceramics discovered at Cucuteni (4000 BCE), where one could see the same symbols from Șinca Veche repetitively, and Easter eggs painted with the same symbolism by Romanians in the 21st century.



The first image above is from Lepenski Vir, in eastern Serbia at Pořile de Fier Gorge, on the Danube River, where an ancient settlement dated around 7000 BCE was discovered. It consists of a main village, surrounded by ten smaller villages that flourished between 5300 - 48000 BCE. Numerous sculptures of “**fish-men**”, and the housing architecture, as well as the objects of worship reveal a society, whose social and religious culture were well-defined, in the context of that time period. We can see that Dagon of the Palestinians also wears as headpiece a fish skin head attached to the god’s head, just like the priests of the Gets used to wear their woolf skin, placed on their head. In my opinion these totems are only the result of an evolution of religious concepts in the Carpathians, which were brought both to Ki-En-Gir and to Palestine where they adjusted to their new homelands, and to their new religious taste.

The second picture shows the Eternity that the Gats depicted on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia, through which the soul of the worthy one, whose good deeds would have made it worthy to go through into eternity, and in between the pillars there is a human being standing, its lower part of the body is a fish, but the thorax and the head are those of a man, covered by a mantle. In the 4th millennium BCE the Carpathian people, who migrated to Ki.En.Gir had in their mythology a similar fabulous creature whom they called **Oannes** which had brought their entire knowledge and all the skills, after emerging from the waters several times in order to help them. Above its human head this entity had a fish head, and they also had Ea, the spirit who was the protector of clear waters, the one who performed religious cleansing, and whose totem was the serpent alongside the fish. This spirit was also known as **Karubu**, meaning “patronizing deity”, that inspired the Ivrits and they adopted it under the name Kerubim, (“im” is the suffix for the plural). In time the last two letters were reversed through metathesis and it became *caburu* in Irish, or **cabiru** in Greek and Roman writings. In fact the fish also appears in mosaics with Mithraic themes, which the Mosaic Ivrits used to call Pisces **Dacim**, and this is how some things were mentioned about the Gets in Antiquity. The oldest graphic

representation of the fish in the Carpathian area is **in the place of worship of Sinca Veche 5000-4000 BCE**, where they are chiseled within the six-pointed star, and it was fish that the early Judeo-Christians also put on their tomb stones, so that their peace would be everlasting, and their theft great honor. The third photo to the right has the fish symbol as it appears in the Inca culture, even though this is a culture of mountain people, not a culture of people who would like fish. A legend from our land tells about the Dolf, Dulf, or the Spirit of the Sea, a being that lives only in the Black Sea, and who surfaces sometimes as a human being, and sometimes as a fish. In the Romanian carols about the Spirit of the Sea they say that there were nine brothers and nine sisters who all died, shot by arrows, only the Dulf and his youngest sister survived. This might have been the very scene that the image at Sînicolau Mare, mid 3rd century AD represents the Dolf's sister wearing a Getic cap on her head (in the image to the far right). On little Getic icons the fish appears either isolated, or frequently set on a tripod. In some religions the fish was considered a sacred being, and the one who dared eat it was cruelly punished.

Greek poets satirized the custom of the Arimaspians, and wrote that they have an eye on their forehead, but in fact the story refers to that headpiece which in Romanian folklore is called the clairvoyant or the healing stone that the ones chosen by the Creator were wearing on their head, as we can see on the heads of the great priests of the Getae, in the lead tablets or on the **mural of Sinca Veche** in which Anu, Gog, Senta or Sîntu were depicted. Other written sources tell us that the Arimaspi were wearing a headband or circle, not too wide and made of gold with a precious stone or a figurine of the same metal, hence the contempt with which Greek poets have satirized the tradition of the Arimaspi by saying that they had an eye on their forehead.

I also bring proof and exemplify with the Essene manuscript entitled "Communion with the Angel of Water", which helps us understand how old some information on the lead tablets discovered at Sinaia is and which tells us: "The Holy Law of the Heavenly Father is like a river winding through the woods; all creatures are drinking from it. It isn't for a few only, but it is for all." And I shall continue with the manuscript entitled "The Sevenfold of Peace" :...Look for peace with all Sons of Men and let it be known from the Sons of Light, because **we live according to the Holy Law since the time of Enoch or even before that** ...Long before the **Great Flood, the Giants** were walking the earth and giant trees, which today are only a legend were their roof and their kingdom." These writings (2nd c BCE - 1st c AD) also confirm that our ancestral religion, as seen in the Sinca Veche place of worship, has its roots even "before the Great Flood", that was during the time of the "Great Ones", the Giants or the Titans. Science also confirmed that the Flood took place in the Black Sea around 5500 BCE, therefore these tablets from Oțeleni should be extremely old, fact that would enrage many of the scum bags, who have suffered from the lunacy caused by revelations and other kinds of foolishness, which could make them worthy of any loony bin in our lands or elsewhere, but not worthy of divine wisdom, as they consider themselves to be.

And the quote above also proves to those who are in sound mind something incredible: Cato the Elder who says that the Gets "**knew how to write long before the Latins, because they had received the alphabet from the Giants**", are confirmed by the manuscript cited above, by the signs discovered in the cave at Gura Chindiei (15000 - 11000 BCE), and also by our "folk tales" telling us about the Romanians who knew how to write since the time of the Giants, and about the entire wisdom they had received from them, (from the "Great Ones") who had lived before the Great Flood that brought the waters from the Ocean to the Black Sea!

The fact that *the Gets* - my ancestors whom a degenerate, who had sold himself to the Jews went too far when he called them gypsies - *knew how to read and write* is yet again confirmed by the devilish Judeo-Cretin jerk Tertulian (160 -220), considered the Father of Latin Liturgy. In his "De cultu feminarum" (Book One, chapter 3) writes that The Book of Enoch was **the Way / Law of Truth and Righteousness, therefore holy writings, even before the Flood and they were saved from perishing by Noah in his arch to be given to mankind, but the Judaic people did not consider this to be true**, as they claim their Torah was first. Here we have to take into consideration the stunning remark of the Judeo-Christian prelate, who precisely states that the Book of Enoch, known as the **Bible** or *The Way/Law of Truth* **had been saved** from destruction during the Great Flood, not *The Torah*, whom the Mother of all Devils did not yet send to earth, because her centurions

did not yet exist as a people. **Ezrael's Brotherhood** was created by the tribes of Judah and Benjamin at the end of the 5th century BCE!



**Another undeniable piece of evidence that our ancestors mastered writing in 5000 - 4000 BCE** comes from the place of worship at Sinca Veche (see images above), but the archaeologists of Braşov and elsewhere have labelled it from 17th - 18th c. of our era! In the first image on the left there is a stone cone inside the worship place carved in a hill, and one can see the word OZ written on it, which in Eme.Ġir (Ancient Sumerian language) means “height”, “top”, “peak”, “to unite”. Under the word OZ there is an isosceles triangle pointing down, symbolizing Mother Earth. Below these two symbols there is an “Italic” cross, but the Heavenly Father was symbolized among other things by an isosceles triangle angle upwards, just like the stone cone in the image, and in fact the word “OZ” points out the connection or the union between the Heavenly Father and the Earthly Mother which has created all things seen and unseen. The stylized representation of the union between the two theological concepts of our ancestral religion is also found here in the six-pointed star (next picture) that was destroyed in the summer of 2011 by a criminal hand. The third image to the right, part of a wall inside the same worship place, where we can see an elongated carving, a groove that symbolizes the Heavenly father’s lightning surrounded by several signs, some of which resemble those on the Lead Tablets. The fourth image on the right is a figure carved on a wall, which was also destroyed, surrounded by writing, the writing shown above, **the written symbols again remarkably found on both the Lead Tablets and on those of Hindresti (4000 BCE)** - symbols that I reproduced - their incision being made from right to left.

If we read from right to left, we notice the word PIO (meaning “pious”. “saint”, “special respect”), MX (M “mother”; X “Get”) ▼ (isosceles triangle pointing down symbol of Mother Earth), MV (MU :family, to give birth, to baptize, eternity, to shine), and in our translation for you to hear, it would simply say: Holy Mother of the Gets, Eternal or Shining Birth-giving Mother Earth. **To the right there are the the two little images of the letter P found at Sinca Veche (above) and the one on the stone tablet of Hindresti (below)** that prove once again that the people of Sinca Veche had lasting relationships with the inhabitants of the eastern Siret areas, that they were practicing the same religious cult, using the same writing symbols, therefore these long forgotten times intentionally obscured by some hateful enemies, reveal themselves to us emerging into the light of Truth and Justice now, 6000 years later! Discovering our extraction so deeply rooted into the passage of time in the Carpathian area. May Anu/Gog /Sîntu /Senta/God, or our Lord help us! I wish those who have hatefully falsified our history and cultural identity had the same fate!



To prove to everybody that we had a fabulous past show the photos of two ceramics discovered at Cucuteni, and on one of them it is obvious that the letter **W** or **M**, **O**, are inscribed; and on the other pot, one can notice the following letters: **Ω**, **U**, **fl**, **ω**, **X** some of which are found at Şinca Veche. In ancient religions of Europe, Asia Minor, Sumer and Egypt, the Great Goddess - our ancestral peoples had as unique divinity **Anu / Gog / Senta** -

was symbolized by a column, a tree, a snake, a pigeon, a taurus or a cow. Our ancestral language still preserves in its unknown thesaurus the profound meanings of our ancestors’ religious concepts regarding the totem of the serpent also called “**balaur**”. The Emes people had the words “**bil**” meaning to burn, to lighten, bud, to germinate, and “**bala**” which means to surround, elongated, thin, spindle, and “**ur**” to lead, nation, to support in Eme-gi. This is also found in our ancestral language



called Getă - the language spoken by the Gets, also called Rumună - under the form of *bală*, which refers to a huge serpent, monster, and in time in different places this changed into **belă**, **beală**, **bală**, which means billowing fire, flame of destruction, as it was in the language spoken by the Emes people, too. We also have the words “băl” and “bală” which refer to the one with blond or white hair. Also one of our legends tells that the **house snake**, which lives in the wall of each house, was white and would have as many baby snakes as the number of the people living in the house, and that if one of these would be killed, then one of the family members would certainly die, as all these creatures would have been the vivid symbol of fate. It was not venomous, and sometimes it would have some milk from the little children’s bowl, because these children were pure and immaculate. As you can clearly see these old meanings of words in the Romanian language consist of not only the powerful destruction caused by fire, but also the tally of life given by the Heavenly Father and the Earthly Mother’s body through the House Snake. Other people related to our ancestors also had similar words in their languages, for instance the Latins who used “belua” for white, the French use “belle” for beautiful, the Italians “bella” also for beautiful, therefore the totemic serpent in the religion of the Getae was a symbolic way to embellish and enlighten into wisdom, to guide one’s existence on our passing through life on earth as mortals, according to God’s law. The Eastern Slavic peoples practiced for hundreds and hundreds of years the religion of the Getae (but now they seem to have forgotten those times), where from they got and adapted to their language “beîi”, which means white.

Out of the 16 symbols on the tablets of Hindrestî - eight of each of them - three (the Heavenly Father’s Lightning, the Serpent of Knowledge, and the Celestial Egg or the Universe) are symbols that represent theosophical concepts, and 13 are letters with phonetic value, **some of them were also found in the writings of Şinca Veche, and 4000 years later they surface on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia!**

4 X K E I Y ↑ O O Δ C L T  
 P X K E I Y ↑ O P C S T

The row above has the 13 letters on the tablets discovered at Oțeleni, Iași (known as Jassy in English), and the ones below are letters used on the lead tablets discovered at Sinaia and kept hidden inside the Institute of Archaeology of București (Bucharest), no one knows how many there might still be there today. As a summary of the alphabets used in the lower Ister basin and around the Carpathians, I put together the table below which proves without a doubt, that since 40000 BCE these lands have been inhabited by the same population which has passed down from generation to generation its oral culture, religion and traditions through the passage of time, until they got to the fabulous world of the Gets, and then into that of the Romanians of yesterday. As for the majority of Romanians today, I have serious doubts that they might still have anything to do with our cultural identity, which has been handed down to us since the immemorial time of prehistory and history.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A>A T E C A H A A Δ P A Δ T Δ X B>B B B B B B B B B B C>C C C C C C C C C C D>D D D D D D D D D D E>E E E E E E E E E E F>F F F F F F F F F F G>G G G G G G G G G G H>H H H H H H H H H H I>I I I I I I I I I I J>J J J J J J J J J J K>K K K K K K K K K K L>L L L L L L L L L L M>M M M M M M M M M M N>N N N N N N N N N N O>O O O O O O O O O O P>P P P P P P P P P P Q>Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q R>R R R R R R R R R R S>S S S S S S S S S S T>T T T T T T T T T T U>U U U U U U U U U U V>V V V V V V V V V V X>X X X X X X X X X X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X

1. The 235 symbols used by the Getae on the Lead Tablets for which I have found the phonetic equivalent. There are 126 symbols used on four tablets that I haven't been able to read. These were the symbols used in writing since around 1650-II BCE until the year 1870 through the Romanian Cyrillic alphabet!

2. The symbols drawn by giants on the rock inside Gura Chindiei Cave 15000 - 9000 BCE, some of them being repetitive, while others have no corresponding symbols, with the exception of the symbols on four of the tablets I could not read.

3. Signs used at Lepenski Vir 7000 BCE.

4. Some of the symbols used in the Tărtăria writing 6270 BCE.

5. Some of the written symbols used in the two places of antiquity shrouded in mystery - Vinca and Turdaş – the end of 6000 BCE - mid 5000 BCE.

6. Some of the symbols used at Vadu Rău cca. 4000 BCE.

7. Some of the symbols used at Karanovo 5000 - 4000 BCE.

8. The symbols used at Hîndreşti circ. 4000 BCE.

9. Blank left for the symbols of Gura - Hăitii, which we might also see one day.

10. Some of the symbols used in the Buzău Mountains, 2000 - 1000 BCE.

**When the embittered Neanderthalian Semites (the Khazars or Zhidans descendants who descended from the Goths) saw that they could not convince the clay-headed Goymys that they were the greatly-esteemed descendants of Emes or Sumerian people (after they falsified their very name), they found for the Semites another root to quickly cling the tail of the Devil from Hell to. Thus in the 1920s, with the discovery of the tablets with Ugarit alphabet, which was also at the source of the Phoenician one, the Father of all Devils at the Bottom of Hell started shouting as loud as he could, that he himself and the army of darkness that had been serving him for over 2400 years, that he was “the most Semitic of the Semites” (the Jidans or Khazars from the Volga area, population that adopted Semitism after the year 860, when a schism took place) are the descendants of those who invented the first alphabet in the world meant to enlighten the clay- heads of the Nations. And this story is yet another lie in the good tradition of the Khazar mafia, and I justify this statement by showing you the table below that is a thorn in the side or butt of all those who have been suffering from visions or Sinaite revelations, whatever they might call these today!**



1. Written symbols of the classical Phoenician alphabet 10th - 6th c BCE (upper row).

2. Written symbols from Vinça and Turdaş, 6000 - 4000 BCE (second row).

3. Written symbols used by the Gets, which were used on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia ( third row).

With the help of archaeological discoveries, I also want to unmask the great hoax of the Judaics and the Khazars - their symbol called the “Star of David”, which has its origin in the Carpathian area, not in Sinai or Palestine. Until the year 2011 this symbol could be seen in the worship place at Şinca Veche, and it was brought to Sumer by the Carpathian people who migrated to that land, as proven by an Emes seal dated 2800 - 2500 BCE, seen in the first images below.



In Northwestern Bulgaria a piece of metal was discovered (dated 4000 BC). It is shown in the third image above, and on it there is a symbol similar to the one of Şinca Veche, but in its middle it has a point like an indentation that could give a bulge or a bubble when punched, as you can also see on the Emes seal, but the clever ones told us that it was the creation of the Galls, and there is no other truth. The Galls who were living in Dio Getia since the 5th century BCE, after some quarrels, punished by the swords of the Gets, got to Palestine in the year 271 BCE; they settled there, and named their new homeland Galilee, as recorded in some Greek and Roman writings.

Herod was Governor of Judea between 43 - 40 BCE, then he paid a large sum of money to Octavianus Augustus to get the right to lead in a kind of legal autonomy between 37 - 4 BCE, as "basileus" (written on coins) is a title that means *leader*, not king, a lie they are telling us today. At a schism, together with Hilel the Elder, he wanted to convert the Judaics to a religion falsely called Mithraism or Arianism - inspired by the religion of the cross practiced by the Gets and a large population of the Roman Empire - he took over a lot of the symbols of the religion of the Gets (the images below prove just that).



In the first row there are some coins of Herod with the letters (IRODOI BASILEOS) where we can see the symbols of our ancestral religion, and so far nobody "cried" thieves, to be heard as far as the depth of Hell, the bottomless source of never ending Ivrit visions or stupidity and hoaxes! On the right there is the cross with arms of equal length; in the middle we have the vivid fire from our ancestral religion that is burning in a Roman skylight and the key of Heavens to its left, and the cross with the wheel of life. Next to this image there is what looks like a table on which the Holy Mountain sits, and a pillar of light with a six-rayed star on top, and the mountain is sided by the Tree of Life and that of Death (made up of seven branches). In the last image on the right there are the same religious symbols, but the star is made up of two overlapping triangles without their contour inside. This star is identical with the symbol used by the Kurdish Sultan Saladin -Salah al Din (1137-1193) on many of the minted coins, and so far no one dared say that the invading warrior might have stolen the symbol from the "wealthy" Judaics, who have given the clay-headed Goyim more than they can understand or bear! In the second row below, there are two wooden molds discovered in Palestine (1st century of our era) with the Star of David on them; one has inside the flower of life found in the ruins of a synagogue in Samaria and the other one has a...**swastika or cross**! On the right there is a stone plaque found among the ruins of a religious worship place in Galilee(1st c. BCE - 2nd c.AD), on which we can see the Tree of Life and death, symbols of the Heavenly Father (a circle within a circle and a dot in the middle), just like those in the temple of Cancho Roano, Spain (8th BCE), and next to it there is the Flower of Life inside a circle.

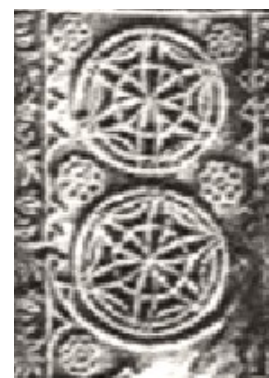




The first image on the left shows a metal object (dated c 6th - 8th), discovered on the Donetk River in Ukraine, which was made by the Khazars. As we can see it is exactly like the one discovered south of the Danube, which was made by the Gauls before 280 BCE, having as model the one of Șinca Veche or maybe another place, not known to us today, yet be discovered some day. The Khazars practiced the religion of the Getae until the year 860 when Muhammad, Mozes and Ili (the Redeemer of the Gets) could get along well! Next there is a coin of Sultan Saladin with the “Star of David” full of verse from the Kuhran! In the next image there is a coin that has the same symbol on it, just like the one of the Khazars of the northern parts of the Caspian Sea (dated 1288 AD), but discovered in Morocco, a country that had a strong Sephardic community that enjoyed the privilege of minting their own coins, just like the Khazars who had the same privileges in the Kingdom of Poland. The last image to the right is also a coin from Morocco, but from 1330, which has a five - pointed star, that is considered Satan’s symbol nowadays.



Therefore to exasperate all the disciples of darkness and those who have falsified our history and identity, I bring forth as proof of our living continuously in these lands, the image of the back door entrance to the wooden church at Budești Joseni, in Maramures county, built in the year 1643, in which one can see several symbols the Judeo-Cretins can consider “very strange” in comparison with the fabrications that ruined our ancestral religious beliefs. On the right there are details of these amazing images regarding the continuity of the Romanian people, direct descendant of the people originating from the Gods in 7000-2000 BCE, down to the times of the mighty Getae to the Romanians today. And the two juxtaposed triangles, as we know them from Șinca Veche or on the wooden door of the church mentioned above, have in the middle the symbol of the Flower of Life, very powerfully stylized, and the symbol of the infinite, found both at Vinča and at Turdaș. The latter, also found in the alphabet of the Gets, is repeated six times in the detail under discussion. It symbolizes the eternal movement of space and time, as infinite structures of existence of early creation. All these symbols are inscribed inside a circle which together with the small circle in its middle forms the symbol of the Heavenly Father, as it appears so many times on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia, in numerous archaeological sites and on the wooden gates of Maramureș, Romania.



The first image is a stecak, now in the outdoors museum of Radimlja. This denomination is given to some funerary monuments erected by Wallach Bogomils in the 12th - 13th centuries, when they



reached their highest prosperity, but this custom continued until the 15th century, and most of these monuments (cca 60,000) are in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and also close to the border with Croatia (cca 4,000), Montenegro (3,500), and Serbia (4,100). Many of them have on them epitaphs in the old Romanian language, nevertheless none of the linguists in Romania mentions this, not to upset the lies of Latinism. One can notice the similarity between the symbols on these stones and those on the wooden church of Budești, in the Maramureș region, which once again proves the continuity of the Carpathian people since the beginning of time, through the Șinca Veche “ford” and other passes and stops still uncovered.

Therefore the Khazars appropriated the “Star of David” as well as the Bahir, or the Cabala from the Wallachian Bogomils (12th - 14th centuries), who because of the wreath of the Orthodox Bulgarians and Serbians, got to Occitania in southern France, where they were called Cathars or Bulgars, and this is the real historical fact, and not a made up story or some kind of vision of the Mioritics, meant to upset those who belong to the hoards chosen by the Devils’ Father himself.

## EUROPEAN CULTURE ONE MORE DECEIT REVEALED !

A	.	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	
B	.	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	
C	۰	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	
D		௦	௧	௨	௩	௪	௫	௬	௭	௮	
E	0	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9
F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

- A. Hindu-Arabic numerals / figures.
- B. Hindu-Arabic figures used in Persian and Urdu.
- C. Figures used in Hindi (Devangari languages).
- D. Figures used in Tamil.
- E. The so-called “Arabic” numerals or figures used by Europeans.
- F. Signs / written symbols used by the Gets on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia, Romania.

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