

## The Carpathian Civilization

One of the most important discoveries in the history of humanity is that of the rupestral paintings of the Coliboaia Cave, Bihor County, Western Romania. Research has proved that they dated since the 38<sup>th</sup> Millennium B.C., and some of these paintings are graphic representations of animals such as: a buffalo, a horse, a feline, one or two bear heads, a bull head (similar to the one in Lascaux Cave, France) and two hairy rhinoceroses or maybe a baby mammoth. Also we can find engravings of an overwhelmingly important value for the European and for the worldwide civilization, but they are kept secret, otherwise if they were to be brought to light, they would enlighten even the worst “scientific” lies and falsities for good. These people weren’t as savage as modern archeology thought they were, at least because they practiced throughout the millennia a symbolism of signals and signs of a great uniqueness in world history, from which the first writing and the first religion of the cross were born and evolved towards the monotheistic religion of the Getae (Zamolxis’ religion or Arianism as the Judeo-Christians falsified it out of their hate for the Truth).



Some of these signs and signals we can find in future alphabets used within the inferior basin of Istrium and outside the Carpathian chain. The normal succession of these signs undoubtedly proves that the Carpathian environment was lived on since the 40<sup>th</sup> Millennium B.C., by the same population which transmitted from one generation to another the oral culture, the religion and the traditions throughout time (but bearing the same substance) and changed into what we now know as being the fabulous world of the Getae, then the Romanians of yesterday. On this account, I created the following table:



Romanian Academy, who considers us more Latinos than the ancient Latinos), a number of 3.483 common words (identical or similar) with the Emesh (called “Sumerian” by those who have been trying to change the history of this nation) and 4.405 old Romanian words composed of two or three Emesh words. **Romanians have now 1.350 last names identical to the ones in the Eme.Gi language (that is over 6.000 years old!), an inconvenient truth that nobody wants to talk about, because if it were uncovered, the famous and untrue European culture would really fall apart.**

I have done a comparative study of the Eme-Gi and the old Rumanian language, and I have found a number of **4.268 identical or similar words**, as well as 4.405 words in the old Rumanian language, made up of two or more Eme.Gi words. And there are also a few thousand words in modern Romanian, that have the same root with the Eme.Gi language, but I did not insist upon them, because the old ones are far more important. **Out of this fabulous number of words identical or similar in the two languages, 1.350 are still in use nowadays, because some Romanians have them as their last names.** Therefore this is proof and we can prove to the world without a doubt that we, the Romanians, have been living here, around the Carpathians for over 6.000 years, and that we have legitimate proof of that, not just some vision or other satanical contrivance, and that the language we have been speaking derives from the old “Language of the Gods”, which is about 6.000 years old. And another truth that could be really devastating for the falsifiers of world history is that a great number of the Emesh people had left their original homeland, which was the area around the Carpathians, and migrated to Ki-en-Gi, in mid 4<sup>th</sup> millennium, laying the foundation of their famous culture, based in fact on their old Carpathian one, they had brought with them there.

**Nowadays there are still many Romanians who have the following family names (1.350), coming directly from Eme.Gi, the Sumerian language:**

(ş = sh; ț = ts; ce = che; ci = chi; che = ke; chi = ki)

**Aba**, Abur, Acaru, Acea, Acăi, Acu, Acuș, Ada, Adam, Adan, Adar, Adi, Adir, Adoc, Aga, Agan, Agape, Agura, Alaman, Ama, Amaru, Ambar, Ana, Ani, Anca, Ancu, Antal, Apan, Ara, Arala, Aria, Ata-man, Aur, Azog.

**Baba**, Baban, Bace, Baci, Bacin, Bad, Badara, Badi, Badu, Bae, Baga, Bagi, Bai, Baiu, Bala, Balanga, Balășei, Balica, Balu, Ban, Bana, Banai, Banda, Bande, Bane, Banga, Banu, Bar, Bara, Barac, Baracu, Baraga, Bare, Bari, Baroș, Barta, Basa, Bate, Baz, Baza, Bazil, Bădără, Băla, Bălă, Bălu, Beda, Bela, Belei, Belu, Bena, Bene, Bera, Besa, Beșa, Beze, Bia, Biba, Bida, Bidi, Bila, Bina, Bira, Biri, Biru, Bisa, Bișa, Biza, Bizu, Bobu, Bod, Boda, Bodu, Boha, Bohu, Bojin, Bola, Bole, Boloca, Bologna, Bolohan, Bona, Boca, Bonga, Bora, Boru, Bot, Bota, Boț, Bubu, Bubishi, Bucin, Buda, Bude, Budi, Budu, Budo, Buha, Buhu, Bulă, Buluc, Bulugu, Buna, Bunga, Bunu, Bure, Buru, Buș, Bușe, Buta, Bute, Butu, Buzura.

**Caba**, Cabar, Cace, Caci, Cada, Cal, Cala, Calo, Calu, Camara, Cana, Cane, Cangal, Canu, Cara, Ca-radan, Caraș, Caroș, Cașu, Cata, Catar, Catu, Cau, Căle, Cărașu, Ceangă, Ceara, Cega, Cena, Ceta, Cia-chir, Ciba, Cibu, Cica, Cico, Cicu, Cigu, Cila, Cince, Cincu, Cinda, Cioacă, Cioc, Ciomu, Ciora, Ciotea, Cipu, Cire, Cita, Ciuba, Ciuban, Ciubăr, Ciuca, Ciucă, Ciuci, Ciuciu, Ciuciula, Ciuciur, Ciucu, Ciucur, Ciugu, Ciuhai, Ciui, Ciul, Ciula, Ciule, Ciuna, Ciup, Ciupa, Ciupe, Ciur, Ciura, Ciure, Ciurea, Ciuri, Ciurica, Ciuru, Ciuș, Ciuta, Ciutacu, Chebar, Checea, Cheșa, Chiba, Chici, Chida, Chidu, Chie, Chilă, Chile, Chima, China, Chinga, Chior, Chioșa, Chir, Chira, Chiru, Chis, Chisa, Chisar, Chisim, Chiș, Chișar, Chișe, Chișer, Chișor, Chișiu, Chișu, Chit, Chita, Chiță, Chiza, Cîdu, Cîță, Cîzu, Coca, Cocor, Cocoș, Cocu, Coe, Coga, Codin, Cora, Core, Coraci, Coroș, Corun, Coș, Coșa, Cotocu, Coza, Cuba, Cuc, Cucă, Cuciu, Cucu, Cucui, Cuceș, Cuda, Cula, Culianu, Cun, Cuna, Cune, Cunga, Cupa, Cura, Curcă, Curcu, Curui, Curuș, Cusa, Cușa, Cușu, Cuza.

**Daba**, Daban, Dabi, Dabu, Dae, Daga, Daha, Dala, Dalban, Dale, Damu, Dan, Dana, Dangal, Danu, Dara, Dari, Daria, Darie, Daru, Dădacă, Dămii, Deca, Dede, Dedu, Delu, Den, Dera, Dere, Desa, Dia, Diba, Dibu, Dică, Dicu, Dida, Didu, Die, Diga, Dilă, Diliu, Dim, Dima, Dimi, Dina, Dine, Dinu, Diră, Dirig, Dișa, Dișe, Diu, Dobă, Dobi, Dodu, Doga, Dogi, Dohi, Dola, Dole, Dolu, Dom, Domu, Don, Dona, Done, Doni, Dop, Dopu, Dora, Doran, Dore, Doru, Doru, Dos, Duba, Duc, Duca, Ducu, Dud, Duda, Dude, Dudî, Dudu, Dudui, Duga, Dughi, Dugu, Duhu, Dul, Dula, Duli, Dulu, Duma, Dume, Duna, Dună, Dune, Dunga, Dur, Dura, Dure, Durina, Duru, Dușa, Dușu, Duzi.

**Eana**, Ebu, Edina, Edu, Elam, Egher, Elanu, Emma, Enchi, Encher, Enciu, Encu, Ene, Eni, Enii, Eniu, Enu, Eram, Erin, Eșan, Eșu, Eșiu, Ezer, Ezeanu.

**Gaba**, Gabar, Gabăr, Gabară, Gada, Gadă, Gae, Gagea, Gaiș, Gagu, Gal, Galai, Galan, Galben, Gali, Galu, Gana, Gană, Ganea, Ganu, Garaș, Gardin, Gardu, Garu, Gașpar, Gata, Gațu, Gaza, Găban, Găman, Geba, Gegu, Gelu, Gene, Genea, Ger, Gera, Gere, Gepu, Geta, Geția, Gheba, Ghemuș, Ghena, Ghezu, Giană, Giba, Gica, Gică, Gicu, Gida, Giga, Gigi, Gila, Gilă, Gilău, Gili, Gina, Ginea, Ginga, Gingal, Ginu, Gir, Gira, Girei, Girin, Gireș, Giru, Gitin, Ghib, Ghiba, Ghicu, Ghidia, Ghido, Ghidu, Ghiga, Ghila, Ghilă, Ghile, Ghimeș, Ghimu, Ghimuș, Ghina, Ghinga, Ghip, Ghira, Ghiriș, Ghiru, Ghiș, Ghișa, Ghișer, Ghiușu, Ghiur, Ghiura, Ghiuri, Ghiuș, Ghiza, Ghizi, Ghizu, Gîb, Gîba, Gîdei, Gînga, Goda, Godea, Goe, Gog, Goga, Gogă, Gogin, Gogor, Gogu, Gola, Golai, Golu, Goma, Gone, Gonea, Gora, Gore, Gori, Gorin, Gorgu, Gorun, Goș, Goșa, Goșu, Gota, Gote, Goz, Gozu, Gub, Guba, Gubală, Guca, Guda, Gudă, Gude, Gudea, Gudu, Gue, Guga, Gugu, Gula, Gule, Guli, Gulin, Gulu, Guma, Gună, Gune, Gura, Guran, Gură, Gurea, Gureș, Gurgu, Gurin, Guriș, Guso, Guș, Gușe, Gușu, Guriță, Guz, Guza, Guzu.

**Haba**, Hada, Hala, Hara, Hari, Haran, Haș, Hașa, Hașu, Hata, Heia, Hera, Hila, Hira, Hirian, Hiru, Hiș, Hișu, Hobu, Hoda, Hodi, Hola, Honu, Honca, Hongu, Hop, Hopu, Hora, Hoși, Hoza, Huba, Huci, Huda, Hudea, Hui, Hulă, Hule, Hulub, Huma, Hună, Hunca, Hura, Hursan, Huru, Husa, Hușea, Hușu, Huza, Huzu.

**Iaba**, Ică, Icu, Ida, Idu, Iga, Ila, Ile, Ilea, Iliu, Iloe, Imrea, Inda, Inga, Isachi, Itu, Izina.

**Kali**, Kendy, Keșeru, Kiș, Koș, Kuki.

**Laba**, Lac, Laca, Lagar, Lagaru, Laha, Laie, Laiu, Lala, Lalău, Lalu, Lama, Lamu, Lang, Langa, Lan-gu, Legian, Lela, Lele, Leru, Leș, Leșu, Ligi, Lia, Libiu, Lidian, Lila, Lilia, Lima, Lip, Lipa, Liră, Lis, Li-șu, Liu, Lîla, Loba, Loda, Loga, Loi, Lolo, Lolu, Loza, Luba, Luca, Lucaci, Lucaș, Lud, Luda, Ludo, Lu-du, Luga, Luha, Luham, Lula, Lulu, Luncă, Lup, Lupa, Luta, Luzu.

**Mada**, Madan, Mahalu, Mala, Man, Mana, Mane, Manea, Mangaru, Manu, Mara, Maraș, Mare, Mari, Marghidan, Marsa, Martu, Maru, Masa, Mata, Măgură, Meci, Meda, Megan, Meghir, Mela, Melan, Melin, Melu, Mera, Meșe, Mete, Metea, Meza, Meze, Mezei, Mia, Mida, Mila, Mile, Milia, Milo, Mina, Minu, Mira, Miru, Miș, Mitea, Mitu, Miu, Moca, Modora, Modrea, Moga, Mola, Molea, Mona, Monu, Monug, Mora, Moroi, Morun, Moș, Moșu, Motru, Moța, Mudura, Muc, Muca, Mude, Mudur, Mudure, Muga, Muha, Mulea, Mur, Mura, Mure, Murgu, Muru, Mușa, Muși, Mușina, Mușu, Muta, Muza.

**Nada**, Nadu, Nae, Nan, Nana, Nap, Napa, Nata, Neamu, Nebi, Neda, Nedu, Neg, Nega, Negu, Nena, Nenu, Nera, Neș, Neșu, Neta, Netu, Nica, Nicu, Niga, Nila, Nilea, Nimor, Nimu, Nina, Ninga, Nini, Ninu, Nisa, Nisu, Nișa, Nișu, Niță, Nițe, Niți, Nona, Nora, Nosa, Nuc, Nucu, Numa, Nuna, Nunu, Nura, Nuri, Nușa, Nuța.

**Oae**, Oană, Oazu, Ocă, Oci, Ocoș, Ocu, Oda, Odă, Ogaru, Ogor, Ohii, Ola, Olcu, Olei, Olu, Oma, On, Ona, Onca, Oncu, Oni, Onoi, Onu, Onucu, Onuș, Orga, Orsa, Orzea, Osan, Osar, Osca, Ota, Otu, Ozog, Ozon.

**Paca**, Pace, Padan, Pag, Paga, Page, Pagu, Pah, Pal, Pala, Pan, Pană, Pane, Panga, Panu, Papa, Par, Pa-ra, Paru, Pasi, Pașa, Patar, Pate, Peci, Pel, Pelu, Pera, Peșa, Peșu, Pici, Pila, Piru, Pisan, Piso, Pîs,

Poh, Po-hu, Polog, Ponga, Por, Pora, Posea, Poşa, Puha, Puci, Pue, Pui, Punea, Puni, Punga, Pura, Pusan, Puşa, Puşu.

**Rab**, Rabu, Racu, Rad, Rada, Radi, Rado, Radu, Ragab, Rara, Rau, Rey, Rib, Riba, Ribu, Rica, Ricu, Riga, Rina, Rip, Rîpa, Rodu, Rog, Roşi, Roşu, Ruba, Ruca, Rug, Ruge, Rugu, Rui, Rus, Ruz.

**Saba**, Sac, Sacară, Sachion, Sacu, Sada, Sadiu, Sadu, Saga, Sai, Sala, Sali, Saliu, Sama, Samara, Sami, Sangar, Sani, Santana, Sara, Sarac, Saracu, Sarca, Sasa, Sasu, Sănduc, Său, Seba, Sebe, Sechel, Sechi, Secu, Segă, Segean, Sepi, Sere, Sia, Sib, Sica, Siga, Sila, Sile, Sim, Sima, Sime, Simu, Sin, Sina, Singa, Sipa, Sipo, Siru, Sisa, Sita, Sîia, Sîncea, Sîre, Sobo, Sobaru, Soca, Soci, Socol, Sohoi, Soma, Son, Sona, Sonu, Sopa, Sopu, Sor, Sorin, Soru, Sota, Suca, Sucală, Suci, Suda, Suga, Suha, Sula, Suma, Sur, Sura, Suru, Surupac, Suta, Suza.

**Şagan**, Şaganai, Şaghi, Şagu, Şaguna, Şamu, Şangă, Şara, Şaran, Şari, Şaru, Şeba, Şega, Şelu, Şera, Şercane, Şerda, Şiba, Şibu, Şica, Şil, Şilo, Şima, Şinai, Şinca, Şincu, Şipa, Şiri, Şita, Şiu, Şocu, Şod, Şogor, Şola, Şonga, Şopu, Şora, Şorea, Şorean, Şoşa, Şoşu, Şuba, Şubani, Şubău, Şubu, Şuc, Şucan, Şucaru, Şucă, Şuchin, Şucu, Şuda, Şuga, Şugar, Şugu, Şuhan, Şuiu, Şula, Şuli, Şună, Şunei, Şura, Şuşală, Şuşan, Şaşară, Şuşi, Şuşu, Şutacu, Şuteu, Şuţ, Şuţoi.

**Taba**, Tabara, Tacă, Tace, Tache, Tacu, Tală, Tana, Tara, Talpa, Talpe, Tama, Tar, Tare, Tau, Tena, Tene, Tete, Teşu, Tezu, Tia, Tibar, Tibu, Tig, Tiga, Tila, Tili, Timar, Timaru, Timu, Tina, Tinu, Tita, Ti-zu, Tîlea, Tobă, Toda, Todirica, Toga, Togor, Toma, Tomei, Tomi, Tomo, Tomu, Tor, Tora, Tuba, Tuca, Tuce, Tucu, Tuda, Tuga, Tula, Tun, Tuna, Tupe, Tur, Tura, Turcu, Tuşa, Tuşu, Tuta, Tutu.

**Ţaga**, Ţal, Ţala, Ţalu, Ţană, Ţane, Ţanu, Ţapă, Ţară, Ţenu, Ţibară, Ţig, Ţiu, Ţîr, Ţîră, Ţîru, Ţoc, Ţol, Ţola, Ţole, Ţolu, Ţon, Ţone, Ţoni, Ţop, Ţopa, Ţucă, Ţucu, Ţuli, Ţulu, Ţup, Ţupa, Ţupu, Ţur, Ţura, Ţurai, Ţuru, Ţuş, Ţuţu, Ţuţui.

**Uba**, Uca, Ucă, Uciu, Ucu, Udoi, Ulia, Uliu, Uma, Uncu, Unga, Ungur, Urai, Urda, Urdoi, Urea, Urean, Ursa, Ursac, Ursange, Uruc, Urucu, Urum, Urze, Urzeai, Uţă, Uţoi, Utumu, Uţu, Uzun.

**Zabar**, Zabu, Zaci, Zad, Zada, Zah, Zaha, Zahan, Zaharu, Zai, Zaiu, Zala, Zam, Zama, Zan, Zană, Zanc, Zanca, Zane, Zanga, Zanu, Zapan, Zar, Zară, Zare, Zau, Zaza, Zazu, Zeca, Zecu, Zica, Zedu, Zega, Zegan, Zeru, Zida, Zidu, Ziga, Zigan, Zigu, Zima, Zina, Zipa, Zira, Zisu, Zob, Zobu, Zoe, Zoha, Zoia, Zogu, Zorzor, Zub, Zucă, Zucu, Zulum, Zună, Zura.

Although the poison of the Latin origin of Romanians, put out in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century has only harmed their history and culture for many years, all kinds of people, sick and tired of so many lies and angry at the wicked ones, have been trying to shovel out this satanical monstrosity from our culture, and to get rid of it, in order to take back their true history they stumble upon every step of the way, but it seems hard to make sense, because it is very different from the one they had been taught in school.

I have found astonishing similarities between the Emesh culture and many myths and legends that came from ancient Romanian traditions. I have also found similarities between the Emesh religion and the religion of the Gets, as they appear carved on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia ([www.ariminia.ro](http://www.ariminia.ro)), and at the same time similarities to many of the religious traditions of the Romanians, which in fact have nothing to do with the Judeo-Christianity of Yahweh, but they have something in common with the “religion of Zamolxe”, also known with the Ariminic Christianity (Aryanism or Mithraism are names given to this religion by those who have mocked it and have stolen most of its concepts).

I also have a small comparative study between the old Rumanian and Eme.Gi (Sumerian in a more modern term they came up with) and Latin, in which I found a total of 115 common

words, similar or identical in all these three languages, and I sincerely believe that no one will consider the Emesh people as the ancestors of the Latin peoples. The historical explanation of this linguistic reality is the migration from the Carpathians of the Ausones in the 17<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C. to the Italian peninsula, and that of the Trojans in the 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C., after their citadel was destroyed by the Achaeans, who were a Pelasgian people, from the north of the Danube region.

A third study I conducted was done by comparing the Ariminic language spoken nowadays, to the Eme.Gi, and it resulted in a total of 569 words, that are phonetically and semantically identical or similar in both of these two languages.

The fourth one was a comparative study between the old Rumunian, the Irish and the Emesh languages, in which I found a total of 290 identical or similar words. I further did a comparative study between Eme.Gi and Irish, and the result was a number of 205 common words, also identical or similar, and finally the comparative linguistic study of ancient Romanian and Irish has revealed that they have a number of 985 common words. And this is only normal, because today's Irish people are the descendants of the ancient Ions, who left their Carpathian land around the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C., possibly a few hundred years earlier, and settled in western Asia Minor, from where they migrated west in the 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C., and ended up in the misty island where they settled, as there was no other piece of land to set foot on, farther than that.

1	2	3	4
	A V X Δ	V A	A A X Δ
Σ	Σ □ D	8	B 8 □ X
⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
D D	Δ Δ Δ Δ	Δ Δ	Δ Δ Δ
>>	>>	>>>	<
≡ (Ψ)	≡ (Ψ)	≡ ≡	≡ ≡
X T	X T T	X T	X T
	f ↑ Y L ::	f	f ↑ Y L ::...
Y = ≠	↑ ↓ = ≠	Y H ≠ I ↓	= Y ↓ ↑ ≠
→ * ⊙	→ * ⊙	→ * ⊙	→ * ⊙
	L * Δ ∇ ◁ ▷	Λ J L M ~ M M	Λ L * M M
		N T	N T
○	⊖ ○	○ ○ Ω Ω	○ ○ Ω Ω ⊖
⊗ ⊗ ⊗	⊗ ⊗ ⊗	⊗ ⊗ ⊗	⊗ ⊗ ⊗
⊙ (Ψ)	⊙ ≈ ⊙	⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙	⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙
≡ ≡ ≡	≡ ≡ ≡	≡ ≡ ≡	≡ ≡ ≡ ⊙
◇ Δ	□ ⊖ ⊖ ⊙	◇ □	◇ ◇ ◇ □
	⊗ ⊗ ⊗		⊗ ⊗ ⊗
V	V ≡	V	V ≡

1. the signs used on the clay boards of Tărtăria, 6.250 B.C.
2. signs used in Ki-En-Gi/Sumer before the year 3.000 B.C., when they switched to the Cuneiform alphabet.
3. signs used on the lead board 1, years 1.600-1.500 B.C.
4. signs used on the Sinaia lead boards, which are encompassed in the Getic alphabet.

**The second migration** took place at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C., being the population that mixed with the natives to ultimately give birth to the Egyptian race, but the ties between the Carpathian and the Nile Valley territories were maintained until the 3<sup>rd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

Diodorus of Sicily (in his book called the *Historical Library*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Book LX) presents a legend of Atlas which says that after Hyperion died, the sons of Uranos ruled their kingdom together. The most famous were Atlas and Cronos. Atlas inherited the territories around the Ocean (meaning Black Sea), and Cronos inherited Egypt. By this myth the Antiquity still kept in mind the migration from the Carpathians towards the Nile, which took place around the year 3.300 B.C.

Philo of Byblos (64-141), a Phoenician who wrote *Phoenician History* (some of its fragments being available to these days due to the book *Praeparatio Evangelica* (I.9), written by Eusebius of Caesarea) also states that Cronos the titan, brother of Atlas, inherited Egypt. In the first book, XXVIII, Diodorus reminds us about the opinions of the Egyptian priests, who said that there were various colonies who left from Egypt: in Babylon - Chaldeans (another name for the old Sumerians), in the Peloponnesus the Danaans (namely the old Pelasgians), in Macedonia we had the son of Osiris - Macedon, and around Pontus (including the Curvature Carpathians area) the Colchians.

The historical works mentioned above prove that in antiquity **a strong connection was well-known between the ancestors of the Getae, the Macedonians, the Philistines, the Emesh/Sumerians/Chaldeans, the Egyptians, all being kin having their origin from the Carpathian realm.**

**The third migration** was in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C., and was directed towards the western part of India, by the Aryans and the Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro cultures. **Another migration which took place about that time was that of a group of people from the Carpathian area who ended up on the British Islands, and it was this group of people who had built the megalithic structure at Stonehenge.** Of the books read by me, I gathered 267 words of Sanskrit origin, obviously linked to the old Romanian language, being far more connected and semantically similar to the latter language than is Latin (the lovers of Latinism lied to us all along), but only 30% of the Sanskrit words can be found in a different form in Latin. In the same manner, I gathered 116 words of the ancient Egyptian language (reading about the civilization of the Nile River), these proving that there was a strong linguistic and religious connection between the ancient Carpathian civilization of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium and the one on the Nile River. Some of the signs used in the above-mentioned cultures we can find also on the lead boards of the Getae:

1	2	3	4	5
A	Σ 8	Σ 8	A	A
B 8 D	Σ 8	Σ 8	B 8 D	D
<<	C C C C	C C C	C C	< C C
D b	E 3 E 3	L	E 3 E 3	E 3 F 3
E 3 F 3	E 3 E 3 L	L	E 3 E 3 F 3	E 3 F 3
I I Y H	I I I	I I I H I I I	I I Y H I I I I I I I I	I I Y H
O O X H	X X	X δ	O O X	O O X H H
X X	X X H X	X Γ	X Γ X H X	Γ X X
A A A	A L A	A I	A A L	A A L A
M W		W	M W	W
O O O	O O O	O O	O O O	
O O O	O O O	O O	O O O	
S Y U U	U S	S Z Z	S Z S U Y	Z Z U Y
T T	T T	T I	T T	T T
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	
O O	O O	O O	O O	

The table includes: signs used in the Mohenjo-Daro writing (1) - years 2.500-1.200 B.C., signs used in Touareg and Berber writings (Amazigh and Kabili) of Northern Africa, (2) - centuries 15<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> B.C., signs used in the Libyan and Numid writing (3) centuries 15<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> B.C., signs of the Getae (4), signs (for marking the logs) used by the rafters on the Bistrița River (5) around the year 1880, discovered by the Romanian historian and linguist B. P. Hașdeu.

The Brahmi alphabet used starting from the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. is another proof of the connections between the Carpathian realm and the ancient civilization of India.



1	2	3	4	5
HH	H	B	K B	K
W			W	W
E Z I	J S Z	M L Z Z	E Z I E S	Z Z
+ O O O	O O O	O O O	+ O O O O	+ O O O
Λ L Λ	Λ L Λ	Λ L Λ	Λ Δ L λ	Λ Λ Λ Λ
C C	C C	C C	C C	C C K
Φ ρ ρ ρ	ρ	ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ	Φ ρ ρ ρ ρ	
Υ λ λ	Υ λ λ λ λ	Υ λ λ λ λ λ	Υ λ λ λ λ λ	Υ λ
h	h, y, y	h, r, y, y, y	h	h, y
6 b			6	
Γ	M N N	N H M N	N N M	N H Γ
Δ	D Δ	D O D	Δ Δ	D Δ
Π		Π Π Γ	Π Π	Π
Ϟ	Ϟ	Ϟ Ϟ	Ϟ Ϟ	Ϟ
Ϡ		Ϡ	Ϡ	
ϡ	ϡ, ϡ	ϡ, ϡ	ϡ	
Ϣ		Ϣ	Ϣ	
ϣ	ϣ, ϣ	ϣ, ϣ, ϣ	ϣ, ϣ, ϣ	ϣ, ϣ, ϣ
Ϥ	Ϥ, Ϥ	Ϥ, Ϥ, Ϥ	Ϥ, Ϥ, Ϥ	Ϥ, Ϥ, Ϥ
ϥ	ϥ, ϥ	ϥ, ϥ, ϥ	ϥ, ϥ, ϥ	ϥ, ϥ, ϥ
Ϧ	Ϧ, Ϧ	Ϧ, Ϧ, Ϧ	Ϧ, Ϧ, Ϧ	Ϧ, Ϧ, Ϧ
ϧ	ϧ, ϧ	ϧ, ϧ, ϧ	ϧ, ϧ, ϧ	ϧ, ϧ, ϧ
Ϩ	Ϩ, Ϩ	Ϩ, Ϩ, Ϩ	Ϩ, Ϩ, Ϩ	Ϩ, Ϩ, Ϩ
ϩ	ϩ, ϩ	ϩ, ϩ, ϩ	ϩ, ϩ, ϩ	ϩ, ϩ, ϩ
Ϫ	Ϫ, Ϫ	Ϫ, Ϫ, Ϫ	Ϫ, Ϫ, Ϫ	Ϫ, Ϫ, Ϫ
ϫ	ϫ, ϫ	ϫ, ϫ, ϫ	ϫ, ϫ, ϫ	ϫ, ϫ, ϫ
Ϭ	Ϭ, Ϭ	Ϭ, Ϭ, Ϭ	Ϭ, Ϭ, Ϭ	Ϭ, Ϭ, Ϭ
ϭ	ϭ, ϭ	ϭ, ϭ, ϭ	ϭ, ϭ, ϭ	ϭ, ϭ, ϭ

This table consists of: signs of the Brahmi alphabet (1) - used from the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, the Siberian alphabet (2) Orchon from the 5<sup>th</sup> century, the Siberian alphabet called Yenisei (3) - used also in the 5<sup>th</sup> century and signs from the Getic alphabet (4) as well as the ones used by the rafters of the Bistrița River (5).

Another migration that took place around the year 3.000 B.C. headed towards the Western part, the migrants arriving on the British Isles, where they started to build megalithic architectural structures.

**The fourth migration** was that of the Hyksos to Egypt, around 1.750 B.C. (according to Egyptian written texts), when a group went south to the Arabian Peninsula (Sabaeans). Some of these people quickly withdrew from the land of Ra and stopped in Canaan or Palestine. After the Hyksos were driven out of Egypt, around the year 1.540 B.C., most of them settled throughout Palestine (Philistines).

1	2	3	4	5
Α Δ Α Α		A	Α Α Δ Α	↑
Σ 8	Σ 8 ∞ β	B	Σ Β 8	∞
» < 2 7	) <		» < 2 <	< 7
∇		Δ	Δ	∇
3 6 Χ Υ Ψ			3 6 Χ Υ Ψ	3 Υ Χ
F 7 Ψ		F F E	F E Ψ	Λ Λ F
X X X X	X		X X	X
γ Γ W		K K	K Γ W	K Γ W
Λ X Γ 1	Γ 1 Γ	Γ Λ	Λ Λ X	Λ Λ Γ
Μ Μ Μ		Μ Μ Μ	Μ Μ Μ Μ	Μ Μ
Ο Ο Χ	Ο ∅ Χ 9	Ο	Ο ∅ Χ ∞ α	
Π Π Α Β Α	Π Π Π Α	Α	Π Π Α Β Α	Π
Ρ Ρ Δ Ρ	Ρ Ρ Ρ	Ρ Ρ	Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ	
Σ Σ Ψ Ψ	Σ Ψ Ψ Ψ	Σ Σ Σ Σ	Σ Σ Ψ Ψ	Ζ Σ Ψ
Τ Τ ± ∅	∅ ?	T	Τ Τ ± ∅	Τ ∅
ϖ ϖ ϖ †			ϖ ϖ † †	†
Υ υ 0 3	∅ Β 1	I	∅ ∅ 9 Υ 11	∅ 1 1
	Η ρ Η ς	Υ	H ~	H H H
	Ψ J	Υ Υ Υ	Ψ J	Ψ Υ
		Φ	Φ	

The table contains: signs of the consonant alphabet (1) used in Byblos, years 2.000-1.500 B.C., the Saba consonant alphabet (2) used in the 12<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C., the Phrygian alphabet (3) used within the years 900-500 B.C. and some signs of the Getic alphabet (4) plus some signs used by the rafters on the Bistrița River (5).

1	2	3	4	5
𐤀	𐤀	𐤀	𐤀	
𐤁	𐤁	𐤁	𐤁	
𐤂	𐤂	𐤂	𐤂	𐤂
𐤃	𐤃	𐤃	𐤃	𐤃
𐤄	𐤄	𐤄	𐤄	𐤄
𐤅	𐤅	𐤅	𐤅	𐤅
𐤆	𐤆	𐤆	𐤆	𐤆
𐤇	𐤇	𐤇	𐤇	𐤇
𐤈	𐤈	𐤈	𐤈	𐤈
𐤉	𐤉	𐤉	𐤉	𐤉
𐤊	𐤊	𐤊	𐤊	𐤊
𐤋	𐤋	𐤋	𐤋	𐤋
𐤌	𐤌	𐤌	𐤌	𐤌
𐤍	𐤍	𐤍	𐤍	𐤍
𐤎	𐤎	𐤎	𐤎	𐤎
𐤏	𐤏	𐤏	𐤏	𐤏
𐤐	𐤐	𐤐	𐤐	𐤐
𐤑	𐤑	𐤑	𐤑	𐤑
𐤒	𐤒	𐤒	𐤒	𐤒
𐤓	𐤓	𐤓	𐤓	𐤓
𐤔	𐤔	𐤔	𐤔	𐤔
𐤕	𐤕	𐤕	𐤕	𐤕
𐤖	𐤖	𐤖	𐤖	𐤖
𐤗	𐤗	𐤗	𐤗	𐤗
𐤘	𐤘	𐤘	𐤘	𐤘
𐤙	𐤙	𐤙	𐤙	𐤙
𐤚	𐤚	𐤚	𐤚	𐤚
𐤛	𐤛	𐤛	𐤛	𐤛
𐤜	𐤜	𐤜	𐤜	𐤜
𐤝	𐤝	𐤝	𐤝	𐤝
𐤞	𐤞	𐤞	𐤞	𐤞
𐤟	𐤟	𐤟	𐤟	𐤟
𐤠	𐤠	𐤠	𐤠	𐤠
𐤡	𐤡	𐤡	𐤡	𐤡
𐤢	𐤢	𐤢	𐤢	𐤢
𐤣	𐤣	𐤣	𐤣	𐤣
𐤤	𐤤	𐤤	𐤤	𐤤
𐤥	𐤥	𐤥	𐤥	𐤥
𐤦	𐤦	𐤦	𐤦	𐤦
𐤧	𐤧	𐤧	𐤧	𐤧
𐤨	𐤨	𐤨	𐤨	𐤨
𐤩	𐤩	𐤩	𐤩	𐤩
𐤪	𐤪	𐤪	𐤪	𐤪
𐤫	𐤫	𐤫	𐤫	𐤫
𐤬	𐤬	𐤬	𐤬	𐤬
𐤭	𐤭	𐤭	𐤭	𐤭
𐤮	𐤮	𐤮	𐤮	𐤮
𐤯	𐤯	𐤯	𐤯	𐤯
𐤰	𐤰	𐤰	𐤰	𐤰
𐤱	𐤱	𐤱	𐤱	𐤱
𐤲	𐤲	𐤲	𐤲	𐤲
𐤳	𐤳	𐤳	𐤳	𐤳
𐤴	𐤴	𐤴	𐤴	𐤴
𐤵	𐤵	𐤵	𐤵	𐤵
𐤶	𐤶	𐤶	𐤶	𐤶
𐤷	𐤷	𐤷	𐤷	𐤷
𐤸	𐤸	𐤸	𐤸	𐤸
𐤹	𐤹	𐤹	𐤹	𐤹
𐤺	𐤺	𐤺	𐤺	𐤺
𐤻	𐤻	𐤻	𐤻	𐤻
𐤼	𐤼	𐤼	𐤼	𐤼
𐤽	𐤽	𐤽	𐤽	𐤽
𐤾	𐤾	𐤾	𐤾	𐤾
𐤿	𐤿	𐤿	𐤿	𐤿

The above table contains: signs of the Phoenician archaic alphabet (1) - 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C., the signs of the Aramaic alphabet (2) - 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C., signs used in the Syrian-Palestinian writing (3) - 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C., signs of the Getic alphabet (4) and the signs of the rafters on the Bistrița River (5).

**The fifth migration** is that of the Cabeiri Amazigh population, who reached Spain, where some of them settled at Tartesico and Turdetano, while some swift ones set foot in North Africa, being known as the Kabili nowadays.

A			A	
B8D	Σ9	Σ8	B8D	D
(C)	JLC00	JLC)	C<	<J,J
D8			Δ8	D
E9FJ↓	ΣE3EΛ	Λ	E3E,F3Λ	ΣFΛ
ITTYΔH	I.I.	I.H  I≡	ITFYH  I≡	ITYH
QXQX	XD	X8	QX	QXHX
XJ	XJHX	XΓ	XΓJHX	ΓX*
ΛΛΛ	ΛLΛ	ΛI	ΛΔΛ	ΛΛΛΛ
~W		W	~W	W
0008Xφ	0080φ		X00800φ	
000⊕	0000	00	000⊕	
JYUUF	US	SZ	SZSUY	ZZUY
≡田	≡田+	+E	+≡田田	+f
	00田田	00	00	□
	ΠER	Π	ΠP	Π
	{3I	Ξ3T	ΞΣT	T
	V.I	V.I	V.I	V
		N	N	NI
		M	M	Λ
		∩	∩	

The signs used in the writing from Mohenjo-Daro (2.500-1.600 B.C.) where the Mauryan empire appeared in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. – the first column on the left; the next column to the right shows the writing used by Touareg and Kabyles in the XV–IV centuries B.C.; the third column contains the writing used by the Kabyles from Libya in the XV–III centuries B.C.; next column to the right reveals the **Getic** alphabet discovered on the lead plates and the last column shows the signs used by the **Rumunian** rafters on the Bistrița river around the 1880’s to mark the logs.

1	2	3	4	5
Δ	Δ	PA	A, A	Δ
⦿	⦿	□	⦿	⦿
γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
λ	λ	λ	λ	λ
μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
ν	ν	ν	ν	ν
ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
π	π	π	π	π
ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
σ	σ	σ	σ	σ
τ	τ	τ	τ	τ
υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
φ	φ	φ	φ	φ
χ	χ	χ	χ	χ
ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ
ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖

The above table shows: the signs in the Iberian (Tartesico and Turdetano) writings of centuries 10<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> B.C., in the South-West (1), in the South-East (2), in the North-East (3), along with the signs of the Getic alphabet (4) and the signs engraved on wood by the rafters of the Bistrița River (5). **About the same time the Ausonians arrived from the Carpathian range to the Italian Peninsula.**

1	2	3	4	5
A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D
E	E	E	E	E
F	F	F	F	F
G	G	G	G	G
H	H	H	H	H
I	I	I	I	I
J	J	J	J	J
K	K	K	K	K
L	L	L	L	L
M	M	M	M	M
N	N	N	N	N
O	O	O	O	O
P	P	P	P	P
Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
R	R	R	R	R
S	S	S	S	S
T	T	T	T	T
U	U	U	U	U
V	V	V	V	V
W	W	W	W	W
X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖

The above table presents the signs used for Marseille writing (1) - 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C., signs used in Etruria (2) - 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C., Latin archaic and classic alphabet (3) - 6<sup>th</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. and at the end (4 and 5) we can see the signs of the Getic alphabet and the ones used by the rafters of Bistrița River in 1880!

**I will remind also other Carpathian descendants: Pelasgians and Achaeans, who migrated to Peloponnese.**

A Romanian who lives in New York told me about an interesting show “America Unearthed,” where archaeological sites were investigated, similar to those found in the Carpathian area. I searched on the Internet and I found three stones with inscriptions and signs that have undeniable similarities to the alphabet used by the Gets on the Lead Tablets, discovered at Sinaia, Romania, in 1875.

Let me begin by mentioning a few things about the mysterious and obscured Lead Tablets, discovered while digging to drain some water springs, when King Carol I, King of Romania wanted to build a castle there. They were buried in the ground in the vicinity of the old monotheistic cult hermitage of the Gets of Saint Ana. Among the lead tablets there were some made of gold, and all of them were donated to the above mentioned king, who ruled Romania at that time. After the originals made from gold were copied in lead, they were melted, and the metal was used by the king. It is not known exactly how many tablets existed originally, but between 1920 and 1945, when they were stored at the National Institute of Archeology, their total number was in the hundreds, according to the institute officials at that time. Several Romanian historians have openly shown their crazy hatred towards these tablets, that shed a different light on the early history of the Gets and entirely contradicts that of the Judeo-Christians, and partially the history of the Roman Empire itself. During World War II Dan Romalo, then a student at the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest, photographed the tablets with the support of an employee of the above mentioned institution, some of the tablets appear in several video clips, but only two of them have been preserved in good condition out of a total of 74, seen in photographs. Since then some of them have been “stolen” from the National Institute of Archeology, under the indulgent eyes of the management of the National Institute of Archeology in Bucharest, so that now there are only 38 tablets left, while some of them reappeared in other parts of the world, as ancient souvenirs. Below I put three pictures of some archaeological pieces, with their inscriptions.



4 \* R 8 Y 4  
 X F  
 M \* P 8 Y M I  
 X F



Ψ X 4 4 : Ψ † : \* X Ψ † †  
 R : Ψ † R † : 4 † I B : I F : P X  
 Ψ : P † † † : O \* : X \* R : †

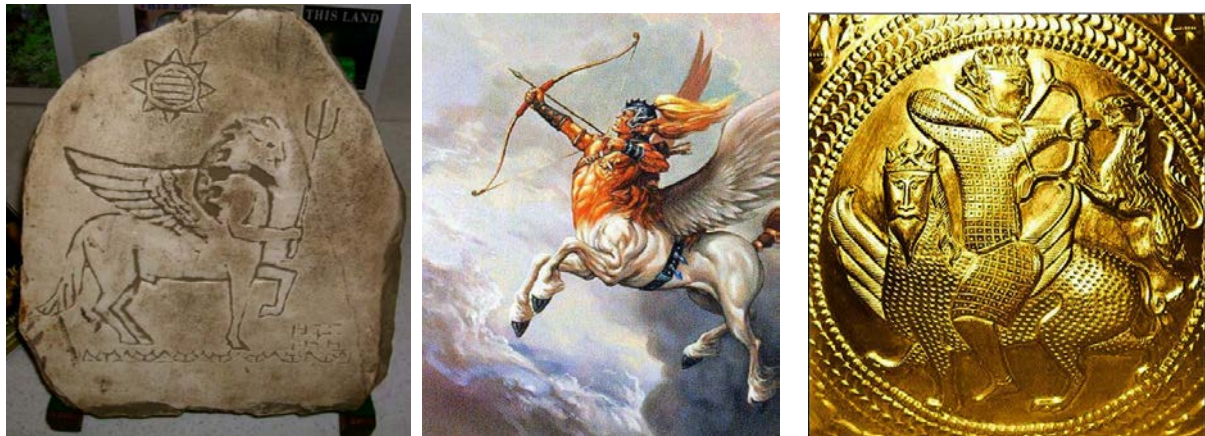
Ψ X 4 4 \* † † † I B E P † † O †  
 Ψ X † M \* † † K I B † P † O †

The image on the left, has a single inscription, which I copied underneath it, and below I put the signs in the alphabet of the Gets, used in the inscriptions of the Lead Tablets. The signs used in both kinds of writings show that they have a common root, because some of them are identical and others are similar. As for the image on the right, I copied the three lines of writing, and put them to its right. Underneath I attached most of the writing signs and below, I put similar or identical letters of the Gets’ alphabet, for comparison.

Even though there are obvious connections between these kinds of writing, they seem to be hard to understand, and even harder to prove through logical arguments of the conventional “official history”, because this has been the result and the product of bunches of lies and forgeries, that could terrify anyone with a sound mind, able to understand that Europe’s history and culture have been manipulated and hence the poison spread wherever Europeans migrated. That explains why most archaeological discoveries made in North and South America, which have clear ties to the ancient Asian, Mediterranean or European



authentic as far as the informational message they convey is concerned, and to prove it, I will show you some of them, to be able to see for yourself the obvious connection to the Carpathian area and culture.



The image on the left is that of a centaur, drawn on a stone found in the Burrows cave, and next to it, is a drawing inspired by the ancient legends about centaurs, although some of them directly and explicitly refer to Getos, the centaur of the Gets. The third image is of such a fabulous animal carved on a gold dish, exquisitely made around the year 260 of our era, which is part of the treasure uncovered at Sânnicolau Mare, Timiș County, in western Romania.



ρ ς μ λ ψ χ ν π √ ε ο

In the left of the row above is a profile that has a small inscription formed of 11 signs, including four with red triangles above, found only in the alphabets used by the Gets on the Lead Tablets, some of them can also be found in the Greek alphabet, and the letter S in the Roman one, but these (the old Greek and Roman alphabets) have also derived from the Gets' alphabet. Next to it, there is a copy of a religious inscription, also from the Burrows Cave, which has over it, a stylized image of a man with a cross in a circle for a head. Next to it, I put a small amulet with a text dedicated to the crucified Orpheus, thus I would like to point out the obvious similarity between the letters used in the two inscriptions, in spite of the fact that they are thousands of kilometers far away from each other!





In the row above, on the far left corner there is a stone, which was also discovered in the Burrows Cave, and on it is the profile of a man, wearing a hat, very similar to that of the Gets – the picture next to the right is of a scene depicted on Trajan's Column – and in the far right hand is an Arimaspan, also wearing a hat similar to those of the Gets, and also to the character who had once lived in the land that is now the United States of America.



The photo on the left is that of a stone with an intricate work of art, where we have in its center a person who seems to have been crucified, and on the right side there is an “open hand”, symbol specific to the Scythian populations, to the Philistines of Palestine, and also found on Lead Tablet #28. Above the cross is written IHI, which according to the Gets’ language rule, as found on the tablets, should be understood as III, meaning the Redeemer or the Savior. To its left there is a kind of cave with rays around it, and this may indicate a sacred place, and above it, floating in the air there are what looks like “three balloons”, above the deer. These three circles were also found on the chariot-urns discovered in the area where the ancient Gets lived between the 15<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C., being transmitted into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, on different objects that were part of the Romanian peasant folk art heritage. And this particular cave was the sacred birthplace of the Son of Man, Domoz Tomu, as the Gets used to call him, the one who the Romans used to call Mithra, when the religion of the Gets became the religion of the Roman emperors, starting with Commodus in the year 180, and had this status until the year 380, when by the wickedness of Ambrose and the Hispanic emperor Theodosius, it was replaced by Judeo-Christianity. On the right I put an image from the Lead Tablet #44, made in the year 40 B.C., on the occasion of the death of Boero Bisto, leader of the Gets, and on it you can see the entrance to the cave, and in front of it, an angel holding the wheel of life and fate in his hand, also a bull’s head set on a tripod. The small circle with three dashes down is found in the Gets’ alphabet, a sign with the phonetic value for letter “U”.



The model of the crucifixion is very old in the culture of the Carpathian peoples called the Gets, as we find it on a pendant from the 3<sup>rd</sup> - 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., and in it we can see Orpheus, crucified on a cross with the inscription: “ΟΡΦΕΟC ΒΑΚΚΙ ΚΟC”, meaning Orpheus, the Pastor or the Crucified Shepherd. Under the crucified person on the stone discovered in the Burrows Cave as seen above, we can see another one, who stands hands stretched out into a cross. And this religious aspect is also specific to the Carpathian areal, as we find it carved on a small statuette discovered at Lepenski Vir, on the right bank of the Danube River, 8.000 B.C., which in fact represents the Creator of the seen and unseen worlds, and its theological significance is the profound peacefulness or the deep satisfaction attained through quiet meditation and wisdom, thus reaching eternity. Our legends which tell about the golden eagles or the magical birds, consider that these birds retreat in the Mountain of Tranquility, to die there, and according to these myths, this mountain was located in the Eastern Carpathians. Over the head of the divinity, are written the following signs, HIIIIH.

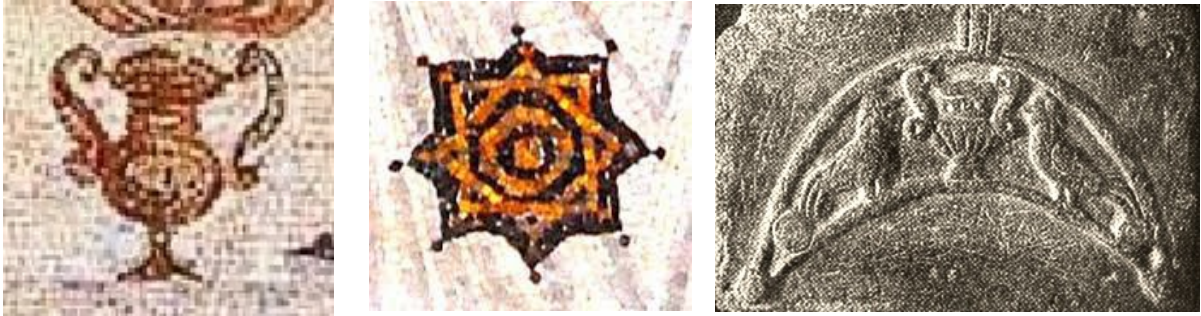


On the left I put the medallions of Tablet #33, of the two leaders (those of the Sarmatians and the Scythians), next to them is the “hand” of the Gaura Chindiei Cave, Caraş-Severin County, Romania, a cave painting from 15.000-10.000 B.C., and on the right is a stone plaque, which has on it the open hand again. Nowadays those who rule Palestine consider this archaeological object as Judaic art, but at the time it was created they did not know why a hammer was used for carving stone, and in that land, the Philistines who were a Carpathian people had been living there since the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century B.C., but never forgot the ancestral traditions of their homeland.

**The hand, as symbol of the sacred had been used by the Scythians and Sarmatians** of the Eastern part of **Dio Getia** (The Holy Land of the Gets), as it appears on the Lead Tablet (T 33), and later in the Geto-Gothic kingdom established in the year 493 by King Theodoric the Great, who built at Ravenna, its capital, an impressive church, known today as Sant’ Apollinare Nuovo. Theodoric's heirs were trying to keep his legacy intact, but the Greeks of the Byzantine Empire conquered the entire peninsula between 534-556 A.D. and destroyed the tomb of Theodoric, throwing out his bones because at the time the **Ariminic Christianity**, (also known as the Religion of the Cross, the religion of Zamolxe) was practiced, and it is this religion that the monstrous Judeo-Christian bastards have falsely called Mithraism or Aryanism. The mosaics in the church built by Theodoric were all destroyed, with the exception of two scenes which are reminiscent of the old religion: the scene of the Magi (which is not found in the writings of the Old and New Testament) and the scene of the Creator, which I placed next to the statue of the Goth king's daughter. On this mosaic, on the right side of the Heavenly Father’s head, one can see an outstretched hand (above, the picture on the right, which is not specific to Judeo-Christianity as some who have been caught lying would like to believe).

Amalasueta (third picture on the right, shown above), was the daughter of Theodoric, the successor to his throne and Queen of the Ostrogoths, 526-535 A.D. Her statue, located currently at the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, shows her sitting on the throne, with her right hand extended at the elbow, in the same position with the carved hand on the stone

discovered in the Burrows cave! On the Creator's altar in Theodoric's church, two loaves of bread (shown below, the first image on the left) having one cross in the middle, sacred food used in the communion, as we find in the Bogomil or Vlach writing entitled the "Book of Enoch" or Eno, according to the law of truth. Nowadays the Romanians still use this ritualistic food at "Pasca" or Easter, and they call it Easter Bread, shown in the second picture (2) below, but it also appears carved in wooden folk art pieces (picture 3). On the far right hand I have enlarged the image of an eagle about to fly. This bird is specific to the Gets' religion, known as the Ariminic-Christianity, which has nothing to do with Judeo-Christianity.



In the second row, the first image I put on the left, is the Bowl of Knowledge, as it appears on the altar of the Heavenly Father, which is identical in form to the one discovered on the left bank of the Danube, on the lead plate of Romula (the picture on the right), an object from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. In the middle is the symbol of the union of the Son of Light with the Son of Man (the eight-pointed star), also found on the same altar, but I am going to further write about that.



On the left is a stone also from the Burrows Cave, with a design on it that resembles the image of the Savior on Lead Tablet #3, discovered at Sinaia, and shown in the adjoining photo. The stone object has IHI inscribed over the head, which reads the Redeemer or the Savior, and under the beard the signs ΠΗΘ (PIO in the Latin alphabet), which reads “pio” or “piu”, meaning faithful believer and pious, in the old Romanian language. I will further try to explain in two possible ways, how the basic concepts of Ariminic Christianity (the religion of Zamolxe, Aryanism, or Mithraism as the Judeo-Christians falsely called it with their bugle) reached North America, and to answer the question about when did these forgotten historical facts took place.

The first hypothesis of the arrival of the Ariminic-Christians in North America refers to the period between 380-395 A.D., when by the edicts of the emperors Gratian, of the Western Roman Empire and Theodosius, of the Eastern Roman Empire, who were both controlled by the fiend Judeo-Christian bishop Ambrose, the Judeo-Christian cult was imposed to the peoples of the empire, as a variety of the Mosaic Pharisaical Religion, that had as its main writing - **the Bible**. Then in the year 38 A.D., the Gets’ religion was banned throughout the entire Roman Empire, the Ariminic Christians’ possessions were confiscated, their sacred temples and places of worship were destroyed, just like those belonging to their religious associations, and those who opposed them were killed by their swords or being burned at the stake. This is how tens of thousands of priests and worshippers perished. With pure hatred, all the sacred books of the Ariminic Christianity were destroyed, among them an important book called the “Book of Eno” (falsely called Enoch) and its most sacred book called the “Bible”, which was in fact its most important writing. This might have been the time when some of the people, who were so desperate because of their ill fate, left their homeland and went into the wide world, heading west towards the sunset at the horizon, to the “Other World”, or to the “Other Realm”. This mysterious far away world or realm is mentioned in many popular folktales of the Romanian people, but where exactly it would be, is not clearly specified.

A second hypothesis of the arrival of these people, whose ill fate brought them to North America would be the travel around the world of the Get/Wallachian, known as the “Scythian from Istria” (Istria, a citadel located in Scythia Minor), **Aethicus Ister**, navigator and great scholar, also general and physician, who traveled around the world between 461-465 A.D., leaving a written account in a 10-volume “Cosmogony” and an “Enlightening Catalogue of Traveling around the World”. Perhaps some of these sailors, knowing that at home, in Scythia Minor (today’s Dobrogea, in the southeastern part of Romania), a new current started by the Judeo-Christians was blowing, decided to settle in these far away foreign lands, where they found peace and quiet.

As strange as it seems, the similarity between some objects found in the “Burrows Cave” and the Ariminic Christianity, is completed by “Padre Crespi’s Collection”, of Ecuador. On some objects there are visible symbols of writing, that are similar to those used by the Gets on the Lead Tablets, as well as symbols used in the religion of my Carpathian ancestors. Also striking to the eye are the similarities between the traditional costumes of some Inca tribes and the traditional Romanian peasant costumes, from different regions of Romania.

There are still a few less important migrations, the last one being the one led by Alaric, in the year 410. He reached Rome and saluted the former glory of the Romans with the sword, but because death would not allow him to perform other acts worthy of being inscribed in the tally of time, his descendants lived for a few years in southern France, then went to Spain and founded the states of the Gets and Goths (as the Spanish Chronicles write), and they existed as such until the Arabian occupation, in the year 711 A.D.



The picture above has in its center the legend of Jesus Christ or the Savior, as the Gets knew it in mid 18<sup>th</sup> century B.C., and depicted it on the Lead Tablets #1 and #3, described in my book entitled: “Adevăruri ascunse”, 2014 (“Hidden Truths”). On the left is the Tree of Life (the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, the Red Apple, Axis Mundi, the Hub of the Universe, God's Fir Tree, the Pillar of Light or the Bundle of Light) with nine branches, which gave the astronomical and astrological calendar of the Gets’ theosophy, with weeks of nine days and a year made up of 10 months, made up of 36 days each, with an additional five or six days, as needed in the end. On the right is the Tree of Life with seven branches, that gave the pastoral-agrarian calendar, with seven-day weeks.

These historical facts can be proven archaeologically with artifacts from 8.000 B.C. Above them I put the six-pointed star, discovered at Șinca Veche, from around 5.000-4.000 B.C., but it could be even older. The one with an inside spiral represents the concept of the union of our Heavenly Father (the triangle pointing up) with Mother Earth (the triangle pointing down) in perfect communion and harmony to eternally create and renew life on earth, everything turning from the One into the Infinite and vice-versa, but only according to the Law. The spiral represents the movement of creative energies manifested outside the apple or the auric egg (they considered the universe as an egg or an apple) which returned to their origin in its core or center. The second six-pointed star represents the union between the Heavenly Father and Mother Earth through the Pillar of Light, which is the core or the middle of the egg or apple. These conceptual symbols (there are more of them in the book) of the Gets’ theosophy, are present in modern physics under the name of “torus theory”. All the other signs have very clear and precise meanings in the religion of the Gets and in the Ariminic Christianity, and they have been used in the Carpathian lands for thousands of years since before our era,

and even on traditional objects of the old Romanians, handed down from generation to generation.

The square with a cross in the middle is the symbol of the Son of Light and the Son of Man, but for these concepts other signs have also been used.

The pastoral-agricultural division of the year by the Gets was done in four quarters:

- **December 25**, the birth of the Son of Light or Christmas, start of the astronomy and astrology year in the Gets' ancient religion.
- **March 25**, birth of the Son of Man, Easter or New Year.
- **June 25**, the Incarnation of Holy Life in the womb of Mother Earth (the germination of all kinds of seeds, reborn in the following spring).
- **September 25**, the Day of the Large Cross, or the Feast of Mother Earth.

I am sure that you will look into all of this and put it to good use.

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